7-3-1925

Justice (Vol. 7, Iss. 27)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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Justice (Vol. 7, Iss. 27)

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.
Governor's Advisory Commission
Soon to Hand Down Decision

Commission's Recommendations Will be Referred by Joint Board to All Members for a Vote
Organization to Have Final Say—Finishes and Dressmakers Resolve at Meetings to Support
Action of Union Against Communist Disrupters—Communist ex-Officials of Local 22
Refuse to Oust Strikebreakers from Office

Cutters' Local Votes 20 to 1 to Uphold Stand of Union

Governor Smith's Special Advisory Commission in the Cloth and full
Division of New York, which has for the
past few weeks been considering the findings of its investigators and
endeavoring to reach a decision with regard
of industrial changes to be introduced in the industry, will soon.
It is reported, hand down its recom-
nendation to all the members of the commission after
several of the members of this Com-
mission abroad since April. The form-
ing of a decision has been delayed, but, now it is expected, an agree-
mont on all points at issue will shortly
be announced.

After the recommendations are pre-
sented to both sides, President Rich-
man stated, they will be turned over by
the Joint Board for discussion and for a vote. In the meantime the
clerk locality affiliated with the
Joint Board will then have the last say in this matter as far as the
Union is concerned.

Big Meetings Sustain Stand of Intern-
national and Joint Board on
Communist Propaganda

During the past week several large meetings were held throughout
New York City which dealt with the
disruptive campaign the Communists have been waging against the
International and its locals for some
time past, culminating in the suspension
of the executive boards of Locals
2, 5 and 22 from office and their pres-
ent trial by a grievance committee of the
New York Joint Board. Foremost among these meetings was the gathering of cutters, mem-
bers of a branch of Local 22, at Arlington Hall, which gave
President Dubinsky, the manager of the local, a warm reception
upon his return from Europe, expressed at length the present dis-
trust in the loyalty of the I. L. G. W. U. locals in
New York and by a vote of twenty to twenty
(Continued on Page 2)

Press, Green Commends I.L.G.W.U.
Fight Against Union Wreckers

Forwards Letter of Approval to President Sigman

The counterattack launched by the
I. L. G. W. U., under the leadership of
President Sigman, against the dis-
ruptive campaign of the local union
Communists would be "revolutionists," in some of its New York locals, has
aroused great interest in the widest
circles of the American Labor move-
ment. In the course of the past week,
the International has succeeded in
strking this insidious propaga-
nding some heavy blows, exposing
to the world the source and meaning
of the disruptive tactics of the "red"
campanilla and their unavailing de-
signs upon the trade unions of this
country.

On pages 7 and 8 of this issue the reader will find an article of about
5,000 words by Proh-Hammond entitled
"The Communist Plague In Our Unions," which contains an exhau-
tive study of the organized attempt of
the Moscow Communist International
and their American under-
standers and henchmen to capture the
Labor movement and to make it a
driving wedge for "world revolution." Even if they should have to split it up into fragments and destroy its
unfalseness in the attempt. The in-
conceivable facts and quotations from
original documents cited in this doc-
ument have made a profound impres-

Forest Park Unity House Season In Full Swing

House to Have Splendid Concert on Saturday Night, July 4—Number of Vacationists Exceeds Best Expectations—Ready for Big Crowd on Independence Day

The most sanguine expectations of the Unity House Committee are well
justified, as the season opens for
as the current season in the great
Forest Park House is concerned. Dur-
ing the first two weeks of the season
Unify already housed a larger number
of vacationists than ever before in
a similar period in its seven years of
existence, and signs indicate that the
attendance for the entire season will
surpass all former records.

There is, of course, a reason for the
increase in the present season. First,
the House had been materially improved under the management of a very exhaus-
tive renovations and the addition of
a great many more features tending
-nter the comfort and the well-
beings of the vacationists. Secondly,
the House is not any more the prop-
erty, or under the management, of
one I. L. G. W. U. local but is owned
and managed by the International
directly, and is therefore, in a greater
and truer sense, the summer vacation
home of all the International mem-
bers, and this fact is adding greatly
to popularity. This is also mending the
loaeks of the I. L. G. W. U.

Concert on July Fourth

The House Committee, under the
direction of Secretary Baroff, ar-
ranged for a concert with a choice program to take place in the
Forest Park Glenn on Saturday, July 4th. It will consist of renditions by
the concertina virtuoso Gregorio Mat-
to, the magnificent orchestration of
the Russians, Saratov and a number of Rus-

dian and Yiddish folk songs; several au-
sions by Sania Radina and Mts. Homa-
 Linda Pore, soprano, and songs by
eorge Tashchbone, baritone.

Readers of "Justice" who desire to
spend their vacation at the Unity House are again reminded that, un-
less they make the arrangements quickly at the office of the House, 2
West 14th Street, New York City, they may find that their applications
are too late. The Unity House has one motto: First come—
best served, and there is no time like
the present to apply for the best re-

Cloak and Dressmaker's Attention!

This Saturday in July 4th, a legal holiday for all cloak and
dressmakers. No matter how much of the Cloak and Dressmaking
Unions is to work on that day.

All workers in the cloak trade, and all workers in the
dress trade are to receive their regular pay for that
day. Workers found at work on Saturday, July 4th, will be
brought before the Grievance Board of the Union and severely
disciplined.

Joint Board Cloak and Dressmakers
Unions of New York,
JOSEPH FISH, Sec.-Treas.
Governor’s Commission Soon To Hand Down Decision

(Continued from Page 1)

One enthusiastically pledged itself to give the Joint Board and the general officers of the International every support in the struggle against the insidious attacks of the Communist union-wreckers. Of the Communists, critics who crowed the ball to capacity no more than 32 men registered their voice against the assault.

At two other meetings, on the same evening, two more audiences comprised mostly of L.L.G. W. U. members voted to uphold the hand of the Joint Board in its defensive fight against the Communist disrupters. Our large meeting, of dressmakers, was held at the People’s Auditorium, at 1st East 14th street, and was addressed by President Morris Sigman, Julius Hochman, manager of the Dress Division, and Vice-President Pinheir, who explained to the workers the reasons that forced the Joint Board to adopt the disciplinary measures against the faithless members of the executive boards of the local branches who had contended to deliver these blows into the hands of the Communist politicians and to convert them into subordinate adjuncts in the Communist political clique. Manager Blochman read to the meeting documents from Communist publications which threw a complete light upon the machinations of the so-called “Workers’ Party” and of the Trade Unions “Educational” League which claim that the I. L. G. W. U., locals and on the means they were to employ for that purpose.

