10-17-1924

Justice (Vol. 6, Iss. 42)

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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President Sigman is one of the Union's trustees on the Unemployment Insurance Fund, stated in reply to an inquiry that very shortly a meeting of all the trustees will be held to adopt a set of rules governing the distribution of the money collected by the Unemployment Insurance Fund. Prior to that meeting, a conference of all heads of the Clothmakers' organizations will be summoned to decide upon a possible change in the Unemployment Insurance Office. It is a duty which no one desires to shirk, as it is upon their fidelity in carrying out this rule that the success or failure of this movement to relieve the ravages and the misery of unemployment in the cloth industry will depend.

Israel Feinberg and Mollie Friedman Must Be Elected

Israel Feinberg and Mollie Friedman are nominated for the offices of the United States Congress for the Twelfth District. Mr. Feinberg is a successful businessman who has been active in local charity work. Mrs. Friedman is a noted philanthropist and active in local welfare organizations. Both candidates are endorsed by the United Labor Movement and are expected to receive the support of the working-class electorate.

All Cloak Operators in New York Must Be Belong to One Local

The importance of the question of the organization of all cloak operators in New York was discussed by Dr. Henry Moskowitz, director of the Labor Department in the cloth industry; Abraham Brownstein, manager of the Furriers' Joint Board; Vice-president Joseph Brezow, Jacob Heller, Sol Siegelman, David Dushinsky, and Patricia M. Colvin of the I. L. G. W. U., Harry Long of the Forward, Louis把它归类为报纸文章。这是一篇关于失业保险金的文章，讨论了失业保险金的管理和使用。文章中提到，总统斯金曼在回复有关问题时表示，不久将召开一次全体信托人的会议，决定是否改变失业保险基金的分配规则。这将取决于对基金的管理是否能够有效。文章还提到，布区的布商和裁缝工人的组织者将召开一次会议，讨论如何分配基金。
Israel Feinberg and Mollie Friedman Must Be Elected

(Continued from page 1)

in person to give year support to

the New York Clerk and District Joint Board. "Thousands crowded into the big ball

hall at 100 East 45th Street. Congressman Victor L. Berger of Wisconsin, Congressman La Guardia, Asst Secretary of the

L. G. W. U., Israel Feinberg, Cong-

gressman Feinberg and Molli Fried-

man. President Morris Sigmanson who was unable to come to the meeting sent the following tele-

gram.

Mass Meeting, Star Casino, 1015 Street and Park Avenue, New York.

I regret deeply by inability to address you tonight and to ask you

present your names with their dues, that they can still meet such debts.

On October 27, 1934, as a result of the court

12, 10, 11, 17, 21, 22, 23, 35, 45, 46, 64, 82 and 89—all of them affiliated with the Labor and

The attention of the members of

these local is again being drawn to the

fact that if any of them are at

the program of our Educational De-

partment for 1934-35.

After the concert those of the au-

dience who wish to join in social danc-

ing will assemble in the gymnasium.

Admission will be by tickets only

which will be proportionately distrib-

uted among the various districts

within a week among our local units.

The detailed program will be

announced later.

Patterson Strikers Fight Injunction and Police

Effects of the Patterson mill owners to

break the strike of 8,000 workers mark the

struggle developments in their

struggle. Arrests of over

250 shops about 2,900 have returned to

work on the strikers' conditions, 11

shops on the strikers' terms. Mass picketing has been

conducted since the beginning of the

strike and the courts and the police.

The attempt to break the strike by

wholesale arrests by the police under the

.Cells. A number of pickets have been

filed $5 each, but the cases are being

appealed to test the issue, and probably

will not be decided until winter. Two

hundred further arrests were made

just before the final decision in the cases

will be held up pending the outcome

of the court action. Meanwhile the

picketing continues.

The manufacturers then resorted to

injunctions, which have not yet been

finally passed on. Some of the

provisions of the temporary restraining

order strike directly at the potential

picketing, and even at talking to strike-

breakers in their homes. Mass picketing

has continued uninterrupted since

these injunctions were obtained by

the mill-owners. Five pickets have been

arrested under the temporary order, and their cases are still

pending.

The action of Chief of Police Tracy

in issuing the arrest warrants was

deplored by the strikers who are

meeting regularly for the purpose

of seeking to inject an injunction restraining police interference. That application

for the injunctions is still pending in court. Meanwhile the strikers are

planning on meeting with officials of the

American Civil Liberties Union in

cooperation with political organizations and labor unions.

Harry Mardel, a Patronum attorney, is paying the Associated

Strikes in their legal proceedings.

Local 50 Tenders Farewell

Reception to Sister Gorin

The Philadelphia Dress and Wait-

ers' Local, No. 50, arranged last

week an unusual surprise affair to

one of its most active members, Sister

Gorin, prior to her departure to

Katsau, N. Y., where she intends to

take up a course of studies at the

Providence Labor College.

Sister Gorin's devotion to the local

was for her the highest honor and love

of all its members. When she re-

turned home last Saturday, she

found to her great amazement, all the

members of the Joint Board and a num-

ber of her friends assembled at her

house to celebrate her departure for

Brookwood school. After singing and
dancing, the guests were served with

refreshments, which was followed by

warm talks and speeches of sincere

appreciation by many of the guests.

Sister Gorin thanked all the speakers

for the kind words they expressed on

her behalf and for the wonderful spirit

displayed towards her. She stated her

hope that her training at the Labor College would further enable her to

give to the Union the best in her.

Sister Gorin served the Union for

three years as part-time secretary, also

as complaint clerk, which office she

filled very efficiently and to the

11

satisfaction of all. She was later

drafted by the local, in spite of her

protests, to a position as the secretary

of the Unity House in 1923, and last

was elected by the local as delegate to the Boston convention of the Interna-

tional in 1924.

Sister Gorin's straightforward ways and her clear thinking on

matters pertaining to the organiza-

tion, have won for her the esteem of

all those who were associated with

her in the Union's work.

The following have served on the

committees for Miss Gorin's surprise

affair: Edith Kallin, Dora Stern, Van-

nilla Shalite, Nathan Alexander and

Anna Lovit.

Ten-Big Cleveland Firms Ready

To Sign New Pact

The readers will find elsewhere in

this issue a full account of conditions

in the cloak trade in Cleveland.

The Joint Board in Cleveland is

now perfecting the terms of the new

agreement to be presented to the em-

ployers, which will be signed at a

meeting on December 31, 1934. In

anticipation of the forthcoming negoti-

ations, ten of the more important

cloak firms in Cleveland have already

notified the Board of Referees in the

industry that they are ready to renew

the agreement with the Union.

At the same time, seven other firms

notified the referees that they are not

yet ready to sign the new contract.

