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Justice (Vol. 6, Iss. 33)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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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.
Unemployment Insurance to Start Next Monday

Cloak Joint Board Again At Work—Sanitary Label Will Be Functioning Soon—President Sigman Addresses Last Meeting of Strike Committee—Warns Union Against Similar Elements Seeking to Demoralize Organization—Shops Not Yet Settled Will Be Picketed All Season If Necessary—Imperial Chairman Not Yet Selected

General Strike Committee Disbands

The formal calling off of the general reorganization strike in the cloak industry of New York took place Monday evening, August 11, in Manhattan Lyceum, when the big general strike committee composed of representatives of all the locally affiliated with the Joint Board officially dissolved in large mass meetings. The Joint Board, which automatically ceased functioning for the duration of the strike, took care of the settlement of the situation.

The last meeting of the general strike committee was held under the chairmanship of President Sigman, who listened to the reports of all the sub-committees and thanked them for their loyal and conscientious work. V. D. Heimann, secretary of the committee, reported on the work of the group. Vice-President David Polansky reported on the work of the Organization Committee and the arduous task which confronted it in supplying the requerid organized work with staffs so as to conform to the new terms of the agreement. He expressed special thanks to Mr. Nathan P. Wolf, international auditor, for his hard and efficient labors in connection with the work of the Organization Committee. Vice-president Joseph Breslaw, chairman of the Hall Committee, reported on the work of his committee. The members of the various subject groups which shops which remain unsettled will be located in Manhattan Lyceum until they are 10 the same bigger related shops. The workers of R. Shadovsky, Bohnen, Reisman and Beaver and a few others of the bigger unsettled shops remain at Bryant Hall. These workers will receive strike benefits until they return to work after their employers concede the full terms of the Union.

Picket Committee To Function

The Picket Committee, under the management of V. J. V. Hall, will remain for the time in full (Continued on page 2)

Baltimore Cloak Makers Wage Bitter Fight

Brother Sol Polkoff, the leader of the Baltimore cloak makers, informs us that the strikers in the Baltimore cloak shops are putting up a splendid fight determined not to go back until they have won complete victory.

The fight is directed not only against former "open shop" owners but also against those who agree with the Union. The Union insists on a number of vital improvements which these firms refuse to grant. The strikers remain steadfast on the picket lines and are not satisfied until the decisions of the regular and "private" police.

At the moment of this writing, eight firms have already settled with the Union. Rallies in wages have been given to the workers and the unemployment insurance fund arrangement has been adopted. Mr. M. Moses, a prominent Baltimorean, has been agreed upon as trustee of the fund.

And the workers in the settled shops have voted to aid the strikers still on strike by purchasing the strike products. They have been able to swell their earnings toward the relief of the more nearly strikers. The Inter-

national Labor Union is giving money to the strikers and in case of need the Baltimorean inconstantly count upon the support of their sister organizations in the International Union.

Union Label in Swiss Embroidery Trade Effective Sept. 2.

Union Confers With Employers' Association On Hours and Wages

The union label in the Swiss embroidery, lace and other ornamental industries is now a fact. At a confer-

ence held last Tuesday, August 12, at Madison avenue, between the Allied Lace and Embroidery Man-

ufacturers, the organization of the employers in the Swiss embroidery trade and the representatives of Local No. 1 of the United International, this matter was definitely decided upon and,

beginning September 1, the placing of the label on every piece of embroidery, lace and every other accessory manufactured by the factories controlled by the members of this asso-
niation becomes obligatory upon them.

Both sides agreed upon the design of the label which has already been copyrighted. The new label depicts in the hands of the shop chairman in the embroidery shops which are to be used in the labeling of each article.

The excision of the Students' Council of the L. R. W. U. in a private yacht with a capacity of 100 will be held on Sunday, September 7.

The coming of September 11 is a date memorable in the annals of the labor movement. It is the birthday of the Labor organizations and the whole labor movement.

The campaign for the candidates nominated on July 4 at Cleveland by the progressive Labor and farmer party for the Labor country is starting in real earnest.

The endorsement last week of the Labor-Wheeler candidacy by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has given the nationwide drive to alert La Follette and his running mate a tremendous impetus. In New York City, in par-

ticular, Labor is safe, and though it is still very early in the campaign signs are pointing to the fact that for the first History Labor, this year, will be solidly united for independent political action and against both old parties.

On Wednesday next, August 20, the Labor bodies of New York will assemble in convention to discuss the candidates' and platform of La Fol-

lette and Wheeler under the auspices of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, with which our inter-
national is affiliated, has called a con-

vention of New York City Labor or-

ganizations for the following days, August 20, at Beethoven Hall, 210 E. 9th street.

Year's local has received an official invitation to this convention and I am writing to urge you upon the necessary of a strong and generous representation from our International.

The labor movement of the United States is assuming an aggressive attitude in seeking its political ad-

vancement. Our International Union has always been at the forefront of every progressive movement in America and we should not lag behind in this battle our efforts of the past years are only a beginning of progress.
Unemployment Insurance Fund to Start Next Monday

(Continued from page 1)

The much-heralded speech of ac-
cceptance by John W. Davis, Demo-
cratic candidate for President, which
was anticipated with some curiosity
in Labor circles because it was ex-
pected to contain some strong ball to
Labor, came off according to schedule
and, of course, did not shock nor even
mildly surprise anybody. From Wash-
ington, from the headquarters of the
Federation, the reply to Davis' re-
marks on Labor was given, not in form of a
statement which disposed of it so
FAST, but in open and out right friendliness for the "poor working
man." In New York, the glib utter-
ances of Morgan's and the Telephonic
Company's attorney also came in for
a share of unmitigated criticism from
some of the best known Labor leaders
of the metropolis.