The meeting of the clock tailors and finishers took place at the Auditorium of the International Building and was addressed by President Sigman and Vice-President Pinheir. The meeting voted to express full faith and confidence in its chosen leaders, the officers of the Joint Board and of the International Union, and unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolution Adopted by Meeting of Finishers, Members of Local 9

We, the clock tailors and finishers, members of Local 9 of the I. L. G. W. U., in meeting assembled on Monday, June 29, 1925, at 3 West 14th Street, having heard the report rendered by President Morris Sigman on recent events in our Union, hereby adopt the following resolution:

WHEREAS, the former executive board members of our local and its former manager are using shameful methods in attacking our Union, and

WHEREAS, these methods employed by the former executive board members of our local have created brotherly strife in our local, and

WHEREAS, these attacks are tending to harm, and may eventually lead to destruction of our Union which it has taken such great sacrifice and toil to build up, be it therefore

RESOLVED, that we endorse the action of the Joint Board and of the International Union in suspending these former executive board members and the manager, and that we obligate ourselves to stand by the International and by the Joint Board and the temporary administrative agent of the local, Brothor Isidore Borkin, until these persons are disciplined. We call upon the International to make a speedy end to this state of chaos in our Union, and we call upon all the loyal members of Equid to rally closely by our Union and to lend their full support to the provisional administration of the local.

TRIAL OF SUSPENDED OFFICIALS

The trial of the suspended executive board members of Locals 2, 9 and 22 which began last week at Hotel Yates, 43rd Street and Broadway, has continued all this week, making slower progress than expected owing to the dilatory and obstructive tactics employed by the defendants and their witnesses.

Nevertheless, the hearings are going ahead, and it is now anticipated that it will consume another week before all evidence is taken and the grievance committee is ready to find a verdict upon the testimony submitted to it.

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This is the Official Receipt of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union. All Locals and Joint Boards must use this receipt. Members and other persons making any payments to the Local or Joint Board must give this official receipt.

MORRIS SIGMAN, President; A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer, I. L. G. W. U.
Union Interest Growing Among Bridgeport Corset Workers

Corset Cutters Give Dance for Women Corset Operators.

The steady educational work undertaken by the Connecticut District Council of I. L. G. W. U., under the direction of Organizer Bernard Shub, among the Bridgeport corset workers, is arousing genuine interest among the employees of the large corset shops of that city. The cutters, all men, in particular are showing a keen interest in the drive to strengthen the women corset operators' local and are aiding the efforts of Brother Shub in this direction.

In the last few weeks, several meetings of Local 25, the operators' local, have taken place which have encouraged the campaigners greatly and which have given them hope that very soon the thousands of women workers employed in the four large corset shops in Bridgeport will join their union and establish uniformly improved working conditions in the trade. A joint meeting of both cutters and operators will be held short at which both groups will confer on means of pushing organization work further, and at which a report will be given on results already obtained. During these weeks three distributions of circulars have taken place in front of the shops by a volunteer committee from the cutters' and operators' locals.

Last Tuesday evening, June 22, the Cutters' Union, Local 25, had an entertainment and dance for the women workers in the trade, both for members of Local 25 and for unorganized workers who received cordial invitations to come. A large gathering attended the dance, which took place at the Metal Trades Hall, 847 Main Street, in the Park Theatre Building. The cutters' organizing committee expect to have several similar indoor and outdoor, entertainment during the summer, hoping thereby to increase the interest in the movement and to bring the workers in the local industry closer together.

GRASP THE OPPORTUNITY!
The Office of the International, 3 West 18th Street, is open every Monday and Thursday until 7 o'clock to enable members of the Union to purchase

"The Women's Garment Workers" at half-price—$2.50.

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What Price Democracy?

George Santayana, outstanding exponent in America of the "life of reason," has been offering recently some challenging arguments against our current dogmas of democracy and its complacency with which they are often interpreted. Mr. Santayana lecturer in practice (the "Dial," March and April numbers). The meditator is cast in dialogues between the shades of Sorocraete and the spirit of a stranger still living upon the earth. Icarus discourses on the familiar modern passions for discovery in the forms of rule the will of the governed," and reaches quite different conclusions:

"It is knowledge and knowledge only that may rule by divine right, no matter who possesses that knowledge and, possessed for it gives the word of command. Without knowledge there is no authority in the will, either of those over others, or of others, for only knowledge and madness." He lays down the principle "that there is no right government, except good government, that the good of the governed is determined not by their topmost wishes or their ruling passions, but by their fel and illuminating information. It is not unusual to hear of cases where, it had prepared such an exhaustive case against the Communists who have been charged and apparently directing the affairs of your subordinate local unions in New York, Nos. 3, 59 and 22. A careful reading of the document you now receive discloses the fact that the Secretary, "Our own officers," are endeavoring to undermine the following are extracts from the speech which you represent.

"I commend most heartily the following peacemakers. These are easy to aggressiveness and stand which you and your associates have taken. I am sure you will win because you are right. The security, the life for the future of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. You also require that you take the action which you have already taken.

With every good wish, I am
FRANKLY yours,
WILLIAM GREEN,
General President,
American Federation of Labor.

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President Green Commands I. L. G. U. W. Fight Against Union Wreckers

(Continued from Page 1)

sion upon each well-intentioned persons as have been inclined in the past to understand the importance of this perilous drive upon the trade unions or to doubt the authenticity of statements made by leaders in the American Labor movement.

Among the letters of comment received from persons who read President Sigman's statement, we reproduce below one from President William Green, General President, of the American Federation of Labor, which speaks for itself. It follows:

June 24, 1925.
Mr. Morris Sigman, President, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Since acknowledging receipt of your letter of June 14, I have been permitted to read the prepared article which you enclosed entitled "The Commonwealth Place in Our Unions." I assure you it was deeply interesting and most instructive. I thank you most heartily for sending me this help-

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II. THE BAKING INDUSTRY

The baking industry is one of the most important, in the nation because it involves almost a billion dollars a year in business. There are about 50,000 bakers working overtime at least one day a week. In addition, bakers have the advantages that there is no seasonal variation in employment as compared with other trades, and the industry does not feel the effects of a depression such as variation in employment between the busiest and the slackest period. There is a 10 to 15 per cent variation in the number of employees, but the busiest and the slackest period is not more than five per cent of the total. Of course, there is more variation in the biscuit and cracker branch than in the bread branch, but in that branch the union has not succeeded in establishing such good working conditions that the non-union branch and the bread-making branch are also not so well off, usually having longer hours if they have a shorter week.

