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Justice (Vol. 6, Iss. 39)

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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Sanitary Label Begins Function in New York Cloth Industry

Mrs. Alfred E. Smith, Wife of Governor Smith, the First to Wear Sanitary Label Garment—
Director of Label Department Informs Cloth Manufacturers to Begin Applying
Label—Representatives of All Factors in Industry Present When First
Label Is Sewed On

Monday, September 22, will remain a historic day in the cloth industry of New York. On that date the sanitary label, which the Special Commission appointed by Governor Smith late last spring to mediate the differences between the workers and the employers in the trade, had reached an agreement to be adopted as an attenuation of standard union and wholsome work conditions in the shops, officially began to function. It may be remembered that the International Cord and Leather Department, direction of the sanitary label as one of the main achievements resulting from the board of arbitration's recommendation that such a label be expressed in Union circles with the fact that the label has already become operative and therefore can easily be understood.

An impressive ceremony accompanied the wearing on of the first label. It took place in the shop of Jacob Rapoport & Co., in the presence of a number of representatives of the cloth and suit industry, members of the Governor's Special Commission, and of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control which has the direct supervision over the label. Representing the workers were President Morris Sigman of the International, and Vice-presidents Feinberg and Wander.

The first coat bearing the sanitary label will be worn by Mrs. Alfred E. Smith, wife of Governor Smith, who took part in the ceremony. After the presentation of the coat, during the dinner, Mrs. Smith expressed the wish that she might be the first woman in America to wear a coat with a sanitary label signifying that it was made in a sanitary shop and under Union work conditions, and the Director of the Label Division of the Sanitary Joint Board, Dr. Henry�

Union Calls District Meetings of Chairmen and Committees to Instruct Them on Label and Unemployment Fund

As reported already in Justice, the quarterly calls of the local districts of the Union have been discussed at some length in the last meetings of this body. President Sigman and Vice-president Feinberg, who participated in those meetings, pointed out to the delegates of the Joint Board, that under the conditions of the present agreement it becomes necessary to the installation of several additional departments and national headquarters of the Union. Its present income from dues is insufficient and that it is virtually necessary therefore to raise the dues to fifty cents a week.

The Joint Board has been calling, during the last few weeks, numerous shop chairmen to discuss with them their ability to instruct them in the application of the sanitary Union label, the unemployment insurance fund, and other matters concerned with recent changes in the trade. Those meetings are being addressed by the district managers and the business agent.

Boston Raincoat Strike Ends Successfully

The strike called by Local 7, the Waterproof Garment, Workers of Boston, on September 4 in all the raincoat shops of that city and vicinity ended in a victory for the workers after lasting eight days.

The leaders of the strike were Mr. Al Goldman, the manager of the local, himself, as much as the workers did, for he made his position clear that he was fighting for the enforcement of the old agreement. The local contended that the employers were breaking the terms of that agreement and they at last became determined to see that it was not broken.

The workers insisted that no employer, manufacturer, or shop owner-independent, be permitted to send out any work outside of his shop, and that no employer be permitted to work at a machine or to do any other work in the shop which a Union member could do.

After a few days of struggle, the raincoat employers learned that the worst course for them to pursue would be to grant the demands of the workers and they agreed the agreement.

Vice-president Feldstein took part in all the conferences between Local 7 and the Raincoat Manufacturers' association. The employers made a promise to the Gen.

Ladies' Tailors Prepare for General Strike

The Bryant Hall meeting held by the members of Local 39, the Ladies' Tailors, on Thursday, September 18, turned out to be an astounding success—both in the number of members present and the high spirit which prevailed at the meeting. At least a thousand workers crowded into the hall, filling it to capacity.

The meeting was addressed by Vice-president Leftuvitoff and Antonio Giovannetti, who reviewed the progress of the members to every request made by the speakers showed clearly that the ladies tailors mean very earnestly with their present attempt to enroll all members of the tailors and to influence the shop owners into the organization and to improve working conditions in the shops.

Conferences are still going on with the employers' association in the trade. Secretary Boris Dreim of the local, informed, though from signs a walkout can hardly be avoided. Meanwhile a very intense drive to strengthen the local is evidently con-

The Bryant Hall at which a full report on the present state of the negotiations and strike will be rendered by the officers of the local to the members. International of the local directory will be present at the meeting and will discuss the issues of the trade with the ladies' tailors. At the end of the discussion a decided walkout will be announced.

Meanwhile, the members of Local 39 are called upon not to slacken in their efforts to bring new workers into the Union as possible. Let each one of them make a hundred calls on every woman who is still not a mem-

Unity Centers

Our Unity Centers in seven public school buildings are now open. There are classes in English for New York City's first class ofTRACTED.

[Continued]
Custom Dressmakers Renew Agreements in Trade

Local Begins Organizing

The Custom Dressmakers' Union of New York, Local 99, has already begun the renewal of the agreement with the firms in the trade. The agreement expired on September 15.

The custom dressmaking trade is one of the older garment trades in New York which age as yet not fully organized. The Union controls a number of shops, among them some of the most important in the business; but there are still a great many dressmaking establishments where non-Union conditions prevail, and which the Union is constantly endeavoring to place under standard and fair work conditions.

