11-7-1924

Justice (Vol. 6, Iss. 45)

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.
President Morris Sigman Issues Statement On Merger Of Three Local Garment Workers' Unions

Last Tuesday, November 4, President Morris Sigman, at the request of the sub-committee on the merger of the Executive Board appointed to carry out the decision to merge all existing local operators' locals in Greater New York into one organization, issued the following statement to the members of the I. L. G. W. U., giving the complete viewpoint of the General Board of the I. L. G. W. U. on the matter of the merger, and the reasons which prompted it to effect this consolidation and the formation of a new local at the present moment.

"To all Members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union,

Sisters and Brothers:

"Last Wednesday, October 29, a charter of the I. L. G. W. U., operating as the Female Cloak and Suit Operators' Union of Greater New York, was issued. The official merger of the three formerly existing cloak operators' locals—1, 11 and 46—is thus consummated and by the virtue of this act all the former members of the above-mentioned locals have become members of the new local, No. 2.

"On Monday last, November 3, the new executive board of the united local was installed, and this new board represents now the interests of all the workers in the cloak operators' trade. I make this statement with a feeling of sincere delight, as I am convinced that by the merger we have achieved something which will inure to the welfare of all our members. I deem this statement also a necessity for the following reason:

"Some members of our International paper have been discussing the matters which are under the head of the cloak and trade union ethics and principles. Moreover, it is a fact that the former officers of Local 17 are now doing everything in their power to retard the full implementation of the acts among the workers who formerly belonged to Local 17. The acts of these former officials of Local 17 have now passed the

(Continued on page 5.)

I. L. G. W. U. Educational Season Open with Concert No. 14

Classic Program to Be Rendered at Washington Irving High School Auditorium—Student Body and Visitors to Be Greeted in Addresses By Prominent Speakers

We expect many of our members to be present at the opening exercises of our education and active season this Friday evening, November 14, at the Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 14th street.

On this occasion past and present students of our numerous classes, officers and members representing our various local unions in the city and vicinity, will assemble in the auditorium of the Washington Irving High School to celebrate the progress that workers' education has made in this country.

For this purpose a select concert has been arranged in which Michael Piastra, the celebrated violinist, will play a group of violin selections. The International Chorus of one hundred persons under the leadership of Leo Low, the well known conductor, will participate. The soloist, whose name will be announced later, will perform, and the Chorus will sing folk and labor songs.

The audience will doubtless enjoy the program rendered by the artists and will be stimulated by the message and greetings from Mr. J. F. Horrabin, who will give a recital of the history of the I. L. G. W. U. and the activities of the organization.

The program will be devoted to workers' education in England.

Admission will be by tickets only, which can be obtained free by our members at the office of their local union.

On the next day, Saturday, November 15, we will begin our courses in our Workers' University; at 1:30 p.m., Mr. E. J. R. Stolper will start his course on "Literature"; at 2:30 p.m., Dr. Paul Bisaiand will start his course on "Current Trade Union Policies and Problems." On Sunday, November 16, at 10:30 a.m., Dr. A. O. Orson will hold his course on "Modern Civilization," and at 11:00 a.m., Dr. H. J. Corman will start his course on the "Industrial Development of Modern Society."

International Union Wins The Gottlieb-Seiff Case

Appellate Division Denies Injunction

The case of Gottlieb-Seiff vs. the I. L. G. W. U., which attracted considerable attention in industrial circles, has been denied.

The decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York City, in the case of Gottlieb-Seiff v. the I. L. G. W. U., was finally determined in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York, in favor of the United Garment Workers Union, Local 17.

The decision, which was handed down by the court on October 31st, affirms the order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in favor of the Union.

The decision, which was handed down by the court on Thursday last, October 30th, affirms the order of the Supreme Court of New York, in favor of the United Garment Workers Union, Local 17. The case involved the question of the rights of the workers to peaceable picketing and to collectively organize for their own protection and advancement. The suit was brought by Messrs. W. J. Weil, senior, and Mr. C. H. W. S. Seiff, legal advisor of the International, as the Union throughout the proceedings.

Miscellaneous Trades' Drive To Begin On Monday Next

Five Hundred Volunteers Will Distribute First 500,000 Leaflets

Next Monday, November 10, will mark the beginning of the great drive which is being undertaken by the I. L. G. W. U. in New York City to organize the tens of thousands of workers in the garment trades generally known as miscellaneous, as distinct from the dress and cloak trades, which are under the jurisdiction of the Cloak and Dress Joint Board.

The campaign will be launched under the immediate auspices of the Miscellaneous Trades Council of Greater New York, which comprises thirteen local and includes all locals not affiliated with the above-mentioned Joint Board. The drive has been weeks in preparation, and now its machinery, after the general management of Vice-president Lefkovit, is completed and ready to go forward.

Together with the other officers of the Union, the Board will make a campaign of organizing committees which will respond to the call at the given signal.

The first big stint to be put over by the Council will be the distribution of 500,000 leaflets in front of the unorganized children's dresses, white goods, embroidery, novelty and other miscellaneous shops next Monday, right after work. To give an idea of the size of this task, it is sufficient to mention that the committee will divide the actual distribution will number no less than 800 persons. This volunteer army of the members of the Union will meet on the several headquarters of the various locals—thirteen in number—but will be directed from one central place, the office of the District Council, in the International Building, 8 West 14th street. This main office will be open

(Continued on page 2)

Executive Board of New Cloak, Suit and Reefer Makers' Local Announces First General Meeting For Monday, November 17

A General Member Meeting of all Cloak, Suit and Reefer Operators in Greater New York, now members of Local No. 2, I. L. G. W. U., will take place on Monday, November 17, 7:30 p.m., in Webster Hall, 119 East 11th st.

The Order of the Day: The Union—What Shall We Do? The Members of the Local Executive Board are called upon to not to fail to attend the Committee of the General Executive Board will

Vice-President Perlstein Will Be Chairman

Executive Board Local 2, I. L. G. W. U.
Pres. Sigman Issues Statement On Merger of Locals

(Continued from page 1)

bonds of toleration and I deem it my duty to warn the members of this dissolved local not to commit acts of treason to the Labor movement for which they have in the past brough sacrifice.

"The members of our International Union are class-conscious workers and they know well that it is not the number of a local which makes or marries a Labor organization. It is the human material which composes a local, the fighting spirit which imbues it that counts and it is activity and loyalty which is paramount to all other passing considerations.

"Before the General Executive Board adopted this decision to amalgamate all the various locals into one local, it had considered very carefully. The entire history of the movement and the proposal was analyzed solely from the viewpoint of general service to the membership, to the benefit of the individual, and in the interest of the cloak trade. Our decision was that only a united local of cloak and reefer operators could hope to solve all the ills and abuses which have accumulated in the operators' trade. Among others, the following reasons were taken into consideration:

"The present situation hampers the interest of all operators and keeps the Union in a state of constant turmoil. The jurisdictional clashes which occur frequently destroy the feeling of solidarity among our workers—our greatest asset. The present situation is so poor to maintain a uniform policy for all operators in the trade. It often happens that when a dispute arises in a shop and one local refuses to supply the shop in question with workers, the situation can be so handled by the members that any of the other two operators' locals gain access to such a shop through working cards issued by their own locals. There is a lack of brotherhood and to a great extent each of these locals has a grievance committee of its own. The existence of three administrations has contributed to the raising of the taxes and other financial obligations upon the members of these locals as it has been necessary to pay the amounts in full to the three administrations. Three delegations of one craft in the Joint Board have also helped to create an intolerable situation which hampered the Union at the very base. In fact, such an organization work has already accomplished is that the craft will be gradually extended to embrace every one of the existing number of unorganized shops in the city of Boston.

"We have already reported that President Sigman, during his visit to Boston last month, has completed the changes in the management of the Joint Board. Vice-President Sigman, International representative, was assigned to manage the Joint Board provisionally, as the former manager, Herman Tischler, and Business Agents Frank and Mnule Teitelbaum voluntarily withdrew from office. Vice-president Seldman succeeded in the management of the dressmakers' local with the Joint Board recently effected, and is now engaged among the dress workers for the upbuilding of their local and outgoing their organization. Vice-president Seldman is now looking forward to working out a new agreement with the Boston dress jobbers and obtaining real union control of work conditions.

