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Justice (Vol. 6, Iss. 37)

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.

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Boston Raincoat Makers or
Strike Led By Vice-presidents Seidman and Monoson—Prospects F

A few weeks ago, shortly before the agreement in the local waterfront garment trade expired, the raincoat makers began to show signs of dissatisfaction against the agreement. Vice-president Fred Seidman, former manager of Local 7, of our International, forwarded a demand to their employers to renew the trade pact. The employers, however, showed little hints or even willingness to comply with this request, and as a result the local was compelled to call the workers out on strike.

The strike took effect on Thursday, September 4. The Boston Raincoat Makers Local 78 and the Raincoat Makers of Local 6, under the superintendence of Vice-President Sol Seidman, International representative in Boston, and he is being assisted by Vice-president Fred Monoson, former manager of Local 7. The strike is in its second week and seems to be gaining ground. It will, no doubt, result as it com-

N. Y. Ladies' Tailors Begin
Conferences With Employers

The agreement between the Ladies' Tailors Union of New York, Local 82, and the leading ladies' tailor employers was ended on September 15, and, in the course of next week, this union will confer with the master tailors' association for its renewal.

The ladies' tailors' local has prepared several demands to be incorporated in the new agreement and will firmly press their inclusion. Vice-president Samuel Lefkowitz has been elected to represent the International at the conferences— which he will attend together with a committee which is being planned at present for those who have not been the managers of the ladies' tailors' organization, is thoroughly conversant with their problems and has more than once negotiated with the employers in the trade and led strikes of the ladies' tailors.

The ladies tailors will have a big meeting next Tuesday, right after.

Senator La Follette in Madison Square Garden

The Labor Demonstration Planned

City Chairman Henry J. Moselle, who is chairman of the committee of the demand for tickets for Senator La Follette's first speech, about 4,000 and the Secretary of the same and the first battalion will be reserved at prices from fifty cents to two dollars.

Senator La Follette decided to deliver his first speech in New York be- cause the demand for seats was received from individuals, from pro-
gressives and labor groups, local commit-
tees who have been laid up with a terrible illness.

N.Y. Waistmakers to Meet Next Tuesday

The waist makers' organization of New York is looking forward to a revival of activities early this fall. The warm weather and the slack season have naturally affected attendance at meetings during the summer as well as the general work of the local.

The members of Local 59 have been HASHED in the past and the local is affiliated with the Miscellaneous Traders' District Council and the organizing plans of the council vitally concern it. And there are other questions which will involve the welfare of the waist mak-

Health Center Enlarges Medical Staff

To accommodate the members of Local 22, the Dreamakers' Union, who, because of the newly established sick benefit fund must now undergo a physical examination, the Union in health will have additional physicians to take care of the many applicants. Dr. Sophie Bialoff will henceforth be in the center daily insteas of three times a week. Her hours will be from 1 to 5:30 p.m. Dr. Portuguese, another woman physician, will be at the clinic ap-

I. L. G. W. U. Greets Convention

of United Textile Workers

Last Monday, there began in New York City the annual convention of the United Textile Workers of America. One of the oldest organiza-
tions of textile workers in the Ameri-
can Federation of Labor. The con-
evocation takes place at the Great Northern Hotel, 5th street and Sev-
enth avenue.

From its opening hour, the Textile Workers' convention became a demonstra-
tion against the reduction of wages which have been imposed by the big companies controlling the textile industry of this country.

The platform is for the con-
evocation floor has touched on this morning subject and the demonstration this move has been so great that voca-
tions from the delegates and visitors.

Among the speakers at the conver-
vocation have been John Sullivan, Presi-
dent of the New York Central Traders' Lodge, Labor Leader, Hugh Cawley, of the American Federation of Labor, and A. J. Musso, formerly surgeon and organizer of the Amalgamated Textile Workers and today dean of the Labor College at Brookwood, N. Y.

There are at this convention 109 dele-
tations representing eleven States. The convention was opened by the presi-
dent of the Textile Workers' Interna-
tional, Thomas P. MacMahon, and the roll-call was read by Sara Gobey, the general secretary of the organization.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union forwarded the follo-
ing telegram from the convention on the opening day: "The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union representing the large number of women's garment industries of America extend to you hereafter a message of 25,000 women workers welcome. The women in the Ladies' Garments Convention on the eighth day when every man and woman engaged in the great textile industries of this country will be ar-
rolled under the banner of your Interna-
tional. A completely organized textile industry will not only improve directly the living stand-
ard but work both for the employment of thousands of workers engaged in it but will also affect the future of the textile industries, the garment workers in particular.

MORRIS SIEGEL, President.
Tuberculous Patients Make $130,000
Worth of Hospital Garments

Hospital garments worth $130,000 were made during the past year by 70 convalescents and patients who earned thereby $40,000 for themselves, in the only factory for the industrial rehabilitation of the tuberculous in the United States, a report to a a of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies. The factory is owned by the New York City Tuberculous Committee for the Care of the Jewish Tuberculosis Patient, in the interest of the patients. Its exact location is known only to the Board of Health, the other authorities, and a few patients. Even the people in the neighborhood are kept unaware of its nature, in order that they shall not be aware that they are just as wholesome and normal as the rest of the population, and the source known to all purchasing hospitals.