Israel Feinberg Candidate for Congress in 12th New York District

Active Union Members Form Special Campaign Committee—Start Fund to Elect Feinberg to Congress

Vice-president Israel Feinberg, the general manager of the New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board, has been nominated for Congress on the combined Progressive-Labor-Socialist ticket in the 12th Congressional District in New York, the district which was represented for several terms in Congress by Meyer London.

Last Friday, September 13, there took place a meeting of active workers and officers of the Cloakmakers' and Dressmakers' Unions which elected a special committee to work for the election of Brother Feinberg to Congress. As a beginning, each of the workers present donated five dollars to a special fund; Brother Perlmutter, the manager of the Downtown office of the Joint Board, was elected chairman of the campaign committee and Brother Ben Mozer, secretary. Brothers Ildemar Vogler, Nicholas Deti, Harry Schnurer, Morris Goldeyker and Harry Eisenstadt were elected on the executive committee.

The special campaign committee will work closely together with the regular La Follette-Wheeler committee in that district and expects to carry on a very lively and active canvass.

Campaign—Meeting of Members Decides to Raise Dues

Local 99 has made more than one attempt in the past to organize the trade, though it never yet realized its ambition to put the whole trade on a Union basis. This time the organized custom dressmakers are making a special effort to achieve their long sought aim with the aid of their new central body, the District Council of the Miscellaneous Trades.

The last meeting called by the dressmakers in the Harlem Educational Center, at 62 East 106th street, on Thursday, September 16, was a remarkable success. The meeting was addressed by Vice-president Lefker, the manager of the District Council, and Brother J. Bernach, manager of the local. The speakers appealed to the workers to rally closely in their Union in the present campaign and the members responded warmly to the call of their organization.

The financial condition of the local and the need of funds for the impending fight were also discussed at the meeting, and the members decided to raise their dues. From now on, the work of organizing the unorganized private dressmakers is expected to continue with increased energy and speed until Local 99 finally reaches its goal and the entire trade is placed on a sound Union basis.

SKIN DISEASES
THE UNION HEALTH CENTER
121 East 17th Street

A highy competent and well-known specialist on Skin Diseases, who attends to the members of the Union every Wednesday from 9 to 5:45.

For One Dollar to Members of Participating Locals

GREAT OPPORTUNITY
for INTELLIGENT MEN and WOMEN

We train men and women to become professional life insurance underwriters through our class instruction and personal supervision.

LET US SHOW YOU HOW YOU CAN EARN A NICE LIVING AND BUILD UP A FUTURE INCOME BY SELLING LIFE INSURANCE.

CALL for particulars.

SIGMUND HAIMAN
235 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY
Tel. Madison Square 4409-4410

ARE YOU NERVOUS?
There is hardly a member of the Union that is not suffering from some nervous trouble.

Do you know that the UNION HEALTH CENTER
121 East 17th Street
has a Specialist on Nervous Diseases who attends to a Clinic every Wednesday from 9 to 4:30 p. m.?

For One Dollar to Members of Participating Locals.

Your Parents and Your Kin—On the Other Side

How eagerly they wait for the next mail—for a message that contains news from you—and relief.

See that this aid comes to them through a reliable agency, through your own bank—and gets there on time.

The International Union Bank

TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

The International Union Bank was organized to SERVE you and is only interested to prove to you that it is worthy of your trust. We treat your money with as much consideration as if it was our own.

Come and visit the

INTERNATIONAL UNION BANK
FIFTH AVENUE AT 21st STREET
NEW YORK
Dear Editor, Justice:
That the majority of the members who of the majority of the Union is a fact which is admitted with regret by any who have watched the life of the organization. Moreover, it is a general rule to be found in the history of economic organizations. A great deal of time and effort has been spent in the efforts of various movements to find a solution to this problem—but with little results. This is the case with...
Listening In on the Political Radio

With MALLORY COLEMAN

It's hard to tell just what makes history but in our opinion Senator La Follette's speech at the huge Progressive mass meeting at Madison Square Garden on the night of the Eighteenth will stand out when the political history of our times comes to be written.

... in many respects it was one of the most remarkable gatherings that have been held in New York in these many years.

... I can remember being held up on my father's shoulders many many moons ago to add my shrill treble to the cheers that made the rafters of the Garden ring when William J. Bryan came out for public ownership of railroads.

The old Garden has housed meetings that rose up and shouted their eighth thousand people paying out good money to hear a political speech as was the case at the Garden meeting. But then it isn't often that a political meeting has a man as La Follette to stand up and holler for.

Next to the events that greeted the Senator, that accorded Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for Governor, was by far the most enthusiastic. Speakers other than La Follette had been allowed five minutes for their talks and it seemed to look if the crowd was going to take all of Mr. Thomas's time by cheering him.

He got the floor at length and then made the sort of speech that only Thomas can make with the inspiration of a great crowd in to sift him.

Arthur Garfield Hays, Progressive Campaign Manager for New York

--- Front Page

La Follette-Wheeler Campaign Collection in Cloth and Dress Shops

Commenting this week, and until the end of the campaign, La Follette will give weekly an account of all money collected in cloth and dress shops in New York City. He will also reach the aid of the business executives of the Joint Board, by the means of Dress Division of the La Follette-Wheeler Campaign Committee.