"On Monday next, November 10, an election for business agents will be held in which one will be elected, one for the dress trade and another for the cloak shops. The time being filled by Vice-president Seldman.

District Council Begins Drive Next Monday

(Continued from page 3)

every day, as soon as the drive starts, in the morning until 7 o'clock in the evening, to give information and advice to the volunteers and to direct them in their work.

For the first piece of literature to be distributed on a large scale, the council has prepared a booklet entitled "Lincoln and You," written in two languages, English and Balin, and containing a directory of the locals belonging to the Council. It is a well-drawn and convincing leaflet written on an open, simple language directed to the workers in the men's garment industry and in which number of other leaflets are now in preparation and will be printed and distributed in quick succession as wisely as possible throughout the Greater City. The city has been divided into eleven districts, and each local was given a special territory to cover, and the responsibility for the proper distribution of leaflets, with the assignment specified, to each of the locals assigned to it was placed squarely on each of the units of the Council.

The success of the first organizing move of Council, however, depends on a great deal on the aid and cooperation which the volunteers will receive not only from members of their own locals but from the active supporters of the drive in other trades in New York, especially from the organized cloak and dress makers. As the height points out, thousands of the unorganized workers in the miscellaneous trades in the same buildings and frequently on the same floor with the organized dressmakers and dressmakers in Union shops. If these organized workers will help the volunteer committees in reaching the unorganized workers in the miscellaneous shops, half of the battle will have been won. Many of the dressmakers and dressmakers, in addition, are either related to or have friends among those unorganized workers, and they could be of great assistance if they broadened the message that the great drive is on and that it is the duty of every right-thinking and self-respecting worker to join the drive union of his or her craft. Every member of I. L. G. W. U. in the Greater City must realize that it is the duty of the District Council is now undertaking, and every worker belonging to our Union must put his shoulder to the wheel to make it a success.

Boston Joint Board Begins New Organizing Activity Among Dressmakers

Boston is to be the scene of lively activity among the dressmakers of that city in the near future. In fact, such organizing work has already accomplished is that the craft will be extended to embrace every one of the existing number of unorganized shops in the city of Boston.

Boston Joint Board is reporting that it has attempted to maintain a so-called "independent" local. It is only natural that in such a situation as this worthlessness of the shop should be spread among the employees, but a careful survey satisfies us that all the responsible elements in all the branches of our industry are highly gratified over the merger of the three locals into one. We ask our members to ignore these rumors; we know the workers in our trade and we are confident that they will never betray their past as true and devoted Unionists.

"A few points in connection with this merger and the formation of the new local of special importance and should receive the attention of each member of the Union.

1. Each cloak and reefer operator should pay henceforth his or her dues in the office of the new Local 2, or in the offices of the Joint Board. Operators paying dues elsewhere will not be recognized by the I. L. G. W. U.

2. Operators paying dues to any other agency or office will not lose their membership in the I. L. G. W. U., but will have to enter the Union later as new members.

3. A unified and thorough control in the shops and to properly take care of complaints, the members are requested to recognize the official representatives of the Joint Board only.

4. We ask our representatives and loyal union men, you will in this event act in accordance with the will of your International. Your own interests and the interests of the men working for the organization are identical. We must present many important problems to solve, we are approaching grave days; the new local, No. 2, must become a power in our industry, and if it is to be a success we must put all our strength and cooperation into it in the same way that the two original locals did such an influential factor. Let us all work together for the success of our organization!

MORRIS SIGMAN.

"Economic Geography and the Working Class"

"Economic Geography and the Working Class"

Lectures by J. F. Herrablin, I. L. G. W. U. Building, 3 Fifth Avenue, Tuesday evening, November 11. 2. J. F. Herrablin of English origin, of the "Economic Geography and the Working Class," will be on hand to discuss the lectures on "Economic Geography and the Working Class." He is also an authority on the National Industrial Conference, and an authority on the subject. He is also an authority for the National Industrial Conference, and an authority on the subject. He is also an authority on the subject.

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Does the Next War Lie to the South?

By JOHN CROCK

Does the inward sweep of the American Empire mean eventually war? The answer must be in the affirmative, as the South American countries are decidedly yielding to the economic penetration of the United States, their land, their crops, their minerals, their customs even their tax-collecting coming under the supervision of the "Gigantes," as our brother Americans call us in private.

Turkey, with all the rainbow flag of the republics, has fallen. The "Dispatcher" should always exist between North and South America, the two great segments of the New World.

Of the twenty Latin-American republics only Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Uraguay, and Colombia are not under the sway of Wall Street, these nations, as so far as the "Byzantine" rule, are a country is a country, and only in the situation in which the country is a country, are we able to see the true financial relationships of the world. The recent taxation without representation and it is true when American customs and marines come in to collect what is due American business when the Latinas fall to pay. A wider outlook particularly of the Latin American worker into the truer-like situation toward the South is necessary to prevent another slave-trade like Pardoling's expedition into Mexico or the Yankee domination of islands and ports in Latin America by our Navy.

Of course, the United States pays now, and now again. We are paying $250,000,000 to Colombia, because of land, because of relations with Panama Canal Zone. But Colombia gets no direct benefit from the land that is here, that is to say, the government agrees to sell the Union Salt cut across the isthmus is surrounded with jungle. No roads are built or permitted. Why? Because the Navy experts see war and leave the national defense intact.

Bolivia, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Ecuador are little countries, fever-ridden and hot, but with rich in gold, timber, fruits and the new materials that our manufacturers need. This wealth is in control of almost Americans, not the nations. Here Great Britain is sending young men to these countries to form our trusts and to see that their oil is carried out. To Bolivia, for instance, a loan of 30% of $4,800,000 was made only on condition that the railroad, the National Bank, the customs as well as taxation, must be placed in the hands to guarantee payment. American bankers there openly dictate what the native banks do. Bankers of Guatemala has to have American money in circulation. Costa Rica does have land of Wall Street, but付 apart its tribute in "banana and oil.

The particular danger spot of our relations with these countries lies in Mexico. Fortunately, the frugality of the working class has kept the dollar here. This has been a wise policy of the American Federation of Labor and, better yet, the Pan-American Federal of Labor to keep the dollars to the tailors a cordial respect is springing up. But will sentiment outweigh the material reason of the capital? of capital to attempt conquest of that magnificent land that first felt the weight of the sword of Cortez and other conquerors that followed him-American own one-third of Mexico's national wealth, 10 per cent of her oil, 50 per cent of her gold, silver and copper and dominate her railroads. Foreigners own more acres there than the size of France, Spain, Portugal and Switzerland put together.

The ethics involved in this question are complicated. These countries are now the virtual conquerors of the rest of the world. They are now the virtual conquerors of the rest of the world.

Joint convention, the December will throw the searchlight still further into the recent war and the elements of bitterness between the North and the South of this hemisphere is brewing.

We know now that it was largely the economic interests involved that produced war between Great Britain and the South African republics, that it was the menace of Japan's industrial expansion that led to the Russian-Japanese War, that the right to expel the iron mines of Porto Rico against the United States and not to threaten the peace of Europe and that finally the inevitable World War was brought about by the impending conquest of the Near East by the German construction of the Baghdad Railroad.

South America is vast in its wealth. No Europeans have much of a chance there now. It is Uncle Sam who is ruling, the iron hand of Wall Street dominating a fiery people of a different temperament from ours. Only the closest of workers' contacts can prevent the coming of an economic imperialism and its filthy military conquest.

To All Chairmen in Cloak and Dress Shops:

You are called upon to observe that the SANITARY UNION LABEL is attached to all articles of EMBROIDERY, HEMSTITCHING, TUCKING, PLEATING and BUTTONS

THE SANITARY UNION LABEL

Carries Letter "A" for Schiffer Embroidery.

Carries Letter "B" for Bonnaz Embroidery.

Carries Letter "C" for Hemstitching, Pleating and Tucking

Carries Letter "D" for Buttons.

The Union Label on Trimmings signifies that it was made by Union Workers

Our Agreement with the American Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Association and with all independent cloak manufacturers provides that only union-made trimmings be used in their shops. The shop chairmen are instructed to inform all operators, finishers, pressers and cutters and all other workers in the shops that the trimmings they use must have the SANITARY UNION LABEL. If any of the trimmings above listed do not carry the label, the workers are to report the fact to the shop chairman who is to take the matter up at once with the firm and report the result to the district manager of the Union.

