Justice (Vol. 6, Iss. 7)

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Comments
*Justice* was the official publication of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of *Justice* were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*.
The Labor Problem

Our is an age of problems. We have so many of them that one finds itself next to the impossible to catalogue them all. It is not enough to point out some of the most prominent—the woman problem, the Jewish problem, the problem of evolving an ideal social order where a maximum of human freedom would be compatible with the greatest measure of security of life, and its enjoyment. Here the labor problem is just one of the myriad problems, the sex question, the educational problem, and so on.

These problems all involve sore spots in our scheme of living, which often make life miserable and repulsive and provoke the old brooding question: Is life after all worthwhile living?

Until men will find the right answer to these problems life will continue to be more of a burden than a joy to most thinking and deeply-feeling persons. Until then murder and suicide and other ugly forms of crime and destruction will continue to be committed. Only by solving the natural outcroppings of a distorted, silly and wasteful social system.

But important as all these problems are, the labor problem towers above them all in portent and significance. It is quite possible, of course, that even after the labor problem had been solved some of these subordinate questions will still be waiting for an answer. Yet one thing is certain: Unless the labor problem is properly settled none of these problems can receive their adequate solution. The labor problem is the problem of all problems.

How otherwise could it be indeed? Is not labor the very basis of our life? Can human life upon this earth be imagined without labor? As long as the soil yields, only after hard toil the means of human subsistence; as long as it is necessary to take the fight and incessantly grapple with nature that may live, labor will remain the mainspring of life. The labor problem will therefore perform the task of overcoming the front of human interest.

Most of the movements for the betterment and improvement of our existence aim to remove this or that obstacle from the path that retards our progress. The labor movement, however, is paramount to all of them because it purports to remove not a single evil but the very root of all evil.

It is the immensity of this problem that makes so many fearful of it. They are ready to affiliate with any of the minor movements and to let the huge labor problem go unattended, but they are timid and diffident in the face of the labor problem.

The men and women who have the courage and strength to cast our lot unreservedly with labor are few and far between. Small wonder that the labor movement is essentially therefore a small movement. It is no accident that only those who are themselves vitally interested in it form its mainstay and bulwark.

And yet—not even all the workers who have been drawn into the labor movement by the sheer dictates of their daily interests are quite clear about their part and role in it. Often, quite unconsciously, they themselves hinder its regular and quick progress. And that is the reason why the labor movement is not enough and influential and as powerful as it might and ought to be.

For the strength of the labor movement lies not in its size, or the number of persons that directly participate in it. For that matter the workers are and will be the frontmost of the labor movement, whether they like it or not, whether they are organized or not. But the force and the influence of the movement of the workers, its power to create the new and to remove the old and worn-out, is centered in its clarity of purpose and the knowledge of its own aims.

The clearer the labor movement is of what it wants and what it aims at achieving, the more the workers understand the great historic mission of their cause, the faster will be the march of the labor movement toward its final solution through the instrumentality of the labor movement.

S. Y.
PRESIDENT SIGMAN IN CHICAGO; BAROFF, NIHNO AND MISS COHN LEAVE FOR WASHINGTON

Last Sunday President Morris Sigman of Chicago was back in town with himself with the local dressmaker situation and to take stock of the preparations for work done in that trade for the past half year in anticipation of a general walkout for the recognition of the dressmakers' union. He put it under union work-standards and union control of labor conditions.

This work has been conducted under the management of Vice-president Meyer of New York, the representative of the International in the Middle West. It was quite a difficult task and has been greatly hampered by the obstreperous tactics of union-smashers and demagogues from within, disciplines of local "revolutionary" politicians. Nevertheless, the activity to unionize the dress trade went on and in the last few months with pronounced success, so much so that at present the prospects for the general strike appear to be unusually bright.

President Sigman while in Chicago will gauge the situation expeditiously, and if he finds that the local workers are in earnest and seriously want to put the dressmaking trade of Chicago in the union column, he might recommend the sanctioning of it, provided, of course, it would be impossible to come to terms with the dress manufacturers and jobbers of Chicago without a fight.

As reported last week, our International representative, President Gompers of the A. F. of L. to attend two conferences called by the

Executive Council of the Federation which meets 16th week in Washington on the problems of prison labor and prison manufactured goods and on the subject of the state of women in American Industry. The conferences will take place on February 12 and 18 respectively.

The committee representing the International at these conferences consists of Secretary Baroff, and Vice-presidents Fannia Cohn and Salvatrice Ninfa.

International Calls Upon Locals to Help Workers of Germany

In conformity with the recent decision of the General Executive Board of our Union at the Philadelphia meeting, to extend aid to the German workers in their present plight and the critical condition in which their trade unions find themselves, the chief officers of the International forwarded this week the following statement to all our locals:

Dear Local:

In the present extremely serious situation, the German workers are making every effort to resist the effects of the German Government's anti-workers policies. Our European comrades are holding back the German authorities, and are continuing to struggle for their freedom and independence. It is imperative that all our German locals cooperate in this struggle.

The German Government is trying to suppress the trade unions and to prevent the workers from organizing. The workers are being forced to work long hours for low wages, and the prices of food and other necessities are high. The German workers need our help to continue their struggle.

We urge all our locals to do everything possible to support the German workers. We ask that you do your best to collect funds to help the German workers. Any contributions you can make will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

M. SIGMAN,
International Vice-President

A. BLOOMFIELD, Secretary.

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LADIES' GARMENTS ARE IN GREAT DEMAND
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Take a Practical Course in Instruction in the Mitchell Schools

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NEW YORK

Union Officers Meet to Help Health Center

The officers of all the locals affiliated with the Clubs and Dress Makers' Joint Board will meet today, Friday, February 9, at 20 Lexington avenue, at 2:30 o'clock.

The purpose of the meeting is to help make the annual dance arranged on the local level and the district level, and its clinics a striking success. It will be remembered that these clinics are the property of the locals and are cooperatively managed by them. These clinics have staffs composed of some of the best medical experts in New York who examine and treat our workers for a nominal fee.

By organizing a program of increasing difficulty which this institution, which is highly valuable to our workers, in turn annually, the board of managers of the Union Health Center is endeavoring to entice the cooperation of all the officers of the dress and dress locals and there is no question but that they will heartily respond to this call.

parian purposes should be disregarded and ignored by our workers.

The $5,000 voted by the General Executive Board will be utilized to establish an extension basis, among all our locals and your local must submit a report for its share of this highly desirable and worthwhile donation. If any committee members or local officials will come from your members or your shop for the dedication of this fund, your kinder remit came to the International and you will receive additional encouragement.

Hoping to receive your immediate action and cooperation in this work.

Fraternally yours,

M. SIGMAN,
International Vice-President

ABRAHAM BAROFF,
Secretary-Treasurer.

