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Justice (Vol. 7, Iss. 39)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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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*.
Basis For Peace Reached in New York
Cloak and Dressmakers' Unions

Destructive Internal Warfare Brought to a Stop—Peace Settlement to be Ratified by Shop Chairmen

This Thursday in Cooper

Peace and harmony in the cloak and dressmakers' organizations of New York is all but assured. After a series of conferences held between the Union and the Joint Action Committee, representatives of the opposition, an understanding has finally been reached and a constructive plan for a lasting peace agreed upon.

The committees of 15 shop chairmen, elected at the second shop chairman's meeting on September 11th, has worked ceaselessly and indefatigably to bring about a peace arrangement between the contending sides. To its

of, and particularly, the unifying

work of its officers—Brothers Hur- witz, Shlyly and Fried—were crowned with

and, as a basis for permanence, a peace without victors and vanquished, was at last achieved.

We are not in a position to make public at this moment the terms of this settlement, as by mutual agree-

ment, it was decided not to announce the terms before they are brought to a final meeting of all shop chair-

men in the cloak and dress industry for discussion and ratification. Such a meeting is now being held in Cooper

Union, as we are going to press.

This meeting is held under the auspices of the committee of fifteen shop chairmen. The chairman of the committee will read the terms of the settlement to the shop representatives, after which the floor will be given to spokesmen of the two former opposing sides. This meeting is expected to be a historic event, in the real sense of the term, in the history of the ladies' garment workers' Union.

Above all, this final meeting of the shop chairmen is expected to usher in an era of harmony between the cloak and dressmakers and to draw the curtains upon a period of strife and fratricidal war which has all but destroyed the Union.

The conference between both (Continued on Page 2)

Jobbers Break With American Association

Shop Conditions Remain Unaffected—Mediators Expected to Act Again

The controversy between the man-

ufacturers, the American Garment Association, the jobbers, and the American Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Association, the sub-manufacturers, which appeared to have been settled last week, when the American Association withdrew its order for a stoppage of work received by its members, from members of the jobbers' association, flared up anew this week and is threatening to produce further complic-

ations in the New York cloak industry. It will be recalled that last week an agreement was reached between the jobbers' association, apparently proved by the decision of the Special Mediation Commission which upheld the contractors in the two major demands pressed by the latter group, namely the direct payment of unemployed Prescott, and the "no vendage" clause, had made a state-

ment that they had entered into a contract with the American Association terminated. This attitude of the jobbers was subsequently condemned by the Mediation Commission which designated it as "direct action unjusti-

fied, contrary to the interests of the public and the spirit of the collective agreements."

The jobbers' association, however, appeared to have been lent little heed to this censure by the Commission and

only this week forwarded official no-

tice to all its members that they are not to deal directly with the American Association (the sub-manufacturers) of its representatives. As a result of this order, it is reported in the trade that the agents of the jobbers' association have not been working together with the representatives of the American Association for a few days. Another meeting of the Mediation Commission is expected to be held in a few days with which effort will be made to reconcile both sides, if possible.

It must be stated, nevertheless, that the dispute is not affecting industrial and labor conditions in the shops as the jobbers continue to supply their sub-manufacturers with work irre-

sive of the rift between both associations of the employees' groups in the trade.

Chicago Joint Board Renews Drive To Organize Dress Shops

Several Shops Taken Down in Strike—Many Workers Report as Volunteer Pickets

The arrival of the "busy" season in the Chicago dress trade has served as a signal for the local Joint Board to begin anew a drive for organizing the non-union shops in the Chi-

ago dress industry.

A lively start was made this week when several non-union shops in the downtown district were called out, followed later by similar moves in the outlying sections of the city. Simul-

taneously with the calling out of these shops on strike, the Joint Board issued an appeal to all workers—cloakmakers and dressmakers—forto

aid to the strikers, to help them keep up the shops, to frequent the strike halls, etc.

The appeal met with warm re-

sponse, and the struck shops, in ad-

dition to the workmen who are being "patrolled" in the early morning hours and immediately after work by hundreds of strike sympathizers from the ranks of the organized Chicago cloak and dressmakers. The pros-

pect of victory in these single shops is reported to be excellent.

A "Prosanis" Booth at Women's Exposition in Commodore Hotel

Impressed with the importance of

serving the best sanitary and work-

ing conditions for the shops, dresses and other apparel are made, women prominent in almost every field will take a leading part in an extensive educational campaign to ac-

quaint all women with the Prosanis label. In connection with this, the local board is preparing a visiting form by the Joint Board of Sanitary Con-

trol of the garment industry which was adopted by the board on recommendation of the investigating commission to handle the distribution of the label adopted on its recommendation.

Miss Lillian D. Weil, head of the "Women's Booth and Business department, last week visited the Chicago Joint Board, ushered in the campaign

on Monday, September 21st, by open-

ning the Prosanis booth at the Fourth Annual Exposition of Women's Arts and Industries at the Commodore. On

successive days during the week of the exposition, the Prosanis booths will have for hostresses Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, Mrs. Frank S. Roosevelt, Miss Dorothy Parker, Miss Winifred Lond-

an, Miss Josephine Schlin, Mrs. Charles S. Brown Jr., Mrs. Gordon Morris, Mrs. John Blair, Miss Baird Leonard, Miss Lynn Fontaine, Mrs. Thays Hurley Winslow and Miss John Walker.

Unfaithful and disillusioning condi-

tions are expected in the old-time

(Continued on Page 3)

I. L. G. W. Locals Voting on Convention Call

Result of Referendum Must Be Forwarded at Once to General Secretary Baroff

Following upon the receipt of the convention call forwarded by the Gen-

eral Executive Board last week to 53 local unions and sub-divisions of the

L. G. W. U. throughout the coun-

try, referendum meetings summoned to consider the proposal for an early convention in Philadelphia, are now being held everywhere.

A number of local officials have already held meetings and sent in returns to the General Office. Secretary Baroff is quite confident that by Sep-

tember 22 the time limit set in the call for returns, the results from all locals will be reported to the General Office and prepara-

tions for the Philadelphia con-

vention started in full earnest.

Opening Exercises Of The Educational Activities of the I. L. G. W. U. will take place on Tuesday evening, Nov-

ember 14, in the auditorium of Washington Irving High School, where a celebration was celebrated with a concert and dance. Prominent artists will participate.

 Pres. of German
Clothing Workers
Visits America to Study Garment Trade Conditions

A few weeks ago, President Sig-

nec called a convention of the German Clothing Workers' Federation that a convention of fifteen representatives from different Ger-

man trade unions would come to America to study industrial and work conditions among the German trade unions in the United States. The Clothing Worker's Federation would send its president, Martin Meinert, on a study of the garment trades in America.

The delegation of German trade unions will arrive on Friday, Sep-


ember 28th, in the president, and a group of union leaders, headed by Hugo Hynkel, the general worker of the A. V. L., in the New York district.