With trade union greetings,

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Morris Sigman, President
Abraham Baroff, Secretary-Treasurer

"MEXICAN PROBLEMS"

On Saturday, November 8, at 1:00 p.m., Mr. Carleton Beals is speaking in the Brand School Auditorium, 7 East 15th Street, on "Mexican Problems." Mr. Beals' book, "Mexico, An Interpretation," has become an authority on the question. Mr. Bates has lived in Mexico with the people, and has known personally most of the leaders. His lecture on Saturday will discuss the meaning of the Madero-Obregón Revolution, its results, the forces that put President Calles into office, and the problems that he must face.

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

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MORRIS SIGMAN, President.

A. H. SCHWARTZ, Business Manager.

MAX D. DANIEL, Managing Editor.

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Why I Left the Workers' Party

By LUIGI ANTONINI

For quite some time, several young comrades have been discussing with me from a more providential vantage point—have become newspaper vendors, par- don me, have abandoned hat-making, our assistants, etc., of a pseudo "daily workers' paper" in Chicago, have now become personal friends of their cabins and brazen flanders.

For my part I would have continued to continue and increase my habitual faithfulness, if I were not sure of the im- plement which at times is more eloquent and efficacious than eloquent answers. Thank you for your reply. I have the right to ignore them, since I am also making a transition to more substantial occupation, that is to say, to the conquest—of the Fascisti papers on this side of the Atlantic, and caught between these two fires I feel "pa- medic virtue," and rather "honored" by their trivial and petty insults.

Nevertheless, some of my good friends had fallen for these declarations directed at me, and have come to share the doubts from which I work.

Therefore, there is that old adage "he who loses a child, receives a gift," but don't despise this im- plement, which is my statement, I do so without the slightest intention of entering into a discussion with the Catholic newspaper vendors, who, for their own good, should have maintained a strict and rigorous discipline, not to be swamped when stirred give forth odors.

According, then, to the above men- tioned papers—to the issues of June 2 and October 1—I became, for the purpose of holding my job, a truant, a dissenter, a renegade, a provocu- tor of my comrades' grief, yesterday, an embattled of La Follette, an oppor- tunist, etc.

All this I shall answer with a few explanations and documents sufficient in themselves to give the lie to all their accusations.

I have never professed communis- tian ideas, nor have I ever borrowed any adjective, as I was yesterday; I have never changed. As far as I know, my metamorphosis has ever taken place; those who have changed, are my traducers, the directors of the program of revolution- ary ideas and strategic tactics a la Nap.

Let us be more precise; when we Socialists of the four Italian sections of New York, left the "Socialist Party," we broke with the old, we, called to us, had parted from the ideas and purposes of Socialism, none of us ever thought of being Communists. We kept as far apart from one as from the other, for a year, and now, for the small "Marxian Socialist Inde- pendent Federation of New York."

That this splendid isolation would in time do little good and therefore joined the Workers' party, after, for obvious reasons, the American Com- munists had changed to a certain ex- tent their program, rendering it no longer com- patible for the Socialists of the "Left Wing" to join. Our joining was a bad and disastrous step. We soon realized our mistake and that our dif- ferences were not that of the "socialist" leaders of the L. L. G. W. U. but subject only to the will of the members of Local 99.

3. I have always thought it had been a mistake to make the U. L. G. W. U. associated with the T. U. C. L., though I was convinced of the detrimental effect that the workers of the L. L. G. W. U. were exercising over our organization.

The interference of a political La- ber party in the work of other organ- izations could be tolerated only when it was necessary, and it could be united in one big party. But when there are at least a dozen of such parties, all of which share the blessings of the magic virtue of being capable of achieving the Proletarian Emancipation, then it is a right time to permit any supremacy of such politi- cal parties in labor organizations.

Such a principle was the foundation of the political faith in the ranks of the labor movement, and while this principle was a disadvantage of the capital- ist class only and could undermine the very base of the existence of the working class.

Therefore, I was persuaded that, while the measures taken by the L. L. G. W. U. were such as they were, nevertheless, more than justified. But I have never, person- ally, sanctioned or advised any ex- pulsions; to my belief, we could have reached the same aim by other meth- ods less rigorous and less odious. And, above all, we would not have the vic- tims, the false martyrs and "hanged men.

In Local 99, for which I am cer- tainly directly responsible, we have had no expulsions whatever, and the local remains immune to this disease.

4. I am, and I was still an enthusi- astic admirer of the glorious Russian Revolution. But let it be understood: adherer of the Russian Revolution. Who are we? We are not the Workers' party, were not yet in existence in the United States, I alone and of my own volition presented at the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, in May in St. Louis, the recognition of the Soviet Russia, compelling the discussion and the vote of the resolutions. Resolution was read a break with Schlesinger and Gompers without any fear of losing my posi- tion.

The following year in Denver I re- newed the battle with the same ardor. In the battle against the Workers' party, I have never been against the workers' party; I was a break with Schlesinger and Gompers, without any fear of losing my posi- tion.

SKIN DISEASES

THE UNION HEALTH INSURANCE

131 East 17th Street

has a highly competent and well-qualified staff of Dermatologists, who attend to the personal needs of the Union and its members on Wednesday from 5 to 6:30.

For One Dollar to Members

In the Union:

Said:

To be continued.)

THE CRY OF THE CHILDREN

Cost of Living and Cooperative Housing

How to reduce the cost of living by cooperative housing will be discussed at the Friday afternoon session of the Fourth National Cooperative Con- gress called by the Cooperative League in New York, November 6, 7, 8, in the Congress Hall, 27th and 5th, under the chairmanship of Mr. Roosevelt, and by his call for a "Right to Live" movement, most interested in the problem of the "Is there a way to make housing cheaper for the working classes?"

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Plan for A Nation-Wide Free Public Employment Service

The establishment of a free nation-wide public employment service, to be maintained by the State in cooperation with the Federal Government, is a far-seeing move on the part of the Russell Sage Foundation in a 600-page report on employment methods, needs, and agencies which was made public here today as the result of a five-year study. The report invites investigators into more than seventy cities of the United States and Canada.

The full report is being submitted to the attention of both branches of the State. The outstanding facts in the report and its recommendations are:

1. The need for putting an end to the practice of employment agencies and the like.

2. The need for establishing a central bureau of employment offices and to coordinate the employment service into an effective nationwide service.

3. The need for the Federal Government to encourage and assist the States to maintain a central bureau of employment offices and to coordinate their service into an effective nationwide service.

4. The need for the States and the Federal Government to work together in the management of the offices in their community through representation on their Local Employment Committee.

Training Course for Labor Inspectors

As announced in the New Bulletin, the Consumers’ League, in cooperation with the Department of Labor of New York, has established a training course for labor inspectors with the Executive Bureau of the Consumers’ League, New York City, under the direction of E. Sayer, instructor.

The first class met for the first time on September 29 and the first field trip on October 9 was a visit to the Walkerdonphan Farms of the New York Telephone Company. The students enrolled have been carefully selected and include several that have had industrial experience.

With the admirable training and experience of the students, we have in one of the best organized groups of students in the country, and we are confident that the work of the students will be of great service both to the employers and to the employees of this country.

The following Advisory Committee has given active assistance in arranging the first class:

Pauline Goldmark, Chairman; Miss Frances Perkins, Miss Nellie Swarts and Miss Caroline Whipple.

"S. S. Glenairv" by EUGENE O’NEILL

The first distinguished work by which Eugene O'Neill achieved critical fame, and his latest and most successful, is the remarkable drama, "S. S. Glenairv," which was produced at the Provincetown Playhouse and the Greenwich Village Theatre early in the season.


Since the first performance of the play through all the episodes, "S. S. Glenairv" has sold out for the first time a group of heroes upon a steam-tramp.

"Desire Under the Elms," O'Neill's new play, which was the subject of the Boston drama of New York in 1848, will be presented at the Greenwich Village Theatre shortly after election.

The Qualifications of a Labor Official

The General Secretary of the Rail and Harbor Servants' Union in South Africa has recently been subjected to intense public and private persecution by some of the members of the Union.

One of his defenders suggested that he had not been properly associated with the Secretary in the following terms:

"Wanting, the all-round, square man to fill the above post.

Must have had some life-experience in every branch of railway work, but must also be a young, active, pushing.

Must be able to show a track record of at least one hundred hours a day and attend meetings on all Sundays and holidays.