Shops of Businessmen Banker

Julius Goldfarb...$12.75
Ben Shenker...15.50
Green & Zeeman...14.00
Erdman & Kellman...21.50

Business Agent Gold

Michals & Beedoch...10.00

Business Agent Gold

M. J. Rezler...16.50
Shilinsky & Co...74.46
B. Kaplan...14.30

Business Agent Cannalisa

Deutsche & Werbel...11.50
Ah. Sussex...20.00
Max Levine...11.50

Business Agent Cohen

Markwell...10.51
Business Agent Baraen

Frank Goldhouse...55.60
Business Agent Sacks

Clark Bros & Levine...17.50
T. Greens...20.00

Business Agent Eikhoff

Adolph Darby...20.00
Business Agent Galdowsky

Zahorsky & Shapira...40.00

I. Griffl...10.00
CoM. Jeffery...26.50
Business Agent Steam

Schlifer...12.55
Business Agent Fleisher

Edelstein & Bernstein...12.00
Kansler & Goldeman...16.00

BATTLE HYMN OF THE WRONGED

By HAMILTON GRAND

We have seen the reaper toiling in the heat of summer sun,
We have seen his children weary when the harvesting was done;
We have seen a mighty sword dying hopeless one by one;
While the flag went marching on.

Oh, the army of the wretched, how they swarm the city street!
We have seen them in the night where Gaths and Vandals meet.
We have sheltered in the darkness at the noises of their feet—
But the flag was marching on.

Our slaves' marts are empty, human flesh no more is sold,
Where the desolate, datoed hawker walks, no more the gold;
But the slaves of the present more relentless powers hold,
The world was marching on.

Hot no longer shall the children bend above the whining wheel;
We will turn the weary women from their toil and moan;
In the mines and in the forests worn and helpless man shall feel
His cause is marching on!

Then lift your eyes, ye tailors, in the desert hot and drear,
Catch the cool wind from the mountains; here, the river's voice is near—
Soon we'll strike the mountains and the dreamland shall be here!
As we go marching on!

--- End Page

INTERNATIONAL CALENDAR

By H. SCHOOLMAN

This Week Twelve Years Ago

Ladies' garment workers of Belf- falo, N.Y., are getting ready for a general strike. The city is a capital center of this type of advanced demands for a fifty-hour week, a half holiday or an eight-hour day, and the recognition of the Union. The mem- bership has been increased by the addition of nationalities. Jews. Italians, Hungarians Progress and native Americans.

The firm of J. Booth & Sons gave a party to its workers because they defeated the shop-keepers of this area who had been trying to close the store and force the strikers to return to work.

The Executive Board of Local 23 decided to issue twenty quarterly working cards which will be permitted to hold a job. The Execu- tives decided that no one in the twenty cards will be in on the general strike.

Schiller & Son, the sole manufacturer of dresses of all kinds in the city, had been asked to give a strike card to all the workers who have failed to attend the meeting of the branch twice in succession.

M. H. & A.
S. Kahan...
Business Agent Steam

Schiller & Son...12.50
Business Agent Fleisher

Edelstein & Bernstein...12.00
Kansler & Goldman...16.00

It is understood that the Progressive managers are urging the Republic- cans not to discourage Nicholas in his political successes with the spirits of the departed. He is boosting their cause with plain, ordinary folks who alone know what the great man means when he shape him, and the great idea that we are to have four more terms such as he has just passed under a Republican regime, well, we don't envy the guy that spits such holocaust in his presence.

WEAR signing off. Continued in next issue, "what do you mean 'continued'?" prosperity to all of you.
The Courts and Freedom

By ROBERT THOMAS

Again we have illustrated the real
unity of the two old parties. Merrow.

Dole is the 

Advocate and General Dumas has played the part of a bal-

ance. And, as our progressive movement means some-

how to take away the civil and reli-

gious rights of the individual be-

cause it demands a restriction upon

the power of the courts.

I don't think the courts will grant injunc-

ions and to declare legis-

lation unconstitutional. The result

will be the unilateralism of our civil

and religious liberty.

The courts will not undertake the

functions of the legislature.

By ROBERT THOMAS

The Lewis-Stone Correspondence

Who Is Right?

Several months ago, a new item appeared in the general press to the

effect that a strike had been called by the Broth-

erhood of Locomotive Engineers in West Virginia as a result of the refusal

of the railroad to adhere to the National Labor Union and their insistence

on a reduction of the miners' wages.

We made the statement at that time that this incident and stated that, as things looked to us, it was

not quite fair of the Brotherhood to make it in the way they did, which was not

at all in accord with trade union ethics.

Later it was reported that the United Mine Workers and the Engineers'

Bureau of the American Federation of Labor had been in conference with

Mr. John Lewis, General Secretary of the United Mine Workers, and Mr. John

Stone, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. We believe

this correspondence to be of utmost importance as it touches upon problems

which touch upon trade union, and the labor movement in general.

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problems which touch upon trade union, and the labor movement in general.

We should like to hear from our readers concerning this rather involved

subject. If so inclined, they will be glad to hear from us.