The 70 workers—women and men—are the most recent group of 650 convalescents who have worked in the factory in the past 10 years. In 1918, the greater number of these who preceded them having been discharged, the smaller number of patients begin with only three or four hours of work, under medical advice, but their progress is very rapid and they approach a normal condition. They remain for more than a year usually, and do the work to their own satisfaction. When they are discharged, and return to their homes, they are very well satisfied, but not accomplishing is expected of our members. Our members know that we expect them to do the work which will give them the greatest amount of benefit. While there will be no unorganized group left in the industry. Every member in our trade must become a member of our Union and every firm be made to sign our agreement. Relapses could be cut down to about 30 per cent. This means that the Union has saved the lives of three hundred patients. The factory was founded as a result of a number of individuals during the last twenty years of discharges sanatorium. Their success, it seems, was due to the necessity for a factory under medical supervision where patients could work comfortably under the physical condition that would permit. A return to normal industrial life is made possible under sanatorium treatment, brought about relapses in 50 per cent of the discharged cases. Under proper supervision, it was found that only 60 per cent of the discharged cases. Under proper supervision, it was found that the time to transfer your account

New York Ladles Tailors
Begin Conferences with Employers

You have received the following report from the Swiss Clothing and Level, and therefore there are all Swiss tailoring workers' movement. It is the master tailors who are to blame for the length of the design. Our striking colleagues do not have all their brave perseverance, and for their unbreakable solidarity, devotion, and confidence. Those moral qualities, which are essential for a social conflict, they possess in large measure, being firmly resolved to continue the strike until they can continue it with success and

Swiss Tailors Strike Still On

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Your Bank

Has every facility for all your banking needs. Pay 4% interest and share its profits with the depositors. 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 Depositors and Growing fast Daily

This is the time to transfer your account

Bring your bank book and begin drawing interest at once.

Member Federal Reserve System

International Union Bank

FIFTH AVENUE AT 42nd STREET
The Listener In
on the Political Radio

When the last of New York State's campaigners, hurried to a corner by thecomoing storm, flagged the motor up the
curb of the Grand Central Station, when knickered hitch-hikers no longer
ground your along the road with cries of
"give us a lift, Mister," when you
looked out the window and saw the
bids on their way to school, then you
know that two things had happened—
summer was past over and the politi-
cal campaign was begun.

"Keep cool, with Coolidge" may go
big with the memory of the best
spell in mind but when autumn winds
begin to bowl around the winter's
shins, then "Lines, Up With La Fol-
ette" may be more to the point.

What keeps us awake at night is
figuring what will happen to that
Honoraty President of the Longshore-
men's Union who pledged his support
to Coolidge, when none New York
Longshoremen we know catch up with
him.

A railroad man up at Golden's
Bridge told us the other day that

The Skirtmaker's Union

by Louis Penevsky

On the day that
summers just as laborers are. It is to
the general interest of both that this
contract should be to the hands of the
government, that private monopoly
should be made impossible and that
production should be for service to
all.

Candidate Davis says he isn't going
to spend any more time talking about
his legal connections but is going to
talk about candidate Coolidge's con-
nection with oil, which candidate
Coolidge isn't going to spend any
more time talking about, either. Un-
fortunately opponents of both can-
didates have a prettyucky way of talk-
ing about both heated issues. Maybe
President Coolidge did get all hot
and do his best in the kick out
daybreak, put Fall in jail and raise
generals badges with the oil gang.
Mabee he did, Brothers and Sisters.
The record is silent on the subject.

And maybe John W. Davis was a
great insult for "improperly con-
tended" as Senator Walsh says, and
had no connection with Big Business.

We can summarize it all in one
word: it is bad, very bad—so be-
cause our members have undergone
day changes but for the downright
miserable which has struck the
trade this season. They are not mak-
ing any skirts and when they do, as
a result, our men are idle in large
numbers. It strikes particularly hard
those who can not do any other part
of the garment but skirts.

We have in our ranks some lucky
workers who can not do anything
else, but they are not employed
elsewhere and are employed
here and there and somehow are man-
ging to middle the hours.

For this we have to thank the
recent consolidation of the two
joint boards which makes it possible
for some of the members to work in
other trades. It is true, we skirtmakers, never
have to use so much work during the fall
season, but we were never as badly off
as this season. But, of course, there
is no use complaining let us instead
try to look forward to a brighter
future.

As a general proposition, the last
stoppage or any similar threat has
brought good results for the
skirtmakers' local, and we desire to
draw the attention of our members
to this fact.

To begin with, according to the new
agreement, no skirt manufacturer has
a right now to make out skirts in
more than one contractor shop. Of
course, this will largely depend on the
workers whether this clause is endorsed or not.

They would have to watch carefully
where the material is being sent to
and not to fail to report to the office
in case of violations. If such sus-
spicions against a manufacturer are
sustained, the office will leave nothing
undone, it will even stop off the shop
necessary, and if the manufacturer
will not comply, this prac-
tice of sending out skirts to be made
up in more than one shop is done
away with.

Secondly, the Union refrained from
settling with employers who in
the past settled with themselves a
machines and used to take
away the work from the men em-
ployed by them. Therefore, we sup-
pported every skirtmaker with a job
and a shop to work in. If, owing to the
present current season, there is lit-
tle work in the shops, this hard
nature must naturally be handed
upon the Union, as the organization
has done everything within its power
to help every member a chance to work.

Moreover— we settled with the
skirt contractors' association which
a large number of employers employed to
employ no one but our members in their
shops.

The giving of this guarantee, which,
by the way, is the same as a substantial
sum of money, will only help as a matter of
fact, the Union, and the goal to
next season we will expect to have
come work as now.

We have also reached an under-
standing with the contractors to the
extent that the scale for our fields
be not less than $25 per week and have likewise stipulated
that they that perform no work whatever
in the shop and give our workers a chance to
be paid in the same manner according to
skirt making without their own
good help.

Yes, we must make the best out
of the bad circumstances of this sea-
son. Not only is it necessary for the
coming year.

For the time being, let both the work-
ers and the contractors watch out that
the shop are not to be the result of
free use of the agreement, they are
the owners of the stoppage, they are
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Labor's Big Year

By JOSEPH E. COHEN

From Labor Day to Labor Day may be more or less than a year. It depends entirely upon the record of Labor's efforts and sacrifices. Too often, as after the reaction brought by the war, it would seem that Labor has been too busy to take care of itself from past gains, instead of even standing still. Then comes another year, and much progress is made that it does not feel as though but two or three.

The period through which we are now working is one full of expanded growth, and one which has shown a re-emphasized characteristic of the Twentieth Century has struck the Labor movement and never been felt before.

Let us say at once that Labor is hardly yet aware, in this country, of the big role it is playing. The movement which is gaining headway behind the unswilled banner of Robert La Follette and Durkin Wheelers is not generally accepted as principally a Labor manifestation. And Labor is by no means claiming the conspicuous part in that movement.

