9-12-1924

Justice (Vol. 6, Iss. 37)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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Keywords
International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

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

Strike Led By Vice-presidents Seidman and Monoson—Prospects F

A few weeks ago, shortly before the agreement in the local waterproof garment trade expired, the raincoat makers met at the Union headquarters in Union hall number 7 of our International, forwarded a demand to their employers to renew the trade pacts. The employers, how-

ever, showed little haste or even willingness to comply with this request as a result the local was can-

celed and the workers were called to work on strike.

The strike took effect on Thursday, September 4. The Boston raincoat manufacturers argued the man-

agement and the trade practically to a standstill. Some of the employers began to try to come to an agreement.

As these lines are being written the workers in some shops have already returned to work having won their demands. Many others ex-

pect to be back at their machines and benches in a short time. The rival-

ant of the trade is under the supervision of Vice-President Sol Seidman, Inter-

national representative in Boston, and

be is being assisted by Vice-presi-

dent Fred Monoson, former man-

ager of Local 7. The strike is in its eleventh day with no sign of a settlement. It is most likely a strike to continue.

N. Y. Ladies' Tailors Begin 

Conferences With Employers

The agreement between the Ladies' Tailors Union of New York, Local 83, and a number of the smaller trade firms in the city, was signed September 15, and, in the course of this week, this local will confer with the master tailors' associa-

tion for its renewal.

The tailors' local has already pre-

pared several demands to be incor-

porated in the new agreement and will not firmly upon their inclusion. Vice-president Samuel Lefuerstia has been selected to represent the Inter-

national at the conferences—which he will attend together with a committee of eight which is being chosen at present for who for several years has been the manage-

er of the tailors' local organiza-

tion, is thoroughly conversant with their problems and has more than once negotiated with the employers in the trade and led strikes of the tailors.

The ladies tailors will have a big meeting next Tuesday, right after the national at the conference—which he will attend together with a committee of eight which is being chosen at present for who for several years has been the manage-

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tion, is thoroughly conversant with their problems and has more than once negotiated with the employers in the trade and led strikes of the tailors.

He said that a letter had been written to the Postmaster General asking that a special meeting be held to discuss the issue of the strike.

Senator La Follette in Madison Square Garden Next Thursday

Big Labor Demonstration Planned

City Chairman George R. Monder, who is chairman of the committee which recommended a meeting of the Central Labor Council, the State Federation of Labor, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the Fur Workers, the Hat and Cap Makers, and other labor organizations in the city to discuss the strike, has been notified of the meeting.

The meeting is to be held at 10 a.m. on Thursday, September 16, in the hall of the Central Labor Council.

Senator La Follette decided to de-

iver his first speech in New York be-

cause he was invited by the committee from individual union leaders and labor groups who have been working on the strike.

The union leaders have been working on the strike, and the senator has been working on the strike.

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N. Y. Waistmakers to Meet Next Tuesday

The waist makers' organization of New York is looking forward to a rev-

ival of activities early this fall. The warm weather and the slack season have naturally attracted attendance at meetings during the summer as well as the general work of the local.

The organization of the waist makers is the largest of its kind in the city, and the local is the largest of its kind in the country.

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Tuberculosis Patients Make $150,000 Worth of Hospital Garments

Hospital garments worth $150,000 were made during the past year by 70 consignment patients, two women's wards and 55 convalescents who have worked 15 hours each week, reports the Eastern Press. In 1915, the greater number of those who proceeded them having been discharged, more convalescents and patients begin with only three or four hours of work, under medical advice, but they are always breathtakingly made to approach a normal condition. They remain for more than a year usually, before they are prepared to wear the garments again. They are discharges, and return to the institution.

The factory was founded as a result of numerous studies during the last twenty years of discharged sanatorium patients. The organization, however, is a relatively new one, and the progress made. The factory had been brought about by the Committee, and was admitted to the institution.

Swiss Tailors Strike Still On

We have received the following report from the Swiss Clothing and Labor Federation, and there are still Swiss Tailors in New York City. The third week in August is the 14th week of our national strike of women in tailoring establishments, and making suits to measure. This strike has therefore lasted more than a quarter of a year, and is one of the longest strikes in the history of the Swiss tailoring workers' movement. It is the master tailors who are to blame for the length of the strike. Our striking tailors deserve all admiration for their brave perseverance, and for their unbreakable solidarity, determination and confidence. These moral qualities, which are essential for a social conflict, they possess in large measure, being firmly resolved to continue the strike until they can conclude it with success.

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Bring your bank book and begin drawing interest at once.
The Listener In on the Political Radio

When the last of New York State's campers, hurried down to the station, hugged his old-time habit of the stump of the Grand Central Station, where chilled hitch-hikers no longer tracked you along the road with cries of "give us a lift, Mister," when you looked out the window and saw the kids on their way to school, then you knew that two things had happened—summer was on its way and the political campaign was begun.

"Keep cool with Coolidge" may go big with the memory of the hot spell in mind but when autumn winds begin to blow and the waters thin, then "Lina, Up With La Follette" may be more to the point.

What keeps us awake at night is figuring what will happen to that Honorary President of the Longshoremen's Union who pledged his support to Coolidge, when some New York longshoremen we know catch up with him.

A railroad man up at Golden's Bridge told us the other day that

... summaries just as laborers are. It is to the
general interest of both that this business should be to the hands of
the governed, that private monopoly should be made impossible and that
production should be for service to all.

Candidate Davis says he isn't going to
spend any more time talking about his
legal connections but is going to talk about candidate Coolidge's con-
nexion with oil, which candidate Coolidge isn't going to spend any
more time talking about either. Un-
fortunately opponents of both can-
didates have a pernickety way of talk-
ing about both his views, which, he says, is the way you can make voters,
and, as November 5th draws near, the
result, our men are idle in large
numbers. It strikes particularly hard
those who can't be found on other part
of the garment but skirts.

