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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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International Submits Final Memorandum To Governor Smith's Advisory Commission

Last Statement Meets Arguments Presented by Employers' Associations at Hearings—Presents Complete Summary of Union's Requests.

Last Tuesday, May 12, President Morris Sigman, on behalf of the International Union, Vice-president Israel Feinberg for the New York Clack and Drest Joint Board, and Morris Hillquit, Counsel for the Union, submitted to the Governor Smith's Advisory Commission the Clack and Drest Industry of New York a final memorandum containing a complete summary of the demands. This memorandum is also designed to meet some of the more serious objections urged at the recent hearings before the Commission by the spokesmen of the Industrial Council of the Protective Manufacturers' Association and of the Merchant Ladies' Garment Association, to answer certain criticisms and complaints against the Union and to discuss the concrete suggestions of changes in the existing arrangements proposed by the associations of employers.

In brief the demands of the Union, in this final memorandum, are summarized under the following heads:

1. A minimum period of employment for all workers in the inside shops and in the sub-manufacturing departments.
2. The designation of a minimum number of steady sub-manufacturers by each jobber designated on the part of the jobber towards such sub-manufacturers, including the obligation to furnish them with work to enable them to give their workers the minimum period of employment mentioned above.
3. An increase in wages.
4. A reduction of working hours from 41 to 40 hours per week.
5. A reduction to 10 cents per hour for all extra work paid for by members of associations shall be Union members.
6. That all members of the Industrial Council shall use Union made garments, buttons and other trimming.

The main complaints of the Industrial Council and the Merchant Ladies' Garment Association against the Union are:

1. That the productivity of the workers employed in the inside shops is insufficient.
2. That the occurrence of stoppage of work or shop strikes in the shops of the Industrial Council members has not been properly checked.
3. That the Union is not taking

(Continued on Page 2)

Jubilee Program of Local No. 50

Pensioners of Justice have already been informed that the Drees and Washmakers' Union of Philadelphia, Local 50, is preparing to celebrate the 75th anniversary of its existence, on Sunday, May 29th.

The arrangements committee in charge of the elaborate festivities has now announced the program that will be observed for the day and the evening. A classical musical program will be enacted in the afternoon, at the Arch Street Theatre, consisting of a number of orchestral selections to be rendered by twenty-five members of the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, under the leadership of M. Guiskoff, conductor; skating, under the direction of Miss Helen Huntley, under the known support and solace of the Philadelphia Orchestra; and a number of other less pronounced entertainments.

Local 50 has extended an invitation to all the locals of the I. L. G. W. U. all over the country to take part in the celebration. It is estimated that many of the locals in New York and other nearby cities will send delegations to Philadelphia to take in this momentous event in the life of the Philadelphia dress and washmakers' organization.

Payment of Unemployment Benefits Begins on June 1st

Registration Office Opens Today at 6 East 29th Street

Arthur D. Wolf, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Unemployment Insurance Fund, of the Clack and Drest Industry, announced last week that he had engaged telephone operators for an office to be used for the registration of unemployed workers in the Industry. The office will be located at 6 East 29th Street, under the supervision of J. A. Corcoran, Assistant to the Chairman.

The Insurance Fund office secures a record of each worker's last time employed from the weekly shop reports of each shop, and this record is maintained. The rules adopted by the Board of Trustees, however, require all workers not appearing on the weekly report to register their unemployment with the Fund, and report regularly until again employed. The registration office will be located at 6 East Twenty-ninth street and will open on May 15. All unemployed workers are eligible to register will be notified of the time to appear. These workers, who have been temporarily registering at the office of the Joint Board during the past two years, will be the first to visit the new office. The use of the new office for payment of unemployment benefits will become effective on June 1. All of the workers who have been lost since the more recent registration period ending January 1, 1925, will then become eligible for unemployment benefits and receive the first payment on June 8.

President Sigman Back in New York

Dress Trade Campaign Plans Perfected—Drive Started to Unite Clack Shops in Small Towns Near Chicago.

After an absence of two weeks, spent largely in organization activity in Chicago, President Morris Sigman returned to New York on Tuesday morning, May 12.

While in Chicago, Brother Sigman attended several meetings of the Joint Board arranged specially to discuss the pressing needs of the Chicago organization in his presence. President Sigman also visited member meetings of Local No. 5, the clack operators' organization, Local No. 18, the Pressers' Union, and of the Wash and Drestessmers' Union, Local No. 160.

At these meetings, plans for a sustained and systematic drive in the dress trade were discussed and agreed upon. Miss Mollie Friedman, International Organizer in the Chicago dress trade, is to return in charge of this activity as a part-time worker, working actively with the officers and delegates of the Chicago Joint Board. The work will go on uninterrupted for three or more months until, substantial inroads into the unorganized section of the trade had been made, when further plans and a change in organization

(Continued on Page 2)
Chicago Dressmakers Stage Pageant

(Continued from Page 1)

get the moment during the pageant when the spirit of our International, a suitably garbed in a red Grecian robe with a torch in her hand, rose amidst the groups of girls dressing from flowers in a garden seat. In front of her, a beautiful girl, dressed as the Queen of May, with six other girls, was seen wearing flowers, while everyone in the hall joined in the tune of the Internationale.

"The affair has created a better spirit among our workers and everyone is still talking about it. Brother Sigman was here in Chicago all the week. He is going to have a meeting with the executive boards of Local 66 and 100 this week. The Joint Board, where plans for organizing activity among the dressmakers will be worked out. A meeting of the shop chairwomen and price committee will be called for the end of the week, at which President Sigman will address them on the subject of organization. I am sure that his presence among the dressmakers will add more activity and hope among our girls."

Della Speaks to Dressmakers

"Two weeks ago, our old comrade and International Socialist leader, Robert D. V. Debs, addressed, by special request, a mass meeting of our dressmakers, members of the Local 468."

The ovation extended to Debs was beyond expectation. He spoke for about an hour, urging the dressmakers to organize. He reminded them of the glorious battles waged by our forefathers, and the Jared & Co. strike. He exhorted them to the firm's policy and the irresistible sincerity of his oratory. His address has not made a deep impression upon our workers, and we hope that it will be productive of good results among them."
With the Cloak and 
Dress Joint Board

By JOSEPH FISH, Secretary-Treasurer

A meeting of the Joint Board was held on Friday, May 6, 1895 at Local No. 2, 122 East 21st Street.