Among these statements by repre-
sentatives of Labor, the New York
papers last Wednesday morning,
August 12, carried prominently a
statement by President Morris Sig- 
man of the I L G W U, which read as
follows:

"As expected, Mr. Davis' glides
smoothly and easily over the Labor
issues in this campaign in two short
paragraphs replete with non-committ-
tal and unoffending generalities. He
speaks of a "sincere desire to make
Labor part of the grand council of
the Nation," he concedes its patriot-
ism, and its "right to share in all de-
cisions that affect its welfare." But he
does not recognize the prompt rati-
fication by the States of the Child
Labor amendment to the Constitu-
tion; he does not pledge his party to
the abolition of the Railroad Labor
Board; he does not propose any meas-
ures to meet the situation of the estab-
lished Federal courts. And he does not
emphatically condemn the wholesale
and general use of injunctions in La-
bor disputes nor advocate the abol-
tion of this gross abuse of the ele-
mentary rights of the workers.

"Mr. Davis' utterance on Labor in
his letter of acceptance does not dif-
fer in the least from the stand adopt-
ed by his party last July. Organized
Labor soundly rejected that pro-
gram and the masses of American
workers will continue to support
steadfastly and wholeheartedly the
true-progressive candidates of Sen-
ators La Follette and Wheeler."

und workers learn their significan-
tions and importance to their own
welfare and to the progress of the entire
industry." Unemployment Insurance In Opera-
tion Since August 4
PresidentSigman informed the
members of the outgoing general
strike committees that the functioning
of the Unemployment Insurance Fund
has begun on Monday, August 4, and
the payments towards this fund which
amount to one per cent of the work-
ers' weekly earnings and two per cent
of the employers' pay rolls, will com-
ment on Monday, August 18. He
expressed it as his opinion that the
overwhelming majority of the clock
makers will contribute gladly to this
fund to insure unemployment in their
mild.

A. F. of L. To Push La Follette Campaign
To Raise Funds
Matthew Woll, who has been acting
as spokesman for President Com-
pete, said the question of an effective La
Follette campaign had been taken up.

The National Political Campaign
Committee has been authorized by
the council to provide ways and means
for putting the endorsement into ef-
fect," said Mr. Woll. "That means
we will issue a call over the country
for all our affiliated internationals and
locals to aid.

We shall begin the collecting of
funds. Although we do not expect to
raise millions, like other factors in
the campaign, we expect to have
enough to provide for the publication
and distribution of campaign litera-
ture. One of our principal contribu-
tions will be that of volunteer speak-
ers."

Your Bank
Has every facility for all your
banking needs. Pay 4% interest
and shares its profits with the de-
positors. Sends money to every
part of Europe at lowest charge.

Has Resources of $2,800,000,
after 7 months of Existence
Has Over Three Thousand De-
positors and Growing fast Daily

This is the time to
transfer your account
with us.

Bring your bank book and be-
in drawing interest at once.

Member Federal Reserve System
International Union Bank
Fifth Avenue
AT 21st STREET

The agreement was renewed prac-
tically on the old terms, save for two
modifications in favor of the workers.
A similar agreement was entered into
between the Union and the other store
owners in that locality who do not be-
long to the association. Vice-presi-
dent Leftovitz, the manager of the
District Council, conducted the ne-
gotiations.

Are you receiving the Justice
each week?
Do you know of any member
who does not get Justice regu-
larly?
Take the matter up with your
secretary, or write to
PUBLICATION DEPT., I. L. G. W. U.,
3 W. 16th St.
New York.
FROM OUR JOINT BOARDS AND LOCALS

Union Events in the Middle West

(© By Special Correspondent)

In Chicago

The wounds of the Chicago dress strike are not yet healed. Even though the employers and dozens of cases have been "framed" up against our members in the courts and are now under the prosecting trial; they are in the verge of the State's Attorney's office of "recalling" them.

In addition there are still a number of injunction cases against dozens of local unions and the workers, the former strikers. The Chicago dress employers, you must know, are a special breed of people. Many of them have received their social and business education in the pool rooms and gambling joints. This makes it a hard lot to deal with, worst sections, and that explains why every strike we've conducted against them has of necessity been converted into a real bloody battle. Each of these bosses would in strike time be sworn in as a "deputy sheriff" and would carry a gun; and as each of them is a member of this or that gang he could naturally rely upon his fellow gangsters to help him in time of need.

Now the strike is over and those employers who have fought the Union have been killed. Now instead of fighting, these cultured captains of industry are trying to manage themselves upon the theory that they do not need a union.

Together with Local 100, know their bosses and are accustomed to their gamesay, it is a little like trying to make preparations to continue the work. They know these old-timers too long a rope.

If the Chicago dress manufacturers will some day make dresses in this city, we doubt if that union can signify, as the trade unionists have always been a union.

The Chicago Cloakmakers

The cloakmakers of Chicago are also waiting for the season. There is little work; in some of the bigger shops work has started a few weeks ago but this work lasted only about two or three weeks. Now there is nothing to do. The general situa-
tion is unbearable and the want is growing daily. The workers live in the hope that the season will eventually arrive, but meanwhile the situation is very bad.