In short, we hope to state in these columns our own opinion in this matter—EDITOR, JUSTICE.

The following is the correspondence that has passed between John L.

Lewis, International President of the United Mine Workers of America, and Warren S. Stone, President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, respecting the refusal of the Coal River Coal Company to let the miners under union conditions. Mr. Stone is Chairman of the Board of Directors, to sign a wage agreement with the United Mine Workers of America.

United Mine Workers of America

Indianapolis, Ind.

Mr. Warren S. Stone,

Chief Engineer and President, Coal River Coal Company, Glenville, W. Va.

Dear Sir and Brother,

The Coal River Coal Company owns and operates four mines in the Kanawha Valley, West Virginia, which is within the jurisdiction of Distri-

ction No. 3, of the United Mine Workers of America. My information is that you are Chairman of the Board of Directors of this company.

Prior to April 1, 1924, this corporation had an agreement with the United Mine Workers of America, covering wages and working conditions for miners in various mines under union conditions. On the 1st April, 1924, the men employed at these mines have been engaged in a strike in sympathy with the fact that the Coal River Coal Company has refused to come to terms with the United Mine Workers of America. In this con-

This com-
JUSTICE

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EDITORIALS

LA FOLLETTE'S SPEECH IN MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

Senator La Follette's speech in Madison Square Garden in New York City must have proved a bitter disappointment to the employers of all parties and which presents a clear-cut and well-defined program of the character and aims of the progressive movement.

Small wonder that on the morning after the speech most of the editors in the newspapers which faithfully serve their readers in the cities, that in New York City, the speech was decided colorless. It was evident that their writers had what they had to write and not what they wished to write, as the public interest, the trend of events, and nothing new in his speech—as if the Wisconsin Senator had ever pretended that he has no idea of reform, as if he had not been fighting for this same program for forty years past.

They, however, were discreetly silent about his merciless arraignment of both political outlaws. It is something they dare not even comment on as the evidence against their proteges stands out in bold and damning relief.

Of course, La Follette's speech, we are fully aware, will not please such as believe— if there are such simpletons—that America is not suffering at all. And when one thinks of La Follette and his reform program is certainly an obstacle in the way of a social upheaval that would not leave stone upon stone. But I think that the La Follette movement has at any time aimed at convincing anyone that they were going to turn America upside down. The progressive movement is born of the thought that alone progress that a steady advance by step is far more important than all fantastic revolutions. That's why one will look in vain in La Follette's speech for an intoxicating phrase that would contain a promise of the unattainable. Instead of swallowing verbosity, his speech is full of facts and is saturated with an unyielding faith in the things which may be accomplished today so that America might be ready tomorrow for the next step in the march of progress.

No use denying, La Follette's speech was a challenge to all the enemies—of every hue and color—of the present progressive movement. There was not an important flaw to pick in it, not a color possible to color them worthy of the_labels they have both with regard to the political program of the progressive movement and its statement of economic principles.

If the government that has been built up of the people, with the political program of La Follette and of the progressive movement. It can be expressed in few words: The government of our country today is in the hands of a few powerful corporations. The senators, the president, the members of cabinet and the courts are the only lackeys of Big Business. Such a democracy is more sham and more fraud than anything has been yet found where the people in their entirety have the final word in matters of government. La Follette and the progressive movement insist that only that democracy would be true that lets the people demand, whether the Supreme Court retain its present power or this automatic prerogative be taken away from it; they are for the right to vote, the right to recall their judges; for a popular referendum on war, etc.

All these demands are not new, by any means—and progressive people all over the world and in the United States have fought for them. A few of them have been won, but the fight is far from over. It does not lessen their importance the least bit. Quite to the contrary; as governmental corruption increases from year to year, the capitalist and profligate assumes more and more the upper hand in the affairs of the government, the more urgent becomes the realization of these demands.

Had the power of organized capital, of the monopolies which strangle the nation, lost their hold upon us in the last few years, we could not have come to see that the power of organized capital and these demands are outlawed. But the fact remains that these fleecing monopolies are becoming daily stronger and more avowedly tyrannical and those who have a control over the government system into a tool and playing to suit their own ends. The political program of the progressive movement is, therefore, very conservative. It will not yet break down the walls of the capitalist fortress; that it will require a good many more blows before it could even be shaken. But the progressive movement does not pretend nor promise to accomplish these things in one fell swoop. Its program aims only at the steady step-by-step furthering the interests of the whole people.

That this step is highly urgent is evidenced by the fact that capital is fear-stricken over this movement. All the dark forces in this campaign are arrayed against it. It is a fact that the money-makers and monopolists of the country are so panic-stricken over the possibility of La Follette's election by the people in Wisconsin, that in the present progressive movement into a powerful political labor party after the election, is strong proof that this movement has tremendous possibilities for the eventual emancipation of the American people.

That much for the political side of the progressive program as clearly stated by Senator La Follette. But the industrial program concerns the economic part of this program, though it fails to earn mention abhorrence of private property, it is such, we believe, as any other workers, who have never before concern the wage workers, who have daily to wage a fight for a more secure and better existence, they surely could find no fault with the economic demands of the progressive movement.