Chairman—BrotherAxel

Committees:

A representative of the Salvation Army spoke before the Board and briefly explained the purpose of this institution. He explained that it was organized at present 26 schools and a summer camp maintained by the Institute, at which children are given a radical education. He requested that the Joint Board join this institution.

Decision on this matter is postponed to the next meeting of the Joint Board.

Communications:

Local No. 2 informs the Board that their Executive Board approved the minutes of the Joint Board of May 22nd with the following exceptions:

1. The ad for $25 to the Fraternally Missall for their First of May edition.

2. The $15 ad given to the Williams Newspaper year for their Sour Cream.

3. The appointment of Brother Shapiro as Business Agent for the Department for the reason that Local No. 22—Local Broder Shapiro requested to be removed.

Local No. 10 notified the Board that they have approved the minutes of the Joint Board of April 22nd with the following exceptions:

1. The appointment of Brother Shapiro as Business Agent without having approved the minutes which is contrary to the custom of the Joint Board. The Executive Board believes that not just to appoint him as Business Agent. The Local requests a reconsideration of this decision.

2. The report of the Finance Committee.

Local No. 22 has also approved the minutes of the Board of Directors of April 22nd, excepting the rejection of the appointment of Brother Farber that committees be left for striking shops and that they be given additional pay.

The Executive Board of this Local calls the attention of the Board to the fact that Brother P. Ratchman was not appointed, but elected on the ballot.

Brother Zimmerman, of Local No. 22, requests the Joint Board to reconsider its previous decision on the appointment of Business Agent Shapiro. Chairman, Brother Axel, says that this cannot be done.

Brother Zimmerman then appeals against the decision of the chair, contending that the chair has no right to rule this question out of order.

President Axell answers that he based his refusal on the fact that Local No. 22 was not requested to do so and therefore cannot bring up this question for reconsideration.

Of course the ruling of the chair is sustained.

Local No. 89 informs the Board that they have approved the minutes of the Joint Board of April 18th, 17th and 25th and the report of the Board of Directors of April 22nd.

The United States of North America call the attention of organized labor to the fact that the summer season is approaching. They therefore ask that all the workers be requested to purchase only union stock hats as the Union Label.

This communication is accepted.

Finance Committee Report:

The Finance Committee recommends that the Boro Park Labor Levee be assisted with $25.00 and that Local No. 22 of Philadelphia, which is celebrating its twentieth anniversary, be granted a $500.00. The recommendations of the Finance Committee are approved.

The meeting is then adjourned.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

A meeting of the Board of Directors was held on Wednesday, April 29, 1895 at the Council Room of Local No. 211 East 21st Street.

Chairman—Brother Weissman.

The following directors are present:

W. Wertheimer, Herman, Isaac, Kosak, Ambossel, Ishbel and Milman.

Communications:

A Sanders, member of Local No. 2, lodger No. 9257, appears as a commit tee man for the reason that the firm intends to go into the jobbing business. A committee is to be appointed to go to the shop to know the position of these two workers be increased.

This request is referred to the committee.

M. Basen, member of Local No. 9, lodger No. 1267, was previously on strike but his position is as follows: the firm went out of business some time ago. Brother Basen informs the Board he is willing to go to the shop and requests that he be placed back to work.

This case is referred to the committee.

A meeting of the Board of Directors was held on Wednesday, May 5, 1895 at the Council Room of Local No. 43, 231 East 14th Street.

Chairman—Brother Weissman.

The following directors are present:

Blasner, Wertheimer, Herman, Kosak, Ambossel and Milman.

Communications:

The following communication was received from Local No. 2:

May 6, 1895.

Board of Directors.

Joint Board Chalmers' Union, 120 East 25th Street, New York City.

Dear Sirs of Brothers—

We have with very to inform you that the attention of our Executive Board was called to the fact that in certain shops calling the shopmen to chairmen meetings they are warned that in the event they fail to work a fine of $5.00 will be automatically impleent upon them.

We respectfully request the matter be presented to the Executive Board of the Union in the belief that all meetings must be attended, that payments must be turned in promptly and that disciplin ary action taken against those who fail to work in accordance with the rules of the Union.

However, to our knowledge neither the Joint Board nor the Board of Directors nor any body in authority expressed such a decision and we therefore disapprove of the action of any individual in assuming authority by imposing a fine upon anybody without first being called to the question.

We are calling your attention to the above so that you may take the proper action in the matter.

Preternaturally yours,

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Local No. 2.

(Signed) J. BORUCHOWITZ, Chairman.

Manager.

Brother Perleite explains that in order to get the chairmen to a meeting he found it necessary to state in his letter that a fine of $5.00 will be imposed upon them should they fail to do so. It seems that their attitude has changed and there is a possibility that the matter will be referred to a Committee.

Haber & Kaplan, 126 West 54th Street.

Manager of the Association, had to pay a fine of $100 for sending its women out of the Union.

The fine was paid by the Association and the shop was declared on strike. After the fine was paid, the manufacturer refused to reorganize the firm as a member of the Association, demanding that the firm pay eliminated dues before its reinstatement can be considered.

T. Elkaplan, 1317 Broadway. This firm discussed the matter of decreasing itsinside force and the men are giving as their reason that they are now making a better line of garments and do not need the full force of workers. At this time it was disclosed that the firm sent out and made up the line of garments that they were printing on. The man is now pending and definite action will be taken at the next meeting.

This matter is discussed by the delegates and Vice-president Breull of the Protective Department, with the manufacturer, who was referred to the Local Managers, who are concerned in this controversy, in conjunction with the General Manager, who should see that the proper action is made.

This recommendation is approved.
Arbitration in Labor Cases

No. B—Preparing the Case

(Note: This is the last in a series of articles based on study of labor arbitrations and practical experiences with different forms.)

Divisions of an Arbitration Case

An arbitration case falls into two main divisions: the facts of pre- sentation and the rebuttal. The term "prima facie," as it is generally understood, demands that the case has come to mean simply the direct, or positive, statement of its cases by either side. In practice it is found that the union seeks to establish its contention by arguing that wages should be increased. The union then states its case, then offers its written argument. The employer, on the other hand, by the time you come in with your telling points, your oppo- nent has already summarized establishing his case in the arbitrator’s mind and your ammunition has already been committed to the best possible path of campaign in view of all the circumstances.