The I. L. G. W. U. will be re-

presented on the reception committee by its General Secretary, who will act as interpreter for Pres-

ident Fiegl of the German Clothing Workers' Union during his stay in New York City.
Peace Basis Reached in Cloak and Dress Unions

(Continued from Page 1)

Anti-Fascist Arrested Here

Vincent Vacire, former Socialist member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, has been arrested in New York City on a bench warrant issued at the request of the prosecuting attorney of Essex County, New Jersey.

The formal charge against Vacire is "assault," which in New Jersey, is the highest charge of homicide. The arrest of Vacire followed a Socialist mass meeting in Newark, N. J., last Sunday, where members of the Fascist Society of North America attempted to break up the meeting.

Vacire, who was the chief speaker at the Newark meeting, was accosted early in the evening by a member of the Fascist Society who tried to induce him with threats of violence to refrain from addressing the meeting. Following the riot which interrupted the meeting for fully half an hour and during which 10 or 15 men were seriously injured by stab wounds, the Essex County prosecuting attorney held a deposition for 88 alleged participants. Acting on information supplied by Count de Revel, President of the Fascist Society, 17 men, in addition to Vacire, were placed under arrest. Count de Revel was arrested but was immediately released on parole.

Vacire was arraigned in the Magistrate Court, New York City, where a representative of the Essex County prosecutor's office told Magistrate Goodman that Vacire was a fugitive from justice in Italy. In making this charge, the prosecutor's representative said he acted on information received from de Revel to the effect that Vacire had been arrested in Italy for political activities against the Mussolini dictatorship. Ball was thereupon fixed at $5,000, and Vercr was committed to Tweed prison for thirty days pending disposition of extradition proceedings.

According to Capt. James Mac, head of the Essex County Detective Bureau, "it is the intention of the Jersey authorities, should they succeed in extraditing Vacire from New York, to do with Vacire as the Italian counsel in Newark wishes. Inasmuch as much of the excess is a direct suggestion of the Mussolini government, friends of Vacire are much concerned lest his deport be returned to Italy where they fear, he would certainly be jailed immediately.

I, the industry kept on working incessantly for the peace basis and their efforts were finally rewarded with concrete results. The sessions of the conference were presided over by Brother Hurwitz, the chairman of the shop committee. The meetings were held, first, at the Continental Hotel, but were later transferred to the Hotel Cadillac.

A "Prosimas" Booth at Women's Exhibition In Commodore Hotel

sweet shops which the Joint Board has been able to reduce and against the return of which it is, now fighting will be graphically shown at the Prosimas booth and there will be special features for each day of the exhibition.

Miss Wald's intimate knowledge of the menace of taxation to manufac- turers and the fact that she was among the first to sound a warning against the practice makes it especially appropriate that we open the Prosimas exhibit on Monday. The following day will be given over to prominent social leaders and on Wed- neavy the hottestone will be stars in Theatre Guild productions. Well- known women authors will take charge of the booth on Thursday.

A living picture of the typical sweat shop of former days with all its aural and disease-breeding surroundings will be presented Friday afternoon with members of the staff of the Garrick Galleries playing the roles of the sweat workers.

The special danger of the spread of tuberculosis through the purchase of work unable to be protected, the Prosimas label will be emphasized Sat-urday, the closing day of the exhibit when women of the New York Tubercu- losis Association will cooperate.

The New Dental Clinic

About nine years ago, when the Joint Board of Sanitary Control in- stalled a small dental unit in its offices in order to fill a long felt want it little realized that that dental unit would grow up into the wonderful dental clinic which has just been opened by the Union Health Center at 225 Fourth Avenue. From approximately nine hundred patients treated at the Dental Clinic in 1927 the work of the clinic has developed to such an extent that over forty-five hundred patients were treated in 1934. There is undoubtedly very good reason for this remarkable growth in the work of the dental department. It indicates, in the first place, a great need on the part of the members of the Fiftieth Avenue.

TOWN BEAT WOOL BLEND

Fighting down the bitter enmity of the past, this year the Cooperative Tailors have celebrated their fourth anniversary by moving into bigger and better quarters. Organized during a tailors’ strike, the Cooperative Tailors have maintained a strong bargaining position. They have been able to substitute service for profits and the world-mongers of private dividends. At one time a very heavy part of the tariff was the opposition of the open-shop crowd, the coop was unable to obtain its wool in the local market, and had to go outside the city before it succeeded in proving to the woolen houses how foolish their position really was.

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AROBYN, Vice-President.
ANTHONY DI PAULA, Cashier.

**FIORIELLO H. LA GUARDIA, Attorney at Law.**

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**With the New York Cloth and Dress Joint Board**

By JOSEPH FISH, Secretary-Treasurer

A special meeting of the Joint Board was held in the offices of Local No. 10, 2011 6th Avenue, on Monday, August 31, and Tuesday, September 1, 1926.

Local No. 45 notified the Board that Brothers A. Schwartz and H. Kepner have resided in the State of New York for the past 2 years, and are applying for membership in the Joint Board, replacing Brothers Forben and Robb, who resigned.

The minutes are sealed.

Local No. 45 advises the Board that Brother V. Catania has been elected to represent the Joint Board in the Board in the Place of Brother Cus- tinavich, who resigned.

The following resolutions were adopted:

**General Manag.ney's Report:**

President Sigman informs the delegates that he is now able to report that the Committee appointed to go to the sub-manufacturers in the cloth and suit industry has been avowed. Another allan committee has been re- developed—the jobbers will have nothing to do with the sub-manufacturers in view of the fact that they have threatened to stoppage in the industry. The Commission immediately con- vened and prepared a statement which was to reach the meetings of the President at the place last night. As yet nominal orders have been as- serted as the jobbers referred this matter to the Committee, which is in charge of the entire sit- uation. President Sigman states that the present position is straight- ened out the present entangled sit- uation in the industry.

In his report the Committee of the developments of the peace movement which is under way at the present by the Peace Conference, was a Committee which has been having all possible efforts to straighten out the situation. At one of these meetings they arrived at that the pickets went out by the opposition as well as by the employers. At the shops, should be withdrawn. This was found favorable by both the employers and the pickets and this Committee, who were going to business on Monday, were treated very roughly by pickets who were withdrawn. He distinctly told the Chair- man's Committee that if such things go on then it will be their end. The Chairman thereupon agreed that they themselves should see to it that nothing of this sort oc- curs again. The pickets were then withdrawn.

The Committee further requested that the people who were discharged for the above reasons due to this in- trusory be reinstated in order to propagate this peace movement. To this we all agreed and the work of in- stalling the people is now going on.

President Sigman further states that it is his impression that there are a number of people in the opposition who are finding that no peace- suggestions, and also decided that it is neces- sary to revise the civil laws which would guarantee to women, Negroes, and foreign rights as wife and mother, and especially to give more speed and justice to the legal procedure which in- volves women.