We have in our ranks some lucky
workers who can't be found on other
parts of the garment but skirts. In
the case of this guarantor, which, by the way, is a substantial sum of money, will only suffice to get us through the immediate election and then we all expect to have more work than we have ever had. We have also reached an un-
erstanding with the contractors to the
effect that the scale for our fieldies
be not less than $25 per week and we have also stipulated that they perform no work whatever in the shop and give our workers a chance. In all the agreement to
skirt making without their own
kind help.

Yes, we must make all out of the
bad circumstances of this sea-
son. We are ready for the coming
season. For the time being, let both the workers and the contractors wait out that period. A few months of hard work are
carry out fully and not fail to report
any violations to the office. Each sub-
contractor can get a list of all the
settled shops and thus know to which of them apply for work. Ignorance can be an advantage and will not serve as an
excuse in this matter.

We also desire to remind our mem-
bers that we are beginning to hold
the annual meeting the first of this week. Our field offices have been
over 30 years, and our longshoremen
have been established over 10 years. Our
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Friday, September 12, 1924.

Entered as Second Class matter, April 10, 1920, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y. under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 115, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on January 16, 1918.
Better than that, only through the victories of the new sovereign have the people learned the method of unity and concord and accommodation. Peace is becoming possible. How much more even that the growing security against want is the secured solidarity against war? However slowly the path of misery in material things may lift, what a flood of spiritual sunshine will come when it is known that the wave never can be the fratricidal slaughter of human beings?

How strangely difficult it has been to teach Labor the lesson that only out of its own vast experience can come the wisdom to form the just relations of justice and love! How self-evident a truth; how easy a way home! Yet always it has followed the false leaders, in whatever rank of life. Always it has hearkened to those who denied the essential thing of social good—that only as those who do the day's work are free and happy can civilization be.

Far from this understanding are too many in the old world and more in the new. Here the lavish trepidations of prosperity flunct the reformer and revolutionist. Here a larger portion the common wealth has dynamon down to the thrones in the lower classes.

But here, too, can be the most whole-hearted will to have the nation enjoy the common opportunities. There should be no mistake about the nature of the political union which is going to the La Follette-Wheeler movement into a gen- uine share of the governmental power. That movement is going to sweep all before it. Deprived of the bought avenues of publicity, it will

range down to those such as cotton manufacturing, coal mining and iron production. It has touched bottom levels unknown since the depression of 1929. In speaking of this industry, one must of course speak in very broad terms and use such generalities as many of the specific situations.

It is fairly certain in such broad terms, that the main causes of unemployment, production and trade will not fail further than they have during the last six months. This situation of the contrary show a temporary im-

provement at least during the autumn. Everything in the money and credit situation encourages business; capital is super-abundant, and interest rates have rarely been lower. In fact there developed any large demand for loans we should be in imminent dan-

ger of too rapid expansion, with inflation of prices. This means also that we face no probability of further fall in prices, and little of general wage cuts. Wholesale prices have begun to rise, reflecting both better agricultural conditions and a larger demand for manufactured commodities. As a result, the decline in average real wages has been held to a standstill, and a revival has begun. The cotton manufacturing industry will be helped by lower prices from the fall crop and the new cotton crop; the railroads will benefit from heavier traffic, especially the Northwestern grain roads; coal mines will have to make up for the slack of recent months; steel production is increasing.

Since we have no such recovery to make as from the depression of 1929, the revival is not likely to produce long continued booms. Stocks of commod-

ities have not fallen low, but are moderately high; buying lines and productive capacity is still above the present purchasing power of the populations. The result is likely to be, not long upward and downward move-

ments, but comparatively brief ones, with Capital gradually accepting smaller rewards and the farm and factory workers winning larger shares of a better restored between production and consumption.

Of course, a large increase of for-

eign trade might affect this situation, but at present everything points to the probability that we cannot find large export markets.

---Facts for Workers.

New Story of Creation

BY WILLIAM B. JOHNSTON

When God first built the railroads, He built them on dry land.

Then He built the earth around them, and left them there to dry.

And then He made the animals, and finally man.

As a good and loving adjutant, in this mighty railroad plan.

Then He made the fruits and flowers, Some were better, some were worse.

Don't forget—always remember. And then He made the railroad first.

That was the "first beginning," Long before the moon and sun; In the sixth, the final inning, God made the railroad work was done.

It was a matter of small moment, If the roads take half the price Of the wheat, or the corn or cattle. All these facts will cut no ice.

Foolish man, to think that railroads Should support us or last, Always failing to remember that God made the railroads first.

It takes cash to build a railroad, And to hang it in the sky, But with men this is different. They just seem to multiply.

This narration of creation, Does not rhyme with Holy Writ, But in highest railroad circles You will find that this is "IlL"
In 1919, the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics worked out a sen-
tive budget which, in its opinion, was necessary to maintain a family of five in 1919 in every part of the United States in health and decency—by no means an easy task. In the next three years, the cost of living as measured by the Bureau was $2,255.47 ($465.31 a week). The budget was a modest one, with a surplus of $95.27.

I. Nourishing food. (3) Houses in few rent neighborhoods and within the means of the worker, and with decent furniture and sanitation (4 rooms and a bathroom), and (3) The upkeep of household equipment, with no provision for the purchase of additional furniture.

II. (4) Clothing sufficient, warm, with no more regard for fashion than would permit one to appear in public without shovelsness or loss of self-respect. (One wooden sole, one winter hat could be purchased every second year, but no silk stockings or dresses and no house slippers.) The family could spend $60 a year for dentistry, $22 for a number of medicines, $20 for amusement and recreation—a va-

III. Minor housing questions, the treatment of the sick, the care of the aged, birth control, $10 for union dues, $13 for church and religious organiza-

The trade unions had been weakened by the growth of large corporate

The movement of workers has been characterized by the demand for better wages and working conditions. The workers have organized into unions to negotiate with employers for better terms. The unions have played a crucial role in the development of the labor movement.