It is, of course, difficult at present

to properly appraise the full meaning of the

attitude of these seven employers,

but if their stand should eventually

mean a fight, the Cleveland work-

ers will be found ready for it.

There still remain in Cleveland a

considerable number of contractors

with the cloak trade whose shops are

not unionized. The Union will now make an effort to bring them into

fold. Vice-president Perlestein left for

Cleveland shortly after the ad-

grement of the General Executive

Board meeting to take a hand in the

local situation.

SKIN DISEASES

THE UNION HEALTH CENTER

121 East 37th Street

has a highly competent and well-known specialist on Skin

Diseases, who attends to the

members of the Union every

Tuesday from 4 to 5:30.

For One Dollar to Members of Participating Locals

5

Your Bank

Has every facility for all your

banking needs. Pays 4% interest

and shares 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 Dep-

ositors and Growing fast Daily

This is the time to

transfer your account

Bring your bank book and be-

gin drawing interest at once.
ARE YOU NERVOUS?

There is hardly a member of the Union that is not suffering from Nervousness.

Do you know that the

UNION HEALTH CENTER

131 East 17th Street

has a Specialist on Nervous Diseases who attends to a Clinic every Wednesday morning from 9:00 a. m. to 12:00 m.?

For One Dollar to Members of Participating Locals.

The success in our operations of the 1924 Goum prosperous firm typi- fies how most of the old and new trade feel like setting if they only dared. The workers, on the other hand, have learned from this experience that the Union is a mighty factor for their good, if only they keep it strong and intact.

A few months ago, at a well-attended meeting, we decided to raise the dues from twenty-five to thirty-five cents a week. This raise went over very well, and all our good workers are doing their best to meet their arrears and debts, as they feel that nothing will be able to do any organizing work with an empty treasury.

The executive board of the local has devoted its last few meetings to the task of organizing activity — in addition to the part we are taking in the work of the District Council. A new executive board, which will be elected at a general member meeting in Beetleborn Hall on October 25, will be put in the field. This is to be the first member meeting this season and we expect a great attendance.

A few new members of the executive board have been elected and have dropped out during the summer months, we shall also have.

Local 62 is taking a hand in the Fall Foillette-Wheeler campaign and we are going to do our utmost financially. The members of the local can be relied upon to do their share in advancing the progressive political movement of this country.

Union Centers

Our Union Centers in seven public school buildings are now open. There are classes in English for beginners near your home, evening classes, and studies to advance your intelligence. Register at once at the Union Center nearest you. An organizing Educational Department, 3 West 16th street.

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THE ANNUAL FAIR IN CHICAGO

In Chicago they are beginning to get ready for the annual fair, the exhibition of business men in January.

One has to live in Chicago to appreciate what an election in that city really means; this year the election usually begins three months before voting day and the campaign is carried to Marquette Avenue all along. The business men in office are becoming humanly curious about this moment in the "people's" lives to say about them—and, incidentally, to make as few enemies as possible.

New aspirants are not neglecting to send up occasionally a committee or- ders to the Joint Board with com- plaints that here and there and certain business men have failed to take care of his duty, etc.

One wonders, indeed, what this whole excitement and scrambling is for—when one considers the rather unenviable lot of a Chicago business agent. We have known his success—almost im mediately after he is elected—appears to be come disenchanted of the right to open a room in the narrow business of adjusting com- plaints, his opinion on trade matters is exhausted, and he is looked upon as a sort of hired "robot" to be kicked and boosted around at will.

The result of it is that today the business agent in Chicago does not consider himself as a leader and he solicits the opinions of others that might make enemies and is con- stantly engaged in the thankless job of avoiding those who might make enemies.

This raises a wall between the public, the union, the management, the organisation, of course, suffers in the end from such a state of affairs.

There is no help for the intelligent and able men who could have developed into excellent leaders were not have been the very people that might make enemies and is con- stantly engaged in the thankless job of avoiding those who might make enemies.

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A Great Fight With Capital In Austria

By E. STRAEZ

A great trade union combat was brought to an end a few days ago in Austria. It was undoubtedly a very great and important struggle and its effects were far-reaching than any of those for many years.

A year ago the metal workers of Vienna made a collective agreement. In obedience to this, the employers waited for nine months before they put forward their claims for a raise. They were able to do this, as the prices of all the necessities of life rose enormously. There could therefore be no doubt of the justice of their claims.

There were long negotiations with the employers, but in vain; the employers demanded a 15 per cent increase in the wage and the conditions of work. A note which was handed in to a representative of the League of Nations read: 'The wage demands of the metal workers are purely inflationary and their attitude makes it impossible to improve the situation, and a storm of indignation broke out among the workers. The Metal Workers' Union had again modified their demands and they had asked the employers for a 5 per cent increase. A reasonable counter-proposal before September 10; but the anger aroused by this was so great that the employers of the Viennese firms ceased work at once.

In accordance with the resolution of the Union, a general strike of the Viennese metal-workers began on September 10. By mid-day 70,000 men and women workers had joined the strike. Two of the unions meeting on the 14th and 15th of September, the two parties entered into direct capo of the capital. The workers had spread to the whole country, and 120,000 workers were out. The whole of the capital was in a state of intense dissatisfaction. The best efforts were made to prevent any fresh outbreak. The workers were out of the way, and the attempts made to bring about the conclusion of the agreement were in vain. Towards evening matters were very critical, and the Government sent its delegate to intervene.

Vienna in Darkness

The workers were not satisfied with the extreme step—which had been planned by the workers in the central districts of the city of Vienna into darkness; all places of business were quickly emptied, and the great newspapers were not printed. The negotiations went on the whole night through and by morning an acceptable formula had been found. But peace was not immediately established. On September 10, the workers discussed the position; the electric power supplying the inner towns was still in the hands of the workers, and at any moment the trains might be at a standstill. The electric cars were restored, and the workers decided to receive the agreements made by their representatives.

The wages of one-third of the Viennese metal-workers amounted to 288, 248 and 210 crowns a month. Owing to the high prices, the wages of the workers of the lighter industries are not much lower. The wages of the workers have been increased by 15 per cent; they obtained fourteen per cent immediately, and the rest of the increase to be made within two months. The mighty schemes of the employers for the lengthening of working hours and the cutting of overtime pay have vanished in smoke.
Upton Sinclair Writes to La Follette

To such a man it is worth while to pay attention. I desire greater changes in our industrial system than you, but I am content to eat my bread one slice at a time, and it would rather have the promise of one slice from you than the promise of many loaves from politicians who forget their campaign platforms as soon as the votes are counted.