We believe that we could not do better than to quote this part of the progressive program expressed in La Follette's own words:

"We hold as fundamental the proposition that productive labor—whether it is of the hand or the brain, whether it is on the farm or in the city—is entitled to receive as nearly as possible the full value of the service which is performed. We also hold as fundamental the proposition that some form of governmental industry should be a service, with just compensation for all those who contribute to its promotion, financing, management and operation. The point of the present program, on the other hand, as I have said, the point of the present program is, that as proved by their record on all economic legislation, is that the producers in industry and agriculture shall receive the largest possible proportion of the total income. This is the prime purpose of industry should be the amazing of the largest possible profit for those favored few who control industry."

We ask the reader to peruse this section in La Follette's speech twice and then tell us, if they can, in what respect La Follette's formulation of the economic rights of the workers differs from the so-called Social Democratic theory. For while it maintains that we have the full fruit of his labor, a formula which the present-day Socialist does not frequently use except in times of campaign, we believe that the Socialists can induce the further worker is entitled not to the least possible part of his labor but to the full and proper possible worth of his toil.

Of course, we do not mean to imply by this that La Follette has a small share of the Socialist idea, but that by a large stands squarely on the basis of private property. But it is, nevertheless, significant that he, together with the whole progressive movement, have adopted the Socialist theory, the worker is entitled not to the least possible part of his labor but to the full and proper possible worth of his toil.

But granting that this is mere speculation on our part— for one, indeed, cannot tear 'several is that they not remain content with the role of an observer in this momentous campaign. It would be a sin now to remain passively on the side as though we have not accomplished anything for human progress and pessimism which seeks to discover but the dark and hopeless side of life has achieved still less.}

That's why every right-thinking person who can contribute towards this end. For in the end it is the fortunate that not remain content with the role of an observer in this momentous campaign. It would be a sin now to remain passively on the side as though we have not accomplished anything for human progress and pessimism which seeks to discover but the dark and hopeless side of life has achieved still less.}

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We cannot and would not close our remarks on this movement without calling attention to a possibility that they would have the effect upon our readers that we desire.
The Labor Injunction in the Present Campaign

By DR. HERMAN FRANK

Among the issues of the current political campaign, none is more deeply felt than the question of labor reform. In the year 1924, the labor movement in the United States was faced with a unique and momentous issue: the question of injunctions against strikes. This issue had profound implications for the lives of workers throughout the country.

The Labor Injunction is a legal device used by employers to prevent workers from engaging in collective bargaining or striking. It has been a controversial issue for many years, with advocates and opponents on both sides of the argument. The use of injunctions has been a matter of considerable debate, as it raises questions about the right of workers to organize and the freedom of employers to operate.

The Labor Injunction is a complex issue that involves a range of factors, including labor law, economic interests, and public policy. It is a topic that has generated much discussion and debate, and its impact is felt by workers and employers alike.

In the current campaign, the question of injunctions has become even more pressing, as the economy continues to experience fluctuations and the labor market remains dynamic. The use of injunctions has been a matter of considerable debate, and it is likely that the issue will continue to be a focal point in the political discourse.

In light of these considerations, it is clear that the question of injunctions is a matter of significant importance. It is one that requires careful consideration, and it is one that will undoubtedly play a role in the outcome of the current campaign.
Practically all recent developments in thought and action establish unmistakable proof that overwork, carelessness and irresponsibility among workers and employers are fast carrying the offensive in the industrial struggle to the realm of nature. The employers, labor organizations, reform movements, and environmentalists—nearly all interest groups in the struggle—face a serious charge in this new offensive of "wastes and inefficiency." On the other hand, if unions are to take over control of the situation, it must be ready to turn out goods effectively. The revitalization of the American economy needs years—of Russia and Germany and Italy and Italy and Italy—of labor and management as shown how challenging this task becomes just as soon as Labor assumes industrial and political responsibilities.

The problem is certainly no simple one. Generalizations, however true, are too easily culled from Marxian philosophy to offer any real aid in the solution of the specific questions involved. A study of the working of an industrial system—in questions of machinery and management, organization and integration, of purchasing, distribution, routing, marketing, management of labor and control and all the complex rest. These things demand a specific, thorough thinking about the different paths. They call for the blood and sweat of pioneering. But only planners can do it.

Books like this compiled by Mr. Bloomfield can make two important contributions to our understanding of these strategic yet novel problems. They can give him in the first place a serious plan. In the second, the attempt to make business itself is now making to solve some of the problems. For it must be realized that business has for given so adequate concern to the important phase of its industrial task. It has neither developed a science of management nor sought to work in a social manner such management as has been developed by scientists. It stands today, therefore, in a transition stage. Circumstance and opportunity are compelling business men to consider the elimination of waste and efficiency. But most of them find it difficult to discard old thought patterns in the necessary formulation of new policies and ideas. Discussions and reports on management thus become a revealing jumble of "duties to shareholders" and "demands of management and the one hand, and records, planning, psychology, research, etc., on the other.