It may be admitted that this movement is new, but national and Labor and class-conscious. Progressive may be the adjective which best can be applied. Its identification marks are not pronouncedly, distinctly supplied by any one Labor group. It will appeal to elements in all classes.

The appeal to Labor belongs the primary claim to ownership. A happy meeting of the disillusioned factors in the community. The awakening masses in the trades, and the embattled farmers as the new economic position of the movement is a spontaneous expression resulting from an anti-social rising.

To Labor will fall a great part of the burden to be carried if the movement becomes a popular political rising such as will produce a landslide on election day. Labor must not fail! It must not fail! It must not fail!

The experience of the war-shattered conditions today can not be over bitterly and amply. Had there been an iota of human understanding and sympathy among the older mischief-makers of statecraft, the many millions across the water would not, nor be desolate. Had there been a particle of ability among the functionaries of the old parties, the people would not have been left to the radicals and to the Socialists.

For in no country did Labor's re-awakening as failed as England, with the problems of Government. In no country did the population deem the war a war for the protection of the people but to control. But there was not other way and effort.

So in the more important Governments of Europe the poised fingers of the old masters have been removed. The strong right arm of the men of toil has grasped hold.

However, in the U.S. the partners have been committed. Failures have resolid more than once. Utopia has not yet been prominent. But altogether the record has been clean and white. Out of the chaos has come order. Autocracy is giving way to democracy. The healing processes go on.

Better than that, only through the victories of the new spokesman have the people learned the method of unity and concord and accommodation. Peace is becoming possible. How much more even that the growing security against want is the secured solidarity against war? However slowly the pull of misery in material things may lift, what a flood of spiritual sunshine will come when it is known that one cannot be divided as the fratricidal slaughter of human beings.

How strangely difficult it has been to teach Labor the lesson that only out of its own wide experience can come the wisdom to build the Labor graduation and justice and love! How self-evident a truth; how easy a way home! Yet always it has followed the false leaders, in whatever rank of life. Always it has hearkened to those who denied the essential thing of social good—only that as those who do the day's work are free and happy can civilization be.

Far from this understanding are too many in the old world and more in the new. Here the hardships of prosperity fanned the reformer and the revolutionist. Here a larger portion of the common wealth has been wrenched down to the throes in the lower classes.

But here, too, can be the most whole-hearted will to have the nation enjoy the common opportunities.

There should be no mistake about the nature of the political appeal which is going to carry La Follette-Wheeler movement into a genial share of the governmental power. That movement is going to sweep all before it. Deprived of the bought avenues of publicity, it will

Labor's Big Year in Labor's march to victory

A Review of Industry for August

By W. J. B. JOHNSTON

When God first built the railroads, He created the sun, the sky, Then He built the earth around them, And left them there to dry.

And then He made the animals, And finally made man.

As a good and valiant adjunct, in this mighty railroad plan.

Then He made the fruits and flowers, Some were better, some were worse. Don't forget—always remember—first to fruit, fairly to trench to trench. They will yield to the people only when compelled. They, the endless wheel of God, must be put to work again.

The entrenched plowmen will give no quarter. They will yield to the people only when compelled. They, the endless wheel of God, must be put to work again. (Continued on next page.)

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New Story of Creation

BY WILLIAM J. JOHNSTON

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Senator Wheeler to Stump New York State

Senator Wheeler, Progressive candidate for Vice President, it is announced, will speak in Manhattan, up-State New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, before having made his 30th appearance. He is scheduled to speak as follows: Sept. 12, Newark, N. J.; Sept. 13, Jersey City, N. J.; Sept. 15, dinner at the Hotel Astor, New York City. Sept. 16, Stuphensburg, N. Y.; Sept. 17, Cleveland. Sept. 18, Columbus, Ohio. Sept. 19, Canton, Ohio. Sept. 20, Chicago.

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BUY WHITE LILY TEA

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Exclusively
The Labor Movement in England and America

By FANNIA M. COHN

For the first time in its history, the English Trades Union Congress met last week in Hull while a Labor Government was in power. This event is of interest for two reasons. One is that the British Labor Party had the strength and daring not only to take over the control of the trade union movement, it then handed over to it by the Liberals with a view to trapping and humiliating it, but also to use it as an instrument for good. For many months past, in fact, it was evidently convinced that the trade union movement was one of the most important foundations of the new government and the Labour movement as a whole.

In 1886 the congress met in convention in the same city of Hull. In the report of the executive committee (as the General Council was then called), to the congress of that year, came the following: "The British Labor Party has the strength and daring, not only to take over the control of the trade union movement, it then handed over to it by the Liberals with a view to trapping and humiliating it, but also to use it as an instrument for good. For many months past, in fact, it was evidently convinced that the trade union movement is one of the most important foundations of the new government and the Labor movement as a whole.

But already thirty-eight years ago the enlightened minds of the English Labor movement began to realize that trade labor was to take a proper place in society it must have the same companionship, the same organization, the same strength, the same consciousness of its value and its power. It was not as a political movement and as a national party that the movement was born. It was as a trade union movement.

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EDITORIALS

MORE ABOUT HIGHER DUES

We have received several letters from members of our Union in which they protest against our attitude toward the increase of organization dues. In these letters, their writers argue that the increase in dues should be avoided as it affects certain economies, such as the salaries of the officers, reducing the number of business agents, eliminating "banquets and joyrides," etc. In other words, a protest to these protests, the Union at present pays its officers much more than what their services entitle them to; that too many officials are being employed to take care of the activities of the organization; and that the executives of the Union are missing its funds to satisfy their personal extravagancies.

If such were actually the case, there could be no two opinions but that a step should be put at once to such inefficiency, wastefulness and extravagance. As a matter of fact, our letter-writers represent the Union as if the Federation is the enemy of the officers, and they claim to be, should have raised the cry for economy and efficiency long before the question of raising the member-dues arose. We know the Union to be what it is, and we are sure that if the Union wants to take some effective steps to stop these extravagances, it will be able to do so. We know that the protestants are beginning to shout economy and waste. It is very difficult therefore to escape the impression that it is not at all the Union's interest to prove that their plan is bound to impress one as lacking both in sincerity and conviction.