Many years ago, I heard our veteran campaigner, Eugene Debs, tell an audience: "The Democratic and Republican parties are two wings of the same bird of prey." We have seen this in many elections, but never so plainly as now. The present occupant of the White House got his nomination in 1920 through his college mate and booker, Mr. Dwight W. Morrow, partner of J. P. Morgan and Company. Morgan’s run for the House was his way of protecting his course in politics, and it was no secret that he was Morgan’s Chi- cago and Pacific Railway office boy ever since, and as his running mate he has Mr. Morgan’s Chie- fest, Mr. Hervey Coddige. Mr. Coddige is one half of Mr. Morgan’s choice for the presidency. The Morgan faction took control of the party, until the day after his nomination, one of Mr. Morgan’s highest priced lawyers. They have given him ex-candidate Bryan’s brother for a cloak to cover his face, but the cloak is big enough, and it is plain that the only purpose of the Davis-Bryan ticket in this campaign is to keep the Southern States out of the Progress- ive column.

We have had scandal and shame in our country’s history before this, but nothing to equal the wholesale thiev- ery, lying and brutality of the Wilson-Harding-Coolidge era. Men who love their country and believe in its destiny have been made sick by the spectacle. But we have good Republic- an party authority for the statement that "you cannot fool all of the people all of the time." And every- where today it becomes manifest that the lie has turned at last.

Let me tell you our incident. Mr. Herbert Hoover visited his home in Palo Alto, California, two or three weeks ago. He there stated to his

Black in a ringing statement made public this week, Bishop John Hurst of the Methodist Episcopal Church, one of the outstanding clergymen among col- ored American citizens, has called on all of his followers to support the La Follette-Wheeler Independent Progressive can- didate.

Bishop Hurst is Chancellor of Ed- ward Waters College in Jacksonville, Florida, a member of the Board of Directors of Pan- American University at Yuma, a trustee of Wilberforce Uni- versity, a director of the National Al- coholics for the Negro, a member of the Col- ored People, a member of the Amer- ican Academy of Political and Social Sciences, and a Mason.

His statement in full follows:

I am unsympathetic for the Pro- gressive candidacy of Senator La Follette and Senator Wheeler for President and Vice-President of the United States.

It must be unmistakably plain to every colored American that there can be no hope for him politically, eco- nomically or socially under either the Republican or Democratic parties.

The Democratic party has long been the party of Abraham Lin- coln, the party of the Black, the party of Jim Crow, disfranchisement and lynching. The Klan was founded in the South in the same period that it was revived in the South ten years ago.

Whichever Mr. Davis, the Demo- cratic candidate, may state as to his personal position on the Klan, no col- ored American, I am sure, will ever believe that he can in any sense wipe out or offset his party’s record.

At the time of the Presidential party, sixty years ago the party of Abraham Lin- coln, it has now been taken over bodily by the Klan. It has openly taken the Klan party at least a dozen Northern States. Among the three candidates, Mr. Coolidge has refused to open his lips on the subject of the Klan. Mr. Davis has been able to get from the White House, despite repeated requests not only by colored men of exertion—out by other Americans who rightly ob- ject to the Klan on the ground of its fundamental racialism. Mr. Follette, in a brief statement from the St. Louis Evening, has said, "I am a Klansman. How grati- fying it is to hear it said that I am not put on a night shirt and a pillow case and join the night riders after sunset.

La Follette, on the other hand, is the only candidate who has come out vigorously against the Klan in words that no one can mistake. His entire career shows that he regards all Americans as equal, without regard for race or color. But even had he been totally silent, it would be folly at this time to support Americanism to take advantage of the glorious op- portunity furnished by the birth of this new party not to ally themselves with it and show the Republican par- ty the intolerable effect of their own ignorance and to the patience of the color- ed American citizen.

The colored people of America have been loyal and faithful to the Republi- can party for half a century. In re- quiring our support under his broken promises. The Republican party today has no capacity or willingness to manage the existing situation by which it knew that the Negro could not turn to the Progressive party to get justice.

With the largest majority in Con- gress since the beginning of reconstruction, the Republicans allowed a handful of Southerners to filibuster the anti- lynching bill to death, and yet the Re- publican platform has the impudence and hypocrisy again to come out and urge an anti-lynching bill.

The Democrats under Woodrow Wilson overturned by force of arms the Independent Republic of Haiti, the Negro republic in the Caribbean, which, under Toussaint L’Ouverture, achieved independence in 1804, thus making it next to our own the second oldest republic in this hemisphere. In Haiti we have robbed three thousand Haitians, innocent of any crime but that of being colored, including women and children, were killed. Mr. Harding made a solemn pre-election promise to right this wrong, but the Republicans have only fastened the shackles more firmly upon that offensive little-country.

The Progressives are pledged to the (demand of our occupation from Haiti. Mr. La Follette fought vig- orously against this infamous crime. An anti-lynching bill, and then, point the Progressive movement opens the door of hope to the colored Ameri- can as at no time in a generation.

I. L. G. W. U. CHORUS

The I. L. G. W. U. Chorus resumes to rehearsal on Friday evening in the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sack- son Avenue. All colored members are being admitted and those of our mem- bers who wish to join it should do so immediately. The first rehearsal will be held on the 19th from 7 to 9 p.m. and then it will appear in the annual concert some time in December.

CURRICULUM OF OUR EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The curriculum of our educational activities is ready for dis-tribution. You will need one in planning your studies for the winter. If you have not received a copy, you can get one by applying at the office of the Educational Department, 1518 15th street, in person or by letter, giving your name, address and local.

NOSE, THROAT AND EAR TREATMENT

Beginning October first, the

UNION HEALTH CENTER

131 EAST 176TH STREET

will have a clinic for the treatment of Nose, Throat and Ear. Monday and Thursday evenings.

† To Members of Participating Locals Fee will be One Dollar.
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ONE CLOAK OPERATORS' LOCAL FOR GREATER N. Y.

We pointed out in these columns in our last issue the great value of the new organizing activity undertaken by our Union. This has been so successful and so constantly advancing that our members have, from time to time, changed its lines of formation in order to retain a maximum of force and power. Essentially, the essence of the Union remains the same: "In Unity Lies Our Strength!" - but in order that we may apply this unity with the best possible results, we are obliged to change our outward form to meet the demands of an ever-changing time. That's why we keep on changing and advancing. This is for the reason that we have to keep the process of inner reconstruction which goes on in our midst unceasingly.

Not only so many months ago an important piece of such reconstructive work was achieved in our Union when the two joint locals (Old and New York) and the dress makers' union were consolidated into one and when subsequently it was merged into one local, No. 55. At the last meeting of the General Executive Board it was decided to extend this reconstructive plan to the joint body representing the New York operators. Although we believe, in our opinion, it is, we point out the decision of the General Executive Board to unite all the cloak operators' locals in Greater New York into one local, No. 1. This has made it possible to hasten reconstruction move ever planned and carried out by the International Union.