For the first time in its history, the English Labor Trade Congress met last week in Hull while a Labor Government was in power. The British Labor Party had the strength and courage not only to take over control of the government, but also to hand over to it by the Liberals with a view to trapping and humiliating it, but not to destroy it. The party has been in power for many months past, in, of course, itself a convincing demonstration of the need for a labor movement.

But already thirty-eight years ago the enlightened minds of the English Labor Movement began to realize that in order to take proper place in society it must have an independent and organized political ex-

In America, when we discuss the English Labor Movement, we very often hear the remark: "we cannot compare the English Labor movement with ours; ours is not so organized."

The English movement is radical. Many are inclined to think that the form of this union organization is in many ways more scientific. Anyone who knows the English and American Labor movements does not doubt that trade union control in our country is as good as that of England.

My observations of the English Labor movement and my visits to Eng-

The English Labor Movement has a large world-wide influence. It is a

The labor movement in America is no less dynamic. The Cooperatives, these three organizations are closely knit together and identified in their ultimate aim, and their policy is influenced by almost the same leadership. The Englishman, by nature, is not radical. He is slow in his thinking, he is slow in his action, and even in his work; and, having arrived at a decision, he will work tenaciously to accomplish it. The Englishman is

It is not in the form of trade union control that the English Labor movement is distinctive. Many are inclined to think that our form of trade union organization is in many ways more scientific. Anyone who knows the English and American Labor movements does not doubt that trade union control in our country is as good as that of England.

The English Labor movement and my visits to England have not weakened my faith in the future of the American Labor movement. As I study the English Labor movement, I see, in my imagination, the labor movement of the future. I see a rapid growth of labor unions.

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We have received several letters from members of our Union in which they protest against our attitude toward the increase of organization dues. In these letters, their writers argue that the increase in dues has been raised in order to avoid certain economies, such as decreasing the salaries of the officers, reducing the number of business agents, eliminating "banquets and joyrides," etc. In other words, according to these protests, the Union at present pays its officers much more than what their services entitle them to; that too many officials are being employed to take care of the activities of the organization; and that the executives of the Union are misusing its funds to satisfy their personal extravagancies.

If such were actually the case, there could be no two opinions but that a stop should be put at once to such inefficiency, wastefulness and extravagance. As a matter of fact, our letter-writers are not alone in the belief that they claim to be, should have raised the cry for economy and efficiency long before the question of raising the member-dues arose and that the dues would have been released only when a union of this magnitude could have been avoided when the Union failed to adopt certain economies, but these dues were not large enough to assure our protesters that although there are hundreds of thousands of workers in America who envy them their "princely" salaries, the Yankees do not object to their being retained in the Union with a "boiling heart" against the increase in dues, would never consent to work below the scale on that account, but would prefer to seek other chances. To hear these prospects calls for. How such an attitude can ever be reconciled with a proposal to cut the business agent's wages is beyond our ken.

Let us speak in full frankness. Is the business agent necessary for the work of the Union and is he fulfilling a function within it? If he is not wanted, every cent spent by the Union on this work, instead of being kept in the pockets of the members, should be returned to the member. If, however, the Union needs him, he is rightly entitled to be paid well for his services so that he might devote himself to his work wholeheartedly and not regard it merely as drudgery and a "job." And what we say of the business agent applies equally well to any other Union official. If they are wanted, if the Union needs them, let the interest of the member dictate if they should be remunerated in a dignified way for their work.

We have, therefore, that beginning by cutting down the wages of our officers would be practising false economy, an economy that might cost the Union dearly in the end, even if the members could be saved a few pennies weekly in dues.

The other proposal calls for the cutting down the number of Union employees, a proposal which implies that heretofore the membership has been too great and that the Union had carried on its payroll persons who performed no useful work. But is it so? We do not believe that any one of our members is not well aware of the knowledge of all facts: No! Our unions suffer rather from an insufficiency of active workers than from a surplus as the number of our members has increased and the service is by far not enough to carry on the work which must be done.

Here is one example. Not so long ago there has been formed in New York a district council of all the locals in the miscellaneous trades not affiliated with the Cloak and Dress Joint Board. The locals connected with this district council are all comparatively weak and the majority of the workers in these trades are not organized. The Union, therefore, is bringing to these tens of thousands of men and women without delay; it is a huge field for organization and administrative work, and the locals which have a fighting chance in sight. It is obviously idle to speak in the face of such a fact of a surplus of Union workers and organizers.

There may be a single instance in this or that local where a certain economy could be carried out by eliminating an official or by consolidating two offices into one. But as a general policy such economies could only tend to weaken our organization and do us more harm than good. This is perfectly obvious to our letter-writers but with utmost earnestness and deliberation. What concerns the charge—for it is not a suggestion but a denial—then it is clear that the majority of our members are against such a thing, are protesting against it. The charge is made by our leaders as a result of the unwillingness of the locals or its officials indulge in banquetering or joy-riding at the expense of their treasuries and creditors. It is a scandal of proof to substantiate it. Once in a long while, a local or the Joint Board may arrange a festivity or a mud-meeting to celebrate some signal achievement of the Union; but, of course, it will require the imagination of a scandal-monger to designate such an occasional affair as wastage and squandering. Again, from time to time our General-
Ten Years Since Jaures Died

By B. M.

PARIS, September 12.

These are days of conspicuous action upon the twentieth anniversary of the beginning of the first 'Great War' and the first total carnage recorded in world history. The unending months of misery and pain have not brought an end to the constant child's-chaos that is the warfare of the rich, the brutality that is the struggle of the poor, the horror of which the world is not yet ready to take its revenge. The hatred and destruction of which the world is not yet free is the work of the rich and the power of the poor.