Of course, economy is an absolute necessity for a trade union and no Labor body has a right to squander a penny of the hard-earned money of its members. But the fact remains that the Labor body fails to practice economy in the conduct of its business. It is in every member's interest that the Union be subject to public meetings and to exert proper control over this same management of which they later so harshly complain. If these members are satisfied to remain entirely indifferent towards their organization all year round, only to raise the shriek of "pitiful earnings" when they are called upon to increase their dues, they have no business to be in the Union. If in any event this protest against a raise in dues at this hour does not stamp its makers as well-meaning members of the organization.

Nevertheless, the argument that economies should and can be made by our Union, no matter by whom raised, must not be ignored. Each local has a right and should take up this matter for discussion—whether further retrenchments can be made by it without injuring its efficiency and workability. Let us, for a while, touch upon some of the various suggestions for such additional curtailing of expenditures as appear possible for their proponents.

The first proposal is for a cut in the salaries of all the Union's employees, which naturally carries the implication that the workers and officers in the service of the Union have been receiving a very high wage. As a general rule, we regard a wage that we are to apply in measuring the value of the service rendered by our officers to the organization? In our years of contact with the Labor movement, we have never known an instance where the officers who succeeded in accumulating during their tenure of office reserves could not start a substantial business or live on the interest of their past earnings. In his office, the Union head is very much aware, after years of service, were compelled to look for a job in a cold and unfriendly world to have to be provided for themselves and their dependents. It would seem that the wages they have been receiving, huge as they may appear to our present earnings, are more than enough for their very living wages. Do the members of our Union really believe that their officers could get along on less than living wages?

One of these letter-writers asks indignantly: "Don't you know that the majority of the operators are earning as we would expect the business agent to earn? For they are making more than the salary of our higher wage but because, as our correspondent believes, the majority of the operators would be willing to work for half of his wages."

The argument advanced by our letter-writer reminds us strongly of the one presented by President Coolidge when he sought to eliminate the bill of rights of the Constitution, to the effect that, if enough people in this country, Coolidge stated, who would be mighty glad to earn such wages as the mail-carriers receive. It remains to be seen if the members of our Union are prepared to assure our constituents that although there are hundreds of thousands of workers in America who envy them their "princely" wage, there are also those who are clamoring for a better deal with "a boiling heart" against the increase in dues, would never consent to work below the scale on that account, but would very likely make a change, To experience such a demand we have been made aware of the calls for. How such an attitude can ever be reconciled with a proposal to cut the business agent's wage is beyond our ken.

Let us speak in full frankness. Is the business agent necessary for the work of the Union and is he fulfilling a function within it? If he is not wanted, every cent spent by the Union in keeping him on the payroll is a waste of money that might be better employed. If, however, the Union needs him, he is rightly entitled to be paid well for his services so that he might devote himself to his work wholeheartedly and not regard it merely as drudgery and a "job." And what we say of the business agent applies equally well to any other Union official. If they are wanted, if the Union needs them for the interests of the members, then they should be remunerated in a dignified way for their tasks.

Somehow, we have yet to hear a proposal for the abolition of all the Union offices. We would dare to call this proposal a clamor that the officers are getting too high salaries. The fact, nevertheless, remains that able, conscientious and loyal men, who would be eager to devote their whole lives to the service of our Union, are for the future excluded from our rolls. Have we ever, disagree with him entirely and they, as a rule, elect but one in a thousand for this post, and even these frequently prove to be not the best people to take the last step towards the highest.

It is only natural therefore that those who are picked on account of their experience and general fitness should command a much higher wage than that which the average worker. We bear in mind that, as yet, we live in a society where ability in measured in dollars and cents and we could not possibly expect to do without such officers. We are not at present in the position to do without them yet we would advise the Union to do without them if it is possible.

The other proposal calls for the cutting down the number of Union employees, a proposal which implies that heretofore the members have been too great and that the Union had carried on its payroll persons who performed no useful work. But is it so? We hear such things among the members of our Union, devoid of knowledge of all facts! No! Our unions suffer rather from an insufficiency of active workers than from a surplus as the number one of these services is by far not enough to carry on the work which must be done.

Here is one example. Not so long ago there has been formed in New York a district council of all the locals in the miscellaneous trades not affiliated with the Cloak and Duster Joint Board. The locals connected with this district council are all comparatively weak and the majority of the workers in these trades are non-union. This council, however, has been able to be brought to these tens of thousands of men and women without delay; it is a huge field for organization and administrative work, and the work of the Joint Board was at the same time in sight. It is obviously idle to speak in the face of such a fact of a surplus of Union workers and organizers.

There may be a single instance in this or that local where a certain economy could be carried out by eliminating an official or by consolidating two offices into one. But as a general policy such economy could only tend to weaken our organization and make it less popular. We are sure that the members of our letter-writers but with utmost earnestness and deliberation.

What concerns the charge—for it is not a suggestion but a certainty—that our Union has been too lenient a one toward its officers and that our officers indulge in banqueting and joy-riding at the expense of our treasurers—nothing of the sort. We carefully scrutinized the proof of our asssumptions that we mention.

One is long ago, a local or the Joint Board may arrange a festival or a meeting to celebrate some signal achievement of the Union; but, of course, it will require the imagination of a scandal-monger to designate such an occasion affair as wastage and squandering. Again, from time to time our General-
Ten Years Since Jaures Died

By B. M.

Paris, September 13th.