There have existed in New York for a great many years three independent cloak operators' locals. Local 1 has been the home of the operators in New York City proper, while Local 11 served as the rallying center for the New York operators in the greater New York district. Local 17 embraced the reefer makers of New York and has achieved for the workers in this trade truly remarkable results. It was raised from them as a result of semi-slavery to a level of civilized work standards and the status of progressive manhood and womanhood.

No one, of course, will fail to correctly assert the fact that the Reefer Makers' Local has accomplished wonderful achievements for the workers in the New York reefer trade as a result of the inexcusable drift of time and change which has entered into this industry. Local 17 remains today the organization of the reefer makers in name only, while in substance most of the members of the reefer makers' local are employed at making cloaks. The reefer shops, as a matter of fact, are unorganized.

The number of members of both locals are engaged in making cloaks, they have been employed for some years in the same factories and in the same conditions. There is an abnormal and quite an unwholesome state of affairs to one could deny.

The same holds true with regard to the local in Brownsville. Some years ago, the distance between Brownsville and New York was quite considerable, and that was the reason for giving that district a separate cloak operators' local. Today, however, we have only within twenty minutes' traveling distance from Manhattan the headquarters of the members of Local 11 working in Manhattan, Harlem and wherever they can obtain work. They are working in the same factory. Besides, all cloak makers in New York trade work today under the jurisdiction of one central body—the New York Joint Board. As long as there are no semi-slavery conditions for existence, it is best that it be given up as its usefulness is then obviously at an end.

Reconstruction work within a Labor union, however, is not always as simple as it seems, even though it spells progress and advancement. It requires not only the spirit of sacrifice. Reconstruction work is always coupled with conflict, and that conflict is not always injured while the rebuilding is going on. The business of the Union, its material and legitimate work, must never cease while "alterations are on." Thus, we are convinced that no one can be first to claim that they are in the path of progress. That's what we mean when we say that this task even harder and that is the reason it demands a lot of courage and determination.

The existence of every organization inevitably involves certain interests of a material consideration, such as good positions, a vantage point of power, etc. It is quite natural, therefore, that such and such workers, who have invested, in the very life and soul of the organization are second in the second—these will naturally only with great difficulty make peace with the idea of reconstructive work. In the life and soul of the union, such the disappearance of the organization is equivalent to the loss of a part of ourselves.

Of such as these, however, we unfortunately, have but a few in our midst. To most of those whose interests are directly involved, it is not a personal constructive work. It is a rather unquiet and rather unedit, but it is undoubtedly a personal constructive work.

That is the true cause why our reconstructive activity does not proceed with such velocity as it should. That's why it has been time and again delayed and postponed under every form of subterfuge and all ingenuity. The question of consolidating the three operators' locals in New York into one has come before many of our conventions. It never was solved there—not because the delegates could not understand the necessity for such a union, but because there was an account of a feeling of "pity" for the superfluous locals, a lack of desire to see them disappear from the public arena. It was a sentiment that would conquer reason time and again and it was sentiment that would supply the delegates with arguments for retaining this anomalous condition as it is, and as such it was accepted by the membership.

But the effects of this abnormal situation, rapidly accumulating, have shown the necessity of this consolidation that this reconstructive work can no longer be postponed, that it menaces our entire edifice and that it must be undertaken with all possible speed. On that account it was decided at its last meeting to carry out the plan and ordered the consolidation of the three locals into one.

We shall not attempt to restate here all the arguments—a pro and con—in this very involved problem. We shall try to confine ourselves to a few salient facts, for if this question has taken up more time and has been debated longer than any other question on our agenda that we can remember, it was not because the delegates had not come to a conclusion familiarly with all underlying facts. It is prompted by the fundamental principle of trade unions—to give equal protection to the trade in the Union. We are confident that this decision of the General Executive Board is a step forward with glee and joy by all our workers and we hope that those who have yet not ceased to be members of the locals will now realize that they have been wrong and that the welfare of the Union is the welfare of all of us. It must be said, in this day do their best to help carry out this truly historic decision of the General Executive Board.

THE EXPERT INVESTIGATION OF THE CLOAK INDUSTRY

The decision rendered by Governor Smith's Special Commission in the cloak and suit industry of New York is, as everyone knows, a decision for the promotion of the workers and the maintenance of the trade. It is a decision because it contained a stipulation that the Commission would make an expert investigation of the whole industry and that it has now been carried out. The recommendation with regard to the other parts of the program was accepted by our Union. This recommendation with regard to the other parts of the program was accepted by our Union.

Under these circumstances, the work of the experts, which began March 1st, becomes for us a special significance. This investigation may bring us disappointment or genuine satisfaction. It is quite likely that the experts will unearth enough material to prompt the members of the General Executive Board to declare themselves against the Union's demands. Such a possibility would throw the Union back to its old positions and would make it seem as if the experts had not succeeded in making sure the means of a livelihood for our workers. It is also possible that the findings of the experts will aid the workers in the Union. If this be the case, then we will certainly be compelled to adopt our demands in entirety.

We do not wish to speculate or prophesy with regard to the final findings of the experts. We are convinced, however, that this investigation will bring about a considerable number of reforms. The manufacturers and the workers refused to concede were: (1) the limitation of contracts, (2) the introduction of "progressives" who are known to the public as earnest and well-equipped persons. We know of one of them personally—Mr. Morris Kalchman—and we are certain that he will bring about a thorough and fair and thoroughgoing manner. He is a close student of the needle trades in general and of the cloak industry in particular and we do not doubt that he will not fail to make the value of his findings on the demands of the workers to escape his eye.

The two principal demands which the manufacturers and the workers refused to concede were: (1) the limitation of contracts, and (2) the provision of a wage scale required by them for the production of their wares, and (2) a guaranteed time of employment. Both these demands are vital for the introduction of order in the cloak industry of New York, and their importance is even more evident today than ever before. The fourteen-machine minimum clause and the gradual elimination of the small shop have so far failed to fulfill the general expectations. The reorganization strike, it must be admitted, was only partly successful and the small shop in New
At the Meeting of the G. E. B.

The second quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board, the longest on record in the history of our Union, was held in New York City where it was transferred from Philadelphia. The members of the board, who are the actual managers of prime importance to the International Union and they are in a position to take necessary action without delay, met on Monday morning of last week rush without first giving them all around consideration. The meeting was marked by the thorough-going discussion that represents the mature and unified opinion of the whole General Executive Board.

After the reports of the President and Secretary, on which we refer to a previous article, the vice-presidents were called upon to present an account of the actions of the different districts and organizations they represent.