Jaures, the fiery antagonist of war, with his great influence upon the working masses and his extraordinary power in the ranks of his associates, really became the central target of all the war-insects in Berlin, Paris, Vienna, London, and Berlin, the four national-socialists, the "radical" republicans, the "progressive" or "liberal" democrats, who have for years hurled at him the epithet of "Pfänder," a surname which Clemenceau's foreign secretary, Fichard, had given him.

War has had in Jaures its greatest enemy and war descended upon Paris. The death of his wife, the death of his children, the death of his friends. The mad nationalist, Raoul Villain, invited by the false propaganda carried on at that time by the entire bourgeoisie press of France, could not have rendered any service to the cause of Molotch than to silence by a bullet its greatest enemy in France. The grey-haired socialists, the black hats of Peace, and together with him the broadsheets of Peace went down. The many perfidious critics of Jaures, a few days before the outbreak of the war, accused him of "defeating" the traitors of secret society with Russia, we shall remind them of our "defeat" with humanity," were fatal for him. To the patriots of the dock the word "humanity" sounded like a curse, but it would not remain faithful to this "traitory with humanity." It was doomed to defeat.

In our day and generation there was no one who had carried so lovingly banner of the "treaty with humanity" as Jean Jaures, for he embraced all mankind in his great heart, and with this pious vision war had seen the coming of a day when mankind would live free from war; free from war for the union of the free and harmonious life. It was this burning love for humanity that took him out of the ranks of the bourgeoisie where he began his political career and bound him up forever with the fighting proletariat, the Socialists.

Jean Jaures has striven to perfect, towards beauty and harmony. In the vanished articles of the "New" Jaures, the conclusion that no harmonious human collating is possible without a Socialist society, that there are no other genuine fighters for justice and equality than the wage-slayers of our industrial system—the revolutionaries, the proletariat. "Justice," Jaures wrote, "will be realized only after the fact that the Socialists do not seem to be able to present a modern society the term is: the failure of any move is the obvious and logical conclusion.

And such a society can only exist under a Socialist system. The demand of one class, Jaures wrote elsewhere, is "an attempt to coerce mankind. Socialism, which will abolish class prejudices and the class struggle means the reconstrution of humanity. It's that's why in these days and an act of rational thinking for one to be a Socialist." And Jaures has demonstrated in these days, from his great force and energy and while serving this duty lost his life and gained immortality.

Now, ten years after his martyr death, even the imperialistic and nationalist bourgeois (with the exception of a small clique of die-hard nationals) have been compelled to recognize that peace is the true ideal of justice for Social Justice, the loyal guardian of the "treaty with humanity," and to remove his ashes to the Pantheon, the memorial of all great men of France. It is a moral victory for the Socialist ideal, this act is, a triumph of reason. The Republican bourgeois of France can aft

The EDUCATIONAL SEASON

The summer with its long days and short evenings is on the wane. The schools of the vacant cloak and dress markets in the course of their service for the Union. Should this be interpreted as joy-riding or pleasure trips?

We conclude: Economy in the trade union movement is highly necessary, but it must be practiced not at the expense of the Union's efficiency and fighting ability. Besides, this question of economy is closely united with the question of an increase of dues in our locals. The work of our Union has become so widely spread out in recent years that we have not been able to maintain this work at our local level until now. And if our organization is to go on functioning with our present membership, the question becomes not whether to be made larger and the member-dues must consequently be increased.

If any further arguments were necessary to prove to some of our members that such an increase is urgent and that economy talk under present circumstances is sheer hypocrisy probably none would be more pertinent than the case of the Union Educational League, the bitterest enemy of our Union and the most despotic scab-agent at work against us, which recently had to close its doors for want of funds against us—a charge which none of our ugliest enemies has ever dared to raise.

This is the whole point of our existence. When we decided to begin offering educational courses for our members, and this aim it has preserved intact until this day. Our Union considers this educational work as one of its important functions; we are not satisfied with the mere semblance of educational activities because they are compelled to earn a living at an age when they should have been at school. Today, however, they are no longer satisfied with the mere semblance of educational activities because they are compelled to earn a living at an age when they should have been at school. Today, however, they are no longer satisfied with the mere semblance of educational activities because they are compelled to earn a living at an age when they should have been at school. Today, however, they are no longer satisfied with the mere semblance of educational activities because they are compelled to earn a living at an age when they should have been...
The Labor Press for August

By SYLVIA KOPALD

With the rapid approach of Election Day, the August issue of the Labor Press has been published. The editors of the newspaper have tried to present an unbiased, well-researched perspective on the political landscape, highlighting the candidates' platforms and policies that are relevant to the working class.

The paper begins with a summary of the current political climate, noting the importance of union endorsement in the upcoming election. The editors point out that the labor movement has a long history of supporting candidates who advocate for workers' rights and collective bargaining.

The articles then dive into specific campaigns and issues affecting workers, such as the Fight for $15 and the push for union rights. The editors provide a detailed analysis of the candidates' stances on key issues, including healthcare, education, and immigration, to help readers make informed decisions.

The Labor Press also features articles on the history of the labor movement, highlighting key figures and events that have shaped the current landscape. Through storytelling and detailed research, the editors aim to provide a comprehensive understanding of the labor movement's evolution.

In conclusion, the editors encourage readers to use their voices by voting and engaging in the political process. They emphasize the importance of staying informed and actively participating in the democratic process.

The Labor Press for August serves as a vital resource for workers seeking to understand the political landscape and make informed choices in the upcoming election.

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The Labor Press

Friday, September 12, 1924
DOMESTIC ITEMS

P. O. Workers Favor Vetoed Wage Bill

The Kelly-Edge wage bill, vetoed by President Coolidge, will be urged by postal workers when Congress convenes next December. This plan was agreed on by the two labor leaders to protect the employes.