These are days of curious comment upon the twentieth anniversary of the beginning of the world war. The carnage recorded in history. The endless months of misery and pain, which has left its impact on the history of the world. This year the nation has the opportunity to reflect upon the lessons of history. Jaures was a German nationalist, the consciousness of a people that has been made aware of the futility of war. He has been the voice of the people, the conscience of the nation. His death was a loss to the country, and his ideal of "justice and equality" has never ceased to stir his soul. And yet, in the years of painstaking and conscientious study, he, a learned professor and a widely acclaimed political thinker, has been the voice of the people's ideals. The conclusion that no harmonious human being is possible without a socialist society is a fundamental one. Jaures is remembered for no other genuine fighters for justice and equality than the war-slayers of our industrial system—the revolutionaries—proletariat. "Jaures," wrote, "will be realized only after the ratification of all the democratic guarantees of the modern society the term justice is receiving a wider and more concrete, definite meaning. This means that in every human being we must respect the human indivisibility which cannot be brought to a point of highest development. Humanity can only be developed where there is independence and a wide range of opportunities for the public servant. And such a society can only exist under a Socialist system. The dominant class of society, Jaures believes elsewhere, "is an attempt to coerce mankind. Socialism, which will abolish these privileges and make the individual the master of his own labor force. The word "humanity" means the reconstruction of humanity. That's why in these days and an act of rational thinking for one to be a Socialist." Jaures has done his best to fulfill his responsibility as a journalist and writer. He has been a man of peace and international understanding. Now, ten years after his martyr's death, the educational movement of his work still lives on. The educational campaign of his work is still being carried on. And this educational work is a tremendous and important work, this effort to supply our members with the knowledge they failed to obtain, without any fault of their own, in their young years. This educational movement will become more and more necessary to the masses. It was the lefty ideal of Justice and Humanity on earth and his heroic fight for a Socialist commonwealth.

The Educational Season

The summer with its long days and short evenings is on the wane. The last of the vacationists are dragging their campers and tents into the woods where the city workers yearn to escape for a short few weeks for some rest and recreation is fast vanishing too. Fall is coming again, and with it an increased interest in reading, in study for those who are inclined that way, in music and in the theater. This change of the season marks too the renewal of the educational work of our Union. Last week our Educational Department has started its unity centers in New York and in several other cities.

We conclude: Economy in the trade union movement is highly necessary, but it must be practiced not at the expense of the Union's efficiency and fighting ability. Besides, this question of economy of the unions is not the exclusive right of any one man, but it is a duty of all of our members, until now. And if our organization is to go on functioning without our other members, it must be made larger and the member-dues must consequently be increased.

And if any further arguments were necessary to prove to some of our members that such an increase is urgent and that economy talk under present circumstances is sheer hypocritical nonsense, let them consider this. It was not a matter of a question of the increase of dues in our locals. The work of our Union has become so widely spread out in recent years that what was the means of livelihood of our members until now. And if our organization is to go on functioning with our other members, it must be made larger and the member-dues must consequently be increased.

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The prime purpose of our International Union when decided to begin conducting its own educational work is to spend more. What is most important is that an even greater number of workers attend these courses and lectures and be given this excellent means for acquiring a substantial and valuable education.
The Labor Press for August

By SYLVIA KOPALD

With the rapid approach of Election Day, the August issue of The Labor Press has been published. This issue contains a variety of articles discussing the current state of labor relations and the economic conditions affecting workers. The articles cover a range of topics, including labor disputes, strikes, and the impact of economic policies on working-class individuals.

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LABOR THE WORLD OVER

DOMESTIC ITEMS

P. O. Workers Favor Vetoed Wage Bill

The Kelly-Edge wage bill, vetoed by President Coolidge, will be urged by postal workers when Congress convenes next December. This plan was agreed upon by the 29 state postal federations, which represent 992,000 postal employees.

Spokesmen for the National Association of Letter Carriers, National Federation of Post Office Clerks, Railway Mail Association and the National League of District Postmasters pledged the active support of their respective groups to a nation-wide educational campaign for the support of the Kelly-Edge bill when it comes to the Senate bill No. 1864.

The postal workers declare that this bill more nearly meets the needs of men and women in the postal service than any other measure, and a vigorous educational campaign will assure its passage.

Coal Mine Accidents

Coal mine accidents in the United States during July, caused the death of 116 men, the United States Bureau of Mines reports. This is 5 less than the number killed in July, 1928.

The July accidents brought the total number of fatalities reported to the bureau during the first seven months of 1929 to 1,428, as compared with 1,478 during the corresponding months last year.

Union Employers Ousted

The Electrical Contractor's Association has been expelled from the associated building interests of St. Louis, because it signed an agreement with Electrical Workers' Union No. 1.

The associated contractors are attempting to have all agreements expire during the fall, but the electric contractors smashed this program by signing an agreement that can be reopened next July.

Nation's High Court Declares Despotism

In one of the bitterest critiqued over made on the Supreme Court of the United States, Justice John J. Ford of the New York Supreme Court informed Benjamin M. K. of La Palleto-Wheeler ticket. The Federal high court is declared "an absolute despotism" which makes democracy "an idle dream.

President Wilson is the "Speculator's chairman and two candidates of the Republican Party." Justice Ford declares that "the Democratic convention adopted a dictatorship in the name of the people, and held Jefferson that the test of government should be "the greatest good for the greatest number," said Justice Ford, "there is no practical way in which he can express his convictions by his ballot in the coming election." The election, he adds, to his view, is a "virtual election of a president as his candidate for president."

For the citizen who loves our democracy and believes in Lincoln in the name of the people, and holds that the true object of government should be "the greatest good for the greatest number," said Justice Ford, "there is no practical way in which he can express his convictions by his ballot in the coming election."

"I shall not vote and work for the election of yourself and Senator Wheeler."

"Your stand for divest the Federal judiciary of its irresponsible power especially restraints the industrial worker to no."

"The Supreme Court of the United States is an absolute despotism. It is beyond the control of Congress, of the Constitution, of the people, and of any authority which is directly or indirectly responsible to the people."

"So long as that authoritative, lifetime oligarchy remains the supreme power in the nation, a healthy democracy is a sham and the kind of government Lincoln lived and died to perpetuate becomes an idle dream."

Federal Maternity Act Has Commented Fees

The Federal maternity insurance act has proved successful and has confounded its opponents, according to a statement by the United States Children's Bureau.

The law has been in existence 15 months. Under its operation the Federal Government gives States an amount of money equal to appropriations these States make to carry on maternity and infancy educational work. No mother is compelled to accept this information.