The organization is doing something to relieve the suffering of some members, especially Local 5 and 55. Thousands of dollars being dis-

tributed among the most needy of the workers and executive boards are continuing their efforts for the benefit of the workers. It is really to be admired—this effort to relieve the condition of the locals on behalf of their distressed members. There has hardly been a case of such an appeal in a long time.

This week the locals will have special meetings to decide upon a raise in dues. Dues have been reduced when the International per capita will have to be raised. The Joint Board has told us that in order to increase the dues tax each a week, and now the locals will have to vote on this matter at special local meetings.

In Cleveland

In Cleveland also most of the shops are waiting for the spring, with the exception of two big shops, K. & K. and Sunshine—which are full. Of course, therefore, not as strained, as in Chi-

cago, but here too the majority of the members are out of work. This week there occurred here an interesting arbitration case. The dress manufacturers are trying to spring leaving nearly five thousand dollars in the Employment Guarantee Fund. The Unions demanded that this money be turned over to the workers as the firm had promised it to the Unions. But on the evening of the year and gave only six months' notice on the other hand, argued that by quitting the dress business at the end of the first half-year, the employers and workers could not be held responsible for more than twenty weeks for their summer's work. It is in the dress manufacturing line any long. The impartial chairman sided with the employers, and we now have a new appeal to the full board of Referees.

First Woman President of a Joint

Cleveland has always had a pathfinder in our International Union. Cleveland is a city of shopkeepers of stand and standards of production in the cloak industry, to introduce a working man's government, and the new Cleveland city to elect a woman as chairman of the local Joint Board. This happened rather unexpectedly. The woman got the office while the men candidates were playing politics. It took place Wednesday a week ago and Vice-president Perkins installed the new Joint Board and all the executive officers of the old one were dropped.

B. Goodman, the chairman of the pressers' department of the Kranach and Elster federation, a woman, fifty years old and one of the most devoted members of the local organization.

In Toledo

Cloak circles in Toledo have not seen as much activity in a long while as they see now. A few years ago when the cloak trade in Toledo was organized cloakmakers worked at the same time everywhere in the local Labor movement. With the breakdown of the cloakmakers' local, the rest of the movement here in Toledo became practically dead.

But the recently begun campaign of the International to reorganize the Toledo cloakmakers has already pro-
duced a change a marked change for the better. The chief talk in Canton street today among the workers is about their unions. The manufacturers are trying to make the workers organize and while some of the shop owners have not yet picked up enough courage, because they know that their bosses and become Union men, conditions in general here have be-

en fairly prosperous and the men are not restlessly towards the Union. The bosses keep on discharging the workers. But the strike movement is in full swing and it seems able to turn it back.

In Cincinnati

We are not going to give this organization in Cincinnati, not a big one but one that was very influential in the local trade.

That was during the days when Cinci-
ninnati amounted to something in the cloak trade. The local market is dying out very fast. Until a few months ago there were about fourteen clo-

thes; now two of these gave up business and there is only one shop left. These are the cases in Cincinnati; the local has some funds too, but the cloak trade has all but disappeared. The United clothing industry in Cincinnati is showing remarkable growth. But it is still a minor trade, and as yet the Union has had no op-

portunity to show how well the workers are engaged in the trade.

New York Cloak Settlement

In Chicago, like in Cleveland, the recent settlement in the New York cloak industry has made a favorable impression. Our members here rec-

ognize the importance of unemploy-

ment protection. We should not let this interesting aspect of the label most interest them most, however, is the introduction of the label. They firmly believe that the label is the proper method for a thorough control of the trade.

The local cloakmakers, like those of New York, are not only confined to the petty shops brought into existence by the new machinery or the jobbing sys-
tem in New York City. No local manu-

facturer could compete with these outsiders. At least not from the shops where standard union conditions exist has therefore been driven out of the sweat shops. The introduction of the label has given the Union a pow-

erful weapon and that eventually will dry up the sweat shops.

We congratulate the New York cloakmakers upon this truly constructive settlement. A unique settlement. The label will actually become a stabilizer and a controller of the trade standards in the cloak industry and make it possible for our men and women to make a living in the cloack shops.

The New York Times on our Unemployment Insurance Fund

Off the unemployment insurance fund established in 1931, there is a definite barri-

er between the International and those insurance companies in the cloak and suit trade of New York. The New York Times expresses itself edi-

torially as follows:

"The appointment of Arthur D. Wolf as director of the Unemploy-

ment Insurance Fund, a function that the cloak and suit branch of the women's clothing industry marks the establishment of a fully 

of a system of insurance against un-

employment in and between organized Labor and em-

ployers. This plan has developed rapidly in the United States during the past three years, largely through the initiative of the so-called 'needle trades unions.' Prior to 1921 only a small union in the wall paper industry had been to a party to an agreement with its employer. As a result of this agreement, four hundred workers were affected. With the fund of which Mr. Wolf is director, and another small fund, established in the men's clothing industry, in New York, there will be total of about 100,000 workers pro-

tected in this way.

Unemployment insurance on a large scale, as first introduced in the Cleveland women's garment industry in 1921, placed the burden of support for the fund entirely on the shoulders of the employers, who contribute ten per cent of their total payroll to in-

sure their employees payment of one-

half their wages after two weeks of enforced idleness as long as the fund holds out. In the Chicago women's clothing industry the fund amounts to three per cent of the pay-

roll and is maintained by equal con-

tributions from employers and employ-

ers. Forty per cent of the work-

ers' wages are paid up to five weeks after an unemployment occurs. The New York plans follow the Cleveland precedent, joint contributions from the employers and workers. The makers and lace operators also have arrived at an agreement with the manufacturers, and under the terms of the agreements during the last year or so, and it is well known that several other factors in the textile and clothing trades, are pressing the same line of development. It is obvious that the development of unemploy-

ment insurance in the United States has been much slower than in Eu-

rope and has followed a different course. As early as the beginning of the decade, in England, and Japan, and also in Germany and France, the European precedent may not be fol-

lowed in this country.