Labor Costs

A recent study of breadmaking by the United States Department of Labor shows that in four large cities the cost of productive labor per pound of bread varies between one-half cent and one cent, but the wage-earner does not get much of what the consumer spends for the bread. He cannot be held responsible for the price.

How little difference could be made in the cost of bread by reducing wages or more efficient processes is shown by these same figures. Half a cent is the lowest average wage per hour, or 50.5 cents per 100 pounds in Washington. At the same time Baltimore showed the highest production of bread at 75.5 pounds per man per hour, against 63 pounds in Washington. This is an advantage of 18 cents per cent in the wage rate, and another 56 cents in output. Yet the net difference in the cost per pound of bread amounts only to one cent.

New Processes

The changes which have taken place in the baking industry have been changing rapidly in recent years. Automatic machinery has been introduced to take care of most of the processes done for years by hand, and it will probably not be long before the bread is cut out of the time the dough is mixed to the time it is put into the wagon. Future improvements will also depend on the labor of many men and greatly reduce the need for wages.

The use of the automobile truck for delivery has widened the possibilities for the individual baker, so as to make possible larger deliveries.

Combination

For some years we have seen the growth of the large baking corporation. In the last 20 years this growth has been almost incredible growth of gigantic national combinations. So rapid have been these developments that it is possible to say at any given time how many plants are under the control of these combinations. These combina- tions at present are the Ward Baking Company, the General Baking Company, and the Continental Baking Company, the Continental alone will have about 150 plants by the end of the year, and expects to do a business of over 600,000,000 in 1925, which is over one- tenth of the total bread baking in the country.

It is estimated that there are nearly 50,000 unemployed persons in the city of New York; that there are no jobs for about 20,000 bakers in the city of New York; that there are ten thousand of desperate people ped- dying from door to door, urging all sorts of wares, not always very sanitary in their methods. Los Angeles has a larger un- employed army than for many years past. In Minnesota unemployment is about 50 per cent. In that branch the union has not succeeded in establishing such good working conditions that the non-union branch and the bread-making branch are also not so well off, usually having longer hours if they have a shorter week.

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Prison Labor for Private Profit

The Prison Labor Trust yields its income through "inmate industries," controls politicians, shapes the policies of political parties, obliterates the whole of political machinery, and "sweetens" the editorial policies of many great newspapers. It retains contract lawyers on its staff. Such its stock threats from repeatable brokers, donates liberally to charitable social work, and prison reform organizations. It also maintains highly skilled publicity bureaus and well paid minions. In fact, it does all the things other great trusts do, and in many instances, does them much better.

Members of organized labor, who have given thoughtful consideration to the subject, feel that perhaps the first conflict against prison labor for private profit is that it robs the free labor and law-abiding workers of employment. The exploitation of convict labor has been concentrated in a few industries, and naturally the workers in these trades suffer most, though the evil effects reach out into every industry throughout the nation. The convict-labor industries are the garment industries, work garments principally, and it is the whole of the labor movement, not just the most from the invasion of prison made goods in the market.

One manufacturing concern and its subsidiaries, the Reliance Mfg. Co., makers of "Big Yank" shirts, according to its advertising, made more than 8,000,000 work shirts in 1913, made of them produced in prison factories not by convict labor. Other smaller units of the Prison Labor Trust rather possibly, produced more than this number of shirts, in addition to millions of pairs of overalls, coveralls, workmen's trousers, children's overalls and playsuits and women's blouses, work trousers and underwear.

These many millions of garments made by convict labor went into the markets, and the last two years have been the worst in the garment industry in many years. The unions in the garment trades have faced greater problems in wharthe they have been able to go, and before, and they are experiencing loss of membership, unemployment and harassment and Underage. In the open-shop garment factor's "short work" has bitten down wages.

The "COMMITTEE" REPORTS

MEETING OF THE COMPANY "UNION" COMMITTEE —

THE "COMMITTEE"

NUTHIN' BUT A BUNCH OF HOT AIR

In the Cooperative World

In the Cooperative World

Big Pacheco Monocle Farmers' Cooparatives face the current problem of the outlaw's inheritance in the suspension of the packers' contract. In the opinion of the Farmers National Council, which has been fighting the packer monopoly for years. The packers' contract, signed by the Big Five meat companies composing the trust in 1910, when they agreed to get out of all lines of business except the preparation and sale of meats products. Recently they asked annulment of the decree and obtained a suspension, which in effect is the same thing.

In 1929 and in previous years Armour, Swift and the other big packing plants had been entering the general food distribution field and forcing competition to the wall. The situation became so menacing in 1929 that the Federal Trade Commission demanded in the interest of producers and consumers that the packers stick to meat and abandon efforts to secure a monopoly on all of the nation's foodstuffs. But the recent District of Columbia federal court decision gives the packers free rein in the food industry.

By ruthlessly undercutting the farmers' marketing cooperatives, the packers will be enabled to reestablish their monopoly control, and then help the consumer, for the courts evidently refuse to. The producer-farmer will be obliged to sell to the food monopoly at whatever prices it dictates, while the consumer will pay all the traffic it bears for the backhanded evils of the little export trade and forced worse conditions than have existed for years. The competition of prison made goods is supplying the very life of the garment industry, and free factories are closing down in full line of centers of production. Free garment workers are walking the streets by the thousands, but there is unemployment in the prisons. Thousands of convicts are being made well known and widely advertised brands of prison made goods, all under the organization labor buy and wear them, with little or no thought of the social and economic effects of their failure to demand the union label on the garments they buy. (To be continued).

The privileges of buying his better eggs, vegetables and other farm products.

Many cooperative leaders feel that the Federal Trade Commission, charging that no vigorous ef- fort was made to defend the packers, is undermining the recent coordinator of the Armour-Swift fight against the monopoly. They contrast this with the Republicans' friendliness toward the packers and the meat trust in recent campaign.

Coop Cooperative May Serve Middle West

Cooperative coal for Chicagoans and farmers in neighboring states is the ambitious business plan of C. F. Lawrie, manager of the Farmer-Labor Exchange, 179 West Wacker Drive, and members of the Illinois Coop.