Spokesmen for the National Association of Letter Carriers, National Federation of Post Office Clerks, Railway Mail Association and the National League of District Postmasters pledged the active support of their respective groups to a nation-wide educational campaign for the support of the Kelly-Edge wage measure. As Senate Bill No. 1180 and signed into law, the post office employees smash this program by signing an agreement that can be reopened next July.

Coal Mine Accidents

Coal mine accidents in the United States during July, caused the death of 112 men, the United States Bureau of Mines reports. This is less than the number killed in July, 1923.

The July accidents brought the total number of fatalities reported to the bureau during the first seven months of 1923 to 1,428, as compared with 1,478 during the corresponding months last year.

Union Employers Opposed

The Electrical Contractor's Association has been expelled from the associated building interests of St. Louis, because it signed an agreement with Electrical Workers' Union No. 1.

The associated contractors are attempting to have all agreements expire during the fall and winter with the electrical contractors smashed this program by signing an agreement that can be reopened next July.

Nation's High Court Declares Despotism

In one of the bitterest critisims ever made on the Supreme Court of the United States, Justice John Fried of the New York Supreme Court informs residents of the United States that the Court is a despot and that its decisions are dictated by the President.

The Federal high court is declared "an absolute despotism" which makes democracy "an idle dream."

The "reactionary platform and Tory candidates of the Republic," Justice Ford declares that "the Democratic convention adopted a dishonest platform and for the people, and holding that the true object of government should be "the greatest good for the greatest number," said Justice Ford, "there is no practical way in which he can express his convictions by his ballot in this election." And he called out to all the people that a choice exists between justice and the miserable, desperate gaming of party politics.

"So long as that apposite, lifetime oligarchy remains the supreme power in this nation, our happiness is a sham and the kind of government Lincoln lived and died to perpetuate becomes an idle dream."

Federal Maternity Act Has Condolenced Fees

The Federal Maternity Act has been signed into law and has conferred its benefits, according to a statement by the United States Children's Bureau.

The law has been in existence 15 months. Under its operation the Federal Government gives States an amount of money equal to appropriations these States make to carry on maternal and infant education work. No mother is compelled to accept this information.

The act has, already demonstrated its value, in that it has:

1. Stimulated State activities in maternal and infancy hygiene.
2. Maintained the principle of local initiative and responsibility.
3. Improved the quality of the work being done for mothers and babies by disseminating through a central source—the Federal Government—the results of scientific research and methods of work which have been found to operate successfully.

The Federal Government and the States that have accepted the act have expended $1,068,961.20 to promote the welfare of mothers and babies.

Every state but Kansas, Illinois, Vermont, Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island have accepted the act.

Compensation Law Expends Millions

During the 16 years this law has been in force, more than $15,000,000 has been paid in compensation and death benefits to injured workmen and to the dependents of those killed in industrial accidents. In 1922, $3,102,000 was so expended.

"It is undoubtedly true," said Industrial Commissioner Heiliger, "that any plan devised by the wise of man in exceptional cases work unjustly," but that the new law is just because it helps the injured worker and because it limits the danger of multiple recovery, either to the injury or to the old age, just as in the case of both employers and employees, and there is no sentiment today for a return to the old unjust, wasteful methods of none or negligible actions."

The compensating law has operated and in these years, it is a great satisfaction to be able to record the spirit of liberality which runs through court decisions in compensatory cases and the absence of those technicalities which so often made a farce of the procedure in common negligence actions."

FOREIGN ITEMS

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Crisis in the Communist Trade Unions

The recent congress at Moscow of the Red International of Labor Unions passed certain resolutions with regard to the Communist trade union movement in Czechoslovakia which may cause serious upheavals among the ranks of Communist trade leaders. The national center of the Communist trade union movement in Czechoslovakia is the "International Pan-Trade Union Federation," which organises the workers of all standing trade unions in the country. But it is a federation of independendent Communist unions of building workers, wood workers, transport workers, and railmen, as well as the German Communist Textile Workers' Unions. The congress not only identified the affiliation of the Czechoslovak Trade Union Federation shall be the sole representative of the Communist trade union movement in Czechoslovakia, which means the dissolution of the other unions.

The leaders of the textile workers have undoubtedly had to obey this dictate from Moscow will-willy. But it is more doubtful whether the unions of building workers, transport workers and wood workers will also consent to do so.

GREAT BRITAIN

Working Days Lost Through Strikes

The following statistics of the days lost through strikes were recently given by the British Minister of Labor. In the first six months 1920-1924 were lost: 1920, 4,380,000; 1921, 78,900,000; 1922, 15,500,000; 1923, 4,250,000; 1924, 2,700,000. These figures show that the advent of a Labor Government has not increased, but decreased the losses in output through industrial unrest.

INDIA

Trade Unions in Bombay

There has been a steady increase of late in trade unionism in Bombay. There are now twenty-three unions in the province, with a membership of 82,129, as against 87,914 in 1921 and 100,000 in 1922. The largest union is the Indian Seamen's Union, with 33,000 members.

A Publication of the Indian Trade Unions

Since July last the National Federation of Indian Trade Unions has been publishing a bi-monthly organ in the vernacular language which is to appear once a month. Its title is "The All-India Trade Unions Bulletin." The editor is prepared to give any information which may be desired concerning the Labor movement in India.

THE SLAVERY IN THE INDIAN MISSION

A Socialist member of the British Parliament recently gave particulars of the state of slavery of the Indians under the British Raj. There are 45,000 women and 11,971 children under twelve are working in mines, working hours being twelve to sixteen per day. It often happens that father, mother and children are all at work in the mines. There are numerous accidents. In all India there are 522 mines which are worked by 252 companies. The profits of these companies have been known to be as high as 165 per cent.