BUY

EXCLUSIVELY

WHITE LILY TEA
COLUMBIA TEA
ZWETOONI CHAI

J U S T I C E
Friday, August 15, 1924.
FLORENCE P. SMITH

State Legislatures and Working Women

Forty-three State Legislatures met in 1923, and thirteen have met in 1924. But the acts of these legislatures are more important than the men who affected working women can be counted on the fingers of two hands. By no means are all of these acts in any way well directed, or any lack of activity on the part of the women workers, be noted another primary cause of their lack of effectiveness, for their record is one of less than constant and tireless effort to improve conditions for working women workers throughout the country by tightening up existing laws or by passage of new legislation.

Progress Made

Nor does this mean that the educational and legislative campaigns there have been no definite gains. For instance, with the reactionary and deleterious behavior of some employers, the efforts toward a more political maneuvering and the organized opposition of manufacturing interests have repeatedly prevented legal restriction in the hours of work of women, or even the success of Rhode Island, Wisconsin and Wisconsin in stepping out of the ten-hour category. Even the campaign of the women for the shorter work day result, legislation, effective in the State of Wisconsin, a thirty-five hour day and a forty-eight hour week for women in factories, manufacturing, manufacturing establishments. Wisconsin in 1923 put into effect a minimum of thirty-six hours a week, while a weekly limit of fifty-six hours, Wisconsin set up a nine-hour day and a forty-eight hour week for women in domestic service, the limiting being eight hours with forty-two hours a week, another new and important one which is not so far to go, although it is not at all easy of accomplishment.

A record of the actual achievement in seven States, showing the gains that have been reached out for in the last two years for some improvement in working conditions by reducing the working hours of women in ten of these States—California, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey and West Virginia—the eight-hour day was the goal; and in two others—New York and Pennsylvania—the forty-eight hour week; while three States—California, New York and Georgia, have fought a ten-hour day. In various of these States the same or similar legislation has been before more than once.

In New York the forty-eight-hour week was reached for the first time in State law, after two years of struggle. The thirty-nine hour week has been for nine successive years. In the same year the Legislature passed an act to prohibit the working of women in factories, manufacturing, and other mercantile houses and restaurants in the State in which large numbers of women work. While in New York the State has enacted a law to prohibit the working of women in restaurants in New York City, the State has no law against the working of women in restaurants in the other large cities. In the same year the Legislature adopted a law to prohibit the working of women in hotels applied to mechanical and manufacturing industries, but not all to telephone or telegraph establishments, while mercantile houses and restaurants anywhere in the State could operate, the law has been enforced only against the hotels which were in any way regulated by the State, and the State has never had any law against the working of women in hotels, and although many have been been observed in the law and the working conditions have been better than in the past. In the same year the Legislature passed an act to prohibit the working of women in hotels, and in the same year the Legislature passed an act to prohibit the working of women in restaurants in the State, and the Legislature passed an act to prohibit the working of women in factories, manufacturing, and other mercantile establishments.
And it would not be out of place to mention, that the Union has ruined them and robbed them of their means of livelihood. They are planning, so we hear, to appeal to the Governor's Commission, and the hope is that some relief might come to them from that source.

Frankly, we do not blame them. From the point of view of their own interests, small as they might be, these petty employers are on the defensive over this present plight. But order that they might better understand and, after having under- stood, should scrupulously and reluctantly, we should like to tell these men that in the history of industrial development they are not the first nor the last victims. In their eclipse as the rulers of an industry or national life, there is a company—save that in other industries this process of elimination had taken place long before it became a fact in the cloak industry. From them the cloak makers, who demand greater concentration in larger productive units. Their fate became sealed. The petty boss had to go, all lamentation and crying notwithstanding.

These erstwhile cloak employers surely know that only not so many years ago, a demand for labor in the clothing trade employing a few journeymen and apprentices and eking out a more or less tolerable existence from their labor was the precursor of a storm which has wrecked the existence of their kind. Order that they might better understand that investigation which they refuse to make for the big shop against which he could not compete. The house-driven cab and coach surely could not last in the race with the railroad motor car and aeroplane.

We do not doubt that these small-way masters did not at all view the prospect of their defeat, and yet they were looking to their modern competitors. They surely complained loudly enough and have cursed the advent of machinery and the speeding up of the productive forces of production. The effect of the union is doing the same change matters to any extent. They may have desired sympathy as the victims of a pitiless industrial development, but in the end they did not appear as factors in industry as if they had never existed.

And it was not the masters alone who have suffered such a fate. A large number of small-way employers and the men similar reverses as their trades and vocations disappeared by force of modern development. These workers had to take to other trades for a means of livelihood—a tragedy in the existence of many a trained craftsman after having devoted half a life-time in order to learn his trade. And the workers in many instances concluded that the petty bosses must go. It was the protest at times taking the form of smashing machines and destroying new labor-saving inventions. Yet, all of this was in vain. The machine, the new motive power, quantity production and division of labor proved stronger than the protest of the felled worker. Roseman or later they had to submit to the inexorable laws of industrial progress and adapt themselves to new conditions.