New York Waist Trade

Stirred by Union Activity

Things are beginning to move rapidly in the waist trade of New York. Union activity is growing, and the time is fast approaching when a strong and influential organization in this line will become a real, living fact.

The trade is "busy," and as the shops loud with the clatter and buzz of work which are beginning to realize more and more the conditions under which they are employed intolerable and that they can and must be remedied. Local 25, the waist makers' local, is making a strong effort to break into the "hard-boiled" shops are streaming into the Union daily and that will be for immediate assistance of becoming lessor and lessor in every shop in the trade.

For next week Local 25 has arranged several mass meetings of the various branches of this industry. On Monday night, at 8 o'clock, in the auditorium of the International Building, there will take place, a meeting of talkers, buttonsmiths and plotters under the auspices of the Educational Department of the International, which will be addressed by Vice-president Jacob Halpern, M. W. C. of the Management of Local 25, and J. Goldstein, organizer of the International in local 25.

On Thursday, February 14, another mass meeting has been called to begin at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Bogen Hotel, 211 E. 5th street. It is expected that President Morris Sigman, by that time will have arrived from Philadelphia, and that he will address the meeting, together with Vice-president Israel Feinberg and the General Organiser Abraham Goren.

The organization meeting of the weavers, active workers of the local has also been called for Tuesday after work hours at the office of the Union, 16 West 21st street.

The New Local 50 at Work

Like many other cities, Philadelphia, too, had to have a share of the excitement which enveloped the re-organization of Local 15 into Local 50. The scenes from which are continually trying to inculcate among the locals within the union, stand indicted by the mass of our members' opposition.

We have at this time enrolled into the newly formed local, almost the entire membership connected with Local 15. The situation in the Philadelphia season seems to be not a prosperous one. The most significant and concerned workers of the new organization have at each meeting, held within the past few months, there are no disturbances, no hard feelings, no bitter remarks, but just honest and understandable sentiments of the workers in the industry are being voice and strengthen our organization.

The organization committee, composed of those who volunteered their services at the members' meeting, are attending to their work. The workers are actually not too much against to meet and organize in such a manner that they will all pay to transaction and the signing of the new agree- ment with the Union. While it is true that no new denominations and generally put to our manufacturers with the renewal of agreements this year, the management of the Union is doing everything possible to better the conditions in the shops.

The members' meeting unanimously adopted the decision of the General Executive Board, which for the first time in the life of the Waist and Dressmakers' Union in Philadelphia, provides for the affiliation of Local 50 with the International, according to Section 74. It has been decided that the installation meetings be held on Thursday, February 7, at Brother Francis's Baroff, secretary-treasurer of the International and Vice-president Holderness, will preside in the capacity to properly install this John Board which will again solidify the ranks of the Philadelphia local. Every backing which is gaged in waist and dress production.

It is felt by the members of both locals, that with the consideration of the activity displayed in the educational work conducted by the International leaders in Philadelphia and all the other activities in connection with the Union, nothing must be left untried to rid this city of Brother Love of the "chaw town" stigma with which unions breed some other cities.

A. BLOOMFIELD, Secretary.

Friday, February 9, 1924,

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Greeting:

The General Executive Board at its last meeting in Philadelphia has voted to donate $5,000 to the German labor movement which finds itself today in the most critical period of its history owing to the general economic and financial breakdown in that country.

This action was taken upon the appeal issued by the American Federation of Labor to all its affiliated International Unions to help the German trade unions from going under in this great crisis.

Prior to this appeal, as you probably know, our own International has forwarded $1,000 to our German sister organization, and now our International Union, through President Sigman, is participating on the National Committee organized by the American labor movement to collect money all over the country for the German trade unions.

We desire to attract your attention specifically to the fact that the only legitimate and dependable agency for the collection of such aid for the German workers is the committee organized by our International, which movement in America. All other self-appointed committees or groups which purport to collect money for the German unions for partisan purposes should be disregarded and ignored by our workers.

The $5,000 voted by the General Executive Board will be utilized to establish an extension basis, among all our locals and your local must submit a report for its share of this highly desirable and worthwhile donation. If any committee members or local officials will come from your members or your shop for the dedication of this fund, you will kindly remit came to the International and you will receive additional encouragement.

Hoping to receive your immediate action and cooperation in this work.

Fraternally yours,

M. SIGMAN,
International Vice-President

ABRAHAM BAROFF,
Secretary-Treasurer.
The Physical Examination of Fifty Thousand Garment Workers

By GEORGE M. PRICE, M.D.

Director of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control and the Union, Health Center, New York City.

INTRODUCTION

Since 1913 a number of intensive and extensive examinations of the physical condition of workers in various trades have been made. The most notable are: (1) the examinations made by the Ladies' Garment Health Service in the Clack and Suit Industry with the cooperation of the New York State Department of Labor during the summer of 1914; (2) the examinations made by the Life Extension Institute at the request of the operators of the federal government during the period of the World War; (3) the examinations made by the United States Government in the draft during the years 1917 and 1918.

The results of these examinations from these years have not yet been fully correlated and evaluated. Nevertheless, the statistics of great value may serve as a foundation for a more complete physical condition of the working population. A preliminary report on the general results of the examination of the past eleven years in the examination of members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in New York City may therefore be of interest.

THE UNION HEALTH CENTER

The Joint Board of Sanitary Control was created in 1910 under a protocol between organized employers and organized workers in the Clack and Suit Industry. The protocol, which is still in force, arranged for the joint supervision and control of the sanitary conditions in all the Clack and Suit work- shops in the industry. This control extends from 2,500 to 3,600 workshops in New York City and engaged in the manufacture of cloaks, suits, skirts, reefer,

In 1912, in cooperation with the New York State Factory Commission, the Joint Board conducted a set of physical examinations for workers in the clack and suit industry. It continued these examinations until 1917. The medical work was transferred to the Union Health Center.

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Stock-Yard Radicalism

By Z. W.

Radicalism, in the last few years, has had quite a fling in these parts, we admit. Not that it has been, to any extent, noticeable the land over—the country at large has been wallowing in a spirit that was anything but radical—but in spots evidences of it have been rather plentiful.

Chronologically, the beginnings of its Buriush may be laid to the year when Woodrow Wilson was first elected president, and it swelled its growth generally, so some cynics say, to a feeling of keen disappointment. If we are to believe some of these same cynics, some of the progressive spirits put into their heads at that time the idea of a college president, having become the President of these United States, would surround himself with persons of his own ilk; would appoint professors as members of his cabinet and as ambassadors, as, for instance, Ramsay MacDonald of England had done upon becoming the premier of Great Britain by picking Labor men and women as members of his official family. Wilson, however, all but ignored his college colleagues. Not only did he not appoint any of them as his counselors and aides but, as if to quell and appease them, he designated a statesman like Mitchell Palmer as his chief legal officer.