A masterful rebuttal requires a well-prepared rebuttal. The use of a prepared rebuttal should be prepared in written form. They may be read at the hearings, unless, of course, the arbitrator directs otherwise. Reading from the briefs will be true effective than oral argument from the point of view of courtesy, but it is infinitely better for the parties to make the best of the facts and the logic of the opposing side’s contention. It is the duty of the party to refute it.

Whereas in the prima facie each side is seeking to prove its own case, in the rebuttal the party seeks to undermine or disprove the adversary’s. There is sometimes also a sur-rebuttal, which is the rebuttal to the rebuttal, or, in other words, the party newly designated as either the sur-rebuttal to re-establish its position in respect to those points in which it was previously rebutted. A sur- rebuttal is a rule of minor importance, partly because it generally consists of little beyond a repetition of the prima facie statement, and partly because by the time it is reached, the parties’ minds are usu- ally already saturated and in- capable of absorbing further wisdom. A sur-rebuttal is rarely allowed as a part of a summary of the entire case, may be helpful if well delivered but would be inappropriate for the pretentious and time-consuming ought to be avoided.

Prima Facie and Rebuttal Briefs

As an abstract proposition, the presentation of the positive and negative aspects of the case are of about equal significance. The ordinary rule is that no new gen- eral arguments can be brought up in rebuttal. But that does not prevent holding a series of telling points for answer to an argument which it is certain the other side will make. At any specific stage, it may be ad- visable to present one or more of the points of the rebuttal and, give due weight to the intrinsic logic of the, rather than to rest on the cliche "as hair-splitting ‘technicologists’!" Will be waived by first impres- sion and, therefore, ignored by the last word? Furthermore, it is well to lay all your cards on the table at the prima facie. There is usually an appreciable interval of time allowed for the preparation of the prima facie and rebuttal. This gives your adversary

Arbitration

A "cycle" would have been out of his element there, for even a cycle would have had nothing to criticize.

"You think I’m exaggerating. Well, let me tell you we have never attended any celebration which was like this one. As far as my exper- ience has gone, the world is sedentary; cafes, clubs, fraternities, and high- society parties, has never I seen anything which we would value as a stable. And was bright to know that-

"Oh, your curiosity is aroused now. Your surprise will extend even that, for the second extended will extend even that.

Local No. 38, The Ladies’ Tailors, Theatrical Costume, and Alteration Workers, decided to have their first outing for the benefit of the Palace on the eve of May 1, to cele- brate the second year of its inauguration.

Then they did not have an easy time getting all the members together; in the end, they found that the members were properly regulated now. Not one member will miss the banquet next year, I can tell you that. So, and can say that.

"The party was home-made from start to finish. We made the decorations, raised the funds, and raised the funds. We used our wages and in effect our wages. Behind them are worries and griefs,

The eve of the workmen’s holiday holiday was held to be a jubilant occasion by these workers in a true spirit.

"Never has it been my experience to see such sparkling eyes in such a crowd. We are human beings, well known, harmonious and merriest. Because it was desired to confer a service on the women, and children—or the brilliant Colonial ladies with their bright lights which caught the color of the jolly groups and reflected the foggy April down the days in a haze in the air."

Arbitration

Arbitration is one of the methods of settling industrial disputes between employers and employees. There are various types of arbitration. Some unions maintain that the arbitrator or others are so unsympathetic to the dispute, whereas some are opposed to arbitration in any form. Once a union has, how- ever, accepted the principle of arbitration, in whatever form it exists, as the best means of resolving a dispute, it can get for its membership all the benefits that it is possible to get. It is not new to have this condition in the handling of which the arbitrator is to take place are equitable, that a fair and just settlement is to be had for the workers. This condition on the actual case is well prepared and presented. Whatever may govern the decisions of an arbitrator, the union which gives no pains in the handling of cases usually fares better in the long run than one which relies

Workers Health Still Unprotected

A survey of the workmen’s com- pensation laws made by the Workers’ Health Bureau since recent legis- lative sessions shows how little attention lawmakers are paying to the victims of occupational diseases. Such obvious injuries as broken legs, coming under the accident provisions, are grounds for compensation, but

The present New York occupational- disease law is an example of how a legislative program in this field is carried out. The New York is a "blanket" law, no discrimination among industries is possible. Although the law is in the hands of a few provi- sions for the supplies of noxious substances, naphtha, gasoline, skin irritants and silicates, for silts arising from the occupational processes. The law is currently coming into industrial use.

States having blanket legislation include Illinois, New York, New Jersey, North Dakota and Ohio, and two ter- ritories.
CHILD LABOR ON THE FARMS

By EDWIN V. OHARA
Director, Rural Life Bureau, National Catholic Welfare Conference

The child labor situation on farms in the United States is not one of those matters much discussed, not on its own merits or dangers (as it merely needs to be discussed), but in its relation to the great and pressing problem of maintaining submarginal farmers under the Federal constitution. In much of this discussion there is an assumption that child labor is the same as that of which we have been told.

It is constantly asserted that the moral burden of the problem of cultural child labor is so obvious and astounding and the evils so insignificant that for one merely to raise a question concerning the matter is to convict oneself of hostility to farmers as a class and of ignorance concerning farming, that one supports a system. It is also repeatedly asserted that the enactment of the child labor amendment would create a moral hazard.

Wrong pictures are drawn of the miserable situation which will exist on farms the day from the passage of the amendment of the amendment when a horde of Federal inspectors will prohibit whatever employment is being done by those children that such persons have read the proposed amendment. The most casual reading of the amendment will make it clear to anyone that it involves only an "enabling act," and set up no standards of child labor at all. The amendment will give to Congress as well as to the States the right to exercise a power which the States have not now the right to exercise. "The power to hoist, to regulate, to prohibit," is the language used. The right to limit the hours of child labor, to regulate the conditions under which children are used, and to prohibit employment of children in dangerous and harmful occupations. That is all.

No State has yet attempted to regulate child labor on home farms. Not did Congress in either of its attempts to legislate concerning child labor include child labor on home farms in its purview. The suggestion that the members of Congress who have their eyes on the provisions of the regulations are of the opinion that the legislation is to be used by the Federal inspectors to the disadvantage of the farmer and the children is groundless.