Must be able to show a record of at least ten years in every branch of railway work during office man.

Must have had a reputation for sound business as a platform speaker. Expert legal knowledge, equal to a lawyer, ready to answer learned questions, but what is really desired is a blend which absolutely essential. Must have outstanding journalistic qualifications to

"to edit a service journal and satisfactorily combat all newspaper assertions and correspondences. Must be able to do the above so as to please both the members and the bosses on the branch office.

Must be prepared to be abused, misrepresented, and lied about without flinching. Must also be able to secure and retain the respect of every man, woman and kid in the service, charge, and manage up.

Every member of the office must carry around his pocket a man and he, as a fellow trade unionist, will be regarded as a serious charge.

To be capable of organizing a big political program on the lines of older societies, but must have no political

Any action in connection with politics must be the full support of not every man, woman and kid in the service, charge, and manage up.

Every member of the office must carry around his pocket a man and he, as a fellow trade unionist, will be regarded as a serious charge.

The qualifications of a labor official must be capable of organizing a big political program on the lines of older societies, but must have no political

Educators Fight Free for Speech In Colleges

Interference by college authorities with the right of students to hear radical speakers will be fought by a National Committee on Academic Freedom, just organized by the American Civil Liberties Union, according to a circular sent out today by the Union's twelve liberal college committees, which is headed by Professor Clarence C. Steere of Columbia University, and includes leading university presidents and scholars.

The committee's first announcement, says that it will not duplicate work done by other organizations prior to the"opportunity for all students, including the teachers of students for their views." It will deal with "laws restricting teaching, such as those attempting to prohibit the teaching of evolution, of pacifism, and of certain concepts of history; with collective bargaining agreements restricting student liberal and radical activities, and with interference with freedom of opinion of individual students and teachers outside the classroom."

The members of the Committee on Academic Freedom are Professor Clarence C. Steere, Tufts College, Mass.; Chairman; Paul Blanshard, New York City; Professor Joseph P. Breckenridge, Chicago, Illinois; James H. Dillard, Charlottesville, Va.; Professor Frankfurter, Cambridge, Mass.; Professor David Starr Jordan, Stanford University, Cal.; Rev. John Haynes Holmes, New York City; Dr. Henry R. Lippitt, New York City; Dr. Charles W. Eliot, Harvard, Cambridge, Mass.; Senator Vida D. Scudder, Wellesley, Mass.; Norman Thomas, New York City; George S. Bergman, New York City; and George P. West, Sauve-

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DOLLAR
EDITORIALS

ONE AND INDIVISIBLE

The new cloak operators’ local in Greater New York is already taking its place among the local leaders. It is one of the three locals—Nos. 1, 11 and 17—out of which the new local has been created, already belong to the L. G. W. U. history.

But, as many have left behind them a notable past. Each of them for many years functioned effectively for the welfare of its members, and its leaders and activities have contributed to the growth to the book of achievements of our Union—and of the Labor movement in general. Their fighting spirit and their genuine accomplishments for the workers in our industry will never be forgotten. Great deeds are not obliterated by the demise of their doers or the eclipse of institutions. As they had shown that it was good for the betterment of the lives of their fellow men.

Locals 1, 11 and 17 will always remain brilliant stars in the firmament of our International and the memory of their achievements will for many years to come continue to inspire the members. And many greater deeds, in the past and in the future, be said that the three former operators’ locals will ever die.

The striking idea is that the three locals will continue to be the best band of brothers, guarding in the face of any obstacle, that in order that they might not dim the light of their former glory and usefulness, and in order that their future spirit might go on growing, that they organize their new local, without losing their individuality and independence existence voluntarily and cheerfully cement to dissolve itself and become one unit, the only body to which all cloak operators of New York would belong.

This action of Local 1, perhaps, the finest single move so far known from the achievement. In discussing the arguments pro and con in this merger, we failed last week to stress this particular point—namely, that the officers of Local 1—leader in spirit and work—will be ready to give up all their present offices, and that they do not wish the other locals to join Local 1, but desire that all the three locals become united and organized as one.

It was this argument, we confess, which made us the greatest impression. It appealed to us largely because it was obviously inspired by a spirit of true love for the union or “friendship spirit,” rare self-sacrifice. The members of Local 1, in their eagerness to see a united cloak operators’ organization in New York, sacrificed their personal ambitions and self-interest in order to make the greater friendship among the trade but for a genuine merger of all the workers in their craft into one big body. If Local 1 has ever in the course of its long existence, accomplished its fellow organizations in our Union, & certainly has fully atoned for it by this act of self-sacrifice, inspired by the idea of a greater and more powerful local to take its own place in the industry.

We should, nevertheless, not like to have these remarks interpreted in derogation of the other two locals which have resisted to the last the merging of the three locals into one new local. Their feeling was not one of personal ambition to resist—the instinct of self-preservation which knows no reason and is immune to logic,—though we confess that we cannot bring ourselves to believe that these struggles, which we dislike, is harmful, particularly in a trade union where the injustices of the individual must always remain subordinate to the general welfare of the members of the local.

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The fight of Locals 11 and 17 for the right to remain independent is not new. They have recently tried to negotiate as they had before.

Their strongest argument has been a plea for “more time” and they have vociferously branded this step as one that is calculated to bring about a stronger and more efficient organization in the trade as a “death sentence.” It was, on the whole, the conduct of men from whom much better could have been expected, a sorry display of shortsightedness and incapacity for broader vision and action.

And in speaking of the inspiring and truly noble spirit manished by Local 1 in this event, we cannot refrain from com-memorating upon the courageous attitude of the whole General Ex-ecutive Board in this matter. It is true the General Executive Board was conscious that in carrying out this merger it was re-turning the warm wishes of a great majority of our mem-

bers; but the Board also knew that in this case—as in other cases—a small though noisy minority might raise a shout to have its way, to impose its will on the majority. If our General Executive Board, we frankly state, were composed of a crew of petty politicians, penny-footed and pitifully apathetic, would not have ever adopted this decision and would have never carried it out. The matter would again have been shifted over to another convention and from there to the other convention—ad infinitum on ‘the back of time.

But the General Executive Board did not resort to such tactics at this juncture. The question of a single leader in the operators’ trade in New York was to be decided now and for all time. The local leaders were not to be foreclosed but were to be faced by a task of much more than the enmities which their courageous stand might create for them. It was the welfare of the L. G. W. U. first and foremost, all personal considerations and equation not-withstanding.

The sub-committee of the General Executive Board charged with the task of forming this unified new local was actuated by no other motive either. Vice-presidents Perlstein, Feinberg, and Winkler, and members of the General Executive Board, had accepted as administrator of the new local in order to get the whole work over quickly and without any annoying friction. The statement of President Sigman who, at the installation meeting of the executive board of the new local, on Monday, November 3, announced definitely that Vice-president Perlstein was to consent to act as the administrator of the new Local 2 for three months only, after which the new local would have to elect its own administrator. And in the meantime, if the time Vice-president Perlstein at this post, President Sigman stated further, it could not have him, as Brother Perlstein has his own local now to run. As chairman of the committee and as administrator of Local 2, Vice-president Perlstein had nothing for himself to gain and something to lose.

As chairman of the committee, and as administrator of Local 2, Vice-president Perlstein has nothing for himself to gain and something to lose.

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF LOCAL 2

The new executive board of Local 2, the recently formed operators’ local in Greater New York, was provisionally appointed by the General Executive Board at its last meeting. The permanent executive board in this local will take place only three months later—when the three former locals will actually and physically exist no longer.

The new executive committee of the local is therefore confronted with the task of bringing together from the independent former locals, a body of men who are not used to working together, and to conduct the affairs of the new local, which will have to take place in the mouth of the year.

We are confident that, with Brother Perlstein at the head, the executive board will find itself able to shoulder this responsi-

bility. It is composed of executive board members, who have been qualified, and some former local leaders, and one entirely new member, a manufacturer, of the three former locals and of some who heretofore never belonged to any boards. But they are all sincerely inspired by the thought of upholding the organization, and they have been chosen to face the measure of their task under the capable and experienced leadership of Vice-president Perlstein.

A FEW WORDS TO THE FORMER MEMBERS OF LOCAL 17

We are informed that some of the former leaders of the former Local 17 have tried to persuade the General Executive Board to refuse to abide by the decision of the General Executive Board.