Will the black diamonds be cooperative and 100 per cent union, but the Lawrie plan is expected to save as much money as 5 per cent for every ton in a small store.

The Cleveland coop, organized by the Ohio Cooperative Consumers' Federation, is negotiating with the Farmer-Labor Exchange now for the copper.

The Farmer-Labor Exchange has experienced a remarkable growth in the past year. It was born in its own warehouse, besides having space in several others. Idaho hopper, selling at $1.50 for a five-pound bag in private stores, was retailed by Lawrie directly to Chicago unionists for 75 cents. This is 40 cents less than the highest price ever offered them. Bags are sold at 5 cents under regular quotations. Minnesota potatoes sold at 60 cents a bushel under market price, although growers received better than price.

Cooperative Bank Demand Union

Fifteen hundred wheat checks, made especially for a big Chicago bank and apparently perfect in every detail, "were shipped out. The bank, however, had no "story," explained the bank president, "but we cannot accept these wheat checks for, since they do not contain the label of the International Leather Workers Union.

Out of the hundreds of banks donating Chicago to Gary, only one in that city of 2,000- 9000 wheat checks made by a labor cooperative bank of course. The amalgamated clothing workers bank has joined the fall union conditions whenever possible and renders innumerable services for the scores of big labor banks that are its clients. Like the Big Four, the Cooperative National Bank in Cleveland, the bank prefers to lend money to friendly labor cooperatives and to farm associations. It has ever lost a penny in any advance ever made, and has been a valuable factor in the grain industry. The bank is a co-operative for the use of the farmers. The Union last summer $300,000 was paid out to members unadvisedly on account of unseasonable weather. The bank made no for the coming slack season.

M. E. MACKOFF

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Justice
JUSTICE

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E. VANDERPORT, Secretary.
H. A. SCHÖING, Business Manager.

MAX D. DANSKY, Managing Editor

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Friday, July 3, 1925

EDITORIALS

THE TRIAL

Our fervent wish, a wish we feel confident will materialize, is that the trial of the suspended members of the executive boards of Local Unions No. 14 and 22 conducted on an high plane and as conscientiously as it can possibly be done. True, the defendants are remonstrating to every petty and vicious trick in their power to provoke the trial into a circus-like spectacle. For hours and days to all questions bearing on the charges which they are con-fronted, they give the same studied, monotonous reply: "We cannot say a word about this"—a tactic which must surely have the temper of all our non-labor crowds.

In itself this refusal to answer direct questions in a direct, straightforward manner is an indication of guilt and of a dishing-grounds to settle their differences. And if the employment of this strategy be before a committee of their own fellow-members, mess with whom only yesterday they worked together in the shop and with whom they shared their hard work, a sign of victory and the woes of defeat,—is another method calculated to irritate and to raise bad blood. It is obviously designed to create the im-pression that the defendants' guilty consciences are clear up the charges against the accused executive board members, is actuated by some bias and that it is out to "railroad" these innocent defendants. Each is both mischievous and wrong and has no basis whatever.

Despite all these irritating tactics, the trial carried on by the committee and the verdict which they are bound to reach in due time will, we are certain, be of a nature that will satisfy every labor organization. It is not our purpose obviously to drag out the trial as long as they may as to exhaust and fatigue the organization. These are irritating thoughts, indeed, especially in view of the fact that they are quite likely true. Yet, the Union will not even in the face of this provocation do anything that might in the future ever make it feel ashamed of its own acts. It must display infinite patience, if necessary, but not abandon the right course of action. And if the trial be not, as we cannot say a word about it", makes only the task of the Union and its committee harder and more difficult to achieve.

A few thoughts enter our mind: Is not the Union in this case entirely too indulgent? Have these fellows deserved all this consideration? Have the "Cathedral" conference been able to accomplish anything? Is not, in short, the "red" in-citers of these defendants. The threadbare tricks which they are pulling out of the Communist bag to befuddle the public and to make it appear that the gullible friends believe that the "trial is a comedy" and that they feel the accused guilty but "began" a sample of the calumnies they are accustomed of heaping upon our Union. The Union, however, is not a Soviet "Cheka"; it does not line up its opponents before them and "beat" them down. The Union would give a full hearing and trial even to such of its members as are palpably guilty. But undoubtedly the boys will not permit the trial of the defendants. If they need not, the world will be the better. We cannot say a word about it", makes only the task of the Union and its committee harder and more difficult to achieve.

We repeat: They have hardly earned such treatment. Their guilt, as we have said, is no less than it would be if they were con-fronted through their own misdeeds and thru the malicious stunts of their "friends". It would seem that practically every strike-breaking from unions and every union-fighting campaign has been lined up with these defendants and is fighting for their "cause". There are a few Jewish newspapers in New York, owned by notorious union-busters and antagonists of organized Labor, which have, in their newspaper plants and in their other business enterprises. They are organs of opinion of the kind that passes in the vernacular as the "best" press, and it is a perfect delight to observe how these imcumulate journals are feverishly pleading the cause of our defendants! It goes, of course, without saying that the local agents of the Moscow "Cheka" are with them. To be sure, they have been taken over entirely under the wing, but with good reason. And it is quite apparent that it is these Moscow agitators who are rehashing for them their line of defense, their "I cannot answer" plea is heard.

Just the same, the Union will not be swerved from its course. It is perhaps martyrdom of a kind, but it is a source of pride to us to realize that our organization has fought fortuitously to its honest even with our most dearest enemies. And the trial will go on, patient, calm and fair, until every word there is to be heard will be uttered and until each one involved in it who is real guilty will have received his or her due.

Why not an "open" trial?

This cry comes from some of the allies of the suspended executive members, and is abetted in the columns of the Jewish newspapers above referred to. We can, of course, easily understand the motives of the latter—they are interested in an "open" trial so as to be able to dish out daily fake sensations about it and thereby to bolster up their meagre and dwindling circulations.

Our own workers know well enough that dozens of members are, year in and out, being brought up in our organizations on charges before grievance boards, where they receive hearings, and where their guilt or innocence can be determined. No one has ever been charged to any member of the Union in the past to suggest to invite press representatives to these hearings, and our workers know well that this case, grave as it is, a charge against these men, is, and must be no exception to other cases. It is a strictly trade union matter, and if the Union will find it necessary to publish the proceedings of the case in its own press, it may do so after the trial—certainly not while it lasts.