It is important to note that the Congress spoke first of the duties of the woman and only later discussed the rights of woman, especially on questions of social politics.

The Congress resolved further that the League of Women's be organized wholly to prepare for women for their family, for poists in the public adminis- tration, for the alleviation of social problems, and especially in the problem of political rights for women. After several days of artifices, the third group got control of the congress, and with their control there came into existence those, related to the improvement in the moral status of women.

The second question of importance which came up for discussion and decision, and which was finally added to this problem was the ap- pointment of a committee to organ- ize a League of Women's whose pro- pose and plans should be based on the ideas and tendencies of the group controlling the congress.

A basic principle of the League was that women should not suffer from the error of a badly interpreted tend- ency, and that such activities should be in relation to the duties which ma- ture and society imposed upon her as it was the problem as to how to develop the good and well-being of the home and the family. The Congress emphasized the fact that the woman who should not omit any effort to fulfill these obliga- tions should be preached and be trying to cause every rupture possible in the negotiations. He, however, hopes that this small minority will be over- shadowed by the large majority of the people who do want peace and a small and united union by which the women can and since that particular time he cannot tell just what will develop. He, however, hopes that this minor opposition will be allowed in the next few days as the peace element in the opposition will gain ground. In conclusion the Congress favors a Union, but a solid and united union and everything for the welfare of its for its own good and a great movement, President Sigman's report was ap- proved.

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**MEXICAN WOMEN BEGIN TO ORGANIZE**

The Congress of the Women of the Toribio race, which was called by the Mexican Section of the League of Spanish Speaking Women (which has its headquarters in Spain, and to which the Ladies of the Mexican Club have contributed), has recently been organized. As a result a third group was composed of those elements without any particular real tenden- cy, but who were interested in the social problems, and especially in the problem of political rights for women. After several days of artifices, the third group got control of the congress, and with their control there came into existence those, related to the improvement in the moral status of women.

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PIORIELLO H. LA GUARDIA, Attorney at Law.

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**LABOR WEEKLY**

Published every Friday by the Labor Weekly Garment Workers' Union

Office, 3 West 14th Street, New York, N.Y.
Tel. Chelsea 3448

MORRIS SIGMAN, President.
A. YANOFSKY, Secretary-Treasurer.
A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer.

MAX D. DANISH, Managing Editor

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Future of the A. F. of L.

By WILLIAM GREEN
President A. F. of L.

What of the future of the American Federation of Labor? This is a subject of deep interest, even of sincere confidence. It is not necessary to make an argument. It is only necessary to give a short statement of what I believe to be readily seen what the future of the American Federation of Labor will be.

The American Federation of Labor is a human vehicle for the advance- ment of the working classes, a vehicle based on what is good for humanity. There was never a time when such an organization was not secretly brood- ed. And there will never be a time when the American Federation of Labor will not be necessary for the well fare of the wage earner. For there will always be the need to protect and to strive to aid in gaining mankind and more of the things that make life worth while.

In ancient times when practically all the members of the slaves toiled for freedom was slow. The master held the power of life and death over his slaves. But the same worship in the same religion as their masters. Universally in those days the slave was the same serf as theserf. Some of the serfs worked as serfs. Some worked as men.

As century after century passed the slave who later became free men be- came free men and began to go to college. College students are the realists of form of trade union. Some college students are putting the signs for the sick and burying the poor. The existence of other activities depend upon the freedom given them by the majority of the people.

From the college days of these those who have grown the trade unions of today, and the problems that they have striven for the brotherhood of man, for a higher and better life for all.

But this new day were brought about only through centuries of struggles and sacrifices. But the conditions we have today were made by organizations of men of some kind.

It is not necessary to go back a few hundred years to know what the working people suffered. From 1599 to 1610. The hours of labor these as the "statutes of laborers." They were based practically on the assump- tion that laborers were ill-bred slave. Their wages, sometimes a penny a day, were fixed for them and legal. No one could work for more time than that because the penalty was the pillory for the first offense, for the next the loss of an eye and for the third continua- tion.

In 1643 English justices were empowered to fix the wages of all laborers, so that they would be paid only the hours they should have to do the work. The law provided that no one could act as a justice, that he should be a member of the "laborers' occupation," until he had served an apprenticeship of seven years. Not- withstanding this, English workers, that law was not repealed until 1626.

In 1628 a law was enacted in Eng- land declaring "all agreements be- tween journeymen tailors for advanc- ing or extending their hours of labor or in the usual hours of work, to be null and void." Violation of this law meant imprison- ment for one year in the old workhouse, the Governor of Harford of Wash- ington was on Wednesday, September 17th, 1899, presented with a petition, signed by a majority of the women working in that establish- ment, asking for the immediate release of Wilma Wallis polynesianity of the United States in behalf of India. Blaine, James McIlroy, O. C. Bland, Loren Roberts, John Lamm, and Ray Baker. The petition was addressed to the Governor by the jurors im- person. The jurors informed the Gov- ernor that all the defendants were released, and stated further that their actions were not determined by the friendship of the defendants with the negro nor through sympathy, but were prompted by their desire for justice and fair play, and that they believed the above named defendants were em- pathy innocent and have been unjustly convicted.

The men whose release the jurys requested, are now serving sen- tences of 15 to 40 years in Walla, polynesianity. Following the release and balding of the Hall
Coal Protesting and Its Remedy

By NORMAN THOMAS

What does coal in this a too mean to the people of our eastern cities? Discomfort, privation, sickness, perhaps death. Yet steadily in New York and elsewhere, in other cities in coal, is mounting to that figure. Speculators are already at work creating an artificial shortage, popular panic and extraordinary prices.

Who is to blame? The profit-seekers, of course, from mine operators down to retailers. But also ourselves. If we were not first-class books we should not have left the business of mining and distributing coal to private profit makers. An intelligent community long ago should have been able to get men to mine coal without murdering them by hundreds and maiming them by thousands, or forcing them to toll for less than living wages. It ought, then, to distribute coal without allowing fabulous profits to swarm of middlemen who often buy and sell coal without seeing it or performing any useful physical service in transporting it.

What should be done? The mines should be nationalized and that put on the basis of the swollen evaluation of the operators. They should be democratized and administered with some sense of the cognition of the workers' own union.

Municipalities should take over local distribution. This latter step could be taken without much red tape or delay. A city like New York now could buy coal wholesale from the mines and distribute through retailers on the basis of a fixed charge for handling. The conservative Federal Coal Commission pointed to this remedy. But politicians who are only "friends of the people" during a campaign have neither brains nor desire to put through this remedy. Yet we go on voting for them and pay by our own shivering discomfort for our folly.