The act has, already demonstrated its value, in that it has:

1. Stimulated State activities in maternal and infancy hygiene.

2. Maintained the principle of local initiative and responsibility.

3. Improved the quality of the work being done for mothers and babies by disseminating through a central source—the Federal Government—the results of scientific research and methods of work which have been found to operate successfully.

The Federal Government and the States that have accepted the act have expended $1,858,047.12 to promote the welfare of mothers and babies. Every State but Kansas, Illinois, Vermont, Maine, Delaware, Connecticut, and Rhode Island have accepted the act.

Compensation Law Expands Millions

During the 10 years that the compensation laws of New York have been in force, more than $145,000,000 has been paid in compensation and death benefits to injured workers and to the dependents of those killed in industrial accidents.

"It is undoubtedly true," said Industrial Commissioner Bilentz, "that any plan devised by the will of man in exceptional cases work unjustly," but added that the plan was "economically sound and makes a change both to employers and employees, and is not nondenominational to return to the old unjust, wasteful methods of harm in negligence actions."

Edison, the President of the United States. In these years, it is a great satisfaction to be able to record the spirit of liberalism which runs through court decisions in compensation cases and the absence of those tendencies which so often make a farce of the procedure in common negligence actions."

FOREIGN ITEMS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Crisis in the Communist Trade Unions

The recent congress at Moscow of the Red International of Labor Unions passed certain resolutions with regard to the Communist trade union movement in Czechoslovakia which may cause serious upheavals among the ranks of communist trade unionists. The national center of the Communist trade union movement of Czechoslovakia is the "International Pan-Trade Union Federation," which organizes the workers of the Pan-Slavic trade unions as well as those of the Pan-Carpathian trade unions. All the independent communist unions of building workers, wood workers, transport workers, and railroadmen, also the German Communist Textile Workers' Union, are included in this federation. The congress has decided that this trade union federation shall be the sole representative of the communist trade union movement in Czechoslovakia, which means the dissolution of the other unions.

The declaration of the textile workers will undoubtedly have to obey this dictate from Moscow willingly. But it is more doubtful whether the unions of building workers, transport workers and wood workers will also consent to do so.

GREAT BRITAIN

Working Days Lost Through Strikes

The following statistics of the days lost through strikes were recently given by the British Minister of Labor. In the first six months 1920-1924 were lost: 1920, 4,360,000; 1921, 7,80,000,000; 1922, 13,500,000; 1923, 4,390,000; 1924, 2,700,000. These figures show that the advent of a Labor Government has not increased, but decreased the losses in output through industrial unrest.

INDIA

Trade Unions in Bombay

There has been a steady increase of late in trade unionism in Bombay. There are now twenty-three thousand unions in the presidency, with a membership of 2,129, as against 5,714 in February 1924. 7,011 unions were registered in 1923, the largest union being the Indian Seamen's Union, with 33,000 members.

A Publication of the Indian Trade Unions

Since July last the National Federation of Indian Trade Unions has been publishing a periodical in the Hindi language which is to appear once a month. Its title is "The All-India Trade Unions Bulletin." The editor is prepared to give any information which may be desired concerning the Labor movement in India.

The Slavery in The Indian Mines

A Socialist member of the British Parliament recently gave particulars of the state of mines in the coast of South Africa, where 45,000 women and 11,071 children under twelve are working in mines, working hours being twelve to sixteen per day. It often happens that father, mother and children are all at work in the mines. There are numerous accidents. In all India there are 322 mines which are worked by 252 companies. The profits of these companies have been known to be as high as 165 per cent.

SOUTH AFRICA

The Industrialization of South Africa

Up to the great war the exploitation of its gold and diamond mines was the chief industry, of South Africa. As a result of the war, however, certain industries have been developed which are equal in importance to the mining industry in respect of the value of the goods produced and the number of workers employed. Between 1914 and 1920 the number of industrial concerns doubled. There are now 7,000 factories, which in 1921 produced goods to the value of nearly 100,000,000 pounds sterling. During the economic depression of 1921 the production declined, but now the war is over. The factories employ 30,000 European workers, or three times as many as the gold mines, and they also have the same number of native workers as the gold mines. The proceeds of the factories are estimated at £64,000,000 which is equal to that of the mines. The expenditure on raw material is £43,000,000 and on wages £20,000,000. The profit obtained in South African industry are very great, and most of the dividends find their way into the pockets of British companies.

SWEDEN

Industrial Unions or Cartels

At the Swedish Trade Union Congress of 1922, a proposal of the union of the workers in the metal industry to convert the existing craft unions into industrial unions was passed and it was decided that the change was to be completed by December 31, 1925. As a result, negotiations have taken place between the unions concerning certain points in the printing and allied trades (printers, book binders and lithographers). A committee consisting of two representatives each of the three unions was appointed to examine the question. This committee has now published a report, which promises against the formation of an industrial union for the printing and allied trades, and recommends that the unions in question shall for the present continue their present form. The report is not, however, a final decision of rules which it has drawn up for the organisation of the whole of the printing and allied trades in a cartel (or in several cartels). This proposal implies the acceptance of the unions affected, so that, so far as the printing trade is concerned the resolution in favor of industrial unions cannot be carried out within the appointed time. In all probability, such transitional measures will usually be found necessary to facilitate the conversion of craft to industrial unions.
A Course in Economics and the Labor Movement

BY SYLVIA KOPALD

Given at the UNIVERSITY CENTERS
of the INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION Season 1923-1924

TOPIC 7 — The Repressive Environment.

1. Certain facts reaching well down into basic human nature that have been brought out in the recent work of psychologists and sociologists tend to emphasize the potential strength of the Labor unions. We may discuss them under the title "The Repressive Environment.

2. The new psychology is forcing economists to base their thinking upon an entirely different concept of human nature from that of classical economy. The Benthamist "economic man" was dominated and punished by the environment and by his fear of pain and desire for pleasure. He always responded in the same way to the same stimuli and his socialization was by a process of conditioning.