First came Vice-president Amsden and Reiberg of Philadelphia—covering the activities of the Philadelphia local jointly with the local unions of the waist and dress makers' union respectively. The statement made the point that an effective strike would win the total lack of reference to "leftism" in both trades in Philadelphia, they have not only perfectly completely affected them rather hardly. It offers eloquent proof that our Philadelphia locals are in no danger of slipping into the opposite of this class. It also indicates the "left" have learned the lesson of this new generation. The President in stating the case of the President's report was to the T. U. K. I. which the International considers as a dual union and that this union should not be hope between union men and women.

Such applications have been received from many other cities. Let us hope that these misguided souls are earnest about their work. They should come to see the immense harm and injustice they have done their Union and it is necessary to reject it in good faith.

The General Executive Board has already given its attention to some of these applications, but we are certain that it will consider each of these applications on the merits and will not be swayed by any influences that may be brought to bear. It is important that the morale and the spirit of unity which now prevails in our order and our work be not diminished by the infiltration of unstable heads and minds.

The principal point dwelt upon by Mr. Amsden and Reiberg in their report was the merger of the clubs in the clubs trade bodies into one Joint Board. This is not an entirely new question as it has come up time and again in former meetings. But the motives for it have been entirely altered and appearing as they are at present. The clubs in Philadelphia has three or four small clubs doing well, which dress trade, though much better, is also not in excellent shape. There seems to be no valid reason why both trades should not be consolidated under one "headquarters" and the effect of this distinction between these two trades, very sharp in former years, has been softened by the influence of the clubs firms are making dresses and views, and certainly it is no longer a source of dispute. It was for this reason that both these trades have been placed under one board in New York, Chicago and Boston.

Local 56, however, was rather distin- guished at its first meeting on Thursday. The last meeting of the board was therefore held with the object of maintaining it, which while he personally is not opposed to the merging of both trades and believes that, so far as we, the material advantages there are to be derived from it. Most of our members have been employed in this line of work in some criticism, including President Digan, and voted in the end to carry out this order of business, both organizations needed such a consolidation in order to conduct an effectual strike campaign in both industries prevailed.

Vice-president Perleit reported on conditions in Chicago, giving full details of the Chicago dress strike, the only local in the country to be on strike. It can be seen that the cheap lines of cloaks have been.providing an opportunity for the dress market thanks to competition from the New York jobbers, which left a larger number of stevedores employed by the Chicago jobbers. The agreement in New York, even with the new conditions, will meet this year, and the union has been stated further, and expressed the thought that the work-week system which has been conducted to the Chicago market. He suggested the establishment of a joint board of review for each scale, the Union being responsible only for such a single scale, as a solution to this problem, remedying the Chicago conditions.

He is further of the opinion that the present strike can be carried on without a stop. The out-of-town problem in Chicago and vi- cinity is being well handled.

There are large shops in the small towns adjoining that city and a number of cloak makers in Chicago have employed a local union organizer who is in the territory regarded as friendly to unionism is bound to be successful. This is the case in Chicago. Workers in the city this season have had a pretty good season and from present signs the new agreement with the manufacturers is likely to result in economic harmony. The campaign recently conducted in Toledo has greatly excited the local employers. They adopted drastic measures to meet it, such as the closing of company unions, etc. The Union took care of the victimized workers, and later, when the employers' and the manufacturer's claims, the workers will have in Toledo a union which the local cloak makers will have to reckon with.

In Cincinnati and St. Louis the sit- uation is not as bad as in Chicago. Both cities are weak and a lot of work will be required to put them back into the strong fighting form. In St. Louis, Mo., is a new place where dressers are being tried and the union there has still no footing.

The General Executive Board took up all these suggestions for discussion and decided upon such action as was outlined by Perleit, particularly the measure of withdrawing the stock from the various cities, and the dress trade in Chicago and elsewhere in the West, be carried out at the same time. The President's staff.

Vice-president Wellman and Mon- etson reported on the state of affairs in St. Louis and Kansas City. The strike on the Boston cloak strike which he led and told of the agreement concluded indicating the meeting of the trade union is in bad shape and Local 49 would have to be reinforced with the second campaign to be carried on there. Monesson spoke largely of the rail- road strike and the difficulties encountered. It appears that the condition of these workers leaves much to be desired.

Vice-president Hohlfeld, manager of Local 23, reported on the condition of the New York dress makers. It is numerically the largest and proba- bly the best organized in New York. Its agreement with the manufacturers and jobbers in the industry is soon to come to an end, and really, the trade union has the work of the Board elected a committee to con- sider, together with the Joint Board, the terms of the new agreement. It is almost certain that a campaign as extensive as the one carried out in the summer will be con- ducted in the dress industry of New York.

Vice-president Duhlend spoke briefly of the dress-raising campaign in Cleveland,. Ohio, New York, the intrigues of the few "lefts" in Local 16, and of the present state of affairs in Chicago, etc. Vice-President Warden touched in his report on the organization strike in New York which, in his opinion, was met with success inasmuch as its principal purpose, the elimination of the shop union, which was achieved in a great measure; 350 of the "shop" cloaks have already gone out of the trade and about 500 others will soon follow. The agreement with the manufacturers was working out quite satisfac- torily. He also reported that Local 23 adopted a decision to raise the dues to $2 per month. Vice-President LaFavore, manager of the newly-formed New York Dis- trict Council, gave a detailed report on the work of the Council. According to his statement, a report of the fact that there are about 50,000 workers in the New York garment trade had been made to the International organized. Vice-President Feinberg, manager of the New York Joint Board, reported the full story of the important points connected with the orga- nization strike in New York. The President has been working out well, but if not for the poor session and for the lack of cooperation of the shop union, probably would have been a complete success. The unemployment insurance plan practically in operation. The job- bers seem to be quite tidy of meeting their obligations, hence appeal.

It was also described what the Joint Board has done for the dress industry since its formation. Communication with the Clock Joint Board.

Vice-president Halpinor stated in full the activities of his out-of-town executives and the aid which his office gave to the cloak strike this summer. It was well off with 107 shops, being over 700 cloak shops and thirty-three thousand shop writers and their associates. Concerning the newly formed locals, they are all in good standing, and their treasuries and their meetings are regularly attended. His office also helped work out a new program that will be available in the future for use in Bridgeport. The results could have been even more impressive if his office had been able to work as much.

Such were in brief the reports of our vice-presidents. Most of the time taken up in the meeting was devoted to reports over to various committees and the discussion of requests and grievances which are brought to the atten- tion of the General Executive Board.

York has not been entirely eliminated.

With the coming of the cloak season, the remainder of the small shops in the New York cloak industry may yet become a menace to the large employers and large work. They may find itself in a situation similar to the one which prevailed before the strike. It is therefore doubly clear today that to prevent this situation, i.e., an unlimited number of contractors is the only one that would stop the baneful com- petition between extra-large and average firms, the effective effort of the competition upon the workers and the industry as a whole.