Some Americans, perhaps some of the American aviators in Morocco itself, may indignantly protest that they are fighting for "civilization." Probably. Yet, from the American point of view, the natives might mean a few more sewers, roads and railroads in the country. But we don't believe it. Having killed all these blessings upon the survivors. The New York Times reports that the method of beating this civilization consists in permitting friendly tribes in the service of the French to loot the villages of their neighbors. Of course, the French take hostages for the good behavior of their tribes. If this is civilization, give us back barbarism.

If This Is Radicalism Give Us More of It

"Laborites are not less Imperialist than Extremists in British Trades Union Congress Through Another Radical Resolution — Thomas Protests in Vain — Rights of All Peoples of the Empire to Self-Determination Is Recognized in Perjured Nation."

Thus the headlines. To which we say if this be the radicalism of British extremists, give us more of it. The dyed-in-the-wool imperialism of all shades of British opinion, including labor, has been a menace to the peace of the world. The Thomas who "protested in vain," as Colonial Secretary in the Labor Government Cabinet, partly responsible for the disappointing record of that cabinet in certain imperial problems. If labor everywhere will stand a stand like this the peace and prosperity of the world itself will be threatened by the amalgamation of free peoples substituted for the suspicion, fear and hate engendered by nationalist oppression.

Poverty a Guaranres of Peace

At a recent conference a very well informed member of a firm of engineers and investment bankers, specializing in Chinese business, said that he thought economic expansion in China would not lead to war. And why? Because economic expansion is an agency of peace. Not at all. Only because the engineers new believe, contrary to older opinion, that China hasn't natural resources of coal, iron, oil, etc., worth fighting for. Therefore business will depend just on development. Moreover, one more trade with the Chinese and more trade depends on goodwill. Other remarks of this same hardly support his optimism, but that's another story. What is to the point here is not a world which needs more not less raw material the hope of peace should be said to depend on the prosperity of China! How long will we permit

This foolish phrase, "the tired business man", needs attention. Now, who is this nerve-chattering hero of big business, the fatigued brave of giants industry, this weary knight of hard and bloody labor, this discredited statesman, self-appointed champion of the Almighty,—this "tired business man," who is he?

He is a 24-carat, five-brass pretend-er, a wind-stuffed balloon of egotism and egoism, a humorless chest. He makes me tired for becoming tired. His weariness, when faked, is ludicrous and false; and when his weariness is genuine it is excusable, useless and stupid. "Hard work!" Well, let me explain.

Most of the best energy of most business men is stupidly wasted in the following ways:

1. Wasted in plotting and scheming to "craw trade" or "conquer trade," wasted in matters of little possible profit. The chief competitors "to the "wall," "out of business;" wasting in various efforts to beat and ruin their fellow business men in the same line of business, to do or undo their fellow men — no more in the vicious folly of worldly competition;

2. Wasted in sincere tettering over

so crazy an organization of business and politics to cure us?

France, or the present French government, has plenty of ideas to answer for. But there is a nobler side to France. The Socialists, and even more vehemently, the Communists (of whom we say they who do not love the Communists have carried on a courageous fight against French imperialism in Morocco. A little English paper which has just reached our desk reports that a hundred or more leading French intellectuals have signed and are about to publish a statement declared on the revision of that section of the Treaty of Versailles which declares the exclusive guilt of Germany in the war and on the basis of that guilt sanctions the occupation of the Rhineland. This is the sort of the which contains hope for the world.

"A Tired Business Man"

BY GEORGE R. KIRKPATRICK

The New enlarged quarters of the Dental Clinic of the Union Health Center of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union Locals in New York is NOW Open for Business

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A SPECIAL CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT WILL BE OPENED FOR THE CHILDREN OF THE MEMBERS OF THE UNION
JUSTICE
A Labor Weekly
Published every Friday by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union
1 East 10th Street, New York, N. Y.
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EDITORIALS

FOR THE UNION'S SAKE

The "civil war" in our Union is at an end. As these lines are being written, we cannot yet speak of the terms of the peace settlement as negotiations still continue. On the whole, we may state, however, that it involves a number of important concessions and that several vexing issues, which have during the past few months deeply aroused our membership, have been cleared up.

The leaders of our Union are fully aware of the fact that in this situation it is in the interest of all concerned, if they have understood it right along, to be compelled to lay aside weapons of warfare and make these concessions. They have done it, however, not because they had no other policy or convictions, but largely because they hold the belief: "The Union, above all" and higher than all other principles. To be sure, they had undertaken this fight on behalf of this all-important principle, and we, too, are in no condition to debate this question at the moment, and because the leaders of the Union are determined that peace should reign again in our ranks and that the integrity, strength and the efficiency of the organization should be preserved at all costs.

The leadership of the Union is convinced that it waged a just fight by honorable means and is not ashamed to look straight into the face of our opponents. But the fortunes of the struggle and the interests of the Union, and the imperative need of saving it from defloralization, demand sacrifices, and the leadership is therefore determined to remove all obstacles from the path of peace within the Union's ranks.

If their opponents should find any satisfaction in this statement, they are welcome to it. The leadership of the Union, on its part, is proud of the fact that we have accomplished the goal, and because the leaders of our Union are determined that peace should reign again in our ranks and that the integrity, strength and the efficiency of the organization should be preserved at all costs.

We should very much like that the same broad spirit of tolerance dominate the thousands of our members who have, during this time, come to see the leadership of the Union for the first time. We should like to see them display their loyalty in this line as well, and by laying arms aside, work for genuine peace and harmony in our Union. For, if they should continue to wage the struggle on their own account, the sacrifices which the leadership has made in the interest of the leaders of the Union for the first time. We should like to see them display their loyalty in this line as well, and by laying arms aside, work for genuine peace and harmony. For, if they should continue to wage the struggle on their own account, the sacrifices which the leadership has made in the interest of the union, the Government will have been in vain, and the Union will again be placed in jeopardy.

Let us devote ourselves to the task of welding into a solid mass the shattered structure of our Union in order to prevent our Union from being divided in the future. Let us devote ourselves to the task of welding into a solid mass the shattered structure of our Union in order to prevent our Union from being divided in the future.

We agree that the supreme duty which the exigency of the hour imposes upon every true union man and woman in our ranks is to decide this question with all the speed and all the right action.

Let us forget all that only recently transformed follow workers in our Union into inveterate enemies. Let us recognize this spirit as being split against our Union by having permitted ourselves to be grated by bitterness of mind and spirit, as this spirit of the leadership has been preserved in the last few months. Let us devotes ourselves to the task of welding into a solid mass the shattered structure of our Union in order to prevent our Union from being divided in the future.

Such is the supreme duty which the exigency of the hour imposes upon every true union man and woman in our ranks. Let the members follow the example set by the leaders and let the general tone of the movement be constructed upon the principle of organization.

THE QUESTION OF DUES

The dues question has now been referred to a referendum vote of the members.