SOUTH AFRICA

The Industrialisation of South Africa

Up to the great war the exploitation of its gold and diamond mines was the chief industry of South Africa. As a result of the war, however, an unexpected change has been developed which is equal in importance to the mining industry in respect of the value of the goods produced and the number of workers employed. Between 1914 and 1920 the number of industrial concerns doubled. There are now 7,000 mines, which in 1921 produced goods to the value of nearly 100,000,000 pounds sterling. During the economic depression of 1921 the production declined, but now the war is over. The factories employ 40,000 European workers, or three times as many as the gold mines, and they also have the same number of native workers as the gold mines. The proceeds of the factories are estimated at £40,000,000 which is equal to that of the mines. The expenditure on raw material is £35,000,000 and on wages £20,000,000. The profit obtained in South African industry is very great, and most of the dividends find their way into the pockets of British companies.

SWEDEN

Industrial Unions or Cartels

At the Swedish Trade Union Congress of 1922, a proposal of the union of the workers in the metal industry to convert the existing craft unions into industrial unions was passed and it was described that the change was to be completed by December 31, 1925. As a result, negotiations have taken place between the unions the reflecting for reasons in the printing and allied trades (printers, book binders and lithographers). A committee consisting of two representatives each of the three unions was appointed to examine the subject. This committee has now reported a publication, which promises against the formation of an industrial union for the printing and allied trades, and recommends that the unions in question shall for the present continue their present work. The proposal of the committee is based on a draft of rules which it has drawn up for the organizing of the whole of the printing and allied trades in a cartel (or is nominees). This proposal is said to be based on the acceptance of the unions affected, so that, so far as the printing trade is concerned the resolution in favor of industrial unions cannot be carried out within the appointed time. In all probability, such transitional measures will usually be found necessary to facilitate the "conversion of craft to industrial unions."
A Course in Economics
and the Labor Movement

BY SYLVIA KOFALD

Given at the UNIVERSITY CENTERS

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION
Season 1922-1923

TOPIC 7—The Repressive Environment.

1. Certain facts reaching well down into basic human nature that have been brought out in the recent work of psychologists and sociologists tend to emphasize the potential strength of the Labor unions. We may discuss them under the following propositions:

2. The new psychology is forcing economists to base their thinking upon an entirely different concept of human nature than that of classical economy. The Benthamist "economic man" was constructed and praised by his inferences about the environment and by his fear of pain and desire for pleasure. He always responded in the same way to the same stimuli and his success was a function of acquisitiveness. Today psychology insists that man is dynamic, a very complex force, with innate mediatory urges and mechanisms (instincts, capacities, muscles and nerves, etc.) that crave activity. (Wesley Clark Mitchell, "The Feltoric Calculus," The Political Science Quarterly, March, 1916; Robert J. Woods, "Dynamic Psychology; Alexander Fichandler, "I. L. G. W. U. Outlines on Psychology.")

3. The craving for activity on the part of these mechanisms is so strong, they root so deep in racial history, that if they are persistently balked and prohibited normal satisfactions, they create profound dissatisfaction. We call such balk ing of the instincts repression. Repression can be effected by many causes—by tradition, social compulsions and valuations, economic conditions, etc. (Edward Hart, "The Psychology of Insanity"); H. H. Frink, "Morbid Fear and Compulsions," Chapter 2; Sigismund Freud, "A General Introduction"

4. It seems probable that we have received our psychological equipment unchanged from very primitive times. As far as we can judge, it has not undergone fundamental modifications, cave paintings, weapons) the so-called Cro Magnon Man (of the Palaeolithic Aurignacian Culture) who lived during the last ice age some 50,000 years ago, must have possessed an "original nature" (capabilities, urges and equipment) very similar to that of modern man.

(TO BE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK

A Worker—Student's Reflections

After we give away eight hours every day to the community, in making ends meet for it, we get to realize how much we do not make in a class room, clean, well-lighted; a teacher, well qualified for the task, eager to show us and start our school work.

What a great difference it is between the school work and our work in our class room.

There we have a superior who is trying his best to get more and more profits from us, and we have to pay more and more for it. Now we have to give us more and more information about American social history, geography, political science, the problems of the Labor, movement, current events, etc. This occupies on Monday two hours, Tuesday, two hours, Wednesday one and a half hours. The instructor sent by the Educational Department comes in and gives us a lecture on every Wednesday, and with him comes a new lesson. In my opinion all of the workers would attend such classes, it would make it much easier for them to understand their problems and how to solve them.

Our course last year was "Modern Economic Institutions," given by Mr. Wilbert.

When we work, we work for us, but when we take our classes in evening schools, we work for the community. When we took our course in evening school, we were all living in the same community life, and Mr. Wilbert opens up for us the doors of one institution after another. He says to us "Here it is, look in and understand. If you do not, I will help you." In fact he showed us how our great-grandfathers worked, and how tools and machinery came into use.

In the second lesson, we learned how our great-grandfathers did their trading and how trading has developed.

The third lesson was about banks, what led to their organization, what an important part they play in our present life and why we workers become so interested in their own bank.

The fourth lesson was the "Corporation," how it is organized, how it gets its money which is necessary to run business and how it is managed.

The fifth lesson was the "Trust," how the big organizations got control of the railway system and what the corporation is.

The sixth lesson was the "store." This included how our factories used to buy raw and finished goods, and then decided to have their own department store and the mail order house.

In the eighth lesson we learned about the "warehouse," how it is built, and for what purpose it is established.

In the last lesson, we learned how the insurance, how to live out of money, and what is the government doing about it.

We came to the conclusion that most of these institutions are necessary for our community life, but they are not operated properly, and that the government should take care of it.