Since then, the legend goes, radicalism received a tremendous boost in our midst and found its tongue in a social-political sense. And as one reads most of these publications, one cannot escape the impression that the gentlemen who are responsible for these journals are dissatisfied with one thing or another, not infrequently with the same thing, and one agrees though it is not often easy to find out what they are angry about.

It is understood that radicals, especially radicals, in a social-political sense, are supposed to have a distinct physiognomy and to know what they want. But the angry spirits of the radical journal rarely if ever tell what they want. They make horrible faces at America; they look down upon the American labor movement, and they find fault with practically everything under the domestic sky. Congested in their antipathy, they derive their only warmth from the distant fires of the Russian Soviet regime.

Introduce a similar system here? Oh, no! That far they would not go. They are only eager to inform the world, as sadly and eloquently they are able, that we are absolutely worthless here, while in the land of the Soviets everything is so marvellous.

Well, one of these weeklies, "The Freeman," now announces that it will cease publication early in March, after exactly four years of existence.

Under normal circumstances the expected demise of such a weekly would have brought forth a flood of tearful antirepublicans. It would have been cited for the millionth time as the most conclusive evidence of the wretched good-for-nothings. As it happened, together with the announcement of its expected death, there was also made public the story of how "The Freeman" came into existence, its genesis, as it were, and the meat on which it fed during its lifetime. This, we fear, will cause somewhat of a dam in the flow of our laboratory post-mortem. There is, or was, so the report goes, in Chicago a huge packing yard, known as the Swift Packing Company which employs tens of thousands of workers. A daughter of the president of this company, it is stated, was left a widow about ten years ago with a burden of some forty million dollars on her hands. She was married to Mr. Francis Neilson, an English publicist and former member of Parliament. It was this Mr. Neilson who founded "The Freeman" and became one of its editors. His wife, Mrs. Helen Swift Neilson, had promised to subsidize the publication for three years, and when this term expired and "The Freeman" was still losing money, Mrs. Neilson agreed to carry it for another year—until now by mutual consent it has to stop.

Of course, the fact that a wealthy patroness of radicalism had spent a couple of hundred thousands of dollars on a radical weekly need rob none of its value. But we remember having read some few years ago Upton Sinclair's "Jungle," an epic of stock-yard misery, filthy and abysmal brutality of man to man, and it occurred to us that if Mrs. Neilson's thousands of dollars had been spent in an attempt to organize these men and to fight a better world at large and even its own few readers might have been induced to forget "The Freeman" with its radical program.

It would seem, after all, that salvation will have to come to America by a different route. The effervescent intelligentsia with its Macenees will no doubt carry on.

AN APPRECIATION FOR GOOD WORK

The workers of the Jacobi Waist Co., 346 W. 39th street, presented to their former shop chairlady, Lillie Kimbrick, as a gift, a set of twenty-one wax candles. This is a token of their appreciation for the devoted and unselfish way she performed her duties as shop chairlady, and they expressed a hope that she will continue her good work for the union in the future.

DEMAND UNION-MADE BREAD

One of the outstanding fights for Labor was fought by the Bakers' Union on the one hand it has shortened hours, raised wages and established sanitary workshops, and on the other it has enhanced production to the point where the Union Bakeshop has become the symbol of life and plenty.

This condition is being threatened by powerful corporations who are fighting the Union and are exponents of the open shop cry. Among these are the American Baking Corp. (Certified Bread); The Cushman Baking Co.; The General Baking Co.; The Ward Baking Co.—all companies unfair to labor.

The General Council of the American Labor party, appreciating the courageous fight waged by the Bakers' Union, recommends to all progressive groups to support the Union in this fight by demanding Union-made bread.

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COLUMBIA TEA
ZWETOCHNI CHAI

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INTERNATIONAL UNION BANK
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ABRAHAM BAROFF
PHILIP KAPLOWITZ
PHILIP R. RODRIGUEZ
PRESIDENT
CASHIER
VICE-PRES., and MGR.
Local 149 of Plainfield has a membership of 200 men, having grown in two months from a membership of 50. We succeeded in organizing about 160 workers, but a week after the shops were closed down, together with a neighboring shop, throwing all the employees out of work, the local in Plainfield had 130 workers who had joined the union. The employers of the burned factories, to intensify their tactics, are now on the alert to spread that they would not be reopened. In view of this, the Plainfield workers are not governed to go to work in the factories, to work in clothing factories, and to work in shirt factories. But in their new places of employment, they tried to get their own members through the unions, to get some of the cases were discharged for their union activities. Both burned shops are in process of organizing, and the 130 men there will be employed again for all the workers. This campaign will be one of the most active in our out-of-town territory.

The local has made every effort to organize a district council in this territory.

Brother Ovatsky, in addition to his activities in Long Island, has worked with Men's Garment Union, in the organization of the Lycurgus, L. L., and Local 36, which is the highest in New York City. The Lycurgus union has 40 members, all of whom have two union shops, one dress and one clock shop. Because the workers of these shops are working for a long time, there is not much in the council, but better times have returned to the city, and we have been able to get the local in operation.

Local 136 of Jersey City has 29 members and $236. Although it had made a 25% increase in the last six months, the black period in their shops caused them to drop out and return to New York, where the shops have been reopened because the local in Plainfield has been formed. Some of these members have found employment in New York City.

Local 93 of Long Branch, N. J., which was organized by Brother Ross in September, 1924, was formed originally by 200 members but due to mismanagement and unsuccessful strikes, the organization is in a bad way. We have decided, after talking with Brother Ross, to make a mass meeting to organize a new shop and to elect an officer of the authority of Brother Ross.

Brothers Gervais, Corriveau and Schurman are supervising 15 union shops numbering 250 workers, and the Jersey City local if taking care of the financial affairs of the New Jersey and the workmen's local.

Brother Max Bruck is taking charge of 17 union shops in addition to his regular work locally and the membership totals 202. There are 423 workers in New Jersey shops, who work in the shops under his supervision. The treasury has $25,000 and the local is in good condition.

Local 115, the Newark Dress and Wholesale workers, has 54 members and $120. In the treasury. There are in Newark two unorganized shops, one of which I expect to sign up as soon as work begins.

Local 51 of Passaic, the Tailor and Garment Workers, has a membership of 19 which have made part payments for union books but lack the balance because they have not been working. The local has $25.30.

In these local, I have mentioned, 311, 15, 54 and 51 are under the supervision of Brother Bruck.

At the time of this writing, the Out-of-Town Department is conducting eight strikes, seven of which will be fought in the near future. One strike in the Leff Shop in Camden, N. J., is still on, and has so far involved two arrests. Every strike has had as many as ten charges made against them, ranging from assault to assault, court, while men are being held before the Grand Jury. Some have received jail sentences of from one to ten years. If this strike is not settled, we will have a new and soluteil strike, and there are prospects that the shop will be closed down entirely.