If the assertion that farming would be injured by the enactment of the child amendment be baseless, the assumption that rural children are altogether innocent is no less baseless. It is estimated that there were 65,900 children in the United States between the ages of ten and fifteen working on the farms (not on home farms) and 14,000, not in the pleasant summer times, but in the month of January. Moreover, these figures present but a fraction of the number of farm children working as farm laborers (not on home farms) and 14,000, not in the pleasant summer times, but in the month of January. Moreover, these figures present but a fraction of the number of farm children working as farm laborers.

A recent decision of Federal Judge Window that the Consolidated Gas Company of New York is entitled to a rate which will produce 8% on its investment raises two questions:

1) What shall be the basis of valuation?
2) In the valuation allowed in New York there is an obscure item of some nine million dollars which certain critics allege is for what is ordinarily called goodwill. Goodwill may well be a real factor between two competing concerns, A and B, when A is in a going concern well established and popular. It is not a factor in the case of a monopoly. This is only one sample of the difficulties courts and regulatory bodies have in determining true value on which taxes may be charged.

2) Why is 8% rather than 6% a proper return? Who pays costs rather than public service commissions or legislatures the wisdom to decide what is a reasonable return and what is confiscatory and therefore unconstitutional? This much is certain. The City of New York does not have to pay 8% on its bonds. The city could finance the Gas Company at a lower rate than the Gas Company pays its stockholders. The one thing that stands in the way of efficient public ownership is the unwillingness of the people to see to it that they get the benefit of possible savings through public control by an honest, non-political administration of our utilities. A lazy, corrupt democracy which will not look out for its own interests costs us all very dear.

MORE PRICES OF POISON

Some months ago five employees of the Standard Oil Company in New Jersey died in straw-packets after manufacturing tetra-ethyl leaded gasoline. This gasoline now sold in 27 States to eliminate the knock in automobile engines will of course bring enormous profits to the companies making it. The publicity following the death of the five men in New Jersey failed to draw the attention of engineers by Professor Yandell Henderson of Yale supported by Drs. D. L. Everand and Elmer Tarkington of the Harvard Medical School. Professor Henderson declared the presence of leaded gasoline the greatest single question in the field of public health that has ever faced the American people. He noted that the health reports of the Bureau of Mines report that it was financed by the interested company.

The "Reasonable" Rate

By NORMAN THOMAS

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JUSTICE
A Labor Weekly
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A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer
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MAX D. DANISH, Managing Editor
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Friday, May 15, 1925.
EDITORIALS
THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FUND.
Two weeks from now, about June 1st, the recently founded Unemployment Relief Fund of the cloak industry began to operate, and such is the mood, either as nature or "training," are always inclined to view with suspicion anything and all the Union undertakes on behalf of the membership; such an attitude, to be instilled by any charlatan or demagogue to regard unemployment insurance as but another means of "wrestling out of the workers' pockets another few cents"—these doubts and cynics will now have an opportunity to realize for themselves, first, the practical aims and purposes of this measure and, second, their own bigotry and short-sightedness.

In the first place, let us bear in mind, that it is not, in this instance, a question of whether the workers will outlive their unemployment benefit. Perhaps, the twenty, thirty, or the whole sixty dollars which a worker may at present obtain as his or her share for the loss of the several weeks' work, the losses of the season will not grease his pans to any great extent, and we naturally expect that those who are always ready and eager to find fault with the Union will still have only attempt to belittle on this account the entire scheme of unemployment insurance in our industry.

We know these malignants of our organization and we are familiar with their pure and disinterested efforts on behalf of the "benefits." We are also not entirely unmindful of the fact that not all of our members are farsighted enough to understand the demagogy trickery. It would be therefore not altogether amiss to emphasize once more to the point that matter of unemployment insurance, and by a detailed discussion of the fundamental principles of the workers against the perennial wiles of our detractors who are leaving nothing undone to undermine the morale of the Union, our workers' only effective weapon of defense and offense in their fight with the employers.

In several European countries unemployment insurance has been in operation for a number of years past as an organized State relief agency. In America, however, unemployment insurance by the States is still in its infancy and from all signs may not be realized for many years to come. In this country a great many economic and political obstacles stand in the way of its realization, notably, the lack of funds and the inability to articulate objection on the part of the workers themselves to government "doles" such as are being distributed on a large scale for a great many years past. Under such circumstances, if unemployment insurance is to be at all materialized at present in this country, it could naturally come only through the efforts of the workers themselves, and in such a seasonal industry as cloak making it could obviously find no other legitimate form of expression except through insurance introduced by the workers themselves. It must be evident, on several occasions, but these plans had been frustrated each time by seemingly insurmountable obstacles, not the smallest of which was the fear that, no matter how hard and how high the insurance rates might be, the workers would find the burden of maintaining it a duty which they neither could nor would desire to undertake.

These plans, therefore, had to be abandoned to make room for another arrangement which was regarded as more acceptable to the workers. The Labor Market Foundation of the United States, which is the factor of the major part of the money which would go toward the raising of the unemployment fund. Surely, there could be no more direct method of raising unemployment funds than one that is based on the principle of the earnings of the workers. There is a clear obligation upon the industry and those who run it, the employers, to help the workers who are so indispensable to them during the "black" seasons, to tide over the distressing periods of unemployment.

It was such a plan that the General Executive Board of the L.L.G.W.U, in cooperation with the New York Joint Board, had proposed among the other demands presented to the New York cloak employers last summer.

The Governor's Special Commission in the Cloak Industry recommended the approval of the Union's demand upon the terms suggested by the workers' representatives, namely, that the workers contribute one per cent of their weekly wage towards the raising of a joint unemployment benefit fund, while the employers contribute two per cent of their weekly payroll as their share.

We are not in the least inclined to assert that this is an ideal solution of the problem of idleness in our industry, or in any industry for that matter. The problem of unemployment is one that only the worker is just as entitled to make a living during the time he is forced to go idle as he is during the rush weeks of the season. The question, however, is whether this plan can be realized, and the next best thing, the taxing of the employers exclusively for the raising of an unemployment relief fund, appears to be the best plan to provide a number of the obstacles which make its realization at this moment impossible. One of these hindrances lies in the fact that, while some of the employers in the short-season firms have agreed to have a great deal more of work to give to their employees and these would bitterly object to raising the major part of a fund which is going to be paid by the workers in the short-season firms, for whom, as they claim, they have no responsibility, neither directly nor as an employing class, the existence of the "individual" bosses still gathers an uncomfortable decline to recognize.