From all of which we must conclude that whatever stands in the way of progress in any industry is bound to be swept aside in the long run. The workshops, the petty bosses, the tender to their modern competitors. They surely complained loudly enough and have cursed the advent of machinery and the speeding up of the productive forces of production. The effect of the union is doing the same change matters to any extent. They may have desired sympathy as the victims of a pitiless industrial development, but in the end they did not appear as factors in industry as if they had never existed.

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The Progress of Workers' Compensation

By DR. HERMAN FRANK

International Calendar

By H. SCHOLMAN

This Week Twelve Years Ago

The shop of Albatross & Co., which makes women's coats, is a union shop. The escape union condition, is declared on strike. The firm ordered a cut of three cents an hour on the wages of all the women. The net result is a general strike by all the women in the city. The strike is to continue until the women are able to support themselves. The strike is expected to last for six months in jail. Brothel Kleinsman and Ferber pharmacist's face and he is relieved.

The special report of Local 1 states that the income of the local from April 1, 1910, to July, 1913, amounted to two hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars. The net profit for the same period was a total of one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. The treasury of the local on that day consisted of thirty-eight thousand and twenty-eight dollars.

Railroad makers are beginning energetically to organize the trades in which there are employed about nine thousand workers. Worker Harry Dobinsky, International Vice-president, is appointed organizer for the industry.

waged during the entire period of their disability, which in the event of disability for life means a pension for life, however, limits of not less than five dollars and not more than twenty dollars a week, which will be paid. The amount of the same is to be paid to his widow for the remainder of her life. The government of the United States has also passed an act recognizing the law.

It states that our Canadian cloak makers are being forced to work under very much the same accident insurance law in Germany, the mother country of accident insurance.

Right now, a new important amendment to this law is being enacted in railroad makers. New York law would not recognize the claims of such families of worked killed in industry. There was also a discrimination against the families of the important employers. New York law failed to recognize.

The Joint Legislative Committee on Compensation prepared a report on this subject to the Senate and an appropriate bill was adopted to do away with it. It only that it is right that the families of worked killed in accidents be protected organizations of whether they live here or abroad as long as the length of the provider of such a family falls directly upon American industry.

Another illustration. During the year of America's participation in the World War the number of industrial accidents has increased, and the number of workmen who have suffered enough time and surely they cannot cherish the prospect of becoming the protected chattel slaves of their bosses. In Toronto, the cloak makers are still making coats in windowless rooms, in "hot and stuffy" shops and tenement organization is not having the influence in the Toronto cloak market should it have.

The cloak makers of Canada ought to realize now that their indifference and disloyalty have brought misery and degrada
dation upon them. Of course, there are excuses and alibis. Some of the blame must be placed upon the element of French workers in Montreal; others point to the women workers as an obstacle to organization. But are the French workers or the English workers right? The only thing which seems to correspond to the right kind of appeal to enlist under the banner of our Union? Is it impossible to achieve in Canada what was possible in other districts of the country?

Some also speak of the stringency of laws affecting Labor in Canada. We should like to know in what country there have been laws more stringent than those of Canada. Nevertheless, such discriminatory legislation has not daunted Labor anywhere and the workers have gone on fighting until their organization is strong enough to carry them to the top of the land. We believe that the human will be free to and for organization for the attainment of freedom is invincible, far stronger than the law. Everyone is aware that there are surely not less freedom-loving than their fellow workers in other lands.

It is about time that our Canadian cloak makers cease looking around for handy excuses. Let them build up again their unions; let them begin the fight for their rights as workers and they will quickly bring to an end the abominable conditions which prevail today in the cloak industry of Canada.

The alliance of insurance in today one of the most important factors for the individual, as well as for society as a whole. The number of accidents has been growing in the United States from year to year and it has been a. considerable source of worry for the workers of the country. The big insurance companies accommodate colossal funds which are used to pay for the accidents against natural or economic affliction or to ameliorate the fate of their de
des.

Workers, however, cannot, as a rule seek assurance against the hazards of life, industrial accidents, and other misfortunes. Their small earnings prohibit them from paying the high premiums which these private companies charge.

Another reason is the provincial in
dustry in the West. The industrial workers towards such misfortunes as accident in
curance. It required the collective efootnotes{The New York Times.}

Saturday, August 13, 1921.

The Progress of Workers' Compensation

By DR. HERMAN FRANK

International Calendar

By H. SCHOLMAN

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Riches to the Rich

Publication of the Federal income tax figures on 1922 incomes (taxes on which were paid in 1923) brings out more accurately than ever the glaring inequalities of American life. This, by itself, would be a notable contribution. But Miss Cather, in addition tells what she sees with a simplicity that is akin to all the old art. Only 175 pages give this significant chapter of American life, paint this fascinating, complex woman. Light strokes, yet all revealing. Miss Cather's mystery and brilliancy. "A Lost Lady," is sitting successor to "My Antonia," and one index of the miracle of becoming now anywhere apparent in American life. That unjust industrialism which Miss Cather portrays in its first insolent triumph over frontier America is now in its petty testing. And that defeat has been born in music, in the souls of the workers, the minds of thinkers and the imaginations of artists like Miss Cather. Every worker, therefore, is here to let the summer pass without meeting the "Lost Lady." Her creator is shaping the task which American workers, conscious or unconsciously, have undertaken.

THE WAY TO WIN
It isn't the guns nor armament
Nor the treaties that they can pay
But the close cooperation
That makes them win the day.