You will see from the report that we are trying to establish permanent organizations and permanent membership, and that, given proper attention, they will grow to be an important part of our work. However, this does not mean that the out-of-town department is not set as yet, but you can safely say, as far as the tailor and garment union is concerned, that the out-of-town shops have ceased to be a menace to the New York cloak unions, since 99 per cent of the shops where cloaks are being made are union shops. This does not imply, however, that we are able to go into these shops and make the employers understand their position to meet whatever situations may confront us. It is difficult in the course of a border report, to state what concrete improvements we have secured for the workers in the numerous localities where we have conducted organization work. Suffice it to say that we have accomplished in these shops working hours as long as those which are prevalent in our trades ten and fifteen years ago, which is a tremendous improvement. You can also readily imagine that the workers are working less and less long hours, and that our work is progressing very rapidly.

Aiding us in this work, the employer is considered a benefactor to the town, and was practically, in the most successful instances of the factories, the factory, the key to the only job the workers could obtain in this line in the given locality. We have succeeded in securing a better stock rate where we signed agreements with the employers to the plan of payment of hours to be worked, and centers, have raised wages, established a shop-supervisor system, and in the whole building strike which has taken light into the hearts of these hard-dr\vorking workers.

There still remain many lusts, dress and white goods workers to organize. We have made a good start and must make a suitable recommendation to the next convention to extend the work of the Department to other branches outside of cloaks, enabling us to do some organization work in the Established trades that we have not yet approached.

During this period, the Out-of-Town Department has been very successful.

Out-of-TOWN LOCALS AS OF JUNE 1, 1924

Local No. 150, Mt. Vernon (N. Y.) Ladies Garment Workers
No. of Members 250 Treasury $1,200
129. Spring Valley (N. Y.) Ladies Garment Workers 100 750
138. Northville (N. Y.) Ladies Garment Workers 30 300
141. Des Peres (Conn.) Ladies Garment Workers 30 300
143. C. A. Ross (N. Y.) Ladies Garment Workers 75 500
147. Coates Cutters' Union (Bridgeport, Conn) 40 650
177. Bridgeport (Conn.) Ladies Garment Workers 200 2,500
207. Westport (Conn.) Ladies Garment Workers 100 2,500
210. Catchiger's (Conn.) Ladies Garment Workers 100 1,500
311. Chicago (Ill.) Ladies Garment Workers 100 1,500
317. Jefferson County (N. Y.) Ladies Garment Workers 50 500
187. Fishersville (Va.) Ladies Garment Workers 100 1,500
207. Southport (Conn.) Ladies Garment Workers 50 500
319. Jersey City (N. J.) Ladies Garment Workers 50 500
320. Ladies' Garment Workers (New local)
212. Newark Women, Dress and Wholesalers' Workers 65 1,500
218. Newark, Women, Dress, Wholesaders' Workers 65 1,500
219. Ladies' Garment Workers (New local)
314. Paterson (N. J.) Ladies Garment Workers 50 500
317. Paterson (N. J.) Ladies Garment Workers 50 500

The unemployment Fund has provided benefits vastly greater than those originally contemplated. It has done so, in the following ways: 1. to enable us to make increased contributions to the unemployed; 2. to provide for the greater number of days lost in connection with sickness; 3. to enable us to maintain standards of respectability and moral uplift; 4. to enable us to contribute toward the support of our political parties; and 5. to enable us to improve the general health of the workers. The out-of-town territory, New Jersey, has also been improved in respect to the organization and the terms of employment. The employers, who have been union members, are now organizing their establishments, and the out-of-town workers are being organized and unionized. The new local, Local 317, has a membership of 150 and a treasury of $1,200. The local is in a very good condition, and we expect to organize more of these workers in the near future.

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RAND SCHOOL NOTES

This evening at 8:40 p.m., Dr. Horace Kalten will lecture on "Reform, Revolution and Social Belief," at the Rand School, 7 East 18th street; while Dr. Scott Nearing will give his new course on "Methods in Sociology," at 8:40 p.m., at 8:40 p.m., on the same evening.

Also at the Rand School, on Saturday, February 9, Scott Nearing is beginning his new series of lectures on "Socialism," at 11 a.m., and one on "Social Revolution," at 2:30 p.m., at 2:30 p.m., on the same evening.

The Saturday Afternoon Camerads' fellowship meeting, tonight, will be held at 3:00 p.m., and talk to be followed by a vote at 4 o'clock by Prof. W. L. W. Dana's lecture on "The Finlayson Papers."
THE MINERS' CONVENTION

The miners' convention, which closed last Saturday in Indianapolis, is an event in the labor movement which we cannot dismiss with but a few words.

The United Mine Workers are to begin, with a labor organization, the problems of which are to a great extent similar to our own. The Miners' Union, for instance, is in face to face with a problem of a surplusage of workers in their industry, which is essentially a problem of too long work-hours, a serious question in our trades too. The Miners' Union is also afflicted with some undesirable elements, from Ku Klux Klansman, to mine doc which "has escaped our Union. Similarly the Miners' Union, like ourselves, has been successful in gaining excellent working conditions under an agreement in the mines which it is able to control. But it is confronted with the same danger that, while the union workers may be better treated than the non-union labor, they are still not entirely free. But the miners, the men and women, worked in coal mines by non-union labor in non-union fields.

In addition, in the last few years, there has grown up between the United Mine Workers and our International a strong bond of friendship. The events that transpired at the miners' convention have, therefore, particular interest to us, and we believe that a review of what occurred there will be of profound interest to our readers.

The principal question at the convention was the working out of a program for the approaching negotiations with the mine owners and for the renewal of the agreement on April 1. It was by far the most important question that faced the convention. The convention of the miners looked more like a mass meeting than a convention with its 900 delegates, and that the United Mine Workers had been plagued with factional politics which only added to the tumult, excitement, and at times irregularity of the proceedings. And while the sessions were very stormy and some of the rulings from the chair not entirely in accord with what passes for parliamentary procedure, these were largely incidental affairs despite the efforts on the part of the daily press to exaggerate them.

To all these sensations have had but a passing interest and, as we watched the miners' convention from day to day, we were impressed more by the fact that the majority of delegates and their leaders were able and upright men even though the way they acted on occasion was one that the heads of a labor organization should be. It is on the verge of splitting up and forming two rival unions.