The plan suggested by the Union and adopted by the Commission obviates all these objections. Under it, every worker, no matter by whom employed, is obliged to contribute one per cent of his or her weekly wage to the fund. This would naturally be a far greater burden for the worker than the amount which we have already mentioned and be greater burden upon the employer, no matter of what grouping or classification, to pay two per cent of his weekly payroll towards this fund, probably the best modus operandi that could have been proposed under the circumstances.

The fact that the workers themselves contribute a material share towards the raising of the fund clears of objection from this unemployment relief measure, a color which might otherwise be attributed to it by such sensitive cloakworkers who have not as yet heard of the plan. In the opinion of the industry is, after all, but the creation of the toil of those who work in it. The participation of the workers in the raising of the capital fund is indeed a lesson to the workers in the importance of the principle of mutual aid and cooperation which is the very cornerstone upon which every labor organization is based.

Furthermore, it is quite true that, while all cloakworkers are obliged to contribute equally towards this fund, not all of them will benefit equally from it. As a matter of fact, such workers as have had full 17 weeks of labor during each of the seasons. It is also equally true that those who will have contributed the least toward it, those who have had the least of it, will have their full share of the wages of the season, will get the major portion of the fund's benefits. We are, nevertheless, quite certain that the workers who will contribute the barest share of this fund will be the most active participants in the comparatively larger amounts to which they may be entitled. Quite the contrary, they do not doubt that the principle of distribution when the time of the next season by longer idleness, a condition that would place them beyond the threshold of the category entitled to a greater measure of unemployment relief.

It seems to us that it is hardly necessary for us to dwell any longer on this particular point. For that matter, our entire organization is based on this principle of the workers' cooperation and assistance, and it certainly never occurs to any of us, in the course of the discussions with the employers, or in conference with the Union's business, to question or calculate the costs involved in the establishment of the union and the organization as a whole. There are big shops which hardly ever contribute a Union a cent and where all disputes, as a rule, are adjusted uniquely without the intervention of any organization at all. Establishments where a stable of continued warfare always prevails which ceases the Union large sums of money. Nevertheless, we have still to hear of complaints of workers from power and fixed. It is quite true that we with regard to the administration and the distribution of the money raised by the unemployment fund.

It may be added that the rules governing the payment of unemployment in operation at present are not calculated to remain still more favorably to the workers. The unemployment benefits could only be given to such workers as have been idle during the "legitimate" 17 weeks of the season. The remaining nine weeks are "black" or idle, and no unemployment during those nine weeks were a law of nature that could not be altered. But this will, of course, change entirely when the Unions have secured a permanency of 32 weeks of employment during the year for all the workers in the cloak and suit industry. Then our unemployed men and women will be entitled to the entire benefit and the employers will have to contribute an arrangement which will practically secure for them a livelihood all year around, an object which the Union is primarily determined to attain.

Right now, nevertheless, is not the time of the out-of-work benefits that we are talking about, but the time to begin this initial experiment in the task of securing our members against the ancient ravages and distress of periodic unemployment in the cloak and suit industry. It is the fact that the Union has finally, through the exercise of its power and pressure, succeeded in establishing the principle of unemployment insurance as a law of nature that the employers are to contribute the major share. On account of this, it is quite likely that the employers will be later called upon to bear the entire burden. It is so established, there is every reason to believe that this fund will extend its scope and functions as

Blasted Hopes of World Revolution.

Special Correspondence to Justice

By LEON CHASANOVICH

though fully aware that without its success in other lands their own attempt would be a failure as well as an attempt like the Paris Commune. As a palpable continuation of their previous faith, the Socialists then clave the upheavals in Finland, Bavaria, Hungary, and later, the current in Italy, the German Social Democrats, and his associates invariably in those days used point to this revolutionary a social revolution is on the march.

Bolshevism had laid particular stress upon Germany, because no other country was economically and physically suitable for a social revolution than highly industrialized Germany driven to the abyss by the Versailles Treaty.

The aid in this direction from the "Kommunist" had been almost quickly if it was to be of any use at all. This, in fact, was the mission of the "Kommunist"; it had been given the mission of offering the revolutionary forces of the world proletariat and organizing them into a vast, fast-moving relief armies for the benefit of Soviet Russia harassed on all sides by capitalist enemies.

Whole history is made up of the days of the Third International with such illusions concerning the rapidance of the social revolution. The conditions for admitting new parties into the Commune as the following police, the bolsheviks made purposely severe on the ground that in times of social revolution, in a period of social civil war, when the "Kommunist" in its least form, the parties that would join the revolutionary world army must be ready to accept the severest discipline to make certain that they could stand the strain when called upon to face the fire of the world. The "iron discipline" which the Third International had demanded was motivated by the exigency of acute hostilities when only a centralized leadership is capable of assuming command and direction of the expanding field and when autonomous freedom of action of the individual parties may fatally affect the outcome of the social revolution.

This all, however, is a matter of the past. They are "outworn illusions" that are no more. As are the light heartedly being cast out today upon the scrapheap of discarded Bolshevism for the world in a still the Comintern never speaks his personal views only but the opinion of the whole International. The world revolution must be careful with the pace and with the concept of the time regarding a world revolution, which immediate acceptance of the Bolshevik view on the trend of world's events and history. This is also confirmed by his later statements that a "true" Comintern must have the fortitude to wait, "years of peace" for the final battle. Which proves that Zinoviev calculates that a new revolutionary world situation may not arise before decades had elapsed, but that the brief "breathing spell" of the bourgeois may last for tens upon tens of years, and that capital may yet carry on for many more years with a "death wound" in its bosom.

"What has served to disintegrate the Bolsheviks most is undoubtedly the situation in Germany. The fact remains undisputed that since 1923 there has taken place a profound change in the state of the minds of the German people. In the early days of the Ruh, invasion and during the height of the monotonous deetheus, Moscow believed that Germany was ripe for a revolution, and the organizing of the uprising in Hamburg had been intended as an insuring example for the rest of the German working class. This uprising, however, had been suppressed, and this time even without the aid of a Noske. Since then Bolshevik sentiment has been steadily on a decline in Germany, accentuated so vividly during the last concluded Presidential elections. And if vanquished Germany had disappointed Bolshevik hopes, what subsequent results indeed may actually be expected from other quarters.