We are told, for instance, that they have not as yet sur-rendered their books and records, as our constitution requires such in such cases, and have not yet declared their readiness to follow the order of the General Executive Board which is supreme in this jurisdiction. It is the duty of every member of the organization to accept the decision of the General Executive Board.

Frankly, we are astonished at this action. They might have known from the very beginning that such a self-sacrifice would have been expected, a sorry display of shortsightedness and incapacity for broader vision and action.

We simply cannot permit ourselves to think of members of Local 17 in such terms. They are trade union veterans and...
The League of Nations and the Workers
(Special Correspondence to JUSTICE)

By LEON CHASANOVICH

had to say in the Berlin Vorwarte on Aug. 24: Day:

"The intention to call out a general strike to avert a new war is a mistake. It is folly to dream of making myself unpopular, I am fully aware of the importance of the effectiveness of this step as I had been before and during the previous war. But I believe that the workers of the world will demand a new strike could only be attempted at a moment when its effectiveness to all the consequences of the world war. After the war is declared the masses call at once in the grip of war hysteria and panic and are animated by the overwhelming instinct to fight invasion and to struggle against them. So it was in 1914 and so it probably will be in the future.

There is enough truth in this statement to arouse genuine despair. If in time of peace the workers are appeased by promises of peace, war will mediate war menace before them and, if upon the outbreak of war, the existence of the war; the world's war; war is a war against the war-workers—is there to be found a way out? Where is the moral guarantee that the workers will bear the brunt of war against new war, which, thanks to the universal existence of organizations, are bound to prove insurmountable and more terrible than even the greatest war of the world. But I believe that the existence of a democratic League of Nations which, however, according to him, the general strike is not a means to an end, but a means to succeed in averting wars in cooperation with the trade unions and the Socialist parties.

Kautsky's conclusions concerning the effectiveness of the general strike and the conclusion of the League of Nations with the former workers out of the Socialst parties are today displayed marking the interest in the Geneva Conference of the League of Nations. But it is not the outbreak of war which is considered influencing suggested by the Eng- lish Labor Party and the German Labor Party. Should this plan, which has met with the approval of the conference, be material- ized, it will indeed defeat signalize a revolution in the history of mankind.

The plan of international compulsory arbitration for all con- flicts between nation and nations and clauses is an effect of any country refusing to accept arbitration or failing to abide by its decision regarded as an aggressor and fought by means of an international economic boycott or, if necessary, by an international force to be brought to bear at the League of Nations. It is such an im- portant and a far-reaching measure, that the suggestion that it is fairly stated when asked to be- lieve that this League of Nations Con- ference, concluded its work on which only a short time ago followed

bly a Polecrow and a Lloyd George, could now line up sedi- tiously behind Herrick and MacDonald.

They also have the good grace to declare that this conference stifled its true feel- ings in the past, or did MacDonald's war? They are all set to work on a new, more profound change of heart on the part of the big and small European cabi- nets. But in reality, this conference has not sought to settle the question whether there is still remains a good deal of scepticism with regard to the success of the conference. If the news that in Geneva a foundation is being laid that may lead to the realization of the ancient dream of the prophets and the poets is being accepted in Europe somewhat cooly—it is largely because this means the mind finds it difficult to realize that this conference is capable of such tremendous achievements. Maxiian circle follow- ers on the continent, on the other hand, are optimistic about the plans because they do not believe that the League of Nations will ever be able to adjust the inner contradic- tions of the capitalist and imperialist- ism governments.

This conception is augmented by the statement that the League of Nations is the child of the Versailles Treaty and that as such it is also charged with the task of carrying out the various clauses of the Treaty on a democratic League of Nations which, however, according to him, the general strike is not a means to an end, but a means to succeed in averting wars in cooperation with the trade unions and the Socialist parties.

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though blinded for the time being by provocation and rage, they will look back upon this time too far on the road to moral suicide. Soon they must realize that the stories about being made inferior will not, as has happened before, be puffed and a smokescreen raised for sinister and selfish purposes.

The International Union has no desire whatever to take away the struggle for the workers' rights. The International only strives to put all the cloak operators in the working class on an equal footing. It will endeavor—not to bring down the former members of the International but to bring up the other operators to the level of the former members of Local 17. This is the sole intent of the International Union, of the Cloak and Suit Union, and the operators of Local 17. These mem- bers of Local 17 are surely intelligent enough to grasp this eventually and to repudiate the stupid nonsense on which some cloakbooklets among their former leaders have been feeding them.

The Quarterly report of Local 1 announced its income for the quarter ending September its income amounted to $17,316.15. Its expenses were $17,019.00, or $196.15 were spent in strike benefit.

The quarterly report finds the local in sound condition and in record setting in its own history.
IN THE REALM OF BOOKS

The Labor Press for October

BY SYLVIA KOPALD

Two campaigns of momentous interest are taking place in this country this month. In England the first Labor Government went up to the victory of a general election, the fourth down to the defeat of an aroused middle class. In the United States, the New Deal administration, third party movement buoyed by Labor support, is waxing stronger. At the present writing it is difficult to size up actual results but all the indications are for a strong showing.

Neither of these outcomes need alarm trade unionists. Social change is a glacier-like movement, while vigilance moves slower than you move the "exceeding strength." Labor is on its way, and an expertly organized united front can be found of how securely that way points to better things than a regular read of the Independent Labor press. Here the dismal "bad times" or buoyant "good times" however policy open seekers for organized labor legislation, however even or rough union affairs, the "Third Party." This month Labor supporters.

The October Labor press, like those of all months, reveals the steady undercurrents in the daily battle for the summit of the industrial struggle, internal affairs and Labor's interest in and participation in political events.

Labor and La Follette

As the election and cry dies down it is interesting to review Labor's public performances under the two Wheeler candidates. The last minute withdrawal by the New York City Chamber of Commerce to abandon its support makes such a review especially in order. Of course, let it be said in passing, Labor doesn't hold the dismals of this repeated New York swing to Davis and the Democrats.

They have pointed out that no meetings of either the General Executive Board or the general membership were held to study labor's position appearing in the front page columns of the newspapers. They have also emphasized that the prominent signatories of this statement turn many political interests in holding on to political jobs. But the same papers which publish front page accounts of "Labor's withdrawal from La Follette" stuck away these details in the back columns. Let it be noted when the tumult and the shouting dies: Of the fifty-six journals which your reviewer usually reads only two but stood in the ranks of active Labor's opponents the Chicago Federation of Labor and the machinists, gave their support to the candidates opposing the Independent presidentialLabor American Federation of Labor endorsement appeared. Of the supporter about one out of every three were for an Independent president but also for a "Third Party." The undercurrent, signified, followed the American Federation's policy in its "non-partisan" endorsement of "Labor's will." This positive relative merits of the candidates running in the present election. Numerous state conventions have already endorsed the President, also endorsed "Bob and Burton."—as for instance, the International Association of Machinists, the Journalists' Laborers' International Union, the Locomotive Engineers, the Brick and Mortar Workers, and the building unions of the Illinois, South Dakota, Utah, New Hampshire, Kentucky, etc. State Federations of Labor and so on.

The one outstanding union whose convention refused to concur in this political action was that of the Printing industry, the largest in organizing its union's support to the Democrats.

The Railway Express Association moved some time ago to assume an attitude of political neutrality. Obviously then, union labor's official endorsement is no indication of a move toward Labor's own independence, as its leaders have always been inclined to recommend changes in postal rates, adequate to cover the increased expenses but were requested to do to the Post Office Department.

"Why? . . . (because)."

"The Executive felt it to keep adequate postal office costs." (see the Oct. 20th Bulletin.)

"The Executive, though provided with ample funds for its purpose by Congress, failed to produce figures on costs in time for use in readjusting rates."

"If the absence of such figures, the Executive blocked the readjustment of rates."

"The Executive then forced the burden of unreasonable rates on the employes by raising an excessive increase in pay." (see the Labor Bulletin, Oct. 20th)

Internal Affairs

The burden of discussion on internal affairs, this month center upon the conventions held by the various unions.

The Massachusetts Monthly Journal runs a clipping of a significant convention just held at the headquarters of the Fishermen discussed and accepted La Follette's program of course. But did they many more things. The convention amalgamation, the shopmen's strike, company unionism, the B. & L. O. shops, the Howell-Burckley Bill, injunctions and much else. A "humming union."