Leaving therefore the outward appearances which took place at Indianapolis to those who crave sensations, we shall only dwell upon what we consider the most important acts of that convention which will have an influence of moment to many other labor unions. This convention had one of its stormiest sessions on the unhappy subject of the enrollment of organizing and other active union workers. Heretofore the practice in the Miners' Union has been for the president to appoint such organizers as he deemed necessary, and in some cases this policy was changed and that, instead of having the president appoint them, they be elected by the rank and file. The "rebels" as the convention was called, were against this change. Upon the roll-call vote, however, they were defeated and the right of the president to appoint union organizers and union officers was upheld. In the last on this question, the delegates were divided practically in half.

The opponents of the old policy availed themselves liberally, in their attempt to prejudice as "dictatorial" and "machine" and such other parlance as is familiar in our own parts. This, however, is of small importance. What matters is the policy itself. As we understand it, whether discriminate in their argumentation or otherwise, should be on account of their opposition to such a policy, be treated as an "undesirable" element? This is a question of which we have written before. In our own opinion, they had an absolute right to demand the abolition of the old policy without being branded for their opinion as "rebels" or "reds." It is by no means sacred trade union politics, as "dictatorial," character, or "machine" and such other parlance as is familiar in our own parts. This, however, is of small importance. What matters is the policy itself. As we understand it, whether discriminate in their argumentation or otherwise, should be on account of their opposition to such a policy, be treated as an "undesirable" element? This is a question of which we have written before.

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of the two policies is best and of better effect for the labor union as such.

In our union, too, there was a time when most of the business agents and organizers would be appointed by the managers of the mines. But it is of late years that it is, if it is, now, when these workers and organizers are elected by the miners themselves. It is by no means an easy matter to appoint a president or manager, and when they are at all times aware that they are responsible to him for all they do or fail to do. They have the right to work well or to work ill from them. They have to do their work well, if they are to keep their posts. If they fail to come up to their duty, they may have to leave the post before they have begun.

It surely is of great importance for any labor union that its officers give their best to its service. When a union officer, however, is appointed or selected by him, he is elected for a certain term, he will, as a rule, stay in office until his term expires whether good or bad—, a situation which often involves considerable difficulty. The danger that such considerations may make for our readers. We do not believe these elections are therefore quite often but a parody on the term "democracy."

Nevertheless, we cannot agree with those who believe that the policy of appointing union officers by the manager or the management is the best that can be devised for an organized union. We must not remain blind to the fact that the power of an individual to appoint officers can frequently be badly abridged. It often gives the workers the opportunity to one person to build up a machine which will hinder the unions in complete submission. Let us only remember the Birlindull abdication of the miners. The union was organized on the basis of the city, and the union officers were appointed by the local membership.
In Indianapolis, Indiana, last week, the national convention of the United Mine Workers adjourned after a day's session which was notable for the illustration of the tendency of such conventions to develop in power and prestige and in a pioneer, in a practical sense, of idealism. The convention was the first to be held in the working class this country, Warren S. Stone, the president of the union, summing up the work of the meeting, stated that the convention had become a model labor leader, and, if we are to judge his organization by its last annual report, the Brotherhood, the Laboring Engineers are ahead of their nearest competitor in the labor movement.

On the other hand, these charges against the union's past and present leaders are not entirely new. When the above-mentioned strike in the West Virginia coal mines took place last year, the world of labor was fully apprised of its occurrence. It is alleged that the union was not doing its duty, and that, lacking at that time, as well as the fact that the bank belonging to the Brotherhood refused a loan to the Miners' Union when it was in a general strike in 1922, a loan which was subsequently advanced to the National Coal Bank, the Brotherhood is therefore, no doubt, bound to some extent to take part in this discussion. It would be impossible, however, to cover the whole ground in this article.

But though they did not actively help the Miners' Union, they did not thereby do it for the fact that they did not deem it "tasteful" enough, they might have done so should they have been led by 

Friends from reports have given an account of a lengthy and acrimonious debate on the floor of the Miners' convention, which was a convention of the biggest labor union in the country. One of the men who made these attacks is freed Money, the leader of the West Virginia miners, a person who, if he is to be in possession of 'the current news' and reputation in the labor movement, could not be swayed by passion or the fact that the union is a partner in the two chief executives of the miners. John Lewis and William Green, did not have a great deal of their opinion in this discussion. It would be impossible, however, to 

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The Labor Press for January

Labor's journals greet the new year. In every one of them is sounded the cry:

Will the year that is coming be better than 1922? What has past? For most of our workers this is of small importance.

In the reviews of 1923 which our union officials present in their January publications we read expectations and hopes, expectations and joys and benefits falling upon the workers. Instead there are stories of long hours of toil and toil, bitter contested yet lost fights, the imposition of new and bad conditions or at best of "just about holding our own." Yet in spite of the bleakness ahead, most of our officials look forward to brighter days, more successful days from 1924.

HAPPY NEW YEAR

The American Federationists give over the major part of its issue to such greetings from various outstanding personalities in the American Labor World. "It has been a pretty poor 1923," but may 1924 bring us a considerable amount of enjoyment," says the Federationist. "With the coming of the new year a prosperity for the ladies' garment workers of this country," says the Amalgamated Garment Worker, "the Federationist, "Notwithstanding this, 1923 has been a year of strides and gains in the interests of the organizations of the ladies' garment workers." The National labor Union for model workmen in the first step towards the introduction of the 40 hour week in our trades ..." we wish the reader of this issue towards checking the long periods of unemployment in our trade by coming equal to the guaranteed employment periods during the year, and for a system of unemployment insurance which has also organized our own bank ...

"The year 1923 has been one of accomplishments in our building trade," says Collis Lively, General President of the Building and Sheet Metal Workers' Union, "by many lines of our organization is concerned, the year has been a most notable one. These achievements include "nearly a complete restoration of the moderate wage readjustments downward in the eight years preceding," by peaceful negotiation, the frustration of a conspiracy to destroy our union in Bounton (by) Foster and other advocates of communism ... the upholding of our union stamp contract by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts."

The Bakery Workers and the Blacksmiths, Drug Handlers and Helpers have spent the best part of the past year in organizing the Western World Bakery Company, the latter in the general strike of railroad shoppers. The strike of railway employes has been "recovering from the vicious attacks made upon organized railroad labor" says the Railway Locomotive Engineers. The United States Railroad Labor Board denied the wage increase of 10 cents an hour and refused to reconsider the signalmen. And thus similarly all the other labor unions balance past results as to the new year, that is to say, we have tabulated the 1923 experiences of twelve representative unions, as a basis of comparison to some achievements and look forward hopefully to the coming year, only five of them regard the year as dominantly successful and prosperous while two tell that they had "just about held their own" and ten put the labor movement in the class of difficult and perilous enterprise.

THE INDUSTRIAL STRUGGLE

Surely, then, we do not want 1924 to be another year of industrial war. 1923 has stepped out determinedly in the field of the industrial struggle, and work of the results is the same; for after all Labor's interests will remain the same, the same battle of wages and working conditions and economic affairs, internal affairs and world affairs. During January 1924 the strike problem faces us again engaged on every front ... the strike, the strike, Congress, and Government agencies.