A Trip Up the Hudson

A group of our members, men and women, belonging to this union, chartered a boat, boarded the private yacht "Anna," Sunday, September 7. We started up the river to Croton Falls. The weather was fine and the river, as ever, was alluring. The Pallisades with their hills and rocks overlooking the Hudson on one side and the foot hills of the Catskill on the other presented a most inspiring view.

There was no need for professional escort. The hands of hundreds of men and women were their own oars and audience. They divided into numerous groups and each of them formed their own group. These were not scheduled in advance. Their beauty lay in their spontaneity. With deep feeling they sang the Labor songs and folk songs of many races. The cooking of food was an experiment in the "cooperative common wealth." The sounds of the happy music and the placid scenery created for a distance, attracting the gaze, and the yachts which passed by. The riverside mountains with their peaks and valleys seemed to form a strong competitor to our plans so a few members volunteered to supplement the dance music.

How good it is from time to time to transport ourselves to Fairyland and spend with their fellow-workers such a day as they spent last Sunday on the Hudson.

For the success of this entertainment much credit is due to the arrangement of the Students' Council.

Reopening of Our Educational Season

The reopening of our educational season will be celebrated on Saturday, November 16. On this occasion members of our numerous local unions in New York and vicinity will assemble in the Washington Irving High School where an educational and artistic program will be given. We advise our members to keep this date open. Admission will be by tickets which will be proportionately distributed among the local unions later. On Saturday, November 22, studies will start.

ENGLISH is taught for beginners, intermediate and advanced students. Register at once.

Our Curriculum

Our curriculum in which is announced in English and Indo-European, our educational activities for the year 1924-1925 is out. It is in pamphlet form and consists of thirty-two pages. The description of the courses is of educational value and our members will find them most interesting.

We can be obtained from our Educational Department, 2 West 16th street.

In order that these educational institutions should not take place without our obtaining the fruits of the strike and that can be done by organizing our own factories, stores, homes, and by electing representatives to our legislatures who should make the proper laws for us, that would lead to government ownership.

This would lay the foundation for a new form of social organization, the people and the people. In conclusion, my sincere thanks to the Labor University and the educational department which encouraged so many and hundreds of other members to do their share of the work. I hope to see the day when future leaders of labor will be educated in Washington Irving High School.
Политика и Просветительство

There is probably more benevolence practiced in Russia than in any other country, but political and economic conditions are not always conducive to prosperity and politics about which they are concerned. Policies of government often have far-reaching effects on business conditions in one way or another, but intelligent use of resources to avert detrimental conditions has been practiced by governments, and no party has a monopoly upon any of the advantages that business is apt to bring.

The business cycle has its ups and downs, so you may not see any alteration of prosperity and depressions, which are the result of which party has been in power.

Inspecting the curve of employment since 1899, we find that although employment has been in 1904, 1907, 1908, 1914, 1919, 1921-1922 and 1954. Of these crises, those of 1900 and 1921 were the most severe. Four of the seven depressions occurred during Republican administrations, and three during Democratic. One of the two most severe—that of 1921—was under a Republican regime, the other—1917-1919—saw its beginning in the last months of a Democratic administration and the greater part of the remainder of the Republican period. There is nothing in this record which justifies either party in laying the blame for the depression on the other.

It is equally true that there is nothing to be said of the coincidence of depression with years of Presidents of the dominant party, which lead to the conclusion that elections are held for this reason or that. The 1907 depression was, of course, caused by the uncertainty of the elections, but it continued for nearly two years after the elections were over.

It is about time to discard the economic superstitions usually exploited by politicians at election time.
The regular meeting of the membership, which took place on Monday evening, at the Huntington Hotel, was probably the first in the past six months that concerned itself with strictly peace-time organization work. No business of any special nature was transacted.

The chairman, after reading the minutes from the last meeting, called the roll, and a quorum of the membership present being present, the meeting was opened with a benediction by the Rev. William F. Mott, of the First Congregational Church.

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All of the reports of the Executive Board, beginning June 12 and up to and including September 4, were approved by the membership.

Aside from the cases of two members who were struck down with illness while on duty, no serious event of national concern has taken place since that Local 10 is affiliated with the American Labor Party.

At the Boston convention a resolution was adopted in which the convention approved the recommendation to form a new chapter of the American Labor Party; the resolution passed in the Conference for Progressive Political Action, which took place in Cleveland in July. That conference was attended by a large number of all progressive factions, including Labor unions. A platform was adopted and speeches were delivered by Mr. Urban M. W. and Barton E. Wheeler were nominated as candidates for President and Vice-President of the Union.

Since Local 10 is affiliated with the American Labor Party, which was one of the organizations participating in the Boston convention, it was decided by the convention, after the Boston convention had decided that the International take part in the convention, referred to participation by the Cutters' Union in the present campaign in behalf of the candidates. The local is therefore quite naturally, favorably. Upon the receipt of a communication from the third district campaign committee asking that Local 10 send delegates to the state and city convention, man-ager Dubinsky and district manager Perlmutter were delegated by the Executive Board to represent it at the city convention and Dubinsky was also delegated to the Albany convention, the seat of the state gathering of the third party.

The action by the Executive Board on this question was reported to the membership Monday night and approved.

Guard Against Violations

In his report on activities, manager Dubinsky told the members that they should not let the last few weeks pass without putting things in order. The reports of the committee were read by the office of Local 10 from members and employers. These cases have been brought in under the new set of procedures. The committee has pointed out various union violations and on employ- ers for violations of the agreement. A number of cases were reported, including refusal to hire cutters.

These violations came to the surface as a result of the investigation of the shops by the controllers. The controller, through the system of re-tending employment of cutters and their hours, and work rules, is able to tell at a glance whether a cutter is cut or not, or how often a firm employs a cutter. Whenever a shop is reported to be violating any of the rules, it is assigned to a controller for investigation on the sus- picion that the cutter or any other member of the firm is the cutter, or that one of the firms is either hiring or cutting with the membership in the local.