The same is true with regard to the demand that the workers be guaranteed a certain number of weeks of employ- ment during the winter season. That the livelihood must be once for all abolished in the cloak and suit trade. The manufacturers have characterized this demand as worse than ridiculous, as a "tyrannical" demand. They have acted as convincing, and it appears that the Governor's Commission was not particularly impressed by the employers' logic. That was the reason which prompted the Commission to appoint experts who would investigate the industry and find out whether the demand of the workers for guaranteed time of employment is really so "impossible" or not.

We may expect that this investigation will be conducted by a broad and fair spirit and the result of the investigation will be very honest and conscientious endeavor to learn the truth. For, if the facts prove that the Union's demand is not justified, we will not demand. The Union presented its program in the full belief that it can be fulfilled and that it will yield the desired results. However, if it is proved that these demands are unrealizable, the Union has the necessary courage to face these realities and will accept the actual situation as revealed by the investigation of the experts.

May we hope that the jobbers and the manufacturers will act wisely.
Arbitration in Labor Cases

1. Theory of Arbitration

Labour and Capital agree to enter into an agreement based on the theory of Arbitration. However, this agreement is based on the concept of voluntary Arbitration. In other words, no one is forced to enter into an Arbitration agreement. The main advantage of Arbitration is that it allows the parties to have control over the process. The parties can choose the arbitrator, and the arbitrator's decision is binding. This process is usually less expensive and faster than going to court. However, it is important to note that the parties must agree to arbitrate their dispute. If one party refuses to arbitrate, the dispute will go to court.

2. The Need for Arbitration

Arbitration is a popular method of resolving disputes in the workplace. It is often used in the case of employment disputes, such as those involving discrimination, harassment, and wrongful termination. Arbitration is also used in collective bargaining agreements, where it is used to resolve disputes over wages, hours, and working conditions.

3. The Process of Arbitration

The process of Arbitration involves the following steps:

a. The parties agree to arbitrate their dispute.

b. The parties select an arbitrator.

c. The arbitrator holds a hearing to hear the evidence presented by both parties.

d. The arbitrator issues a decision, which is binding on both parties.

4. The Advantages of Arbitration

Arbitration is often preferred to court because it is faster, cheaper, and less public. It also allows the parties to maintain control over the process. These advantages make Arbitration a popular choice for resolving disputes in the workplace.

5. The Disadvantages of Arbitration

Arbitration is not without its drawbacks. One of the main disadvantages is that the arbitrator's decision is binding and cannot be appealed. This can be a problem if the arbitrator makes a decision that is not in the best interest of one of the parties. Additionally, Arbitration is not always as efficient as going to court. It can take longer to resolve a dispute through Arbitration than it would through the court system.

6. Conclusion

In conclusion, Arbitration is a popular method of resolving disputes in the workplace. It is faster, cheaper, and less public than going to court. However, it is important to note that the arbitrator's decision is binding and cannot be appealed. Despite these drawbacks, Arbitration is often preferred to court because it allows the parties to maintain control over the process.
A Course in Economics and the Labor Movement

By SYLVIA KOPALD

Given at the UNITY CENTERS of the INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION Season 1922-1923

(Continued from Last Week.)

9. It is this last attribute of corporations which plays a large part in industrial warfare against Labor. It has figured especially in what Labor calls the "Yellow Dog Contracts." The Yellow Dog Contract, widely used in the steel industry and the non-union coal fields, is a contract of employment between worker and employer by which the worker has to agree never to join a union, listen to union agitation or deal with the union in any way while in the employ of the contracting employer. The unions have carried these contracts to the courts in an attack on their legality. The courts decided that they required sent free individual contracts. But these free contracts are entered into not by two equal individuals but by an artificial (legal) individual—the corporation—and a natural individual—the worker. There is very little equality between the United States Steel Corporation and John Putzky, steel hunk (cf. United States Department of Labor: "Court Decisions on Labor Cases," 1917; The American Labor Year Book, Volume III, 1919-1920, p. 250; Selling of trade Unionism in the United States”; John B. Commons, “Introduction to Winthrop D. Danes’s "Civil War in West Virginia").

10. It may appear that Labor could meet this situation by incorporating its unions. Labor unions are, however, now forcing unions to incorporate. The unions, however, are opposed to such a course for the following reasons:

(1) Because a corporation can be sued it would be possible for those employers to attack union funds during critical periods;

(To be continued next week)

Our Educational Program for 1924-1925

It is satisfying to know that so many of our members are interested in the program of the Educational Department for 1924-25. This is reflected in the number of the thirty-two-page pamphlet in which our program is presented. There is also in it a description of each course. From it the reader can have an idea of what the instructor will cover in his class. The description in itself is of educational value.

On the opening day of our term the reader will find an announcement of the courses as they appear in the pamphlet reprinted.

The Educational Department, together with the teachers, is planning to have the students write compositions on each subject. Some of the best of them will appear on the Educational Department in the United States. Such papers will be of great value to the students. It will help them to formulate their ideas and express them effectively.

Our Unity Centers

Now, that the holidays will soon be over it will be time for our members to make plans for this coming winter. They will probably make arrangements to satisfy their emotional and aesthetic desires. They will plan to attend concerts and operas, to hear the harmonious concerts. While planning to spend their time they will be more satisfied if they neglect the educational side. They must remember that it is the purpose of their International Union to provide educational activities for its membership.

Our members will also remember the importance of learning the English language, and that part of the educational work of the International is given in the Unity Centers. Their courses are classes organized in English for beginners, intermediate and advanced students. In addition to these classes are organized a wide range of courses on social, economic and labor questions. The best plan the members is to go to the Unity Center nearest to their homes and register for the class they wish to attend. They will also have to tell the principal that they wish to enter the L. O. W. U. classes.

The worst of all this is the bitterness that this condition brings.

This costly experiment taught the nations the lesson that a transformation of that character is not necessary to eradicate and bury the memories of the past. War strikes nations begins to know that no other nation is their enemy but that they themselves are their own enemies.

They begin to realize that the destruc tion of a competitor nation does not increase the wealth of the other nations. They began gradually to recognize the interdependence of the world. They began to realize that wars against mankind and to learn that it is not hatred and warfare. Because of this interdependence, the world will rehabilitate the world. Conscious of this interdependence, they will resist the people react the re-establishing of the former order based on compulsion or of jealousies between the nations.