The defendants, of course, are no less familiar with this trade union procedure. The cry which they are raising therefore for an "open" trial is only sham and designed to befuddle the minds of such as are not familiar with the way union trials and appeals are being conducted under definitely fixed methods of procedure and limitations imposed by union constitutions which cannot be changed hourly to meet the caprice of a defendant or of a sensation-hungry press.

The suspended executive members have employed another reprehensible trick at the very outset of the trial which shows no lean clearly that they would leave nothing unused to appear before the world as "martyrs". They have, namely, brought along with them lawyers above referred to. Their case, though they knew fully in advance that these lawyers would not be recognized by the trial committee as a contradiction to the fixed law of the Union. The idea was, of course, to leave the impression upon a few outsiders that the Union is about to stage an inquisition and would not permit private lawyers to defend them. It must, nevertheless, be stated that even this charge that the Union was making an offer against the public: In use of two stenographers at the hearings, one for each side, which take down every word or utterance stated there by either defendants or witnesses. There will be nothing to prevent these defendants after the trial is over to make these proceedings public, if they choose to do so. But the Union cannot and will not permit these hearings to become the material upon which the sensation mongers and the haters of organized Labor should feed their public in the shape of morbid stories and unadorned fakes.

The suspended officials themselves, had they retained even a spark of Union loyalty within them, should have refrained from this attempt at suppressing private evidence and encouraging the sensation-peddlers to raise the yell of "open" trial. They themselves have acted more than once on grievances to the extent of carrying on the proceedings before the Union or before the joint board, and our workers know how absurd this notion is of inviting the "press" to such hearings. They know how not so long ago even a judge refused to enter into a controversy between a local union and the International Union suggesting that both sides settle their controversies on the basis of Union law and procedure outside our court.

These suspended officials, however, seem only too eager to stage as many side shows and to raise as many fake yells as they can in order to draw attention away from the main issue—the charges preferred against them. In this, nevertheless, they and their allies will fail. The trial will be conducted on the charges presented against them, and on nothing else. And the verdict that will be found by their unblinded and patient judges will be based upon the evidence that will tend either to refute convincingly or to sustain these accusations and upon nothing else.

THE MAN OF LETTERS AND THE MAN OF FIGURES.
The New Republic on Communist Strife in the I. L. G. W. U.

The July 1st issue of the "New Republic", leading American liberal weekly, has the following to say officially concerning the perennial prejudice against the Trade Union movement. "Damaging to union prestige and destructive of moral unity as is the quarrel in the International Ladies' Garment Workers between the New York Joint Board and the Communist officers of certain locals, there seems to be no possibility of making the parties understand each other as they are moving heaven and earth to destroy our organization. Faithful in the very first report of their own paper, League, which has been black on the face of the nation, and that if necessary, the Communists may use trickery, shrewd maneuvering and any illegitimate means, including the representa-
tion of the "workers" as "wage slaves". Some of "them become disillusioned with the long periods of "black" be- cause the work is not as expected they re- sult of the seasonal nature of our indus- try, and to some of them it ap- pears that the Communists are the same that the coppers are not ener- getic enough to force the employers to work more."

In the event of the United States to bring about some kind of agreement with the union, the Communists have even entertained the possibility of a "strike" and of striking for such destruc- tive and impossible demands as ob- stacles to the profits of the trade union, in its trade, seasonal in its nature, and always bent with many compli- cated industrial problems, there al- ways has been, and always will be, a "strike". "The strike is a means used by workers to bring about some kind of agreement with the union, the Communists have even entertained the possibility of a "strike" and of striking for such destruc- tive and impossible demands as ob- stacles to the profits of the trade union, in its trade, seasonal in its nature, and always bent with many compli- cated industrial problems, there al- ways has been, and always will be, a "strike".

A "strike" is a position of the employer to force the workers out of the strike, and it is a means to bring about some kind of agreement with the union, the Communists have even entertained the possibility of a "strike" and of striking for such destruc- tive and impossible demands as ob- stacles to the profits of the trade union, in its trade, seasonal in its nature, and always bent with many compli- cated industrial problems, there al- ways has been, and always will be, a "strike".

The "New Republic" on Communist Plague In Our Unions

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The Communist Plague In Our Unions

(Continued from Page 7)

United States. The Communists are the Com- munists (Communist International). Anyone who is familiar with the A. термин «интернационал» наше интер- nationnel will adopt that the revolutionary- ary minority in the old unions in an overwhelming majority of the com- munities and today represents the influence of and are being led by the Communist Party. (Minutes, Page 8)

Specially About America. Losovsky Reported as Follows:

"The situation here, true, there have been formed in America with the aid of the 'Proletarii' (Moscow Trade Union International) and directly with our own and as a result of all questions under the banner of the Trade Union Educational League. This movement is based on mass meetings and today represents the root of the American revolutionary labor move- ment."

This, no doubt, must be placed in the credit of the 'Proletarii', as this movement has been an instrument of the Com- mittee of the Communist International and our own and as a result of all questions under the banner of the Trade Union Educational League. This movement is based on mass meetings and today represents the root of the American revolutionary labor move- ment.

Among the instructions of the Commu- nist International published in No. 11 of the 'Communist International Press Correspondence' of February 24, 1924, it is stated.

"All Communist factions in the Unions, regardless of size and impor- tance, must be subject to the Party organs (15 executive committee of the local and to the central com- mittee). These Party organs must give the necessary instructions to the Com- munist faction in the Unions with regard to which Party orga- nizations had adopted decisions, must promulgate and bring about strict accordance with these decisions."

And further:

"All decisions in the Unions, the union contract with the exception of the Party committee, their executive com- mittee, the local or county committee of the Party organ for the activity of these factions. The Communist factions in the Unions are subject to the trade and labor council, state feder- ations in the local executive bodies in the Unions."

The Communist factions in the Unions must submit to the control of the local or district committees of the Communist Party."

Paragraph 7 of these instructions reads:

"The Communist faction in the unions must reach an agreement with the Party committee, their executive board, and with candidates for executive boards in the above mentioned organizations and/or factions."

Paragraph 10 Reads:

"This question which must be de- cided by the non-partisan institutions or organizations. This means that non-partisan factions carry on their activi- ties, must first be discussed at a gen- eral meeting of the local non-partisan council or board of the Communist faction."

Paragraph 12 States:

"If a general meeting of the non-partisan council or board of the Com- munist faction carries on their activi- ties, must first be discussed at a gen- eral meeting of the local non-partisan council or board of the Communist faction."