In his 266 closely packed pages, Mr. Bloomfield has gathered statements and discussions upon management problems by business men and engineers. The collection forms a remarkable book. Remarkable not only in the light it throws upon manage-...
LABOR THE WORLD OVER

FOREIGN ITEMS

GERMANY

Orders From Moscow—Back Into the "Yellow" Unions

The New York Times (September 21) reports that Com- munist unions have found their way into Moscow under the guise of "yellow" unions. Communist trade union leaders in Germany have allegedly been unsuccessful in their attempts to penetrate the workers' movement. The Moscow government has not attempted to suppress these attempts to form "yellow" unions, as they are in line with the current policies of the Comintern. The leaders of these movements are urging their followers to rejoin the so-called Communist unions.

SVENED

Working Hours in Sweden

According to a report of the "Official Committee for Social Affairs," working hours are generally fixed in the prevailing collective agreements at forty-eight per week, that is, at eight and one-half for the first five days of the week, and five and one-half for Saturday. Deviations from this rule only occur in such trades as do not come under the scope of the Eight-Hour Day Act, and for groups of workers for whom the authorities grant exceptions, or have sanctioned longer hours. Amongst these last are the local workers and the lumber workers.

A detailed list of industries and occupations is drawn up, ranging between seven and seven and one-half hours in December, and ten hours (maximum) from April to September. Similar working hours are also in force as a rule for forestry workers. In ironworks agreements, working hours for stokers and engine drivers are fixed at fifty-six per week, and for watchmen as much as sixty hours per week; this is with the consent of the labor unions.

Similarly, in some agreements for commercial workers, hair dressers, and domestic servants, the fifty-six hours are fixed at forty-eight per week in some departments of the mining industry there are also departures from the eight hour day. In this industry the working hours in the smoking works, the central stoves, and the instant furnaces are on an average about fifty-six per week. In the Martin steel works, working hours may be lengthened to fifty-six a week at certain periods of the year.

RUSSIA

State of Siege Owing to Strike

On August 27, it was announced from Leningrad (Petersburg) that the police commander had declared the town to be in a state of siege because the general strike of Russian dockers had already lasted some days. The strike is due to wage disputes and dismissals of workers.

On August 31, the city magazine of the state newspaper the St. Petersburg Zeitung announced that the port guards have been reinforced. Picketing at the entry to the docks has been prohibited under threat of firing, and all conversation with the guards, also all meetings, is not made of strikers, but for any purpose whatsoever.

The Finance of a Russian Trade Union

The organ of the Swedish Printed Unions, "A few interesting communications concerning the Russian Union of Workers in the Printing Trade, which is said to have a membership of 77,000. At the congress of December, 1923, the question of permanent paid officials was discussed. Although some of the delegates thought that there should be one permanent official for every 500 members, the congress decided to appoint one for every 500. Only in the towns of Moscow and Leningrad was the ratio of 1 to 500 approved.

"Petchatnik," the organ of the Russian union, gives in its number of February 1, 1924, the following statistics concerning the income and expenditure of the union:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Rubles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries of Employes</td>
<td>11,675,408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costs of offices</td>
<td>2,470,629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure for organization</td>
<td>3,542,882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>11,249</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Petichatnik (Journal) | 6,412,992 |

Total | 24,130,000 |

The income of the union derived from members' contributions amounted to 11,863,744 rubles, and the income from "Petchatnik" to 5,557,670. An increase in the prices paid to the press for advertising is responsible for the huge increase in the income of the union. The Moscow and Leningrad branches have made a grant of not less than 15,000,000 rubles to the Union. These figures show that the greater part of the income is spent on administration. As the union is, in fact, the property of its members, the journal is the only thing they get for their money.

The report of the legal branches shows that the workers of the printing trade are at a very low level, both materially and intellectually. Neither in Moscow or Leningrad are the real wages of pre-war times attained. In Leningrad the real wages on the basis of the pre-war amount, in Rostov-on-Don and in South Russia only 20% of the pre-war wages are paid. Of the workers in Russia only 16% are members of trade unions.

DOMESTIC ITEMS

Navy Yard Employees Submit Living Wages

Navy yard machinists have joined with the post office clerks and organized Federal employees in declining to accept President Coolidge's recent wage increases. The total membership of these groups has increased more than living costs.

"So far as the navy yard workers are concerned, the President is in error," said President Alfas of the Navy Yard Workers' Branch of the International Association of Machinists. "The wage increases have increased on an average but sixty per cent. The President says that living costs are now sixty-nine per cent above pre-war days, so that if on the face of it statement we are entitled to double our wages.

The machinists will emphasize this point before the Navy Yard Wage Board, composed of three navy officials.

Railroad Valuation Starts Long Fight

The long fight of the railroads against the valuation system of the Interstate Commerce Commission has taken a new angle and the matter is now before the United States Supreme Court. This is a preliminary to its final appearance in the United States Supreme Court, which probably means years of litigation. The fight is around the Commission's valuation of the Kansas City Southern Railroad for the purpose of setting rates. The Commission made its first decision in July, 1919, when it ruled that the property had a taxable value of $45,446,268. The IIIO Brotherhood insists that its property is valued at practically twice that amount, and that the Commis- sion considered only its physical value and not its intangible values, such as good will and earning capacity. If the latter claim is upheld, high rates are justified.