This situation actuates itself at once a just grievance, against which we were among the first to protest in these columns, precipitated by the action of the Joint Board, several months ago, in raising the weekly dues without first consulting the local affected by this action.

Now the matter rests with the members, and it is their duty therefore, to give it thoughtful attention.

We expect naturally, that their first impulse would be in favor of lower dues. Thirty-five cents a week is considerably less than fifty, and since the decision rests with them we might reasonably expect that our members would support this impulse. This, however, is not to say that we should not take into account the grievances which are being presented to us, however, that the clockmakers and the dressmakers would do well not to follow, first impulses in this case and to act upon further and more calmly the discussion held so far. Indeed, if before voting on this subject they would ask themselves whether their Union can fill all its obligations towards them and meet straightforwardly the demands placed upon it with the income derived from the dues heretofore paid by them.

It is, for instance, an open secret that most, if not all, of our big locals have in the past been subsisting not on income from dues but on the contributions obtained from applicants to membership, which undeniably is a most unconscionable course for any progressive union to follow. We should like our members to decide for themselves—whether they would like their locals to live on prohibitive initiation fees or that they would rather consent to raise the dues a few pennies a week and thus make it possible for their organizations to be self-supporting.

Of course, we believe in economy. Of course, nothing should be left undone to bring down the expenses of the organization to a low amount as will be in the best interest of the members. It seems to us, nevertheless, that after all economy had been rigidly exercised, our Union cannot go on with its work on the basis of the present dues, and this we should like our members seriously to consider.

Some are inclined to believe that there are too many among us eager for union offices and the pay that goes with it. In truth, however, it is not so. The ability and the best fit in our ranks appear to shun union posts and the heavy responsibility that it involves. The few of the able workers who are willing to accept the services want to be paid a more or less decent wage for their work. We are inclined to believe that the withdrawal of the incentive of a living wage, we be forced to fill the offices of the organization with a set of inferior workers, from which the Union may only suffer in the end.

In point of fact, however, the amount that might be saved from a decrease of the salaries of the officers is in itself so small that it would hardly justify us in a formal increase in the dues. The big items of the union's expenditure may be found on the side of our ledger where the costs of strikes in the cloak, dress and other industries enter, instead of being paid off. All these activities are an vital for the organization as is the control of work conditions in the organized shops, as it is quite apparent that without these activities a half of the cloak and dress trade in the organized centers would soon be driven to the enviable and very enviable "out-of-town" localities where non-union conditions and an anti-union atmosphere always prevail. It is also an undeniable fact that neither the organization nor the joint boards could carry on effective organizing work on the basis of the old dues.

These matters should be borne in mind by our members and give them careful consideration before they enter into any increase in the dues.

AN END TO THE NEXT CONVENTION

Our members know already about the decision of the General Executive Board to advance the next regular convention of the L. L. G. U. W. P. to an earlier date than that of its scheduled date. The call to the convention, on which the members of the Union are voting at present, enumerates several of the reasons why this convention is being summoned a year before its accustomed time. Nevertheless, that one of the most important reasons for which this convention is called is but vaguely touched upon in the official call. We refer to the question of whether or not it shall be possible to members so that they might get a clear-cut conception of the principal motives which prompted the G. E. B. to call the convention on November 30th.

It is irrefutably true that the leadership of our Union feels quite unhappy about the situation it finds itself in at the present hour. Vojinow has been raised against it in many quarters that it does not represent the membership of the organization and that the latter is squarely opposed to all of its acts. Had our leaders been believers in the doctrine of "dictatorship" they would have, of course, paid heed to this clamor. But they are firm adherents of the principle of trade union democracy and they sincerely believe that leaders of a labor union should derive all their power
Australian Impressions

By Alice Henry

Alice Henry, now a member of the Staff of the National Women's Trade Union League of America, has just returned from Melbourne, Australia, visiting among her own people. She has had many speaking engagements in Melbourne and other cities. Previous to going to Australia, her native land, Alice Henry was at the International Labor Conference in London, consolidating, vacationing and also observing Europe's many experiments in workers' education.

To return to Australia after nearly twenty years' absence is the strangest experience. Everywhere else I could have found such a blending of the familiar and the unfamiliar, and nowhere else could I have received such a welcome.

When in labor gatherings I am perfectly comparing and contrasting the movement here with that in the United States, and I am ever closely questioned over the likenesses and differences.

One contrast is the much greater emphasis placed upon political action as the expression of organized labor. As a bare fact we all know that the strength of the Australian Labor Party, but it comes home to one rather unexpectedly every new and then.

The population has been all during Australia's history so scattered that it was actually possible for trade unions to formulate an industrial policy, and to obtain its realization through the cooperation and the (understated) legislation when such close connections could be made between trade unions and for-separate districts in the United States. Today there is still no Australian Congress of Trade Unions, although there is close cooperation between the various states. Interstate congresses are regular held, and the final policy adopted is largely resultant of resolutions of these congresses. But there has been for many years an Australian Labor Party with regular state and local branches, scattered all over the industrial regions, and well organized in many country districts.

In Melbourne, the Women's Organizing Committee met, as the Labor Party holds monthly meetings, and fills the Trades Hall Chamber with a list of the monthly gatherings I had the opportunity of addressing on the subject of "Women and Work." The real America there is very little known here. Although interest is at the keenest, and great efforts are being made to span the Pacific in all sorts of ways. If we could imagine

a huge bird poised over that green ocean, and regarding us all with amused and sympathetic eyes, he would never be induced to know how we can ever expect to get together as long as all commercial intercourse is blocked at either end by such huge tariff walls. In comparison with this barrier, the distinctions made by misadventures of regulations, quotes and passports are but details.

But when Americans and Australians forsake, they forget all about differences of government, and hard-and-fast national identity as soon as they begin to talk face to face. "We know so little of America" was said over and over again, as the rapidity of questions set in. The most difficult thing to bring before a foreign audience, whether an across-the-Atlantic or Pacific nods, is that in the United States there are such varied industrial and social conditions. The effects are seen in the newspaper reports of my own talk. I try ever to insist that for every evil that does exist in America, there exists alongside a strong and organized movement to put it right. It is a bit baffling, however, to find that, according to one reporter I seen to have sensationalized child labor as a characteristic American habit, while another reporter went so far to have impressed upon the general superiority of our schools, that this represented me as having made the statement that, with us there was no overcrowding, no over-large classes any.

There are two matters that come up all the time, and with almost every national convention people here. Because there is such immediate need in the Australian social framework, to follow American's lead in both respects. The first is the Children's Bureau, and the need for a Federal Children's Bureau here. The other is the municipal suffrage, on a suffrage basis. It is utterly staggering short against the discouraging fact that while Australians, women were among the very first to obtain the vote, and have for so many years enjoyed the State and Federal franchise, they are still in most of the States without the municipal franchise. In Great Britain all the restrictions upon women's use of the municipal vote are but technical and the English women have made a great stride and some cities have already and an issue. This position for themselves. Brisbane, for instance, Greatest Brix, and is the only issue of restrictions an exception. It is a pressing issue of women's education it is a pressing issue.