"If the union members are in the union, there are a state within a state. They are subject to the flow decision of the Communist Party and by the actual government of Russia, to.

"It is the task of the Russian Com- munist Union to give special and am- ple assistance to the Communist Party in their own country."

The Central Committee of the American Communist Party, however, felt that the situation with the Italians, and the interest of the "world revolution" in Moscow demands the de- termination and concentration of effort where they cannot be controlled by the Communists, and wherever they believe a change of leadership or direction necessary at the same time, by every means and in full measure, to expel diplomats in the Congress of revolutionaries in all countries."

Such is the program adopted by the American government at its last conference on April 29, 1923, and here it is true, as stated above, not to cause us to lose confidence in the Communist International, but, as the American government has declared, to work for the immediate elimination of all revolutionaries in all countries."

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We must adopt the program of the Communist Party, the program that was applied against them. For the drive against the Workers' International trade unions, we must make a declaration in which, among other things, it is stated:"

"Even if we should assume that the American trade unions do not have the power to prevent their organization, the methods which they apply are evidently the result of a struggle, not to the destruction of unity."

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A few months later, the Executive of the American Communist Party, after long consideration, adopted the following decision:

"This union, which is affiliated with the Social Democratic Federation of Trade Unions, is hereby discharged from all connections with the Communist International."

The central body of the German Trade Union Conference, at its next con- 

The German Union of Railway Workers' Unions, at the head of which is the well-known radical Social Democrat, adopted a decision that say- ing: "The Government in the United States, as well as in other countries, is not the interest of the "world revolution" in Moscow demands the de- termination and concentration of effort where they cannot be controlled by the Communists, and wherever they believe a change of leadership or direction necessary at the same time, by every means and in full measure, to expel diplomats in the Congress of revolutionaries in all countries."

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LABOR, THE WORKER

DOMESTIC ITEMS

Constitution System Shames Southern State

TRADE unionists are demanding that the shameful convict labor system in Alabama be abolished immediately. As a result of long agitation the system of leasing convicts to private corporations was abandoned, but the state continues this practice. The people declare that there is no difference between employing convicts in state-controlled mines and a private-owned mine. This calling, dangerous to skilled miners, is doubly dangerous to the convicts who have no previous experience.

Rail Labor Board Wrecked by Court

The railroad labor board has lost its fight to compel workers to appear before it in wage disputes. The board has attempted to interfere in a wage movement that western transportation employers were attempting to negotiate with in carriers in that section. The railroad labor board ordered the workers' representatives to appear before it. They refused, and the board asked Federal Judge Wilkerson, who issued Daugherty's injunction, for an order compelling the employers to obey its command. As was expected, Judge Wilkerson issued the order, which was immediately appealed to the United States supreme court.

In an unanimous opinion the court reversed the Wilkerson order and the railroad board has received its hardest blow in a campaign to make its rulings compulsory on the workers. The Interstate Commerce Commission, which, throughout 38 years has dealt in many different ways with the railroads of the United States, has never exercised or asserted, or sought to secure for itself, such powers," said Justice Brandeis, who delivered the opinion of the court.

Labor Woes Long Injunction Fight

The general assembly of Illinois passed labor's injunction-limitation bill which permits trade unionists to picket and to persuade unorganized workmen. These rights have been denied by court in this State. The bill passed the senate several weeks ago, despite united opposition of the Illinois manufacturers' association and allied interests. The Illinois railroad department of labor conducted a masterly fight in the interest of government by law and appealed to the legislators to put an end to one-man government.

In the assembly the fight for the bill was led by Representative Soderstrom, chairman of the committee on public utilities, who has been at the front of the labor line-up from the start of this legislative session.

Injunction Judges Have Their Troubles

There are troublesome days for the injunction judge. Federal Judge Daugherty, who enjoined striking shop men, is the latest usurper to be exposed. This judge has been described as Attorney General Daugherty, issued checks and drafts against attorneys who had cases in his court. The attorneys refused to honor the drafts, which are now held by a bank as evidence of the law by when he was a director of a bank in which he, as a judge, ordered funds of bankrupts deposited. He is shown to be intimate with a referee in bankruptcy whose fees swallowed the assets of bankrupts waiting to be divided.

Former Federal Judge Hudace of California is another discredited injunction judge. He is known as "Injunction Ben." Recently he resigned to run as mayor of Los Angeles and the voters did the rest.

Stet's 7-Day Week Made Record in 1926

SHORTER hours in the steel industry is far from a fact, according to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, which has issued a pamphlet on this subject.

The public has been led to believe that in the latter part of 1923 the steel trust drastically reduced the working time of its employees after the nationwide steel strike, but the government report shows that in some departments the seven-day week is more extensive than ever.

In open-hearth furnaces, last year, 52 per cent of the employees worked seven days a week, while an additional 32 per cent alternated or rotated regularly from six to seven days. This is the largest amount of seven-day work for any year reported.

In 1926, the previous high year, 23 per cent of the employees worked seven days a week and 16 per cent alternated between six and seven days.

The percentage of employees who worked seven days a week in 1926 increased by 14.7 per cent over the percentage of the employees worked seven days either all or part of the time, as compared with 26 per cent in 1916. Bloom ing mills showed more seven-day work last than any other mill.

Rail-Engineers Elect Prenter as President

WILLIAM D. PRENTER has been elected president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' activities by the advisory board of that body. He succeeds the late Warren B. Stone. Mr. Prenter was first vice-president and treasurer. Grace Dehner Griffin succeeds Mr. Prenter as vice-president.

At the last convention the economic and the business activities of the brotherhood were separated.

DENMARK

Locked Out Workers Win Great Victory

AFTER lasting for nearly three months, the struggle of the Danish workers has ended in success. It is generally known that the points at issue in this fight were purely wage questions. The trade unions demanded the retention of the present five-day week, an increase in the driving index (which meant a general 3 per cent rise in wages), and improvements for some of the worst-paid group of unskilled workers. In most of the trades and industries the workers were prepared to accept any one of these demands, but the employers' association in the metal industry demanded that there should first be a 10 per cent cut in wages. This demand was dropped later, but the metal employers refused any rise. The Employers' Association also rejected categorically the demand of the unskilled workers, it being impracticable to reach agreement, a lockout followed.