3. Today psychology insists that man is dynamic, a very complex being, with many intrinsic urges and mechanisms (instincts, capacities, muscles and nerves, etc.) that crave activity. (Wesley Clair Mitchell, "The Felineic Calculus." The Political Science Quarterly, March, 1916; Robert J. Woodruff "Dynamic Psychology; Alexander Fichandler, "L. G. W. U. Outlines on Psychology").

4. The craving for activity on the part of these mechanisms is so strong that they root in deep in racial history, that if they are persistently barked and prohibited normal satisfactions, they create profound dissatisfaction. We call such barking of the instincts repression. Repression can be effectuated by many causes — by traditions, social compulsions and valuations, economic conditions, and others. (H. Fink, "Morbid Fear and Compulsions," Chapter 2; Sigismund Freud, "A General Introduction").

5. It seems probable that we have received our psychological equipment unchanged from very primitive times. As far as we can judge it, the evolution of cultural phenomena (e.g. war, love, work, talk, cloths, weapons, etc.) the so-called Cro-Magnon Man (of the Paleolithic Aurignacian Culture) who lived during the last ice age some 50,000 years ago, must have possessed an "original nature" (capacities, urges and equipment) very similar to that of modern man.

(A to be continued next week)

A Worker — Student's Reflections

After we give away eight hours every day to the community, in making fortunes for it, we get back into the same poor room in a clean room, clean, well-lighted; a teacher, well qualified for the task, expects from us, and we start our school work.

A great difference it is between the work we do at school and work in our class room.

There are we a superior who is trying his best to give us more and more profits from our work, and here we have a superior who is trying to give us more and more information about American social history, geography, history, etc., all coming out of the spirit of the programs of the Labor movement, current events, etc. This occupies us on Monday two hours, Tuesday, two hours and Wednesday one and a half hours. The instructor sent by the Educational Department comes in every single Wednesday, and with him comes a new lesson. In my opinion, all workers would attend such classes, it would make it much easier for them to understand their problems and how to solve them.

Our course last year was "Modern Education, Institutions," given by Mr. Wilbur.

When we work, we see beyond us the work of our fellow workers, but we do not take our lessons in economics, where we see our community life in action, and Mr. Wilbur opens for us the doors of our institution after another. He says to us: "Here it is, look and understand. If you do not, I will help you." In short, he showed us again how our great-grandfathers worked, and how tools and machinery were invented.

In the second lesson, we learned how our grandparents did the trick, and how they did it.

The third lesson was about banks, what led to their organization, what an important part they play in our present life and why we workers be- come part of our own bank.

The fourth lesson was the "Corporation," how it is organized, how it gets the money which it is necessary to run business and how it is managed.

The fifth lesson was the "Trust." We learned here that the company organization gets the monopoly of a certain industry, how it controls it, and how the prices for the consumers.

The sixth lesson was the "store." This included how our foodstores used to buy and sell articles needed for their daily needs and how it determined to the present day into the big department store and the mail order house.

In the eighth lesson we learned about the "warehouse," how it is built, and for what purpose it is established. We learned here that this institution is very important, especially for the large cities, for since our food does not grow all year round, we have to preserve it from summer to winter. In order to have a place

Wealth.

The sounds of the happy songs are heard on the path of our schools, and we see how our children, for a distance, attracting the tags, board the private yachts. "Anna," Sunday, September 7. The weather was fine and the river, as ever, was allowing. The Palladium, with their hills and rocks overlooking the Hudson on one side and the foot- stone of the Catskill, on the other presented a most inspiring view.

There was no need for professional entertainers. The large hundred men and women were their own actors. They divided into numerous groups and each of them formed their own program. These were not scheduled in advance. Their hobby lay in their spare time. With deep feeling they sang the Labor songs and folk songs of many countries. The catering of food was an experiment in the "cooperative commonwealth.

Reopening of Our Educational Season

The reopening of our educational season will be celebrated on Saturday, November 16. On this occasion members of our numerous local unions in New York and vicinity will assemble in the Washington Irving High School where an educational and artistic program will be given. We advise our members to keep this date open. Admission will be by ticket which will be proportionally distributed among the local unions. On Saturday, November 23, studies will start.

English is taught for beginners, intermediate and advanced students. Register at once.

A Trip Up the Hudson

A group of our members, men and women belonging to the educational committee, boarded the private yacht "Anna," Sunday, September 7. The weather was fine and the river, as ever, was allowing. The Palladium, with their hills and rocks overlooking the Hudson on one side and the footstone of the Catskill, on the other presented a most inspiring view.

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Our Curriculum

Our curriculum in which is announced in English and in Yiddish our educational activities for the year 1924-1925 is out. It is in pamphlet form and consists of thirty-two pages. The description of the courses is of educational value and our members will find them most interesting. A copy can be obtained from our Educational Department, 3 West 16th street.

In order that these educational insitutions should not take the book which we obtained through the strike and that could be done by organizing our own factories, stores, homes, and by electing representatives to our legislatures who should make the proper laws for the workers, and that would lead us to government ownership.

This would lay the foundation for a new and better world, for the people and for the people.

In conclusion, my sincere thanks to the Labor and Educational department which encouraged us and hundreds of other members and students. I hope to see the day when future leaders of labor will be educated in working class schools.

WILLIAM ROHRER,
Member, Local 1; Student L. G. W. U. classes.
It was twilight when we arrived in Venice.

The first thing that comes to mind at this writing in connection with Venice is the awful confusion which greets one as one arrives among the thousands of porters who try to get hold of one's luggage, the "foreigners" and their luggages, each one trying to get his porter to go outside the other by announcing the advertisement of particular hotel he represents. Then, there are the steamboats advertising trips along the Grand Canal, and, on top of all, Americans shouting at the porters to leave their belongings.

"A Main Street" woman, alongside of us, proclaimed vehemently that this is the way she would go to Europe and that America was good enough for her. An Englishman curtly pronounced, "I say, in this Venice, I confound the English-speaking people in my mind, too. However, it was not very long before the noise subsided. The porters have discovered more interesting customers, the beggars left. And we were left in a "gondola".

We strolled through the narrow waterways, flanked on both sides by curious-looking houses, cafés, hotels, with people emerging into a wider channel. We gilled the smooth water until we reach our hotel, the "Hotel de la Minerve".