1: isn't the individuals
Nor the army as a whole
But the overzealous team work
Of every bloomin' soul.

Epligis
FOREIGN ITEMS

CANADA

Frontier College, Frontier College, of Toronto, founded in 1906 to educate illiterate immigrants, has now opened its doors to the workers of the copper mines, coal mines, and railway construction camps of the Canadian northwest. The instructors are university men who are required to do pick-and-shovel work with the mine men. The object is to enable the mining worker to read and write, and to give him some idea of the different kinds of work in the mining, manufacturing, in general, shipbuilding, building, transport enterprises, and enterprises of public utility. Eight hours may be exceeded by agreement on the part of the worker, but not six. Overtime hours may be exceeded in one week, but must not exceed six on an average. Employers must post up a notice of hours of work. Payment for overtime must not be less than the rate of time and a half. The bill does not apply to supervisory workers, or to seamen, agricultural workers, and home-workers. The railwaymen however are anxious to be exempted from the operation of the bill. In reply to the question on the subject of the railway workers, the President of Labor declared that the proposed bill would deal with the provisions of the Washington Hours Convention, and that during its discussion the conditions of railways and in other industries had been considered. It was held desirable to leave further consideration to the bill when it is

ENGLAND

Ministry Wage Dispute Settled

A wage settlement considered a partial victory for British coal miners follows the report of the court of inquiry that practically every class of day workers was worse off under the current 1912 agreement than in 1914. But the miners still believe, according to Secretary A. J. Smith of the Miners' Federation, that the only solution of the wage question is voluntary universalization of the industry or else nationalization. The court found that in certain districts miners were receiving less than prevw earnings while owners get profits in excess of the present rate.

DENMARK

Denmark's Woman Cabinet Officer

The kingdom of Denmark has the distinction of being the first among Western European countries to nominate a woman as a full-fledged cabinet minister. Mrs. Nilsen, a veteran of the Socialist movement of Europe, has been made minister of education, the Socialist Premier, Mr. Rytter, and the head of the Social Democratic Party, Mr. Rasmussen, have both shed high praise for the government. The new minister will be of enormous benefit to the Social Democrats and the Danish people.

School Theaters in Denmark

The thirty thousand child students and highest school students of Copenhagen are to have their own theater, and will see plays there just as regularly as they now have their other lessons. The idea originated with a Danish architect and publicist who was inspired by the importance of theater and the need to read classical plays merely as literature without seeing them dramatized. He made special arrangements for his pupils to see a certain number of plays, but this benefited too small a proportion. Hence the new venture whereby it will be possible to give the city's children an opportunity to acquaint themselves with the best of the world's theater by witnessing and by helping to produce both Danish and foreign classics.

FRANCE

The National Economic Council

Herriot, the French Prime Minister, before going to London, asked the Ministers of Labor to prepare at once for the formation of an Economic Council.

Godart, the present Minister of Labor, has therefore appointed a special commission to study the best way to represent the workers and their organizations on the Economic Council, and what shall be done to safeguard public health. The commission also has to prepare a program for the Economic Council of the different domains of public health, social welfare and social institutions in general.

The commission consists of representatives from agriculture and industry (employers), the French Confederation of Labor, the producers' cooperative societies, and also representatives of manual and non-manual workers. The commission is to report to the Ministry of Labor, and if necessary to the Cabinet.

The French Confederation of Labor will be represented by Jouhaux, Levir and Millon.

The Council will have to deal with the impending collapse of France's present administrative action, which dates from Napoleon and was all very well for the last century, but does not meet the needs of the new age. Today France is in the midst of an economic feudal system, a system which has managed to harness the whole of the economic apparatus in the country to the chariot-wheels of the new feudal barons of finance, who are thus able to accumulate profits at the expense of the workers and consumers.

GERMANY

The Eight-Hour Day—A Critical Moment

The recent meeting of the Executive of the German Federation of Trade Unions discussed mainly the question of working hours, which has now become yet more acute in consequence of the announcements of Great Britain, France and Belgium in the name of the Eight-Hour Day Convention. The Executive passed a resolution calling upon the trade union members of the Reichstag "to introduce into Parliament a resolution proposing a bill for the regulation of working hours in Germany; the bill to be so drawn as will secure the ratification and practical execution of the Washington Convention in Germany within a reasonable space of time.

The Executive also declared that the reports of the commission appointed to take preliminary steps towards the holding of a referendum on the eight-hour day, which had been initiated by the left-wing section of the affiliated unions should be urged to decide at once what line they mean to adopt.

It also asked the Unions to pass the necessary resolutions to raise funds for our work in the Interest of the Movement.

The hypocrisy of the employers, with their "recognitions in principle" of the eight-hour day, is now at last exposed. By means of the Decree on Working Hours which recognizes in principle the eight-hour day, the employers can fix the working day at nine and even ten hours, and they can do this arbitrarily off their own bat, without any sanction from the authorities, and without consultation of the workers, although the rights of the workers to economic equality are laid down both in the Constitution and in the Works' Councils' Act.