The American News remarks upon the injunction issued against our unemployed members by George A. Carpenter's record-breaking "wage thect." "Wage thecting." Interfering with Labor." Representatives of the Women's Garment Workers' Union to attempt to arrest in any way to organize members of Mitchell Brothers, direct from President Gompers of the A. F. of L. one of the strongest denunciation of this campaign. "I don't know whether there is a garment-worker in this hall tonight, but if there is, and if he is not a member of a union, let him not to return to work until he has been organized ... the judiciary of the United States and of the State and Federal, has gone injunction mad, has issued decrees to prevent ... to make common cause to put a stop to these invasions of the rights of the working man."

The Typographical Union similarly has been fighting an injunction in this by an appeal to the Federal and has been an astonishingly brilliant striking of members from picking out publicity to their strike. The union is preparing to carry the fight to the higher courts.

Some twelve unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and containing women members (among them our own) went many miles out of the way to place before him "the viewpoint of the Women of America" according to a letter of the National council of the A. F. of L. with the so-called blanket amendment proposed by the National council of the A. F. of L. to the employers' request to place women on a full legal equality with men and Labor fears one result of such an unwise move is the destruction of all the protective industrial legislation built up through the years for women workers.

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ATTACKS ON THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

During the last few months the Finnish Government has permitted the employees of certain firms to work three or four hours less than the eight-hour day. For this reason the Finnish Federation of Trade Unions submitted to the government, a few weeks ago, a resolution strongly protesting against this procedure. It was the opinion of the federation that the law itself provides for exemptions in special cases; but as the Government had authorized cases not warranted by these, it must be assumed that it desires to weaken the existing law. The Government was requested not to sanction any further exemptions from the law during the year 1924.

The Government took no notice of this memorandum, but merely issued an order for the issuing of such exemptions, the effect of which is that in many branches of industry the eight-hour day is no longer in force in Finland. This is the case in the building industry in rural districts. In the railway, docks, and bridges, in forestry, the lumber trade and similar work; also for the salaried staff employed on the railways, in post or telegraph offices, in the customs department, in hospitals or in prisons.

The Government has recently modified the law regulating the work of young persons in factories which work continuously, and also the regulations dealing with Sunday work. As elsewhere, the Government has again given clear evidence of its hostility to the workers.

WORKING HOURS AND PROFITS.

A contract for the delivery of a new mail steamer for the Steamship Company "Netherlands" has been placed with a French firm of shipbuilders, to the great indignation of Dutch shipworkers. This in the first instance that a contract for a Dutch ship has been placed in France, the reason being that the French firm has sent in a tender which is no less than a million guilders cheaper. Contrast the general impression prevailing everywhere but amongst the workers, the Dutch Director-General of Labor, not having been consulted by the Board of the newly organized companies, a plan which had been going on during the period between 1885 and 1895. Of course the contract was signed, and the Ministry of Labor comprised 16 unions, 664 branches, and 57,833 members. By 1908 the membership had risen to 186,806. But the great strike of 1909 and the long economic depression of the last years led to a great loss of members, so that, even in June, 1911, the membership did not exceed 89,000, and the earlier maximum was not regained until 1916. At the end of 1922, the Federation comprised 38 members of Commerce and other similar bodies.

The courts will be com- mitted; the Federation has published a history of the movement; this work, which contains 300 pages, also provides appreciation of the work of well-known leaders, such as Hermann Lüdtke, Ernst Winter, Erik Langen, E. Johansen, and A. Theberge, the present president.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN JAPAN.

Some 250,000 persons are unemployed in Tokyo, of whom about 112,000 have lost their jobs as a result of the earthquake. Dr. Fukuda, the head of the University of Commerce, aided by 100 students, is making a survey of the persons who are either unemployed or otherwise in need of assistance, as the total number of refugees in Tokyo is estimated at not less than 885,786. The Social Service Bureau will shortly establish about 150 additional Labor Exchanges, and will appoint an Employment Office to every town of over 20,000 inhabitants; it will also aid intending emigrants to go to South America. It has already given material aid to refugees by establishing temporary labor exchanges and educating apprentices.

COURTS OF ARBITRATION FOR THE SPANISH RAILWAYS.

The Spanish Government has issued a decree for the establishment as soon as possible of Mixed Courts of Arbitration for the Railways. From the end of the present session, the district court appeal may be made to the Central Court, and from the latter to the government.

Each court will consist of three representatives of the railwaymen, three representatives of the employees, two representatives of the owners, and one representative of the consumers, the last-named to be nominated by the civil authorities of the province, in conjunction with the chambers of Commerce and other similar bodies. The courts will be com- mitted to deal with all questions of a general nature, but not with technical questions or questions of discipline. The whole of the costs will be borne by the railway companies.

Press Bureau, International Federation of Trade Unions

FOREIGN ITEMS

FINLAND

DOMESTIC ITEMS

NEW IMMIGRATION LAW IS BEING CONSIDERED.

A House committee is holding hearings on immigration legislation. The 2 per cent law will expire next June. Chairman John D. Johnson of the Immigration Committee has presented a bill based on a 2 per cent quota of the 1890 census. Outside of this quota, the bill reduces the number of immigrants of all nations who may enter the country in any one year to 5,120. It provides for the admission of fathers, brothers, sisters and parents of naturalized citizens. The admission of another 2 per cent of the wives and minor children of men who have been here two years and who have declared their intention to become citizens is permitted.

MORE POWER TO COURTS OPPOSED BY UNIONISTS.

Organized labor has issued a warning against a proposed constitutional amendment which would give the Supreme Court power to set up new courts and define their territory and their duties.

Trade unionists show that this provision will empower the judicial council to establish industrial courts to regulate workers. The judicial council would also be clothed with power to transfer cases from one court of appeals to another, at will.

LABOR LEGAL BUREAU BEGINS TO FUNCTION.

The first bulletin of the American Federation of Labor legal information bureau has been issued, following action by the Portland and Cincinnati conventions. As chairman of the bureau, Mr. George A. Long, the American Federation of Labor Vice-president Matthew Woll makes this announcement:

"This bulletin is the first step to be taken in the dissemination of legal information, and it is the wish of the bureau to publish a bulletin in each of the great manufacturing centers, to keep track of state legislation affecting the wages of the workers, and to print a complete history of each measure. The bureau will be open to all suggestions and criticisms."

WANT LONGER HOURS FOR WORKING WOMEN.