The American Pressmen also carries more than its usual quota of pagas because of "coprophagatur" proceedings. Of outstanding interest there is the convention's acceptance of the "short letter" and the "outlaw printers' strike" of September 29th, and his stand on contracts with the big companies.

The Journalists' Barbers contains a note of special interest to us. In its thirteenth convention, after much discussion of the" trend toward" and "most bitter" admitted women in membership.

The International Steam Engineer reports Ninth Biennial Convention, the outstanding discussion of which was the question of the launching of a new insurance plan.

With the launching of a new season workers' education it is interesting to note the amount of space given by the journals to education. The American Federation of Labor Weekly News Service again prints an article from the pen of Panola Cohn, our well-known and educational direc tor. The Upholsterers', Journal, The Seamstress' Journal, The Railway Carriers' Journal, run regular educational pages. The Machinists Convention endorsed the Workers' Educational Association, voted the establishment of an Educational Committee. The Federation News (Chicago), prints a description of the "Federations of Teachers Semi-Monthly Bulletin," The News Service, The Locomotive, etc.

Currents of the Makeovers USU Autol Makers Union, etc., frequent education notes and items.

And the World

Once again the World must be created for Labor. But up a hard taskmaster—and the moment was a crowded one.

 Tear off another page! November has come—Labor's camp.

NOW IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO TAKE A PRACTICAL COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN THE MITCHELL SCHOOL BY LEADERS CARPENTRY AND WOODWORKING A GOOD PREPARED FOR MEN AND WOMEN Eight week's training in practical hands-on work of a practical nature. Enroll Now for a Course of Instruction in the Mitchell Schools in Describing Women's, Men's and Children's Wear. A course of instruction in the American School of Illustration, the Bigger Pay. The Mitchell Schools of Describing, Painting, etc. in Chicago, have been established for over 30 years and have achieved.

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MEDICINE DOES NOT HELP

In Lumbago, Sciatica, certain Nerve and Rheumatic Diseases, drugs can do very little to alleviate the pain or cure the disease.

For these diseases we have excellent means of treatment by means of baking and various electric machines.

Since October 1st, the UNION HEALTH CENTER Electric and Baking Department is under the charge of Dr. Henry Wolf, who is the head of the Mount Sinai Hospital Electro- therapeutic Department, and who will be at the Union Health Center for consultation with patients and arrangement of treatments.

FEE, ONE DOLLAR

UNION HEALTH CENTER
(131 East 17th Street.

NURSES NOT NEEDED

IN THE MEDICAL FIELD

FOR THE FALL

Ònt he 1st of October there will be vacancies in the Medical Field.

If you are interested, apply at the Office of the President, 131 East 17th Street, as the above

CLERICAL WORK

For the above work apply at the Office of the President, 131 East 17th Street.
DOMESTIC ITEMS

Don Chaffin, Governor, 2000 Miles from Home

Don Chaffin, Sheriff of Logan County, West Virginia, and commander of the coal operators' gunners in that section, has been found guilty of bootlegging.

Federal Judge McClellan sentenced him to two years in the Atlanta penitentiary on a fine of $10,000. Chaffin was no ordinary boot- 
legger, but violated the prohibition law on the same elaborate scale as he 
emphasized his array of permits to transport union miners. As Sheriff of 
Logan County, the convicted bootlegger was supreme until he ran afoul of 
the Federal Government.

Oil Profits Last Millions

The Union Oil Company of California reports a profit of $1,000,000 for 
the first nine months of 1924. This is after interest, depreciation, depletion, 
Federal taxes, and other charges have been covered. These profits have 
been made with a decreased production of more than 2,100,000 barrels of 
oil in the nine-months' period.

Food Costs Go Up

Reports by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics do not indicate 
that there has been an increase in prices. As a matter of fact, ninety-five 
twenty of the twenty-one cities studied showed increases ranging from 
less than one per cent to three per cent. The three per cent cities are: Bridgeport, Fall River, 
Mobile and New Haven.

Rail Rates Lower; Profits Increase

With profits reaching record heights, Class I railroads report a lowering 
of wages for July. As compared with July last year, the wage cut, through 
a decrease of employees, totalled $25,379,000. The number of employees 
have been lowered 181,073, or 9.7 per cent, while wages decreased $25, 
219,000, or 9.7 per cent.

Reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission show that for this July 
the cost per freight train-mile and the cost per passenger train-mile have 
been lowered. 

When the railroad brotherhoods were asking for the eight-hour day, that 
culminated in the Adamson law, they insisted that if freight trains 
sped up the roads would be benefited, as would the public. During 
the past year railroad management have been abandoning old practices, 
and their profit sheet indicates that the workers' claim is correct.

In many instances these profits are reaching their highest levels. Net 
gains for the Chesapeake & Ohio will amount to $11,000,000 for the year, 
as against last year's previous record of $8,979,436. It is estimated that profits 
for the Erie Railroad for the first nine months will be $7,000,000. Ralph 
Norfolk & Western predict a nine per cent profit on their common stock. 
Similar reports are made by the Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, Delaware 
& Hudson, Lackawanna, and other systems.

Rail Profits High

Organized railway clerks ask the Railroad Labor Board to make good 
it's pledge to "give increased consideration to the scientific adjustment of 
living wages and a saving wage" when the financial condition of railroads 
justifies it.

The rates established in 1920 were reduced by the Board during the 
1921-1923 depression. President Fitzgerald of the Brotherhood of Railway 
Clarks quoted figures that railroad profits in the last twelve years total 
$12,000,000,000, and are now running approximately $1,000,000,000 a year. 
Representatives of fifty-eight railways, including subsidiaries and termi- 
nal companies, oppose the clerks' demand.

Fictitious Valuables Cause High Rents

An organization of renters in Washington, D. C., has asked President 
Coulidge for authority to use one of the parks, with army tents and campaign 
equipment for the relief of 2,000 tenants who are threatened with eviction 
by profiteering landlords.

A Federal law is supposed to check these groggers, but through court 
proceedings they have been able to evade the law. A conference 
conducted by a Senate Committee last summer showed that properties in the nation's 
capital are mortgaged in excess of their values and the owners demand rentals 
on these fictitious values.

Interest on these debts, based on false values, are paid by tenants in 
high rents, while the owners and the public press "high wages" for 
exorbitant rentals.

Managers Dishand Anti-Union Body

The Producing Managers Association of New York, formed to combat 
the Act's Equity Association, will disband. When the Act's Equity 
Association, they announced their opposition to the Act's Association, which includes 
the entire labor of the theatrical world, and is affiliated to the American Federation 
of Labor.

The leaders of the new organization, the leaders dealing with the act's 
organizers the Managers' Protective Association.

The arts are gradually getting into line. With the dissolution of their 
organization they will divide a fund of $250,000 that they contributed to 
light Equities.

FOREIGN ITEMS

ENGLAND

The Actors' Strike

A strike and boycott of all union actors are in progress in Great 
Britain in the theatrical world. For some years there has been in existence 
an organization called "The Actors" association, which, although it does 
not exclude actors from becoming members, does exclude them from office in the union. This association is affiliated with the 
Trade Union Congress and works in harmony with the unions of musicians, 
varietists, artists and stage hands.

Now a new society has been started by the Secretary of the Touring 
Musicians' Union, who has called the State Guild, and includes on an equal basis 
managers and employers, who are to divide the executive officers between 
them. Even before its constitution has been formally ratified this union 
has brought out a set of agreements which seriously undercut those 
advocated by the Actors' Association. The Actors' Association has therefore 
called out all its members from companies run by managers who belong to 
the guild, and has proclaimed a boycott of their companies.

The British Trade Unions and India

The opening address of the British Trades Union Congress at Hull, 
given by A. P. Purcell, the President both of the Trades Union Congress 
and of the International Federation of Trade Unions, contained a sympathetic 
reference to the unsatisfactory conditions of labor in India. Purcell 
pointed out that the General Council of the T. U. C., in conjunction with the 
Labor party, had initiated discussions with the India Office in the hope 
of ameliorating these conditions.