Negotiations have been going on almost without interruption throughout the length of the conflict, either between the national organizations directly, or through the intermediary of the state conciliation officials. Often during the conflict it seemed as if settlement was close at hand, but still the trade unions did not hesitate to use extreme remedies, such as the striking of the transport-workers and seamen. When the employers of the metal-industry found themselves compelled to consent to a rise of 2 per cent, the employers also showed a more conciliatory spirit with regard to the demand of the unskilled workers, making such concessions that the Executive Committee and the Negotiations Committee of the Union of General Workers accepted the proposals of the conciliation officials by 26 to 11 votes. The Employers' Association also accepted these proposals, which provide for the future adjustment of wages to the cost of living index every six months.

The success with which the fight has been crowned is primarily due to the sacrifices of the Danish workers. Sacrifices have been made not only by the locked-out workers only, but by 1,000,000 others who have been able to secure the conflict to continue by paying an extra levy of 8 to 12 kroner per week.

JAPAN

Congress of Japanese Trade Unions

The annual congress of the General Federation of Labor of Japan was held from March 17th to 19th in Kobe, and was attended by 218 delegates. It was reported that the membership of the Federation has increased by 10,000 during the last year, a total of 29 unions having been admitted. The total number of members now is the Federation is 250,000. New industries have included metal and engineering, 18; transport and communications; chemical; electrical; textile; mining; building and construction; food, drink and allied industries; 21; printing; 2; and 23. The statement of the Federation is not yet very satisfactory, owing to lack of adequate financial support.

Many of the resolutions passed by the Congress deal with the reorganization of the General Federation on the line of industrial unions, as a step toward the achievement of full democracy in the trade-union movement. The future of the Federation is in the hands of the labor movement, and it is attempted to pass a resolution to suspend five unions alleged to be Communist. The motion was defeated, but another Communist organization, the Local Council of Trade Unions was dissolved by the Central Committees.

CHINA

Child Slaves in China

PROFESSORS who think that nothing but base ingratitude can account for the discontent of Chinese workers with their foreign employers should study the figures given in the "Report of the Child Labor Commission" appointed by the National Government.

The average wage of workers, according to this document, varies from 16s. to 6s. a month, and there is no insurance, no compensation, no old age pensions. Women get 2½d. to 6d. a day, and men, women, and children alike work from 13 to 14½ hours a day.

The trade in which employment is almost unknown, and which most readily absorbs newcomers, continues to be the building trade, which employs 5,000 workers, while factories and smaller industries employ 2,549. 3,000 hand-workers are employed by the colunatics, 1,100 workers are employed in public works, such as road construction, 1,440 in transport work (inclusive of railway workers, drivers and camel-drivers), and 954 in other occupations.

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PALESTINE

Labor Conditions in Palestine

InCLUSIVE of the 2,500 land-workers employed on cooperative land-settlements, the total number of employed Jews in Palestine is 15,122. This figure does not include civil servants, teachers, writers, etc. The percentage of unemployment has fallen from 16 per cent to 12 per cent in the past, two years 11.1 per cent, and to 2.8 per cent in the last year. The activities of the committee for the protection of unemployed workers in Palestine have increased from 200 in 1917 to 1,100 in 1926.

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A Course on the History of Our International

For some time past, we have been eager to arrange a course in the history of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. This, we have been able to do, in the hope that a course in the history of the ILGWU will help to make the movement more than a form of action. The course will be conducted by historians who will make an exhaustive study of the history of the ILGWU. The course will probably consist of four or five lectures each on the order of which we expect to join this class will be required to read in advance "The Women's Garment Workers,* our history."

This book is written by the most prominent men and women in this country and abroad both as a source of information and as a record of the tremendous achievements of the tens of thousands of men and women who compose our organization. It is not the first book ever to be written on industrial history. It is not the first book ever to be written on the life of the American Labor Movement as a whole. It is not the first book to be written on the history of the United States during the period of transformation and knowledge of our international movement. It is not the only book on the subject. It is a social history— it is in part the history of the American Labor Movement as a whole, and in part it is a history of the movement of the United States during the period of transformation and knowledge of our international movement. It is not the first book on the subject. It is a social history—

Education Is the Key to Power

Workers' Education: An Appeal to Trade Unionists

Is Trade Unionism played out? A Socialist writer asked that question in a Socialist newspaper, and a big community worker for the ILGWU, member of the staff, was quoted in the editor or made speeches about it. But very few of them put a finger on the real point. The answer depends on how the trade unionists go about their business. Do they have a good tool—an instrument for socializing the simple social system? If you have a weapon, you can use it either to knock a nail on the head or to make a nasty bruise on your thumb. It all depends on what you do with it. With Trade Unionism, you have to know how to use the trade union tool before you can use it effectively. Moreover, the craftsman has to know not only his tool, but also the material on which he is working. He has to drive the nail without splitting the wood. Drop the metaphor. A man or woman will not make a good trade unionist unless he or she understands both Trade Unionism and the material to which Trade Unionism is applied—the social and industrial system. He has to learn these if he would be a good craftsman in the service of his fellows. The truth applies more widely. No one can effectively work without understanding. In whatever part of life a man wants to act with effect, he must understand the tools he must use and the materials and forces on which he has to act. This is true, this will make a means of things, and the other of which psycho-history psychology—indeed all the subjects men and women in study the world are interrelated. The best way to clearer understanding with a view to more effective action—to a better and more serviceable use of our faculties and our opportunities. This is the meaning of working class education. This is what the W. R. A.—the pioneer of working class education in Great Britain—sets out to do. The W. R. A. does in order to provide such education under working class control. Especially, it aims at providing for Trade Unionists classes in the subjects of education that will make for more effective service in the working class movement.

Education and Propaganda

Education is not propaganda. Do not confuse the two. Education is a powerful tool to propaganda—but it is not the only tool. When you are propagandizing you are trying to persuade the other fellow to accept your point of view. In education you are trying to find out the truth, and get the knowledge and training which will help you to spread it. You cannot be a good propagandist without knowledge. But knowledge is not propaganda, though it is an essential preliminary. Propaganda, W. E. A. and W. R. T. U. C. classes are not propagandists; their purpose is not to make the world a better place, but to help you make up your own mind and render you more able to convert others by your knowledge and your own point of view. The confusion between education and propaganda is at present causing untold quarrels in the working-class movement, and is doing serious injury to both propaganda and education. The only way to learn to be a good propagandist, the best way is not to listen only to propaganda, but to come to an educational class in order to get knowledge. There is room for propaganda, and there is room for education. The fundamental difference between the two. The W. E. A. and W. R. T. U. C. have no quarrel with a propagandist body; but they stick to their own. They have no quarrel with the propagandists. But the propagandist must know his business, and that is education.