Big business in Boston is determined to repeal the women's 48-hour law, which applies to textile establishments. Three bills have been filed in the senate by George A. Long, who insists that Massachusetts textile mills are handicapped because of the competition with 50-hour women labor in South Carolina. These manufacturers ignore the experience and opinions of industrial engineers and employers who declare that shorter hours are more profitable. One of Mr. Long's bills would permit women and children to work from 6 to 9 hours a day, the other permits the employment of women and children to work 58 hours every week, or 10 hours a day, but the total must not average more than 44 hours for the entire year. This will permit women and children to be speeded up and then laid off.

OFFER LABOR BILLS.

Bills providing for the creation of a minimum wage board and for the eight-hour day for women and minors, have been introduced in the New York state legislature. These proposals were recommended by Gover- nor Smith in his message.

In a joint resolution, the authors of the eight-hour bill said: "The bill, if enacted into law, will enable the workers of our state to enjoy some of the benefits of modern life, instead of contributing all the labor to the benefit of the other. An eight-hour day is no longer a dream, but a crying necessity."

PROFIT OF MILLIONS IN BISCUITS.

The annual report of the National Biscuit Company shows record earnings the past year. Profits were $12,092,928 after deducting all charges for expenses, taxes and other accounts. Last year the company had a clear profit of $11,990,934, and the year before $10,677,441. These profits have been made despite enormous expenditures because of the purchase of bake- aces formerly leased, and the replacing of buildings with modern distortion.

ALIEN VETERANS WARNED.

Aliens who served in the American army during the war and who have neglected to take advantage of the special legislation facilitating their naturalization should not be surprised by the decision of the commissioner of naturalization that the time limit set by the act of Congress expires March 5, 1924. Such aliens are permitted to file application without cost and to be accompanied to file upon presentation of their discharge papers and proof of good character.

PRICES WILL NOT DECLINE.

Dr. Paul Waldfogel says that prices will go back to the pre-war level, at least in this generation, according to John Moody, president of a financial organization, in a speech to bankers, investors and business men in New York.

"The abnormal cost of living," he said, "is becoming the normal. The new generation is growing up and the low cost, prior to the war are hardly a memory to them. Nowadays people are getting so accustomed to what we call the high cost of the pre-war that we are beginning to forget that we formerly lived on a different level."
An Outline of the Social and Political History of the United States

We call special attention of our members to our Educational Notes No. 44, a pamphlet consisting of forty-eight pages. This pamphlet is the result of a two-year course given by Dr. Carmack in our Workers' University. The true significance of this outline rests in the fact that we are preparing the way for an understanding of the world, and it begins as a syllabus for the class in "Social and Political History of the United States" conducted by the author. For a period of several years the outline was subjected to changes and revisions. A bibliography appears after each lesson which refers the students to more detailed sources of information about the most significant events.

This outline consists of an introduction and seventeen lessons. In the introductory the author has a stimulating message to the working class students which inspires them to study American History.

Among other things he says: "Every man and woman should know how and why our present society and industrial organization in America came to be what it is." And he further continues: "We should endeavor to understand why we have industrial conditions, why American capital is centered in the hands of a minority of the people, because we all have a vested interest in the answer. Why the majority of the people of this country are centered in cities and why many of these are without landed property; why we have great industrial organizations, capitalism and protective tariffs; why in recent years there has been a growing tendency in the United States toward industrial democracy and why America has manifested added interest in economic imperialism. These as well as similar questions merit our study. In other words, it is of primary importance that we explain the present phase of the past. Only having done this, we shall be in a better position to comprehend the political, social and industrial problems, and to do our share intelligently working out their solution.

The seventeen lessons in the outline consist of the following topics:

Lesson I. How There Came to Be a United States.
Lesson III. Jeffersonians in Power.
Lesson IV. The Industrial Revolution.
Lesson V. The Western Farmer—His Struggle for Land and Economic and Political Rights.
Lesson VI. The South and the Plantation System.
Lesson VII. The Fall Order and the New Democracy.
Lesson VIII. The Jacksonian and the New Democratic Party.
Lesson IX. The Struggle for the Great West.
Lesson X. Imperialism and the Civil War.
Lesson XI. The Results of the Civil War—The Economic and Political Rebuilding of the Republic.
Lesson XII. Business Enterprise and the Republican Party.
Lesson XIII. The Political Party and Big Business.
Lesson XIV. Half a Century of Exploitation of the Laboring Classes and their Relations with Industrial Resources.
Lesson XV. The Era of Criticism and Reform, 1875-1923.
Lesson XVI. America, A World Power.

A description of the main points discussed in every lesson will appear in next week's issue.

HALF-RATE TICKETS TO CONCERTS

As previously announced in this paper, our members can procure half-rate tickets to the State Symphony Concerts. Their next Sunday afternoon concert will be given February 17, at the Metropolitan Opera House with Joseph Strauss, director, and the Broadway Hotel Band as soloists.

Seasonal coupons entitling our members to half-rate tickets to these as well as the Philharmonic concerts may be obtained at the office of the Educational Department, 2 West 16th street.

We wish to call the attention of those of our members who obtained these seasonal cards entitling them to half-rate tickets, either at the office of their local unions or at the office of the Educational Department, that on these coupons is indicated the place where they may exchange them for half-rate tickets.

"LABOR BANKING," LECTURE FOR LOCAL 7, BOSTON

A talk on "Labor Banking" will be given by Mr. Lawrence G. Brooks on Monday, February 18, at the office of Local 7, 31 Essex street.

Mr. Brooks will discuss the problem and functions of banking as, for instance, credit, insurance, benefits, banking, profits for labor, control of credit, increase a control of industry by labor, its future opportunities.

Members of the other locals of our Union in Boston are invited to attend this lecture.

The second lecture by Mr. Brooks will be given on February 27.

WEEKLY CALENDAR

WORKERS' UNIVERSITY
Washington Irving High School
Irving Place and 16th St.

Saturday, February 9
1:30 p.m. J. H. Lyons—Social Forces in Contemporary Literature—The Modern Novel.
2:30 p.m. David J. Sapse—American Labor in Modern Civilization.

Sunday, February 10
10:30 a.m. A. Calloum—Social Institutions.
11:30 a.m. J. H. Carman—The Development of Modern Europe.

UNITY CENTERS
Monday, February 11
Harlem Unity Center—P. S. 171
1034 Street near Franklin, Room 406
8:30 p.m. Max Levin—History, Aims and Problems of the American Labor Movement with Special Reference to the I. L. G. W. U.
Brownsville Unity Center—P. S. 16
Christopher Avenue and Sackman Street, Room 204
8:30 p.m. Sylvia Kapold—Economics and the Labor Movement.
Tuesday, February 12
Bisect Unity Center—P. S. 61
Gratona Park East and Charlotte Street, Room 611
8:30 p.m. Sylvia Kapold—Economics and the Labor Movement.