The result of these investigations was either the partnership of a cutter in a firm that can be ended through an examination of the co-partnership paper. In a cutter is, as a rule, expelled and a fine is imposed upon the shop for the deficiency. There are instances where co-partnership papers are so drawn up as to avoid detection. In such cases, cutters who are suspected of being members of firms are being watched and when found violating a clause of the agreement or a rule of the union, are being disci- plined, very often by exclusion from the Union.

Some Large and Small Strikes

During the course of his report to the membership, manager Dubinsky also related some difficulties which the office has experienced and which necessitated the action of the office in stopping the cutters in a few of the shops. He was forced to take this action, he stated, as he found that in quite a number of "one-man" houses an additional cutter could be hired. The employers of these shops sought to get along with only one cutter by having him work overtime and sometimes even by assisting him, which was conclusive evidence that there was room for another cutter in such a shop. Where the employers would not comply with the office the office would take action. In this manner additional men were placed.

Dubinsky also told the members of the progress of the strike against B. Roderick, which has been in effect since last spring, and which the agreement with the firm is not unlikely at the present time. As a matter of fact, the settlement would have been an accomplished fact by this time were it not for an important condition in the agreement with the firm. The manager stated that the firm is desirous of increasing its cut- ting on this line, but the shop refuses the work, as the firm would have to maintain another cutter in the shop. The firm, therefore, decided to insist upon the strict enforcement of equal division of work by the firm to have an equal cut of work, which has been the main factor preventing the conclusion of the strike.

R. Boderick had for quite a long time refused to lay off two men in the slack season, which resulted in this action. The men were not a head cutter and the other a grade. But the manager insisted that the firm was not doing much cutting as the rest of the staff of cutters. Unless the firm will agree to an equal division of work between all cutters, Dubinsky stated, the shop cannot be considered a union shop, and the office might operate under an agreement.

Slander Results in Bar to Meetings

There was one case of slander brought against a member which the members felt was unmerited.

At the special meeting on August 18, at which the question of dues was first taken up, one of the members discussing the matter had made a slanderous remark concerning Manager Dubinsky. He was called before the Executive Board and practically administered a lecture. The Board, in con- sequence, decided to bar him from attending meetings for the next six months.

Kahn's defense of his action was not accepted by the members, who, in speaking on the question, plainly told him so; and Manager Dubinsky did not, during the course of his re- mark, plead with the members to ac- cept the Board's recommendation, de- siring to leave it to their judgment whether the proper action had been taken by the Board. Dubinsky simply ceded to the members the character of the member in ques- tion. He said that Kahn had violat- ed nearly every rule of the organi- zation by going to work without a working card, by working for $3 per week, and by preventing a non- union boy to help him at the table without reporting same to the office.

The members unanimously ap- proved the Board's recommendation, feeling that the Board had acted im- plemently enough in this matter.

Important Letters Sent to Members

Manager Dubinsky had pointed out, in a letter sent to all members, the importance of securing new working cards when accepting or changing a job. The letter follows in part:

"Every member, who will be found working without a working card will, at once, be reported to the office. This notice will be sent to the member by mail, and it will be mailed to the Executive Board and fined, as per our codes.

"All members are therefore urged to comply with these instruc- tions, in order to assist the office in maintaining the standard of work that are working with or without cutters. By strictly observing these rules the members will save themselves the trouble of being called before the Executive Board and thus avoid a fine.

"The letter was sent out by the Exec- utive Board and signed by Philip Greens, Benjamin Evry, vice-chairman, and D. Dubinsky, man- ager-agents.

The letter further calls the atten- tion of all members to Articles TV, Section 5, of the union's constitution, which covers this point in detail. The manager informs the members that this will be rigidly enforced. The at- tention of the members is also di- rected to the fact that they must noti- fy the office immediately upon any change of address or upon their failure to receive the working cards and not post on this page or instructions issued through the same medium are equivalent to official notification.

Hence, members who fail to receive any notices sent by mail because they fail to notify the office of a change in address will not be excused for non-compliance.

Cutters Instructed Regarding Label

The membership of Local 10 is so notified to bear the various labels which have been instituted for use in garments and embroidery. This point was one which was decided in favor of the union by the Governor's Commission, which re- cently recommended certain changes in the coat and suit agreement and which were adopted by the union and the various associations.

The label which is to be affixed to the garments is a label that must and can be enforced by cutters. Material for embroidery, as every cutter well knows, is sent out by him in blocks to the embroiderers. The embroidered material is then given to the cutter for nicking, that is, for cutting out according to pattern. The cutter then has to handle it upon its return from the embroiderers.

That being the case, manager Du- binsky had forwarded to all the mem- bers of the local by mail the follow- ing letter instructing them in the respect:

To all Cutters, Members of Local 10,

"Dear Sirs and Brothers:

"On September 2, there becomes effective the new agreement with the employers that stop just union-made embroidery shall be used by them in making up garments.

"Since cutters are the first workers to whom the embroidered piece arrives, it is urgent that you make this provi- sion effective by refusing to handle such embroidery unless it bears the sanitary union label.

"This is absolutely necessary. We have been forced to remove from some small articles on each piece, whether large or small, these labels to carry the warrant that the union- made embroidery that may be coming in the shop. It is urgent that you make this provision effective.

"The shop chairmen have been in- structed to inform all workers in the shops that non-union made embroidery shall be handled only if the permit it to handle it against the wishes of the employer, who is therefore, the best to refuse any material of this sort and of whom we expect strict enforcement of this order.

"Fraternally yours,

"EXECUTIVE BOARD, Local 10.

"David Dubinsky, Mgr.

NOTICE OF MEETINGS

MISCELLANEOUS MEETING ......... Monday, September 15

Meetings begin at 7:30 P.M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Mark's Place