The name was written on a sign from one of the windows that I later beheld in Venice in all her enticing beauty. The blue lagoon was not so blue and the lagoon itself seemed unreal, a moon so big, so full, so white, it was almost glossy! The whiteness of the moon was reflected in the trees and on the dome of St. Mark's Cathedral.

We awoke in the morning to a gorgeous bright sun. The flood of sunshine confirmed the promised charming of the previous night's descriptions. A few moments found us in the heart of Venice—Car- thage of the waterways. This sidewalk has to offer, from an American's point of view, the most beautiful Venetian glass and lace, canals, gondolas, palaces, cafés, arcades, restaurants, and others on both sides of the Squares, leaving the corso to linger and visit the beautiful view of the church. All that Venice was in the days of her glory, her beauty, her wealth and splendor so gorgeously displayed inside the temple. The workmanship, the infinite patience, time and effort that must have gone into the gloriification of Him, who, according to the scriptures was the personification of simplicity itself, is stupendous. Here is a canopy of green marbles; there are the figures of Christ and Mary in gold mosaics; alabaster columns; pillars enamelled with jewels of gold and silver; the judgment of Solomon in high relief and done so marvelously that the Ignorant can learn.

On leaving the church I could not help but compare the simple little car- dinal's cap worn by the porters in the Temple! But, that if the only fully committed in His name—it cost so little, under the sun and after all, it is good to look at the beautiful heritage left us by ages of human handiwork.

And much of work such art can be seen not alone in the churches of Venice. This is true of every church, square, and every time the hour strikes the hour upon a bell, the worthwhileness of past time and effort into a thing like this may be questioned by the practically

minded. But we cannot help admiring it because it is odd, and it is different from what we have been used to before.

But, then, Venice on the whole is so different from any other city that one feels as if they had never been in Venice, too, no subways, no elevators. The gondola is the local bus, and the aerial tram is the "al- las, palaces and beautiful churches. But there are also dark and narrow streets and narrow alleys when three men must stand aside to let the other two pass. There is a Jewish Ghetto, and Friar Antonio, and we were told that out of the one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants the election was so professional years.

Like everywhere else, beauty and inqui- nis walk side by side in Venice.

There is beauty and charm and ro- mance in Venice.

When the moon rises over the city, the noise of the crowd is husked by sleep.

When clocks pigeons haunt the streets.

When tired, hungry beggars are at rest.

When even the moon is left alone to dream of its parent, the Adriatic.

Above and below—then only is there romance in Venice?

**Politics and Prosperity**

There is probably more businesspeople in Venice than philosophers and politics than about their economic subject. Politics of government are not so important in Venice as in other countries. Conditions are one way or another, but intelligent people are more interested in being proteinized by governments, and no party has a great advantage. The business cycle has a great influence here, and the alteration of prosperity and depressions of which party has been in power.

Inspecting the curve of employment since 1895, we find that subnormal em- ployment, in 1900, 1904, 1907-1908, 1914, 1919, 1921-1922 and 1944. Of these crises, those of 1908 and 1919 were the most severe.

Four of the seven depressions oc- curred during Republican administra- tions, and three during Democratic. One of the two most severe—that of 1908—was under a Republican regime, the other—that of 1921-1922—saw its beginning in the last months of a Democratic administration and the greater part of the latter was under a Republican. There is nothing in this record which justifies either party in claiming being the agent of prosperity.

It is equally true that there is nothing in the coincidence of depression with years of Presidential administration, which lead to the conclusion that elections itself had beneficial effect. The 1914 de- pression was caused by a war and unemployment began to improve not about seven months after the armistice was signed.

President Woodrow Wilson, 1918. The drop of 1929 was, of course, a result of politics or the uncertainty of elections, which continued for nearly two years after the recovery was started.

It is about time to discard the ec- onomic superstitions usually exploited by politicians at election times.
The regular meeting of the membership, which took place on Monday evening at the Hotel Borington Hall, was probably the first in the past six months that concerned itself with strictly peace-time organization work. No business of any special nature was transacted.

All of the reports of the Executive Board, beginning June 12 and up to and including September 4, were approved by the membership.

Aside from members who were present with whom none had been imposed, there were contained in them the reports of the manager on the various phases of the recent strike in the cloth and suit industry.

Endorses Progressive Political Party.

In addition to this, matters of a political nature have also been handled by the Executive Board and favorably acted upon. The members are aware that Local 10 is affiliated with the American Labor Party.

At the Boston convention a resolution was adopted in which the convention approved the recommendation to the national political convention of the endorsement of the Progressive Political Action, which took place in Cleveland in July. That convention was representative of all progressive factions, including Labor unions. A platform was adopted and endorsed by the convention, reported favorably by the National Executive of the Union.

Since Local 10 is affiliated with the American Labor Party, which was one of the organizations participating in the national convention, it was expected that since the Boston convention had decided that the international take place by the endorsement, reported favorably by the Executive of the Union, that the present campaign in behalf of the Progressive party would proceed quite naturally, favorably. Upon the receipt of a communication from the third district campaign committee asking that Local 10 send delegates to the state and city convention, manager Dubinsky and district manager Perlmuter were delegated by the Executive Board to represent it at the city convention and Dubinsky was also delegated to the Albany convention, the seat of the State gathering of the third party.

The action by the Executive Board on this question was reported to the membership Monday night and approved.

Guard Against Violations.

In his report on activities, manager Dubinsky told the members that in a little more than one week fines totaling more than $5,000 were imposed by the office of Local 10 from members and employers. These fines have been largely due to some unimportant violations of various union violations and of employers for violations of the agreements for the purpose of avoiding strikes or refusal to hire cutters.

These violations came to the notice as a result of the investigation of the shop by the controller. The manager, through the system of recording employment of cutters and other irregularities, is in a position to report to the board of directors.

Sunday, September 12, 1926

NOTICE OF MEETINGS

MISCELLANEOUS MEETING. . . . Monday, September 15

Meetings begin at 7:30 P.M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Mark's Place