Russia, the great nation that com mitted Russia to the world of the West with the real end of the old world of Asia, that was kept alive by the most extraordinary regime was struck by this world war. The 150,000,000 human beings in Russia were very little that their chains were carried away by the German waves. Suddenly as free men they found themselves not in their own destiny. They made a desperate effort to rebuild their social and economic system in agreement with their new ideas of the future communism. But they very soon learned, however, that the experiment was too costly and they had to recognize the independence of the nations and that if they were to retain the fruit of the revolution they must found their own government. The 150,000,000 human beings of the other countries in a language that would appeal to them. They could not stand alone in this universe. That is why the events of 1918-1919 could not be glossed over. They could not be glossed over because the people of their own country is dependent upon itself for the economic cooperation of the progressive forces of the nations of the world. Germany and Russia have not an independent term since they made peace. It was in their interest to assist each other, for both of them were reduced to the same condition. That is why the same combination of European governments. Germany possesses all the gas and raw materials that make modern industrial state possible. Germany, on the other hand possesses all the big capital and skill and experience to carry on modern industries, and it seems to many that there was a possibility that such a combination would make it possible to restore Russia and Germany. But after six years of desperate struggle by these two nations and Russia, no such combination is possible. The one example is that no two nations can rebuild each other industrially and that the rehabilitation of these countries requires the cooperation of other nations.

The International Convention On Workers' Education

Held in Rutin College, Oxford, Aug. 15-17, 1924

By FANNIA M. COHN

ARTICLE I.

Two months ago when I visited Europe to attend the International Convention on Workers' Education which was held in Birklin College, Oxford, England, my impression was that Europe is beautiful. It is looking down on us from the past. Two years ago when I returned from Europe at about the same time the world is still living the unsettled war, and Europe and its people were still living in hopelessness. There was a pharisee everywhere. What we in the New World considered impossible was relatively easy. We were raising theremium for the European continent for a period of four years, and in its course transformed the old world into a slaughter field and destroyed millions of human lives, were sleeping in bombed-out countries. The most horrible aspect of war is that the sufferers of it are youth, the future hope of mankind, those who are to realize our future and to wonder how such a thing can be possible. The unionized workers in our country and the world are an expression of despair. The masses of the people who were torn into the world war that swept over the European continent for a period of four years, and in its course transformed the old world into a slaughter field and destroyed millions of human lives, were sleeping in bombed-out countries. The most horrible aspect of war is that such great numbers of the population are killed, organized labor, and organized the female population remains the living indictment against the cruelty of war. If we look in Germany, France, Belgium or England and many countries of the Old World, we can see that the women and children have been sacrificed to the military. And in the U.S. the same thing has happened. The military and the war were just as horrible as that of the military. When the war broke out in a country called for peace. Nothing else could happen but the terrible explosion that engulfed Europe, and many of its forests were burned and its beauty turned into an object of the world. It seemed at the beginning that the whole of the country was just as horrible as the war. The toll of the six years' event, however, was just as horrible as that of the military. When the war broke out in a country called for peace. Nothing else could happen but the terrible explosion that engulfed Europe, and many of its forests were burned and its beauty turned into an object of the world. It seemed at the beginning that the whole of the country was just as horrible as the war. The toll of the six years' event, however, was just as horrible as that of the military. It was in their interest to assist each other, for both of them were reduced to the same condition. That is why the same combination of European governments. Germany possesses all the gas and raw materials that make modern industrial state possible. Germany, on the other hand possesses all the big capital and skill and experience to carry on modern industries, and it seems to many that there was a possibility that such a combination would make it possible to restore Russia and Germany. But after six years of desperate struggle by these two nations and Russia, no such combination is possible. The one example is that no two nations can rebuild each other industrially and that the rehabilitation of these countries requires the cooperation of other nations.
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On the first day of each term we will send out an announcement of the courses as they appear in the pamphlet prepared.

The Educational Department, together with the teachers, is planning to have the students write compositions on each subject. Some of the best of them will appear on the Educational page of this paper. We may then, ask the students what is the difference in the activities of the Educational Department will discuss them with their fellow-workers in the shops, at the meetings, and in their homes and advise them to take advantage of the opportunities offered to them through their International Union.

Our Unity Centers

Now, that the holidays will soon be over it will be time for our members to make plans for this coming winter. They will probably make plans to satisfy their emotional and aesthetic desires. They will plan to attend concerts and lectures, to engage in music and in the most pleasant way they can to satisfy their educational side. They must remember that it is the purpose of their International Union to provide educational activities for its membership. Our members will also remember to plan for our program which is based entirely on the English language, and that part of the educational work of the International is given in the Unity Centers. The programs of the classes are organized in English for beginners, intermediate and advanced students. In addition to the regular classes, there are week-end courses on social, economic and Labor questions. The best plan the members is to go to the Unity Center nearest to their homes and register for the class they wish to attend. They will also have to tell the principal of the class they wish to enter the L. G. W. U. class.

The worst of all is the bitterness that such a condition brings.

This costly experience taught the nations the lesson that a transformation of the world was necessary: it was necessary to eradicate and bury the memories of the past. War stripped nations begins to know that no other nation is their enemy but that they themselves are their own enemies. They begin to realize that the destruction of a competitor nation does not make the world a better place for the rest of the other nations. They began gradually to recognize the interdepedence of nations. They began to realize that the world is made up of human beings, and that which brings mankind and to learn that it is not hatred and warfare that will bring them together but that other forces will rehabilitate the world. Consciousness of the people about the re-establishing of the former order based on cooperation and elimination of jealousies between the nations.

Russia, the red nation that com- mises almost the whole world of the West with the remainder of the old world of Asia, that was kept enslaved by the most exterminating political regime, was struck by this wild shock. The 150,000,000 human beings that live in Russia very few that their chains were carried away by the gigantic waves. Suddenly no free men could expect to live according to their own destiny. They made a desperate effort to rebuild their social and economic life and in accordance with their own ideals of the future for which the whole world fell into the struggle for a life with no hope or fear or affection from a dear friend. Coupled with this was starvations, international hatred, misery—the fearful after-effects of war. The toll of the six years and more of war was just as horrible as that of the military. When the war broke out in a world armed for peace nothing else could happen but the terrible explosion that engulfed Europe, and in six weeks were carried into every part of the new world. It seemed at the beginning that we, in America, had not enough to save from the confusion, but afterwards we too had to pay the toll by sending human food to help keep this hellish flame burning. After four years, however, many of us are beginning to live calmly and the fire gradually burned out. An outcry of joy and thankfulness disturbed the peace that was in the hope that at last peace was coming. But how great the disappointment of the poor and weary nations when the end of the war came. Some nations were not less than that of armed war. They saw millions of men, women and children perish as victims of starvation and tens of millions living in misery.