Wednesday, February 13
East Side Unity Center—P. S. 63
4th Street near 1st Avenue, Room 404
8:30 p.m. A. L. Wilbert—Modern Economic Institutions.

English is taught for beginners, intermediate and advanced student, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesdays evenings.

EXTENSION DIVISION
YIDDISH

Saturday, February 9 and 16
Local 9—228 Second Avenue.
1:00 p.m. Max Levin—Modern Economic Institutions.

Sunday, February 10
Club Rooms, Local 1—1581 Washington Avenue
10:30 a.m. Max Levin—The American Labor Movement.
Bisect Hall—151 Chatham Street, Room 47
12:00 M. H. Rogoff—Civilization in America.

ENGLISH

Thursday, February 14
Local 17—Reform Maker's Educational Center
142 Second Avenue
8:00 to 8:30 p.m. Mr. Goldberg will instruct in the English language.

YIDDISH

I. L. G. W. U. Hall—300 West 16th Street.
Lecture for Shop Chairman and Executive Members, Local 91.
6:00 p.m. Max Levin—Aims and Problems of the American Trade Union Movement.

Wednesday, February 20
Brownsville-Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman Street
8:30 p.m. E. C. Vidack—Rights and Duties of Union Members.

RUSSIAN

Friday, February 15
Russian Polish Branch—215 E. 10th Street
8:00 p.m. K. M. Obercheff—Trade Unionism in the United States and Europe.

Thursday, February 21
Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman Street, Brooklyn
8:00 p.m. Rebramal I. L. G. W. U. Chorus. Members of the international are invited.

OUT-OF-TOWN EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

BOSTON

Wednesday, February 13
Local 7, 21 Essex Street
6:30 p.m. Lawrence G. Brooks—Labor Banking.

CLEVELAND

Monday, February 11
Office of Joint Board, 203 Superior Building
8:00 p.m. H. A. Atkins—Applied Psychology.

PHILADELPHIA

Wednesday, February 11
Local 60, 1819 Cherry Street
7:30 p.m. B. Glassbarg—Social and Trade Union History.

ALL LECTURES IN ENGLISH UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED.
it is bad for any one of us to grow either tired or settled," was Arthur Gleason's warning, dictated in the organized labor movement. In his passionate desire to see all men and women gain the security and freedom that go with understanding and achievement, he realized that it will require exceptional organizing ability and great moral and spiritual courage to achieve this aim. And he was convinced that the worker must begin to prepare for the greater task now, to promote an understanding of the basic elements of the present day trade union, in the economic, cooperative, political, research, and educational fields. It was also his conviction that through such activities the worker can further his own development and that of the movement from within its own midst. He was certain that the trade union movement can conquer its problems, but that it must be developed. He had the trust and respect for the worker that the trade union has to give him a profound mind with a deep, prophetic insight into the future, and a complete lack of fear or prejudice toward faith in social evolution. He believed that the driving force within the trade union must be the worker himself, but that the approach be realistic. And he arrived at the conclusion that in order to make meaningful and responsible to the labor movement can be helpful to us in any other way by being ready to receive and do so. He believed that if the labor movement is to perform its historic function of building its own leadership on the economic, political, intellectual and spiritual values on which it prides itself, it must notice in our present industrial system the "deep considerations that unites the workers," and that the "urgent need of the hunger of the spirit." He gave timely caution that the workers' spirit can only be cultivated and preserved by the labor movement. This he expressed in the following:

Labor is a system that is inside the labor movement, and can not be imposed from without. It is a training in the science of reconstruction. It is a means to the liberation of the working class, individually and collectively. In pursuing that aim, it uses all aids that will enrich the life of the group and of the worker in the group. It is in its definition as the labor movement as the trade union. When the union is guided by outside benefactors it becomes a "company" union.

The workers of the world are united by other considerations than the organization of the workers, it remains inside the category of adult education, but it is part of that special kind of adult education which is workers' education.

So much may be said about Arthur Gleason's greatness. It seems to me that the kind of the flow of human sympathy from his fine and sensitive soul, could not but be highly contagious, and his unselfish desire to serve his great art. It is beyond my capacity to find it most difficult to express in words their grief when a man like him will be cherished by them forever.

The women of Great Britain joined in tribute to Mr. Gleason. Two cablegrams were received, one from H. J. MacDonald, which read as follows:

"I learned with genuine regret of the untimely death of Mr. Arthur Gleason. Labor on this side of the Atlantic will wish me in its name to pay a tribute to an able and sincere Socialist, who did as much as any man of our time to interpret to the American people the meaning and the aims of the organized working class movement here. British Labor sends through me to his wife our sincere sympathy and our hope that she will bear her loss more bravely in the knowledge that he has served her and his "grateful memory."

The following letter cablegram was also received from the workers of the British Labor Party and Trade Union Congress, a simple but heartfelt expression of friendship and affection with Arthur Gleason during his visits to this country:

"As officers and representatives of the British Labor Party and Trades Union Congress, we wish to extend to you our full sympathy and affection with Arthur Gleason during his visits to this country.

The week was a signal of good fortune that one who combined a great heart and profound mind who was taken away from us at a time when we most

Arthur Gleason as the Interpreter of the Workers' Mission

Address at Memorial Meeting, Parish House, Church of the Ascension, February 3, 1924.

By FANNIA M. COHN

English Labor J oins in Tribute to Memory of Arthur Gleason

The late Arthur Gleason, author, post, newspaper man, champion and interpreter of the aims of the organized labor movement in this country and of Great Britain, was eulogized by friends and admirers at a memorial meeting held last Saturday afternoon, February 2, in the Parish House of the Church of the Ascension.

The Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Great praised. Most of the speakers were friends of Mr. Gleason, including Prof. Lyman, a former President of the University of Colombia; William Ralston; Norman Haggard, editor of "Masses"; William Murray; Harry Ladd, director of the Labor Department of the University; and others.

The speakers paid high tribute to the memory of George H. L. W. Smith, a former President of the British Labor Union, and to the "tireless" efforts of the British Labor Party and Trades Union Congress, a simple but heartfelt expression of friendship and affection with Mr. Gleason during his visits to this country.

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On the first of January, a meeting of the cutters took place in the offices of Ben Geruchel, at 23 St. Mark's Place, to bring about a settlement of the grievance of the employees. The meeting was attended by Ben Geruchel, and a large number of the employees. The secretary of the Proprietors' Association, Mr. Davis, was present to discuss the matter with the cutters. The meeting was called to order by the chairman, who read the agenda for the day. The secretary then presented a report on the status of the grievance and the progress of the negotiations. The cutters expressed their dissatisfaction with the proposed settlement and demanded a higher wage. The chairman then presented a proposal for a new wage scale, which was accepted by the cutters. The meeting was adjourned until the following week to allow for further negotiations. The chairman expressed his hope that a settlement would be reached in a timely manner.