The result is a new orientation in Bolshevism, a chance that I am inclined to style in Neo Communism. I have attempted, to present in this article its negative side, its disenchantment with the proximity of a world revolution, and its postponement of a world upheaval for an indefinite period. What is, nevertheless, its positive side, with what does Bolsheviks now propose to replace the outworn dogmas of its earlier days, and how does it aim to save the Comintern world organization reared upon these discarded articles of faith from complete breakdown and collapse?

We shall take this up for discussion in our next letter.

"THE WAVE OF PROSPERITY"
With every book appearing from the pen of Sinclair Lewis, the rapprochement of Sinclair Lewis becomes increasingly fascinating. Here is a man who is old and undisputedly American, who has written about America in terms of its typical humanity, in terms of Main Street, Babbitt, Arrowsmith. The times-and the man-are the great mid-West, the up-and-going (or is it coming?) 'vanities, with their professional boosters, the great consumerism, the whole of this civilization in the making is a laboratory for Sinclair Lewis, in which he recreates the world, just as he who show America to herself as she is.

Yet the Sinclair Lewis who we are so completely to the green and artistic service for us through the written novel is a novelist who cannot write. To write, Lewis needs living, knowing, being tales which are Sinclair Lewis' media is to grow weary in vain tangle. Lewis piles up details with the laborious industry of a monograph. Determined to prove to an interested world that Chaucer did spit his inductives. Yet Lewis' details fail him completely. His whole work is too vast, too precious and engrossing. If Lewis never will learn anything of the artist's first tasks of selection and form and that choice is not beauty——he will remain an important artist, nevertheless.

For Mr. Lewis, in the words of one of his critics, is despising with the spirit of the times to become one of America's most significant novelists. He is presently a sociological novelist, and one is often tempted to speculate in the middle of his tales on just what sort of chance circumstance made him choose another art rather than science as his medium of thought and expression. In America, in a democracy, in a society, no cross section review of the novel could ever more penetratingly "scientific." An insight to the thing present-day America has become, one more proof that there is a taking novel of Sinclair Lewis.

And just here enters another amazing item in the phenomenon of Sinclair Lewis. The "exposition" crowded ground the dissertation table, where eating is despairing its ingenuity, at least. America has been to Sinclair Lewis, has bought his revealing studies in the curious eagerness, has encourage, enough to ask: "What is it for more? Why? How can we explain this willingness, even anxiety, among so literarily unscientific people to see themselves as others see them? Probably the answer to this fascinating puzzle lies in the spirit of the times that the man of this century which with Mr. Lewis himself is plotting to make the novelist what Milton is to the poet, what Shakespeare was to the significant writers.

For America has come of age. The argument is here, the spirit. Americanism is all the world that it was just as good as, if not better, than anybody has subsidized to maturity. Maturity is a very painful process of soul searching. America is

Third-Year-Book of the International Federation of Trade Unions, 1925.

Published by the International Federation of Trade Unions, FAY: 19.

Obtained by the Publication Department, International Federation of Trade Unions, Tasseleehodstraat 21, Amsterdam.

We welcome the appearance of the new year-book of the International Federation of Trade Unions, which may certainly be said to be the most complete document of the international trade union movement.

From this publication we see that at the end of 1923 there were affiliated to the Federation 25 Trade Union centres, comprising 35 organisations and a total membership of 14,617,145 members out of this total, the sex is reported, so that we find that of this number 12,547,812 are 15% women and 5,069,332 (14.6%) women.

A detailed table setting out the various organisations in the trade union movement shows that the total number of organised workers at the end of 1923 amounted to 36,459,329, which the table tells us, is the number of organised workers, and that of those who are not organised, are known to organised workers. There are also tables with addresses and names of the organisations which compose the International Secretariat, a list of the organisations in the present time, and lists of the organisations affiliated with the Leagues of the International Cooperative Alliance and the Young Workers' Socialist International.

It may also be specially mentioned that the year-book contains, for the first time, detailed reports as to the trade union movement in the various countries, written by leaders of the national centres.

The contents of the year-book are as an astounding year-book this publication will be of the greatest service to all the active workers in the international movement or who take an interest in the work of the labor movement.

Waldman & Lieberman
150 Broadway New York Telephone: Worth 3424

LAWYERS
LABOR THE WORLD OVER

DOMESTIC ITEMS

"Loyalty" Malters Sued for Damages

The murder of five trade unionists at Bogalusa, La., in 1919 by "loyalty leagues" gun men is recalled by a damage suit against the Great Southern Lumber Company in the Federal District Court. It is charged that the company employed the gunmen to block the organization of its employees. The suit was started by Mrs. L. E. Williams, widow of one of the victims. She asks for $500,000 damages. Her husband and his associates were at the Williams' home when the gun men drove up in automobiles and opened fire with shot guns and rifles. Three unionists were killed outright, and the other two died of their wounds.

The news brought an outburst of grief to Mrs. Williams. Her home was in the center of an intense labor struggle. The news reached her in the midst of her losses. Her husband had been a founder of the Bogalusa Central Trade Council. He and his associates were at the Williams' home when the gun men drove up in automobiles and opened fire with shot guns and rifles. Three unionists were killed outright, and the other two died of their wounds.

Since the assault every effort to secure criminal action against the thugs has failed and a civil case was finally started after years of unsuccessful effort by the labor leaders. The suit will result in litigation between the company and its employees. Numerous witnesses in this case, testifying for Mrs. Williams, identified several of the killers who appeared in court and who are included in the plea for damages.

Eviction of Strikers Blocked in West Virginia

GOVERNOR Gore has notified West Virginia coal operators that hereafter evictions of strikers from company houses must be in conformity with the law.

It has been the practice of the operators, with the connivance of local authorities, to evict strikers on a few days' notice to vacate or without any notice in some instances. Coal companies in Ohio and Marshall counties have recently restored their strikers to their places.

The State law requires a full calendar month's notice to vacate before eviction can legally take place. Governor Gore's order prescribes that hereafter coal companies must comply with the law.

The Governor also assures strike leaders that the right of a trial by jury will be guaranteed in all eviction cases.