The railroad managers insist that the value should be based on the market value of their properties, while the Commission claims that the value should be based on the amount of money actually expended.

These two theories appear in every rate-making proposal and the final decision will have a far-reaching effect.

Canada Press System Telegraphers Strike

Refusing to include in arbitration, the management demanded for wage reductions, organized telegraphers employed by the Canadian press system throughout the Dominion suspended work. The union asked wage increases and the company proposed reductions ranging from $3 to $7 a week, based on population at the place of employment.

The union announced its willingness to arbitrate the dispute as between the present scale of wages and new rates, but refused to jeopardize their present living standards, which the workers insist are now too low.

On the company's refusal to participate in arbitration under these conditions, the strike was called.

Profits in Machine Guns

The dispute as to who invented the Lewis machine gun will be carried to the United States Supreme Court. Involved in the case is World War hero John T. Lewis, who has allegedly invented a gun which is sold for $29,000,000. The claim of Colonel I. N. Lewis, United States Army, retired, that he invented the gun has been upheld by the lower Federal Courts.

Courts' Wide Powers Should Be Clarified

A plea that the United States Supreme Court's policy of invalidating laws be checked featured an address by James Duncan, First Vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, at the annual convention of the Virginia State Federation of Labor.

"There is widespread dissatisfaction with five-to-four decisions of the Supreme Court," Mr. Duncan said. "Our child labor law, which was re- cently declared unconstitutional, as interfering with states' rights, is an example. Some eight or nine important decisions of somewhat similar character have been reached the same way. Thus one justice of the Supreme Court is more powerful than the President of the United States.

"To an old campaigner who has watched the struggle for human rights for many years, the suggestion that we leave matters of this kind to the states to solve sounds wearisome. We have too much confidence in the way some States handle—or fail to handle—this issue. There are States that have splendid child labor laws, while others, whose products come in direct competition with those of the progressive States, leave the child unprotected."

Company "Union" Aids Wage Cuts

The company "union" of the Amorexgan Manufacturing Company, in Manchester, N. H., is aiding that textile corporation to reduce wages. So-called "leaders" of the textile workers, who have been selected by the company, will be fired if they fail to work at lowered rates, speed up orders and these employees have been forced to almost double their output. With this sweating system facility entrenched, the workers will be handed wage cuts that may average twelve and one-half per cent.
The name of the university is "Workers' University".

In the "What We Offer" section, the text reads: "Our courses are designed to meet the needs of the workers in every walk of life. They are short, intensive, and practical, and are given in the evenings."

The text continues: "The schools and colleges all over the country have been engaged in preparing their students for the winter's activities. Our educational activities, too, have begun. Our courses in winter schools are already open and classes are in full swing.

Many of our members who plan to avail themselves of these educational opportunities to register as soon as possible. If you are interested, write to the nearest office of our Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street.

The classes in English, for beginners, intermediate and advanced students, are proving very attractive. The teachers of these classes are specially trained in teaching English to adults, and in fact they have all the personal qualities that the students may expect.

Many of our members are also interested in studying this industrial social science, in order that they may intelligently cope with the problems that face them today. There are advanced classes in "Economics and the Labor Movement.""

In the "A Message from Pennsylvania" section, the text reads: "Clearfield, Pa., Sept. 9, 1924. After successive presentations of "Labor Chautauquas," which were the outgrowth conducted by our department, I find splendid results. In fact, a necessary field, for doing work among the children in the field of a Labor Chautauqua. But the fact is that we are all impressed. What can I offer that will be constructive along the lines of labor for this particular work."

The text concludes: "The families of the workers in this section are taking splendidly to the idea of this new activity, and I am sure that through these that I felt the need for a Labor Chautauqua in order that they may grasp in touch with the vast world, with the point of view of others closely."

The text ends with: "The most fertile soil for real effective and lastest results."

The text also contains a call to action: "I am most sincerely, PAUL W. FULLER, Director of Education."

Harrabin's Lecture On October 18th.

On Saturday, October 18th, at 1 o'clock in the evening, Mr. G. W. U. Building, Mr. J. F. H. Harrabin, distinguished lecturer of H. G. Wills, "Outline of History," will lecture on Wools and World History. This is a rare opportunity to hear Mr. Harrabin, as he will be in this country only a few weeks. His illuminations for the Outline of History will be based on the studies of the International Federation of Social and Economic Geography, the editor of "Pilg." and a lecturer at the London Labor College. Admission to this lecture will be free to members of the L. I. G. W. U.
United Mine Workers of America

Indianapolis, Ind.
March 27, 1926.
Mr. S. Stone, Chairman,
Board of Directors,
United Mineworkers of America,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Sirs:

I am pleased to write you at this time to inform you of the condition of the Coal River Colliery Company which is located in the mountains, and which is the only coal mine in that section of the country that is unionized. The company is short of men, and is unable to carry on its operations as it desires. The company has been unable to find men to work in the mine, and the coal is piling up in the mine, unable to be taken out. The company is in a very difficult position, and I have written to you to ask your assistance in this matter.

Yours truly,

S. Stone, Chairman.
In keeping with the tradition of Local 10 to work on Saturday afternoons and Sundays, a large committee was disbanded last Sunday morning for the purpose of apprehending men who might be found going in to work.