These discussions do not seem to have been very satisfactory from the 
Labor point of view, for the British trade union leaders could scarcely be 
contacted with "bandit leaders" that trade union workers must be enabled 
to organize on a much more effective scale, and declared that the British 
Labor movement will press upon the Government (whether Labor or not) 
the legitimate demands of the organized workers. The Government 
refused to receive any representations from the Indian workers, but as 
it has in Great Britain. . . . There is a danger that we shall hand India 
over to the control of more politicians. This must be avoided. Change 
at the top which does not include the lower ranks and leaves the workers 
at the mercy of the same set of exploiters who oppress them today is 
no change at all. The Government must be conditioned upon certain 
necessary and overdue industrial changes being put into operation at 
the same time."

INDIA

New Trade Union Legislation

Legislation is being introduced by the Government of India to put 
Indian trade union leaders on more or less the same legal footing as those 
in England. Provision is made for registration, and a considerable measure 
of community control over trade union proceedings is granted. There is, 
evertheless, a good deal more statutory interference with the workers. 
instance, there is to be a stipulation that the majority of executive members 
of a union must be elected by the members. Here are provisions requir- 
ing that the expenditure of union funds must be accounted for to "trade union 
objects," but not defining what such objects are.

The Indian government's aim is to enable the workers to form 
unions, to afford the services of an impartial tribunal to settle a dispute, but arbitration is not compulsory. In the case of public utility services, 
however, a dispute must be referred to an impartial board before there can be any strike or lockout, and these may only occur should the board fail to settle the dispute.

ITALY

The Bankruptcy of the Fascist Trade Union Methods

Riccardo Bachi, a well-known Italian economist, who is one of the 
best authorities on the present-day economics of Italy, used the following 
words to describe the position of the Fascist trade union movement:

"Fascism has adopted the absurd policy of organizing workers and em- 
ployees in the same unions; for the purpose of preventing strikes by bringing 
the two classes together, and by using strong pressure. The attempt to 
form united organizations may in reality be regarded as a failure."

It is no more certain that the bond used trade unions are at this very 
moment showing that they are firmly resolved to make a stand for trade 
union freedom. The Italian Confederation of Labor and other Labor organ- 
izations, that have opposed the British Clerks' and Commercial Clerks' Unions, 
have formed a joint committee, which is intended to strike strong, prompt and united 
action within the Fascist trade union movement. The committee has no illusions, and 
neither a moral nor a legal conscience, but it is determined that the moment has 
come when union may be resumed and it also believes that the moment is 
more than perilous for trade union than for political action.

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 
has a Specialist on Nervous Diseases who attends to a clinic every 
Wednesday from 9 to 5 and 10 to 1 p. m.

For One Dollar, who is to be of Participating Locals.
Educational Activities For Active Members

A week from today the classes in the Workers’ University will reopen and our courses will start at the Unity Centers. It is our intention this season to have the classes in the Workers’ University meet in the Washington Irving High School as usual and also in our own I. L. G. W. U. Building. In the Washington Irving High School the classes will continue to meet on Saturday afternoons and Sunday evenings. The plan to have the classes in the I. L. G. W. U. Building meeting during the week at 8:30 p.m. The time and place will make it convenient for those of our members who work in this district to attend our classes. After the day’s work they can have their dinner nearby and remaining down town for the evening classes. These courses will be on social, economic and labor problems and will be given on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings.

Our object in planning these courses is to meet the needs of the active members of our various local unions to whom the board members, shop chairmen, etc. The time for these courses is arranged so as not to interfere with their other active activities. After the class sessions they can still attend to their executive and labor work.

To be successful with our plans we need the cooperation of the active members of our local unions.

Tickets At Reduced Rates For The Philharmonic Concerts

Cards entitling our members to tickets at reduced rates to ticketed concerts given by the Philharmonic Orchestra can be obtained by applying to our Education Department, 3 West 16th street. These cards can be exchanged for admission tickets at Room 711, the Philharmonic, 2 West 57th street, from nine to five on every day, and from nine to twelve on Saturdays.

The first concert of the series will be given at Carnegie Hall on Saturday, November 8th at 8:30 p.m. in the second concert in the Metropolitan Opera House on Sunday, November 9th.

The special student series will be given at Carnegie Hall on Wednesday evenings, November 15, December 3, and March 5. These tickets to the student concerts, either for a single concert or for the whole series, can be obtained at the Carnegie Hall box office only.

We are certain that our members will appreciate the opportunity of listening to the Philharmonic Concerts at reduced prices.

J. F. Horrabin and Mrs. Horrabin Welcomed

A group consisting of men and women interested in the Workers’ Education movement welcomed J. F. Horrabin and Mrs. Horrabin to this country. For this occasion an informal dinner was arranged in the private dining room of the Civic Club. Mr. John Langdon Davies of England was also invited. An interesting discussion on Workers’ Education followed the dinner, in which Comrade Horrabin took us to the aims of the workers’ educational movement in England. The discussion was very informal and inspiring, and the guests were especially pleased.

There is much to be said in favor of having a small group of persons get together and discuss questions of interest to them. The occasion this time was to welcome our guests, J. F. Horrabin and Mrs. Horrabin, who came to this country as informal ambassadors for the workers’ educational movement.

The Mother’s International

By Mrs. Glenn Woodward

Round the world a new song’s ringing.
Listen: Women of all climes—
This the mothers’ song we’re singing.
Telling hopes of happier times:
We will put all hate behind us—
Our whores hearts are sick and sore,
Tired of strife and empty vict’ries,
Bear the jangle of war no more.

For our eyes have seen the vision
Of a world where all who work
Where our husbands, sons and brothers
L. L. G. W. U. CHORUS

The L. L. G. W. U. Chorus resumed its rehearsals on Friday evening in the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 St. Johns’ Place. The chorus has now been admitted and those of our members who wish to join it should do so at once as this will offer them an opportunity to appear in the annual concert some time in December.

WORKERS’ UNIVERSITY

Washington Irving High School
Irving Place and 16th St.

Auditions
Friday, November 14, 7:30 P. M.

Concert and dance to celebrate the reopening of our educational season on Friday evening, November 14. The participants in the musical program will be:

MICHIEL PIATROST
L. L. G. W. U. CHORUS, Violinist.
J. L. Lowe, Director.

WASHINGTON IRVING HIGH SCHOOL
Room 520

(Will open November 15)

Saturday, November 15

1:30 p.m. E. J. F. Stevenson—Tales from English and American Literature. This course proposes to discuss the special best given to English and American literature by the basic qualities of the English and American people. 2:30 p.m. Paul Brinseden—Current Trade Union Problems. This course will take stock of the current development in trade union policies and tactics.

Sunday, November 16

10:00 a.m. H. A. Overstreet—Foundations to Modern Civilization. This course will consider the forces of the basic forces, individual and social, conscious and unconscious, old and new, that are actually at work in the shaping of our developing civilization.

11:00 a.m. H. F. Carter—The Industrial Development of Modern Society. A study of the development of industrial life in the United States and Europe.

INTERNATIONAL LADIES’ GARMENT WORKERS’ UNION

2 West 16th, November 8th at 8:30 p.m.

Wednesday, November 12

6:30 p.m. Alexander Fichandler—Psychology and the Labor Movement. In this course he will deal with the impact of fundamental human traits which make men and women behave as they do. Illustrations will be drawn from the experience of workers in the shop, the union, the home and elsewhere.

Thursday, November 20

6:30 p.m. Sylvia Kopald—Economics and the Labor Movement. This course will attempt to show the purpose of modern industry, its organization, and how the business management of modern industry has and is working out.

UNITY CENTERS

Monday, November 17

Brownsville Unity Center—P. S. 150
Christopher Avenue and South 8th Street
8:30 p.m. The Trade Union Movement in the United States. The labor movement everywhere developed side by side with industry. This course will attempt to trace their evolution in the United States.

Tuesday, November 18

Bronx Unity Center—P. S. 61
Costa Park East and Charlotte Street
8:45 p.m. Economics and the Labor Movement.

This course will attempt to show the purpose of modern industry, its organization, and how the business management of modern industry has been and is working out.

Wednesday, November 19

East Side Unity Center—P. S. 63
Fourth Street near First Avenue
8:45 p.m. A. L. Wilbert—Social and Economic Forces in American History. This course will consider the great industrial combinations, whose origin and development have given to America many of her peculiar characteristics in social and political life.

Harlem Unity Center—P. S. 171
163rd Street between Madison and Fifth Avenues
8:45 p.m. The Trade Union Movement in the United States. The labor movement everywhere developed side by side with industry. This course will attempt to trace their evolution in the United States.