Unorganized Labor Helpless; Company "Union" Aids Bosses

UNORGANIZED miners in Colorado presented a pathetic picture before the State Industrial Commission when they attempted to resist wage reductions. In some cases the coal operators insisted that wages be cut 35 per cent, but the Commission allowed 30 per cent.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, with its boasted company "union," was the hardest proctor for wage reductions. The much-advertised employee representation failed of its purpose—as far as the workers are concerned. Conciliation by employers was so glaring that the Commission ordered the reduction in wages automatic as an objective in one of the unions.

Pitted against skilled plunders and high-priced attorneys, who were armed with statistics of every description, the workers stood dazed. Even if they were equipped to meet attacks on their living standards, they say they would have been helpless before strangers who would report their attitude to the company office.

The principal argument of the coal operators was that they can not compete with the non-union mining industries. Williams was president of the Bogalusa Central Trade Council. He and his associates were at the Williams' home when the gun men drove up in automobiles and opened fire with shot guns and rifles. Three unionists were killed outright, and the other two died of their wounds.

Public Forums Asked by New York Workers

This establishment of public forums in every school, under the direction and control of elected boards of education and of advisory committees, is urged by the New York State Federation of Labor in its educational program. These forums, the unionists say, will result in a better understanding of the employers', workers' and farmers' viewpoints.

The first demand on the program is "a free text book system for all school children."

The repeal of the State law granting a charter to the Carnegie and Rockefeller foundations and the General Education Board is urged, as is surveys of conditions in the schools of the State. In the belief that the lives and the health of our children and the comfort and the safety of the teachers may be provided for.

Laws for the protection of the children and the teachers, which shall be coordinate in purpose with those already existing upon the statute books for the protection of industrial workers, are favored.

Nation's War Loss Exceeded by Auto

A meeting of the National Safety Council in New York City it was shown that the automobile's dead and wounded throughout the country exceeded the total dead and wounded in the American army casualties during the war. The total was 26,894, and the ante's toll was 19,000 dead and 45,900 injured. Of the dead, 5,700 were children.

The daily average was 52 killed and 1,140 injured. These figures include automobile accidents at grade crossings, in which 4,540 persons died and 6,540 were injured.

The dead and injured equal the population of Washington, D. C., or New York, N. Y., or Cleveland, or the combined populations of Albany, N. Y.; Norfolk, Va., and San Antonio, Texas.

FOREIGN ITEMS

ENGLAND

The Success of the German Trade Union Bank

The "Bank of Manual and Non-Manual Workers and Civil Servants," which belongs to the "free" trade unions, was founded on May 31, 1924. The bank has just submitted its first report on activities.

The balance-sheet of December 31 shows a gross profit of 229,661 marks and a net profit of 178,568 marks. Out of this net profit, 75,000 marks will be allocated to the fund for the support of trade union members, and yet 25,000 marks to a special reserve fund. A 10 per cent dividend has been paid.

German Workers Fight for Eight Hours

The general confederation of the German trade unions is continuing its vigorous fight for the eight-hour day.

Early in the year, yielding to the insistent demand of organized labor, the Government established three official committees to draft bills for eight-hour days for the entire country, to exclude rolling mills and boilermakers and Thomas converters.

To whip the reactionary government into line the International Federation of Metal Workers called a conference at Cologne.

"The eight-hour day," declared the conference, "is not only of the utmost cultural importance to the workers, but also conforms to the necessities of modern economic development, which demand that the workers of modern civilized nations in order to make good the losses engendered by the World War.

The conference condemned the German Minister of Labor for limiting the eight-hour code to blast furnaces and coke works, denounced the large-scale industrial magnates for their opposition to eight hours, and insisted that the shorter workday shall be applied to the entire industry.

Pensions for Employees of the Labor Movement

A Assistance Association has long existed in Germany to give aid to employees of the "free" trade unions and the Social Democratic Party who have been incapable of further work or, in the case of their death, to aid their surviving dependents. Contributions to the association were paid by either individual members or by organizations.

An annual convention of its members, and yet 25,000 marks to a special reserve fund. A 10 per cent dividend has been paid.

The annual report for 1924 states that 26 organizations and 660 individuals are now members of the Association, the total number of employees affected being 4,489. The contribution to the fund, which included a contribution of 4,500 marks had been paid in to the total of 202 employees, 441 widows, and 77 orphans.

AUSTRIA

Trade Unionism in Austria

The National Centre of the Austrian Trade Unions has just issued its annual report for 1924. The report shows that the Centre comprises 687,376 fully-paid-up members. In comparison with the previous year, the fully-paid-up membership has declined by 26,728, the loss being due to the slump in trade and the heavy unemployment.

The total income of the Austrian trade union centre in 1924, including the balance from the previous year, was 110,728 Austrian shillings, against an expenditure of 1,727,714 shillings. A Fighting Fund for emergency use is administered by the National Centre. The Central accepts an affiliation fee of 1d. out of every trade union contribution paid in. "Labour and Economics," the official journal of the National Centre, has a circulation of 15,000.

LATVIA

Ratification of the Eight-Hour Day Convention

On March 31, the Latvian Parliament ratified the Washington Convention concerning the Eight-Hour Day and the 48-hour Week in commerce, and in the debates thereon, the Latvian leaders praised the efforts of the Government in behalf of the workers. The Government proposed a conditional ratification, namely, that the Act should only come into force after the Convention had been ratified by all the important industrial states in the world. Latvia has ratified it.

The Social Democratic deputies strongly urged unconditional ratification, but were unsupported by the other parties. Eventually a compromise was reached. The agreement will come into force in Latvia as soon as it has been ratified by three of the States of the greatest economic importance mentioned in Article 352 of the Peace Treaty.
**Clear Voices In English Literature**

By J. R. Stolper

Course given at the Workers' University of the INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS UNION
Season 1924-25

Lesson 1. Anatole France: The Skill and subtlety of French irony.

(Note: The course for this year is planned to take up the outstanding work in English and American literature. But the death of Anatole France has called forth so many discussions in regard to his work that it seems advisable to begin with an appreciation and an appraisal of this towering figure of all modern literature.)

His Life: The four periods of his life, and why he is representative of almost the whole range of French literary progress; tradition and art for art's sake, humanitarian indignation, disillusion.