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By FANNIA M. COHN

ARTICLE III

Two months ago when I visited Europe to attend the International Convention on Workers' Education which was held in Brussels, Oxford, England, my impression was that Europe is hopeful. It is looking forward to peace. Within a few days, two years ago when I returned from Europe at about the same time, I was in London, I found Europe hopeless. There was a great deal of despair. Everywhere, what we in the New World conceive as the European continent for a period of four years, and in its course transformed the old world into a slaughter field and destroyed millions of human lives, were sleeping into the delusion that the female population remains the living or direct cause of the war's effect. It is thus, as in Germany, France, Belgium or England, the story of the horrible picture of the world. And in America, we lived to see the actual thing, the children who missed their children, the death of their husbands, the financial ruin of their homes and a long, long life of suffering and worry in keeping together the family and bringing up the children who might later meet the same fate. It is not the death of the enlist in the war for peace, for peace, for war was just as horrible as that of the military. When the war broke out in a world armed for peace nothing else could happen but the terrible explosion that engulfed Europe, and in six weeks were carried into every part of the new world. It seemed at the beginning that we, in America, had not enough to save from the confusion, but afterwards we too had to pay the toll by sending human food to help keep this hellish flame burning. After four years, however, many of us are beginning to live calmly and the fire gradually burned out. An outcry of joy and thankfulness disturbed the peace that was in the hope that at last peace was coming. But how great the disappointment of the poor and weary nations when the end of the war came. Some nations were not less than that of armed war. They saw millions of men, women and children perish as victims of starvation and tens of millions living in misery.
Guard the Ballot Boxes

By HERBERT S. BIGelow

There is enough La Follette people in the country to elect a great American President. I am profoundly appalled by this. But I am not at all surprised that he will be President.

For the ugly truth is that the corruption that La Follette and Wheeler have exposed at the top exists at the bottom. It starts at the ballot-box.

American elections are not honest. We have to face the fact that men who will steal cabinet members will steal precinct election officers. There is where bad government starts.

The workingmen of Cincinnati have been rudely awakened to the fact. Labor here in Cincinnati put up can-
didates in the Republican primaries.

Precaution was taken to have watchmen on hand, but the police were on the side of the city, where crookedness was to be expected.

But it was not believed that the count would be falsified in the self-

resisting residence sections. Such, however, proved to be the fact.

Up on one of the hills tops a precinct was rampant as casting exactly forty votes for every one of the eleven antic-
labor candidates and for every one of the Labor candidates exactly none.

That looked ambiguous, so a committee was started out in that precinct. Man after man was found—men men, ma-
chnists, clerks, waiters, electricians, shoe workers, garment workers, street car men—who declared that they had voted the Labor ticket and were amazed to learn that n. votes were recorded.

On further investigation this amazing result was shown: Wherever La-
bor had witnessed to the count the La-
bor candidates were victorious. They
were beaten in the rest of the city.

The ballots can legally be burned af-
ter thirty days, and burned they were.

So Nobody is going in the penitentiary for it. But something better than a send-
ing to the penitentiary for some of it. It has been worth much to have

the streets thronging with the hosts of labor and the people rejoicing in the greatest victory for humanity since the election of Lincoln. But that picture may never be, instead the billionaires may win and the old miners keep their power.

Tell me one thing and I'll tell you who will be elected President. Tell me, will Labor man the polls and be right there when the vote is counted? Then La Follette will be elected Presi-
dent and we will have another Ukrainian in the White House. But tell me, will Labor neglect to do this; will Labor let the enemy count the ballots to see if Labor has anything to stake ? If that is so, then the bank-
ers and the money bonders and the Labor drivers will win.

The politician's in "lit: the sleepers do the voting. Leave the count-
ing to us. Getting votes inside the box is one thing; getting them out is another. They won't come out as they go in—unless Labor sticks around.

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FEE

ONE DOLLAR
In spite of the double holiday which occurred on Monday, October 15, the attendance by the members at the regular meeting on that day was fair-10.

At first it was thought that the members would be cut down in that account of the holidays. However, the unusual number of cases which were handled during the past month needed the immediate attention of the members and to their great credit, they have made it impossible to dispose of these at the following meeting, particularly as it was reported that the Board still has a number of cases to act upon.

A Constitutional Amendment

There were important questions taken up, aside from the action of the Executive Board in the regular cases. First, the temporary very important report rendered by Manager Dubinsky in a matter which concerns the New York Joint Board and is of particular importance to the members of Local 10. There was an explanation of the objections raised by the Executive Board to the members.

It will be recalled that by the resignation of Brother Fish some months ago, who resigned for the purpose of joining the management of the publisher of the magazine, the manager of the Joint Board, the office of managing editor became vacant. A committee was appointed at that time appointed to make a careful search for the proper person for the position of managing editor of this magazine. The committee consisted of the members and was appointed by the Executive Board to the members.

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The members are urged to pay up their arrears before that date. On and after October 27, all back dues will be charged at the new rate.

By order of
EXECUTIVE BOARD,
Local 10.

Notice of Meetings

MONDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1924

The members are urged to pay up their arrears before that date.

As to whether there will be a sufficient number of members to warrant the re-employment of the dress men could not be said. Insofar as the cloak room employees are concerned, they have ample work with that they expect to continue for a few weeks. They predict that the conditions at the other branches will be similar.

During the course of his report on trade activities, the manager called attention to the activities of various members of the Union in making themselves known to the public.

The uniform fines imposed upon the men who were charged with the Sunday violation prompted Henry M. Judson to rise and ask why a fine of twenty-five dollars was imposed upon him. He said he was fined that amount for the very same violation. From his defense it appeared that the Executive Board had been rather lenient in that case. However, the presentation of his own case was rather one-sided.

When the manager finished unfolding Judson's record there was more than one man who rose and sought to make a motion for a still harsher penalty. According to the report of the Executive Board, this was not the first time that Judson had been fined for such a violation. In fact, he was even denied the privileges of working for the house in which he is employed at the present time. In addition, he was fined for violation of the rules. The members, course, approved of the action taken with regard to this member.

Another member rose to plead against the imposition of a small fine. He said that when he had handed in his resignation to the manager he had made the request to continue his membership with his description of the circumstances attending his case and under which he was fined. He said that as he got out of the substation he saw the committee which had been detailed to turn back men who were bound for their shops, he approached the committee according to his story, and volunteered the information as to why and how he came about being fined.

His story seemed so convincing that Manager Dubinsky suggested to the members that the case be referred back to the Executive Board. The member, however, pointed out that as a member of long standing in the organization he had erred in failing to secure instructions from Local 10 before deciding to violate the rules. The Cloak Trade Still Busy; Dress Trade Slow.

In speaking of the conditions in the trade, the member said that the cloak room workers are still busy, he said that they pay work and that no lay-off has yet taken place. He could not say the same of the dress trade branch. A considerable number of women were laid off in this industry.

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