Executive Board Rules

Managers were instructed that some members would be misled by the advertisement which appeared in the newspapers that the Joint Board had permitted the workers to work on Sunday. He added that members of Local 10 would suppose that cutters were also included.

Measures of many years' standing

In the organization, knowing of the tradition, sought information from the office first. For that reason, a week ago Friday and Saturday the office was delayed with telephone calls by members, who, having seen the advertisement, wanted to make sure whether the cutters were included. Those men were told, of course, that Local 10 had decided otherwise.

In fact, Manager Dubinsky knew

that some members were not present to work on Sunday, took up the question with the Executive Board. At first the Board members were discussed at some length, since the Executive Board felt that a hasty decision in this respect should not be made. At no time in the history of the board's activities have the members been permitted to work on Saturday or Sunday.

The Executive Board members reported the opinion that this will be setting a dangerous precedent. The fact was taken into consideration that the cloaks in the cloaks, which are uncollective, so much so, that firms calling up the order would be compelled to wait a day or two before men could be sent up to fill the jobs.

Committee Will Continue Watch

It is seldom that the union experiences a situation of this sort. In most busy seasons it is usually one or the other, the shop not being busy, or the cloaks, which are affected, so that if the cloak trade is busy, the shortage of men is filled by dress cutters, or vice versa.

The Executive Board members reported the opinion that a large number of permission for the members to work on Sunday now when there is a scarcity of cutters would create a precedent which might be taken advantage of in times when the trade was not so well warranted such a need. It was for this reason that the Executive Board adhered to the old standing rule.

In spite of the fact that by this time it is well established that no permission is given cutters to work on Sunday, and in addition to the notice which appears below, Manager Dubinsky decided that to advise those amounted to what had been lost last Sunday.

For this he was notified by the fact that members who should by this time know their local's traditions took a fact into consideration. He had decided in the order to work and would not meddle with the committees apprehended them. Another reason why Dubinsky decided to continue the picketing was that the men who failed to take advantage of the over-time allowed by the agreement and sought to have their rights given on a Sunday, instead of asking to work overtime.

Jobs Still To Be Had

There was no let-up this week in the number of calls that came in for local cutters. While the dress trade had not fallen off noticeably, there were some men who sought jobs. One man who had been laid off at the end of the previous week did not have to wait very long before obtaining a job. The men who have being harassed by the Executive Board to find him guilty and impose a fine upon him. The fine imposed being more than what his having been compelled to buy a new suit, scarcely compensated the near for staying in on Saturday afternoon.

Another interesting case concerns a member who came out of his shop on Saturday, September 13, at 6:30 p.m. This brother's very poor memory caused him to have forgotten his tools. He was then to be passing a movie picture and vaudeville show at Forty-second street and Seventh avenue. After the performance he scattered down Eighth avenue and was near his shop when the committee approached him in the building in which his shop is located.

He was asked the name of the theatre, which he gave after some hesitation. He was asked to name the picture which he had seen, but said he did not remember it. He was then to ask to name a single act which was not there. The man, however, did not give, saying that he could not recall it. Did nothing interrupt him of the acts which could make him recall the details? No! He could not remember a single thing. He replied in answer to a question that he supposed there was dancing there, as usual, and that is any other theatre. In finding him guilty the chairman of the board told him that the members hoped the world would treats with his memory.

Miscellaneous Members Attend Mass Meeting

In response to the enhancement at the last meeting of the Miscellaneous Cutters' Branch, the members attended the mass meeting which took place last Thursday night in Arlington Hall.

International Vice-president S. Laskovitch, who is general manager of the District Council, pointed out that the organization planned to organize completely all the miscellaneous trades which are affiliated with the Council in order to standands the conditions of all the workers in these trades. This meeting, the officers pointed out, for the purpose of addressing the matter, that it is the first step towards a large organization campaign.

The workers who attended the meeting came in response to letters sent out to the shop chairmen. In addition to it as it any other theatre.

Plans were also outlined with respect to the content of the campaign. The workers were urged to unite themselves in this drive and become active in every possible way, so as to assure the success of the drive.

MEMBERS OF LOCAL 10

SPECIAL ATTENTION

All Cutters are hereby warned not to work on Sunday to make up for the Jewish Holidays. In addition, Cloth Cutters are not to work Saturday afternoons; Dress Cutters must not work Saturday all day.

Permission to this effect has not been granted to any member of Local 10 through any source.

Committees will be scattered throughout the districts, visiting all shops, and cutters found going to work or working will be summoned to the Board.

By order of

EXECUTIVE BOARD, LOCAL 10.

UNEMPLOYED CUTTERS SHOULD REPORT TO THE OFFICE FOR JOBS.

CANN YOU SEE WELL?

Is there anything the matter with your Eyes?

If so, do you know that there is an EYE CLINIC in the UNION HEALTH CENTER, 404 E. 45 ST.

where a first-class, competent eye physian is in attendance on Monday and Wednesday from 5 P. M. to 8 P. M.

Eyes are examined and treated, operations arranged for, and eye-glasses prescribed and made at reduced rates.

FEE

$1.00

ONE DOLLAR