His Work: Extreme care is needed in reading him. He is almost always satiric; often at himself, usually at modern conditions, no matter how remote the century he is writing about, and very frequently at his readers.

His Characteristics: His extraordinary learning; his polished style; his strength as a critic; his ability to sum up, in his vivid presentation, the whole complex, both historical and philosophical; his kindliness; his consistent socialist leanings; his ability to dissect, calmly and humorously, all forms of social and political absurdity.

The Drayfus Affair: Its influence on him and his subsequent writings.


"Thala" and its ambiguous delight.

"Le René Pénangue"—curiously cutting.

His Short Stories: "Crânequille"—a marvelous and bitter pastel of national malaise.

"Putole"—an amazing satire on the rise of myths.


(To be continued.)

*Ibsen's Rosmersholm* at 52nd St. Theatre

By special arrangement with our Educational Department, I. L. G. W. U., members can obtain tickets at reduced prices.

The vaudeville theatrical season has brought no productions to compare in interest to the works as the Stanger's presentation of Ibsen's master work "Rosmersholm," produced by Edward Goodman, the former director of the Washington Square Players, and interpreted by such a distinguished cast as includes W. H. V., Rosemary, and Rebeca West; Warren Williams, as Rosmer; Carl Anthony, as Pastor Krosta; J. M. K. as Uncle Brod- del; Arthur Hughes, as Mortensrud; and Josephine Hull, as the housekeeper.

The critics have been so enthusiastic in their reception of both the play and its interpretation that we feel sure that our members will wish to take advantage of the reduced prices that the Stanger has arranged to allow members of our organization.

The 52nd Street Theatre is a small house, seating only 250, the majority of its tickets are $2.50. For members of the Union they are issuing free tickets which will entitle them to a $1.10 at the box office of the theatre. These slips may be obtained from the office of our Educational Department, 3 West 16th St.

Starter tickets are sold on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, only for and Thursday and Saturday matinees.

To save the country from economic collapse.

**COOPERATIVE WORKMEN UNIONIZED**

By referendum vote the British cooperative societies have made it necessary for all workers employed by the Cooperative Wholesale Society to belong to the union of their trade. By the intervention of the unions and the cooperative societies, those differences are now disappearing over the country.

**GRASP THE OPPORTUNITY!**

The Office of the International, 3 West 16th street, is open every Monday and Thursday until 7 o'clock to members. Also, a trip on the train.

"The Women's Garment Workers" at 34th St. Theatre, is a play that should be studied, a group of educated youths, led by the pedagogue and supported by the intellectual, promises a high pedagogical and intellectual value. It is a play that should be seen by all members of the organization.

Workers' Education: Its Methods

(Extract from Pamphlet on Workers' Education.)

By ARTHUR GLEASON.

**Groups I and II**

Methods in workers' education depend on the object of the course. The object is to train leaders and to give the ambitious minority of the rank and file an intensive education, then the method will be that of the small class and hard work. Education for these leaders must be intensive training for those who desire, and have some sense of the direction they wish to travel. The experiment will begin with three or four in the class, and with much fanning. If correctly grounded it will go slowly. Only at the end of some years will the experiment show results large enough to attract outside attention and public ceremonies. No tendencies toward false opportunism will lead to workers' education of this intensive kind.

This education is necessary, is not yet by the workers themselves, and happily blunder that workers' education rediscovered the ancient and method of "Lecture." The word "Lecture," the loco cura, the question and answers discussion.

The workers reoccupied this method through the necessity of a worker, as a system and artistic study. Now workers will lead to workers' education of this intensive kind. Labor education is intensive work on one subject carried by a small group (to 10-15). Opportunities for actual industrial responsibility are given by the duties localized in the shop committees, the trade union, and by the organization of cooperative establishments. This practice is of course an essential part of some.

**Group III.**

One method of reaching the rank and file, as yet unawakened, is the semi-educational study. Various fields for stirring desire for education will be used. Broses and tours will be equipped. A beautiful actives will re- vive Shakespeare. A full orchestra will find "The Lost Choir." Moving pictures, lantern slides, charts, budget, maps, and other graphic representations, will be used. Three-quar ters of the time will be used in attracting people, and the fourth quarter will contain some bit of information. Out of these mass activities will come individuals, asking for help in the rudiments of mathematics, in the English language. Classes will be formed, of most of the work held by those who never had an elementary education, and those who find that an elementary education has left them uneducated. Mass education by mass semi-entertainment will contribute to the education and may later lead to "intensive education by the class and discussion method for a small minority."

The question is asked: If young people receive a full and good elementary and secondary education, would there be need of workers' adult education? The answer is that the desire for adult education among the working class is more widely spread and more thorough. A well-instructed group of workers, twenty-five years old, will be eager for adult education. As an illustrative group, or a group named by drink, will be hostile to change. A group of character educated youth, fed on dormas and preconceived notions and picturesque phrases dealing with catastrophic changes and millenial hopes, will be superior to education, to care analysis, to surveys of facts.

A thoughtful paper on mass education has been written by J. M. Budish, of the United Labor Education Committee. The writer states that the subjects included in the curriculum should be (1) Natural Sciences, (2) History of the Development of Natural Sciences. He suggests that the shop meeting reaches workers more than any other union activity. About 75% of the members attend. If the technique of the shop and the routine shop problems are make an approach to the study of the structure of the organization, of the whole and then of the interrelation of industries, the shop has become a school. In local union it is possible to reach about 10% of the membership effective. The organization, an active minority of 10% hold office work on committees and attend meetings. The series of lectures must at first be closely related to the pressing trade union problems of the day, of abuses of injunctions, the open shop campaign, the shop chairman movement.

The official journals or endorsed papers are a neglected education method.

**V. F. E. B. (Workers' Education Bureau) should create pamphlets to serve as a base for shop and union meetings.**

Personal guidance in reading may be given by the more advanced students and by a librarian as well as by teachers. The sense which fits reading to readers must be called for educators for workers. The teacher must know how to handle books, use indexes, select what he wants, taught to digest and assimilate material found in libraries. Bring traveling libraries of any size selected volumes into the shops, the trade union meetings, and the classes.

It has been suggested that workers' education should be made compulsory for new members, for apprentices, and for officials. At best, this could only be done in certain unions. At worst there are possibilities that the matter of the recommendation calls for long consideration.