On Wednesday, December 3, at 8:30 p.m., the chorus of the I. L. G. W. U., will give a concert at the Premier Theatres, Brownsville.

Cards entitling our members to tickets at reduced price to the above mentioned programs are now being obtained and those of our members who wish to join it should do so at once as this will offer them an opportunity to appear in the annual concert some time in December.
Что значит это для реального мира? Для миллионов людей, которые потянулись к Путину, это означает войну. Войну не только за власть, но и за свободу. Это означает, что Путин, который всегда был ассоциирован с силой и жестокостью, теперь окончательно проявил свои истинные умы.

Однако не все так просто. У Путина есть поддержка, особенно волонтеры и армия, которые готовы защищать его власть. Но это не означает, что он может продолжать править беспрепятственно. Новые антиправительственные движения, такие как Навальный, попытаются помешать Путину в борьбе за власть.

В конечном итоге, будущее России зависит от того, как Путин будет реагировать на эти новые вызовы. Если он сможет найти способ примирения с новыми реалиями, он может продолжать управлять страной. Но если он не справится с этими вызовами, это может привести к неизбежному краху его режима.
The Week In Local 10

By SAM R. SHENKER

The membership of the Local 10, the official bargaining unit of the various offices of the local, will meet on Monday of the month, to take place. According to the announcement, this will be the first one meeting for the local proper. The members of the miscellaneous branches will take part in the next meeting at which the general officers are present. The next meeting will be called to open with prayer and on call. It is the fourth annual election of the chairman and secretary of the board of directors, to which any of the first annual election will be held, the organization of the officers used to be elected for periods of six months. In 1921, for many good reasons, the constitution was amended to provide for a longer term.

The most important reason put forth by the constitution committee which recommended the amendment at that time was that too much time was being wasted in campaigns. Candidates were required to file their nominations a month before nominations, and with the number of meetings being held, it is not too distant, some two months would be spent in this manner.

Elections Simplified

There are other changes under consideration, namely, to cut down the number of offices to seven. This change was made and each time the ballot was cast out of reach of the ballot box with which but two offices were being voted on. The ballot for the first of September 1923, there were three offices, and the ballot, with which fifty-eight candidates were nominated. This was, of course, due largely to the fact that the members of the business agents already elected to the joint board in existence. Since the consolidation of the two joint boards and since the members of the local have been complied, the last annual election saw only thirty candidates running for the offices that were occupied for eight offices. This year the members will be called upon to fill both the offices to which five offices were being selected as to give the executive board authority to elect the five representatives to this organization from its midst.

Another member took place this year which brought down the number of offices to seven. This is the merging of the office of manager and of secretary. In the last election, it will be remembered, the ballot contained separate candidates for the office of manager and secretary-treasurer.

Twenty-one officers are to be elected, including the chairman of the Executive Board for the miscellaneous branch. These are the officers for present, the corresponding secretary, business agent, inner guard, three delegates to the Central Trades and Labor Union, and five executive board members. The executive board consists of fifteen members, three of whom are elected by the president. Members who desire to be elected must be on the rolls of the office and must be in good standing and must be members of the union for at least two years. The officers will be elected to fill the election will take place on Saturday afternoon, December 20. On the following Saturday the newly elected officers will be installed.

Notices of the nomination and of the day of election as well as the qualifications necessary will be printed.

According to the present standing of the membership of the Local 10, there were only seventy-five members. The usual number of votes will be one hundred. The election, in connection with the addition to its membership, has always been of keen interest by the members of the membership. The interest is assured this year. This is mainly due to the fact that the great majority of the members are standing result of the extensions granted before the increasing does in the local become effective.

Panama Protective Firm

During the course of this report and discussions on the question of a protective firm, the last meeting, manager Dubinsky disregarded the special order of business for which the meeting was called to report, on a case which is the first of its kind to occur in our local and which relates to the imposition of a fine on a firm belonging to the Protective Association for not having its members' dues paid on time. The firm, member of Local 10. No provisions were contained in the last agreement for the fine of $10.00 on non-paying firms. A clause of this sort was first inserted in the last agreement for the fine.

It appeared from the records in the office that this firm was not in the habit of paying its dues on time. It was a good standing member when it was in need of a cutter. Finally a working card for this cutter was secured by the cutter. The cutter who was supposed to have taken the card was called and denied it. To some other person, who, shortly thereafter, stated that he worked for this firm. This was top secret that he opened a retail clothing store. It de- ferred that the firm called up this man and spoke with the man and asked him if he would be willing to work for them again. As a guarantee for the assurance of the cutter's coming, the cutter took his union book. This book was later given by one of the firm to another person, who could not be located and it could therefore have been given by this man in good standing. To all appearance this other person was not a member of the association. The association was located at the office and secured a working card on the book of the clothing store owner. The manager of the clothing store, Business Agent Nagler and Manager Robin of the Protective Division, who succeeded in imposing a fine of forty-four dollars on the firm for having failed to employ a good standing member of the cutters' union.

Holding Two Jobs Costly

That L. Grossman (Ledger 2229), was fined $100 by the Executive Board for making odd jobs in one shop after regular hours on to another job, is not so very interesting in itself. Members have been found guilty for less. And in this case Grossman was fined $100 in so not very striking, as it is quite evident that he is not as active in the slack season, despite, others not desiring to be unemployed.

What lends color to this particular case is Grossman's persistent and diligent efforts to make up for the inactivity of another member who committed together with him the same violation, and who has had the job regularly removed. Manager Dubinsky that he had found Grossman working after regular hours in another shop. At this time the manager was told that another man was needed. Grossman himself but disappeared, before his name could be learned.

Grossman was called before the manager and asked to give the name of the other man. He refused saying that some mysterious person called him up on his telephone at his home and threatened him with violence if he did not disclose the name of the cutter. Later, when he was called to the Executive Board, he gave no such excuse. The name of the man was "Goldstein" and that the cutter was "Jack." The manager hinted to him that his fine would be unusually heavy if he did not divulge the true name and that this other man could be located. But Grossman stood his ground.

The Executive Board gave him in when it imposed the $100 fine that it was noted out to him solely because it might help in unearthing the necessary information about the other cutter. Last week, cutters reported in manager Dubinsky and Grossman was collecting $10 from the other cutters towards helping him pay the fine.

No doubt the "mystery man" was told that unless he would help in carrying the burden of the fine, he would have to face some unpleasant music too.

Fails to Cover Violation

The shop chairman of Aaron Loff, 126 West 25th street, by now realizes the fact that it pays to tell the truth. Not only that, but he was put to con- siderable expense over the matter. It seems that some other cutter, Charles Eider, from a penalty proved futile and only encouraged him to come forward before the Grievance Committee of the Local 10.

A committee of three members of Local 10 were making their round of the shops on Sunday, October 5. Upon entering the Loff shop, they saw a man grab his hat and coat near the entrance and then go to the good standing member who was in need of a cutter. Finally a working card for this cutter was secured by the cutter. The cutter who was supposed to have taken the card was called and denied it. To some other person, who, shortly thereafter, stated that he worked for this firm. This was top secret that he opened a retail clothing store. It de- ferred that the firm called up this man and spoke with the man and asked him if he would be willing to work for them again. As a guarantee for the assurance of the cutter's coming, the cutter took his union book. This book was later given by one of the firm to another person, who could not be located and it could therefore have been given by this man in good standing. To all appearance this other person was not a member of the association. The association was located at the office and secured a working card on the book of the clothing store owner. The manager of the clothing store, Business Agent Nagler and Manager Robin of the Protective Division, who succeeded in imposing a fine of forty-four dollars on the firm for having failed to employ a good standing member of the cutters' union.

As per decision of the Cloak and Dress Joint Board an extension of two (2) weeks has been granted the membership to pay dues at the old rate.

Members paying dues within the period of these two weeks have the privilege of paying their dues up to December 31st at the old rate. And on and after November 15th, all back dues will be charged at the rate of 50 cents per week.

By order of EXECUTIVE BOARD Local 10.

Notices of Meetings

Regular Meeting Monday, November 10th
Mood, 5:30 P.M.
Nomination for Candidates for Executive Board
Monday, November 17th
Regular & Special Meeting Monday, November 24th
Nomination of Candidates for all Offices.

At Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place
Meetings Begin Promptly at 7:30 P.M.