The evening I was at the Trades Hall, it was packed to the doors. It seemed that every labor leader of interest there. The questions ranged all the way from finance to trade unionism, and from immigration to prohibition.

The next occasion upon which I met the Australians organized in Melbourne was at the State Conference of the Labor Party, when I was invited to partake of the dinner. The message there was clear. I asked the delegates to see to it that an Australian committee be sent to the next Convention of the National Women's Trade Union League of America in June, and to have the movement through interstate action, as in the custom of the State Trade Union League Conferences, elected to蜚 the delegates as the Australian Workers' delegate to the International Labor Conference at Geneva.

How the American shop-keepers, and the American worker of many classes would care have been, the Australian brothers and sisters for much in their industrial conditions. To speak of stores alone—everybody is to the suburbs, in town and country alike. The shops are closed from six o'clock in the evening until the morning, with exception of a few very eating, fruit and other food shops. However these are very few and very late. The drugget unorganized with us, and not legislated for, has his eight hour day. The every other day arrangements are made for prescriptions to be made up at a week a month, so as to give the prospect of not selling powder or scent or any of the numerous articles which make up a part of our daily routine in the daytime. Although prohibitions never even in sight, an important drug store must be closed through two provisions of the law. In Victoria at least one that a sentence was received or by any reason given up, cannot be revived, the other that early closing is legislated.

To the place where I might be readily disposed to span the Pacific in all sorts of ways. If we could imagine from the will and consent of the membership. Small wonder, therefore, that they have been smarting under these assumptions all have been, from the cutest, every, very, very eager to learn whether these assumptions are true or not.

The place where the will of our membership may be tested is, of course, the Executive Board. Our Executive Board would be in no position to render to the delegates a complete report and an account of each of their acts and there they might bear from their constituency directly its judgment upon the record they have wrought out.

It is even more important for the Union as a whole that the members of the National Women's Trade Union League of America are of the same understanding that in the cloud of suspicion, the leadership cannot do its best for the organization as usual if it feels itself shorn of the required influence and prestige in the labor world as well as external matters, which true leadership must have. It is self-understood that employers are likely to treat quite differently labor representatives whom they know the workers are ready to support to the utmost than such as are supported only by a section within the union. Our workers have been made to feel this difference in the shop during the last few months, and it is vital that this unavoidable feeling and state of mind disappear. Every one of the officers and leaders of the union must regain their full prestige and influence, or, in the event that the members had actually lost confi
dence in them, they shall be found ready to give up their places to other leaders that the convention may elect.

For this reason—and for the others enumerated in the convention call—the members should vote unanimously in favor of a proposal of the G. E. K. to hold the convention at Philadelphia, November 30th. It is equally important that returns be forwarded to the General Office in time to insure proper preparation for the convention by the General Executive Board and by each local individually.

We shall have time yet to touch. In a letter number, upon the issues of the coming convention. The Executive Board has many months have brought forth a number of problems to the front which this convention would have to solve, and which the local leaders should study carefully and diligently. The local leaders to the convention. After the locals had taken a stand on these issues, they will have no difficulty in electing the kind of delegates they're going to represent them in Philadelphia, and which can be adequately solved only if this convention will truly represent the wishes and aspirations of the entire membership of our Union.
The TAME and SILKY WEST

It is interesting to know the history of the tame and silky west and to understand the process involved. The tame and silky west is a breed of cattle that is prized for its docile nature and calm temperament. These cattle are typically characterized by their short, lush coat and gentle disposition. They are highly valued for their ability to adapt to various climates and for their ease of management on ranches and farms.

The tame and silky west was developed through a combination of crossbreeding and selection over many generations. Breeders aimed to create a cattle breed that would be gentle and easy to handle, while also being productive and hardy. By selectively breeding for these traits, they were able to develop a cattle breed that is highly sought after for its combination of docility and productivity.
**LABOR AND THE WORLD OVER**

**DOMESTIC ITEMS**

Cheap Automobile Causes Wanderlust

The cheap automobile has brought a new problem to institutions dealing with migratory families. At the recent session of the McGraw Conference on National Catholic charities, a statement was made that a new social strain was added to the migratory group. Whole families are wandering from town to town in the automobile. Sometimes a trailer is attached, carrying the cooking utensils, bedding, but more often the credit equipment is placed on a car of married age. This strain of gypsyhood among low-standard families has developed in the last few years in some of our western sections. As might be expected, the worst conditions exist in the industrial sections, and the children's rights are violated in every way.

Much Shoddy is Used in "Woolen" Goods

An address to the convention of hosiers workers, affiliated to the United Textile Workers, Thomas P. McMahon, president of the latter organization, referred at length to the use of shoddy in alleged "all-wool" cloth. Manufacturers mix good yarn with workaday rag and refuse and then send the product as "pure wool" at scandalous prices. The speaker stated that the complete labor cost, from the field to the retail store, is a 65% cut of $2.45. When the cost of material is figured, one understands why textile manufacturers can declare 10 to 50 per cent dividends, operating part time, said President McMahon. These manufacturers would conceal their profits by declaring "high" labor cost. The speaker said that the increased productivity of American knitters and spinners has led these manufacturers to successfully compete with manufacturers in Europe.

U. S. Unions Employed Resign Old Officers

All officers of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks were re-elected without opposition at the biennial convention held in Kansas City, Mo. Indianapolis was chosen as the next convention city. President George's salary was increased to $5,559 and secretary Flaherty to $4,700. The convention voted to consider abolition of the speed-up system a major issue. The resolution would make use of the new hiring-on provisions of the last wage fixing that these workers are helping to support. A liberal retirement law was urged.

President Gainer and all officers were re-elected at the convention of the National Association of Letter Carriers, held in Detroit, Mich.

Miss Gertrude McNally, of Boston, was elected secretary-treasurer of the National Federation of Federal Employees at the closing session of that convention. That was the only change made in the official list. President Luther Steward was re-elected for the seventh successive term. San Antonio will be the next convention city.

State Police Removed

GOVERNOR Phlecht of Pennsylvania has removed a company of state police from Altoona, lines of the anthracite region. The command has been ordered to Reading.

The mine workers justified the government's action. They say there is no necessity for the state police being in the coal region. The workers point to their orderly conduct during the last strike, when 150,000 miners were idle six months and not a single case of violence was reported. The miners pledged that this record will be repeated.

Unions Don't Cause High Living Costs

In his Labor Day address, Governor Blaine of Wisconsin denied that labor unions are responsible for the high cost of living. This charge has been made continuously by interests that are hostile to the trade union movement, he added. The governor said: "The truth is," continued the chief executive, "that labor costs are but a small part of the price of most commodities and that the share of the total product going to the wage earners has diminished rather than increased in recent years.