GREAT BRITAIN

The Eight-Hour Day Bill

The text of the British Eight-Hour Day Bill (called the Hours of Industrial Employers Bill) has now been shown to the workers, the way of mining, manufacturing in general, shipbuilding, building, transport enterprises, and enterprises of public utility. Eight hours may be exceeded by agreement on the part of the worker, but no more than six. Overtime hours may be exceeded in one week, but not more than six on an average. Employers must post up a notice of hours of work. Payment for overtime must not be less than the rate of time and a half. The bill does not apply to supervisory workers, or to seamen, agricultural workers, and home-workers. The railwaymen however are anxious to be exempted from the operation of the bill. In reply to the question on the subject of the railway workers, the President of Labor declared that the proposed bill would deal with the provisions of the Washington Hours Convention, and that during its discussion the conditions of railways and in other industries had been considered. It was held desirable to leave further consideration to the bill when it is

DOMESTIC ITEMS

Women Officials in Wisconsin Municipalities

The University of Wisconsin has compiled an interesting report of the number of women officials in Wisconsin cities and villages. The record is made from information received from 100 cities and 194 villages; while thirty-seven cities and 159 villages failed to fill out and return the questionnaire sent them. An examination of the tables shows that on January 24th, there were over four hundred women holding municipal offices in the State. Had replies been received from all the cities and villages, this number would undoubtedly have been appreciably increased.

Cleveland is the only city reporting a woman mayor. Eight cities report alderwomen, e.g., on one audit, one woman city clerk, nine women treasurers and nine have policemen.

And so the report goes on to tell of women justices of the peace, poor as the women with the same rank and place in society, and who are the heads of schools—school boards, library boards, health boards and cemetery boards.

The Speakers' Service Bureau

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, over the signature of its vice-president, V. J. Schneider, head of the wood of the Speakers' Service Bureau, a non-profit making labor institution founded at Minneapolis several months ago, has issued the following: To arrange a mail service agency to assist in training and developing Labor speakers and to furnish Labor students and officials with all kinds of speaking material, with addresses, debates and so on.

The Speakers' Service Bureau proposes to help fill the great need of the Labor movement for more and better speakers. The Bureau is to be addressed at the Dulys Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROGRESS

Economic and the Labor Movement

BY SYLVIA KOPALD

Given at the Workers' University of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union Seasons 1922-23 and 1923-24

(Continued from Last Week)

8. It must be evident at once that private ownership itself is a development which has changed with the changes in the tools themselves. From the wild primitive hunting tribes we have gone from flock ownership to land ownership to machine ownership. Always, those who owned controlled and ruled. But although private ownership also is a development, its development is different in nature from the development of the tools. The latter was a social, cumulative development. Private ownership is an institutional, legal development. Serving different functions, its role in social growth is different because of this.

9. Of the three bases of economics, then we note these important facts:

Man, an animal, made we know not why, changes slowly and not by human agency. We cannot, that is, determine to change human nature and proceed to do so. Man has not changed in his wants, instincts, urges, capacities for thousands of years. But society has changed; it always has, and it always will. We may say, therefore, that changes in the future may be expected in material and social environment, as in the past, without changes in human nature.

The tools of production also change, but not solely by human agency. We cannot divorce the tides or cure cancer and then proceed to do so. We must await the necessary prior accumulation of knowledge which will finally permit us to make the great leap, the integration which will be a great invention.

Private ownership of the social tools of production also has changed slowly by human agency. It always has, and it always will be changed by human agency following changes in the social tools of production. Man-made laws and institutions finally undermined absolute monarchy, medieval guilds, the "roberbarons," the English owners of the American colonies, the brewery owners in the United States (confiscation by prohibition), the owners in Russia. This basis of economics alone is entirely under human control, a purely man-made institution built upon the social tools of production. That's why Lenin said, "The Veiled Interests and the State of the Industrial Arts."

10. Our course will be a study of the nature and interrelation of these three bases of economics. We will see how the tools of production work, how private ownership functions in the social tools, how human nature is changed against the present economic system, how the industrial growths have superseded the tools, how the present system measures up socially. We must associate with each, even the historic (indeed better the geologic and anthropological) viewpoint, seeking always first to understand how things have come to be as they are, and then to evaluate them from the criteria of social welfare.

EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES

What the Labor Movement Expects of Workers' Education

BY JOHN P. FREY

Why should the worker expect an education beyond that now offered him? Our high schools have night classes; many of our State universities have extension courses. The worker has at his disposition the method of learning in which he can study the 14th century, 15th century, or 16th century. Our educational institution? Is it the wage earners' intention to enter into coming, where these members will meet conditions, and if this is their desire, have we the necessary knowledge or training to qualify them for such an undertaking, or is it the wage earners' desire to build up propaganda system under the name of workers' education.

The Workers' Education Bureau of the IWW, the Workers' Education Bureau in Canada, the Workers' Education Bureau in Austria, the Workers' Education Bureau in Poland, the Workers' Education Bureau in the United States (see the article by S. Kopal in the Journal of the B. P. S. of I. L. G. W. U. for May, 1924), have all been set up, in one country after another. All of them were set up under the leadership of the Workers' Education Bureau, which has a voice in determining what it desires to learn. The wage earner's interest in getting into the primary school grades acquires a certain practical type of knowledge which higher schools cannot teach, but these very educationals do come from the necessity of laboring in industry prevent the securing of some knowledge which is of great importance.

We need to know the origin and development of our social, industrial and political institutions. It is necessary that we know the past so that we should know the part that has played in these developments. We cannot hope to secure the cooperation of the ordinary class room or in the text books, because these do not contain the well-balanced picture of all of the facts. The standard text books and histories fail to deal adequately with Labor, because of the political situation at the time of writing, and therefore lose touch with those fields of knowledge which are so essential if Labor is to understand the processes of its problems. The organized wage earner realizes that organization without knowledge may be more dangerous than beneficial, and that the hope of the future lies in education.