Education Is the Key to Power

A few years ago, hardly a Trade Union took any special care for the education of its members. The close connection between education and the ordinary work of Trade Unionism had not been realized. Today, one union after another is adopting an educational scheme for its members. The Trade Union Congress, on behalf of the movement as a whole, has undertaken to co-ordinate and develop the work of education. The Trade Union Congress has given full recognition to the W. E. A. and is directly represented on its governing executive. So are the Co-operative Union and other representative working-class unions.

A number of trade unions, in conjunction with the W. E. A., have set up classes. These unions, too, are represented in the W. E. A. and on the special body—The Workers' Educational Trade Union Conference—which has been created to look after the work of trade union education. These unions, through the W. E. T. U. C. provides for their members' educational scholarships at summer and week-end classes. And there are all sorts of educational opportunities.

What Is Your Union Doing?

Is your union nationally—Is your branch closely linked up with the W. E. A. and W. R. T. U. C. and so playing its part in the work? Is your union aware of that you and your fellow-members get the chance of education you need in order to pull their weight in the union and in the wider movement? Is your union aware of that you are playing a role besides that of bringing your union into line? Perhaps you don't see even now how much this matters to you and your fellows. Let us take a few examples. One often hears trade unionists and women say that women have to do all the work because the others have neither the knowledge nor the power to pull their weight. Every spread of working class education means more Trade Unionists keen and able to take on work for the union, and to do it well.

(Continued from last week)

Mr. and Mrs. Eliot—Mrs. Eliot was a product of his age; a deep thinker, a force, and a great institution. Her name is still used, after Shakespeare, the greatest English poet. His Life—A youth of fine ease, study and travel; a manhood of hard drudgery for his country; an old age of darkness and tremendous creative achievement.

The lovely poems of his youth.—"The Allegro" and "I Pensei", two pieces of cold, severely beautiful sculpture in words.

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G. W. U. receipt.

Fraternally yours,
ABRAHAM BAROFF,
General Secretary-Treasurer,
I. L. G. W. U.

THE RECORD AND PUBLI-
CATION DEPARTMENT,
I. L. G. W. U.

In calling upon all secretar-
ies of affiliated locals to sub-
mit to it monlyth, before the 15th of each month:
1. All day-book sheets, where insufficient from members is entered.
2. The specially prepared in-
dex cards for members ac-
cepted through transfers or reinstatement.
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bers suspended during the month.
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bers caused by change of residence.

According to our by-laws, a local of the I. L. G. W. U.
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TO ALL MEMBERS!
It is our fond ambition to see "Justice" reach regularly each week the homes of all
our members. We spare no time nor energy to realize this ambition, and we can only
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1. Remember to notify us of your new address upon change of residence.
2. When you write to us, please, give your local and ledger numbers.
3. Ask your neighbors in this shop if they got their paper regularly. If he or she
do not explain to them the importance of keeping in close touch with the life of the
organization and with the labor movement in general.
"Justice" is recognized as one of the liveliest Labor papers in America and you cannot
afford to miss it even for a single week.

Fraternally yours,
H. A. SCHOOLMAN,
Director.

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Members Vote Overwhelmingly for Union and Against Commun-ist Disruption

By an overwhelming vote of about twenty to one, Local 10 went on record favoring the cause of communism. Interest in the subject was evidenced by the size of the majority. The issue at stake was the decision of the Executive Board in suspending the executive boards and secretaries of Locals 2, 9, and 22, for their communist affiliations. This action was taken in accordance with the rules of the union.

Of the approximate one thousand members who were present, only thirty-two voted against this action.

Tonight is a historic meeting, not only for Local 10 and the International, but for the entire Labor movement of this country," said Manager Dubinsky in the course of his defense of the action of the Board. "You are tonight deciding whether the cause of communism is to be carried forward under the presence of our members, or whether our interests are to be served by the interest of the membership in the trade, or whether unions shall be conducted by people who profess to serve Communist cliques and to disregard the interests of the membership and the trade.

The cutters were explained regarding the conditions prevailing in some of the crafts, such as the operators and the finishers, and a comparison was made as to the conditions prevailing in the cutting trades. It was pointed out that while the cutters do not enjoy all that their dues and in spite of the blackness and the dullest and other evils in the trade, they, nevertheless, accept the conditions and continue to work in the same manner with the rest of the crafts, in so far as wages, prestige and attendance to their complaints and general conditions are concerned. And this was made possible only through the determination of the members to ignore the Communist cliques that attempted on many occasions to deliver Local 10 into the hands of the Communists.

At this point Dubinsky called upon the membership to decide on the question of whether the members want that the entire union, including the operators and the finishers, to be managed by trade unionists, whose prime purpose is to improve conditions of the workers in the trade, or by people whose main object is to stir up trouble with the rest of the crafts, in so far as wages, prestige and attendance to their complaints and general conditions are concerned. And this was made possible only through the determination of the members to ignore the Communist cliques that attempted on many occasions to deliver Local 10 into the hands of the Communists.

The formidable vote of the membership at Monday's meeting demonstrated not only their satisfaction with conditions in Local 10 and not only their determination to continue the struggle, but the determination of the members to ignore the Communist cliques that attempted on many occasions to deliver Local 10 into the hands of the Communists.

Communism Or Trade Unions? Upon his return to this country Dubinsky was considerably surprised at what he found. He was, of course, kepy fairly well informed of the conditions in the Union and the trade while he was away, but did not know until he returned how men, who when he became thoroughly acquainted with the situation. He said that he was surprised at the labor leaders abroad and studied conditions. He found labor organizations considerably more labor based, largely because of the Communists and their disruptive tactics.

"We are in a new country, and the most pleasure was when he came back and found Local 10 in as solid a state as it was when he left it. Attempts by Communists to break up this local failed.

"The Weik in Local 10"

By SAM R. SNYDER

CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 10

REGULAR MEETING

Monday, July 13th

At Atlantic Hall, 22 St. Mark's Place

Meetings Begin Promptly at 7:30 P. M.

All cutters are warned against going in to work on Saturday, July 4th. This holiday is to be observed with pay.

"Cutters' Union, Local 10"

"The Weik in Local 10"

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