"With all the talk about the restrictions of output, every investigation has established that wages of today actually do more work, although their hours of labor are shorter than the hours of workmen of former generations. It is monopoly, not labor, which is responsible for high prices."

Greed Would Wreck Conservation Plan

NORTHWEST citizens who favor conservation of the public domain believe that private interests are preying on a general attack on the nation's resources. A subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Public Lands is holding hearings throughout the West. One of the numerous arguments against the anti-conservation sentiment has developed. While the committee was in session last week, another group of citizens were urged to favor a plan whereby all public lands under the national government would be leased on a per acre basis in the ways in which they are located. This would include forest reserves. The resolution stated that Alaska public lands be turned over to that territory, holding in mind that a great deal of sentiment in the West against conservation, would open up all of its immense wealth to private exploitation.

Live stock growers are urging the senate committee to accept them favors that would endanger the $3,000,000, when they care government forests on which cattle and sheep are permitted to graze.

The live stock men ask that where a sheep herder starts a fire that damages public forests the employer be not held responsible for any damage done.

**FOREIGN ITEMS**

**ENGLAND**

British Unions Will Yield No More

There is a limit to concessions which the unions can be forced to make; that has been reached," said A. R. Swales, president of the British Trade Union Congress, in opening last week the annual session at Scarborough.

President Swales called attention to numerous instances in the past few years where the unions have yielded upon rate-cutting and working conditions, at the request of employers who claimed business would be reversed.

Union policy henceforth, said President, Swales, "will be to recover lost ground, reestablish and improve standards of wages, hours and working conditions and intensity and coordinate trade union action for the winning of a larger measure of control in industry, for the workers."

In consequence of plans now being made for a universal trade union standard, and he emphasized the importance of workers' solidarity.

The American Federation of Labor is represented at the congress by two fraternal delegates. They are: A. J. Davis, a member of the Labor Council and Edward J. Evans of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

**FRANCE**

The Trade Union Congress

This French Confederation of Labor (C. G. T.) has just held its 24th congress, and celebrated at the same time the 20th anniversary of its foundation. Great activities were held in the Tocadore, and ample proof was given of the vitality and solidarity of the organized workers of France.

Several years ago the Congress was sent to Central Trade Union Council, for the Congress had before it proposals for a joint conference from the Communist National Centre (C. G. T. U.), which was simultaneously holding its congress, and received a message from Tomsk on the subject of a joint labor delegation to Soviet Russia.

A long discussion took place, and a resolution was passed by 2,726 against 1,371 votes, proposing that the Congress consider the proposal of the Central Trade Union Council, for the Congress had before it proposals for a joint conference from the Communist National Centre (C. G. T. U.). The Congress agreed to the proposals made by their affiliation with an international which in its actions obviously subordinates the trade union movement to a political party, are taking upon an attitude which is irreconcilable with an honest desire for unity.

After this resolution a "Discipline Motion" was passed by all but one vote, according to which the union affiliated with the centre refuse to accept the C. G. T. U. invitation to a joint conference. Tomsk's invitation was declined almost unanimously.

In addition to this important resolution, the Congress passed various other resolutions which describe the work of the local activities of the C. G. T. in various directions, as for instance, respecting women's compensation, finances the trade union movement to a political party, are taking upon an attitude which is irreconcilable with an honest desire for unity.

**BELGIUM**

The Belgian Metal Workers' Victory

The "six-weeks' strike" of the 60,000 Belgian metal workers has ended in victory for the workers. This strike, also for long stagnated obstinately on their wage cut of 5% per cent, have at least given the workers a raise of 25% cents, which is a rise, in the form of an increase in wages, which they wanted for some time. It was pointed out by the president of the National Committee of the metal workers at the closing of the final meeting, the victory of the United Garment Workers and Edward J. Evans of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

**BELGIUM**

The Trade Union Movement in San Salvador

The "Federation Regional de Trabajadores de El Salvador" has just reached the end of its first year's activities, and it can certainly point to very gratifying results. It has 26 affiliated organizations, two of which, or with the aid of well managed strike funds, have already organized several very successful strikes.

The Trade Union Federation of Salvador pays great attention to the organization of the women workers, and has already organized a number of women's unions, which have been begun. The productive cooperative societies are also assisted in their activities by the allocation of supplies of raw materials, tools, etc.
Justice

Friday, September 25, 1925.

Educational Comment and Notes

"Clear Views In English and American Literature"

By J. R. Stiler

Course given at the Workers' University of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union Season 1924-25

Lesson 14 -- "The Women's Garment Workers".

(They take a look at the road they are traveling)

How the Book Came to Be Written. -- At the Cleveland Convention, the General Board was instructed to publish a history of the International.

The Author. -- Dr. Louis Levine, an honest, competent scholar, thoroughly informed, formerly Professor of Economics, University of Montana.

His Viewpoint and Methods. -- A clear, even dramatic statement of the whole struggle for justice in the garment trade, an unvarnished story of the struggles, of triumphs and failures, of the men and women who fought for the present International, its aims and policies, all firmly based on evidence and documents to which reference is always given. The author remains calm, neither flattering nor scolding either side; but often the facts themselves, intensely dramatic, seem to carry the narrative to emotional reactions.

The Contents. -- Beginning with the earliest account of the garment trade and garment worker in America, the book traces step by step, the freeing of the worker from the little tyrannies, the unsanitary conditions, the scatty wages, the long hours, the degrading semblance of the "pig market" and the sweat-shop, the series of strikes, understandings and combinations by which all the processes of the whole garment trade were united for the common good of the International; the extraordinary tangle of racial, political and economic animosities that eventually straightened to their present smoothness; the rise of the unique educational and recreational movement of the International; the force of the power of this united group in the welfare of the country as of themselves.

Truth More Vivid and Dramatic Than Fiction. -- There are moments in the book that beg for a playwright like Galsworthy in "Strife" or Hauptmann in "The Weavers." The Chapters on the "Uprising of the Twenty Thousand" and the "Great Revolt," the story of the series of the meeting of "Oregone," the intense episode of the "black treason" and Dr. Hourwich at the meeting of 1914; the making and dissolving of the protocol—all those demand the boards of a stage, as much as the pages of a history.

More Than a Book to the Garment Worker. -- To the Garment worker, Dr. Levine's history will be more than a book, since it makes him conscious of himself, and the part he and his work and his struggle play in the life and culture of his nation, opens his eyes to the real road he is traveling, shows him that growth comes from within, and that it is impossible to make no difference in that spot or what job you happen to be, when you begin to grow.

Rennie Smith, M. P. will Lecture on "Unemployment in England", Oct. 24

Mr. Rennie Smith of England, was lecturer on "Unemployment and the 'Dole' System in Great Britain" on Saturday, October 24, 1:30 p.m., in the 104 W. U. Building, 3 West 26th street.