THE GREAT PROBLEM WHICH THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT FACES IS THE CHANCE TO EDUCATE WORKERS.

What Labor has a right to expect of workers' education is that it will provide the workers with the knowledge which they expect from a trade union. It will provide for the wage earners education which they expect from a trade union.

Excursion up the Hudson, Sunday, September 7

Are you planning to go on the excursion of the Student's Council up the Hudson on the private yacht "Anna" on Sunday, September 7, 1924? Then hurry and make your reservations, for the yacht can only accommodate one hundred persons.

The excursion will leave from 11th street and Hudson River at 9:30 o'clock sharp on September 7. Tickets cost $1.50 and are on sale at the office of the Educational Department, 3 West 19th street. It will be a gala event. Don't miss it.

The excursion is sponsored by the Educational Department of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, 3 West 19th street, New York City.
In Belgium - Brussels

By PAULINE M. NEWMAN

II.

Brussels is as different from Ghent as it is from London. Brussels is the capital of Belgium, still growing, with a history of over 2,500 years. While it has modern hotels, elaborate railroad stations, tracks, commercial buildings, it is still a city with old buildings, old streets, and old palaces which give it an air of antiquity that can be felt in every respect as a modern city.

We lingered for quite a while, for instance, in the old city hall. The tapestries, the wood-carving, the historic painting, gave us an impression of old times. We went from one room to another, looking at the old buildings, the old streets, and the old palaces. There were more than two hundred and fifty cities and towns in Belgium, and we were told by our hosts how their representation had increased in recent years. It was interesting to be felt in the community.

We saw the old city hall. It is a beautiful building, the largest in the city. It is located in a rather secluded spot, with a beautiful garden in front of it. The garden is filled with old trees. The neatly kept lawn, flowers, the color of the old building, all gave the place an ideal atmosphere—to ensure reflection and study. Unfortunately, we were not able to see the interior of the old city hall, but the outside is a beautiful sight.

The town of Brussels, however, is like a city in itself. It is a city of culture, a city of history, a city of art. Brussels is a city of the future, a city of the present, a city of the past. It is a city of the people, of the women, and of the children. It is a city of the streets, of the parks, and of the squares. It is a city of the old, of the young, and of the old.

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The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

An endless walking in and out of the manager's office began immediately upon Brother Dubinsky's return to the National Labor Union, Local 10 Organization Committee on Wednesday, August 6.

The fact that the organization committee was maintained successfully for the union in no way means that the great work of the organization committee has ended at an end. In fact, upon the manager's return to the office the real work of the committee began. His intense interest and activity showed the controllers have shown that some men had not secured working cards. These men are in the way in a manner that will impede upon them the importance of securing working cards as soon as they report on a job.

Members Hear Manager's Report

The first regular meeting following the termination of the organization campaign gave the members a good idea of the position the organization committee was in. The meeting was held on Monday, August 11. At first there was thought given to calling the meeting on regular work with regular matters, as Dubinsky was not present at the organization committee meeting held on August 5. The organization committee decided to attend the final meeting of the General Strike Committee, but the members of the organization committee on a number of cases referred to them on appeals, Manager Dubinsky therefore decided his report was rendered at once. He touched upon interesting matters that are always in a man's head, and did not take up the greater part of the meeting, the manager being constantly interrupted by questions put by the regulars. Dubinsky told the members that a special meeting is being called for Monday evening, August 18, to take action on this question. He said that the International's, as well as the Joint Board's constitution specifically provides that the Joint Board had a right to call meetings for any purposes of mutual benefit.

However, Local 10 will act in this question in the same way as it did last year, and the members to decide on this point one way or another. He said that the Boston Convention of the International had increased to its per capita. Because he held them, and no matter the question of the Executive Board, the General Executive Board post- posed the question of the per capita until August 15.

Now that the industry is about back on a normal footing, the Joint Board as well as the various locals have before them this question of the organizations maintaining the rate of days at 6 per cent. Local 10 naturally is under the power of the board ex officio, to pay after August 15 the increased rate. Hence, the number one question was the action to be taken by the members.

Letter Addressed to Members

The manager informed the members that a letter was received by him from the executive board of Local 10. It notified the executive board to send out letters to each and every member of the union, notifying each member of the increased rate of 6 per cent. The letter from the Executive Board and urging them to pay up their arrears.

In this letter, the manager emphasized in his statement that the members would be the sole judge of their own conduct, and that every member of the union, notifying each member of the increased rate of 6 per cent. The letter from the Executive Board and urging them to pay up their arrears.

The manager emphasized the statement that the members would be the sole judge of their own conduct, and that every member of the union.

Incidental with the letter quoted, the manager is sending out another letter notifying the members in connection with the control of shops and the improvement of working and returning working cards.

Dubinsky stated that immediately after the letter was sent to the shop controllers to the two hundred shops which, according to his records, did not employ shop controllers, and reports he received from the investigators that he detailed last month. He said that although he knew that a number of these shop controllers were employed but they had failed to secure the permission of the men to inspect them. For instance, he had been given a notice of a general inspection of the Executive Board and fined, as per the constitution.

NOTE OF MEETINGS

REGULAR MEETING
Monday, August 25, 1924

SPECIAL MEETING
Monday, August 18, 1924

The purpose of this meeting is to take action on the matter of an increase in dues.

Meetings Begin at 7:30 P. M.

AT ARINGTON HALL, 23 St. Mark's Place