Mr. Smith, who is a Labor member of the British Parliament and active in the movement in the recent elections in the United States at present to attend the Inter-Parliamentary Conference, in London, is closely engaged in the workers' education movement in England as instructor and lecturer, and was last year the director of the International Summer School at Oxford. Mr. Smith will leave this country for Great Britain on Sunday, October 31st.

The subject of unemployment in England will be most interesting to our members and will give them an opportunity to test their information on this very serious matter which concerns the British worker.

We advise our members to leave the date of October 24th, open for this lecture.

Workers' University will Resume Activities on Saturday, Nov. 7th

The studies in the Workers' University will be resumed on Saturday, November 7, in Washington Irving High School, 1636 St. and Irving Pl. on the 6th floor. The first session will be held at 1:30 P.M. in room 601. The discussion will be on literature. The next session will be in room 305. There current labor problems will be discussed. Our office where members can register for the classes will be in room 602. Details will be announced later.

We would advise our members to register for the classes as soon as possible. This will facilitate matters and help us to arrange our activities more efficiently.

Our Educational Program

Our Educational Department is planning to continue conducting three groups of activities, as in previous years:

1. The Unity Centers

We will continue our activities in the Unity Centers, and as most of the members who attend are of foreign birth, English will naturally occupy an important place in our education. There will be classes for beginners, intermediate, advanced, and high school students. The English teachers in the Unity Centers are signed by the Board of Education. Independently, we will have courses in the history, aims and problems of the Labor Movement, in Applied Economics and in Sociology. As previously the work will be under the supervision of the Education Department of the I. L. G. W. U.

2. Workers' University

In our Workers' University we are arranging a series of courses in the social sciences—labor, economic and social problems, and also literature. We expect that those members who attend these courses will have had a preliminary training in our Unity Centers, or elsewhere.

Unity Centers Are Reopened

Our members can register for the classes in English in our Unity Centers. Classes will be organized for beginners, intermediate and advanced students. Later in the season courses will be given weekly in Applied Economics, Development of the Labor Movement and in Sociology. The Unity Centers are open every evening, from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m., for the benefit of the workers. All of them left for Europe last week.

Guests from Overseas

Not only are American tourists coming to our "borough" for its famous parks, but we are also visiting America. And most of them stop in at our Educational Department for information about our educational activities and about the workers' education movement in this country, a who knows little about it.

We are always glad to receive our cordial from other lands and be of assistance to them. We supplied literature on Workers' Education to Dr. Haden Guest and J. J. Lawson, both labor members of Parliament, and to Dr. Andrew Young, former labor member of Parliament and active in the Labor Movement. All of them left for Europe last week.

Unity Centers will be closed by concert and dance on Saturday evening, November 14th, in the auditorium of Washington Irving High School. Prominent artists will participate.

Opening of educational activities of the I. L. G. W. U. will be celebrated by concert and dance on Saturday evening, November 14th, in the auditorium of Washington Irving High School. Prominent artists will participate.

EAST SIDE UNITY CENTER IN P. S. 25, MANHATTAN

Our East Side Unity Center, which, until recently met in P. S. 63, Fourth St. near First Ave., will from now meet at P. S. 25, 239 Fifth Street.

Classes will be organized there in English for beginners, intermediate and advanced students. Later we will also organize our courses in Social, Economic and Labor problems.

Our members who live in that section of the city please come.

They should remember to state that they wish to join the I. L. G. W. U. Unity Center.

GRASP THIS OPPORTUNITY!

The Office of the International, 3 West 26th Street, is open Monday and Thursday until 7 o'clock, enabling members of the Union to purchase "The Workers' Garment Workers" at half price—$2.50.
LEARN DESIGNING PATTERNMAKING, GRADING AND SKETCHING through ROSENFIELD'S Practical Designer System Books. Price $5.00 to $10.00.
For sale at the office of the LEADING COLLEGE OF DESIGNING AND PATTERN MAKING
222 East 4th Street. Del. 2nd and 3rd Ave. NEW YORK CITY

The Women's Garment Workers
An History of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
A Book of 640 Pages. Excellently Bound

by Dr. Louis Levine

Author of "The Syndicalist Movement in France," "Taxation in Montana," etc.

The Price of the Book Is Five Dollars

Members of the International may obtain it at half price, $2.50, from the General Office directly, at
3 West 10th Street, New York City

Out-of-town members can secure it at half price through local secretaries.

P. S. The General office will be open until 6:30 p. m. every Monday and Thursday to enable our members to pur-

The Book contains several excellent illustrations
-from the early days of the organization to the last

Boston Convention.

HE RECORD AND PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT
L. L. G. W. U.

In calling upon all secretaries of affiliated locals to transm it to it monthly, before the first of the
1. All day-book sheets, where income from members is
2. The specially prepared index cards for members accepted through transfers or reinitiation.
3. A detailed report of members suspended during the month.
4. New addresses of members caused by change of residence.

According to our by-laws, a local of the L. L. G. W. U. may be fined for failure to supply the information required. Our local secretaries therefore be prompt concerning it.

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 or energy to realize that ambition, and we call on you to help us succeed.

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 the shop if they get 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 best Labor papers in the country and you cannot afford to miss it even for

A. H. SCHOOLMAN.

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For the present, all other activities are overshadowed by the necessity which the union has felt to secure the election of the committee elected by the shop chairman at the meeting of Cooper Union. September 29th, for the purpose of restoring peace and effecting plans for the rebuilding of the factory.

Bitter-Enders Disappointed

The absence of one element was noted by the leaders of the union at the first meeting of the committee, which were called by the union for the consideration of the day's plan of work and plans, and that was the bitter-enders.

That there was a certain amount of dissatisfaction among the members of the committee was admitted by Manager Dubinsky at one of the meetings of the cutters and by President Morris Schilling at the shop chairmen's meetings.

And when this dissatisfaction took form, the General Executive Board, with subsequent approval by the Joint Board, decided to place the shop chairmen in charge of the construction and peace. The overwhelming majority of the members of the union, who were present at the two meetings, readily took up the cry for peace.

Thus, the first proposal was not adopted in its entirety by the shop chairmen in no way meant that there was lack of peace at the factory.

As soon as the peace and reform program was made public at the first shop meeting, the leaders of the union dis- cursively noted that the protest was made up during the course of about three months' agitation throughout the state.

Both chairmen's meetings gave the wished-for impression that nearly the entire membership stood at heart the welfare of the factory, and that the union was certain reforms and the confidence of the members was immediately held out to the need of assistance.

Desire for Peace Speeds Work

A certain element sought to inject matters of a political nature entirely foreign to the work; and the proposal was readily received by the vast majority of the chairmen. Observation showed that the movement of the chairmen extended to the two leaders of the meetings, providing the leader of the state.

The possibility of bringing more difficult approach to the factory was immediately held out to the need of assistance.

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