Justice (Vol. 6, Iss. 45)

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

Comments
Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of Justice were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of Justice shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of Justice.
President Morris Sigman Issues Statement On Merger Of Three Local Unions

Last Tuesday, November 4, President Morris Sigman, at the request of the sub-committee of the Executive Board appointed to carry out the decision to merge all existing cloak operators' locals in Greater New York into one organization, issued the following statement:

"To all Members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union:

"Sisters and Brothers:

"Last Wednesday, October 29, a charter of the I. L. G. W. U. was adopted by the Local 17 Operators' Union of Greater New York. The official merger of the three formerly existing cloak operators' locals—1, 11 and 56—is thus consummated and by the virtue of this act all the former members of the above-mentioned locals have become members of the new local, No. 2.

"On Monday last, November 3, the new executive board of the united local was installed, and this new board represents now the interests of all the workers in the cloak operators' trade. I make this statement with a feeling of sincere delight, as I am convinced that by this merger we have achieved something which will inure to the welfare of all our members. I deem this statement also a necessity for the following reason:

"Some members of our International paper have to assume the stand that it is not our business to attempt to merge trade unions. This is not true, as we shall see when we examine the facts of the situation among the workers who formerly belonged to Local 17. The acts of these former officials of Local 17 have now passed the

(Continued on page 2.)

I.L.G.W.U. Educational Season

Open with Concert Nov. 14

Classic Program to Be Rendered at Washington Irving High School Auditorium—Student Body and Visitors to Be Greeted in Addresses By Prominent Speakers

We expect many of our members to be present at the opening exercises of our educational season this coming season next Friday evening, November 14, at the Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 18th street.

On this occasion past and present students of our various classes, officers and members representing our various local unions in the city and vicinity, will assemble in the auditorium of the Washington Irving High School to celebrate the progress that workers education has made in this country. For this purpose a select concert has been arranged in which Michael Pletzer, the celebrated violinist, will play a group of violin solos. The International Chorus of one hundred persons under the leadership of Leo Low, the well known conductor, will participate. The soloist, whose name will be announced later, and the Chorus will sing folk and labor songs. The audience will doubtlessly enjoy the program rendered by the artists and will be stimulated by the message and greetings from Mr. J. F. Horan, who has been the Editor of "Columbia Line of History," and is also a lecturer for the National Council of Labor College in New York City, and the editor of "Plebe," a magazine devoted to workers' education in England. Admission will be by tickets only, which can be obtained free by our members at the office of their local union.

The next day, Saturday, November 15, we begin our courses in our Workers' University; at 1:20 p.m., Mr. B. J. B. Stolper will start his course on "Literature"; at 2:30 p.m., Dr. Paul Brissenden will start his course on "Current Trade Union Policies and Problems." On Sunday, November 16, at 10:30 a.m., Dr. H. A. O'Connell will deliver his course on "Modern Civilization," and at 11:30 a.m., Dr. H. J. Gorman will start his course on the "Industrial Development of Modern Society."

International Union Wins

The Gottlieb-Seiff Case

Appellate Division Dismisses Injunction

The case of Gottlieb-Seiff vs. the I. L. G. W. U., which attracted considerable attention in industrial circles in the state of New York, was finally determined in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in favor of the I. L. G. W. U., in the matter of the affairs of the Local Union in the town of New York.

The decision, which was handed down by the Court on Thursday last, October 50, affirms the order of Supreme Court Justice MacCrater which dismissed the temporary injunction obtained by the above-mentioned firm, a children's cloak shop, in the course of a strike waged by its workers. It will be recalled that immediately after Justice MacCrater had decided, on October 6 last, in favor of the Union, this firm succeeded in obtaining from Justice Young, of the Appellate Division bench, an order overruling the MacCrater decision and enjoining the firm from continuing the strike.

The Union's appeal went over to the full term of the Appellate Division to have a full examination of all the facts in the case, the Court decided that the original MacCrater decision was correct and sustained it. It is an important gain for the Union and in its essence it reaffirms the right of the workers to peaceful picketing and to collectively organize for their own protection and advance the interests of the community. The I. L. G. W. U., legal advisor of the International, appeared for the Union throughout the proceedings.

Miscellaneous Trades' Drive To Begin On Monday Next

Five Hundred Volunteers Will Distribute First 500,000 Leaflets

Next Monday, November 16, will mark the beginning of the great drive which is being undertaken by the I. L. G. W. U. in New York City to organize the tens of thousands of workers in the garment trades. These will be carried on in the spirit of 'Columbia Line of History,' and is also a lecturer for the National Council of Labor College in New York City, and the editor of "Plebe," a magazine devoted to workers' education in England. Admission will be by tickets only, which can be obtained free by our members at the office of their local union.

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The campaign will be launched under the immediate supervision of the Miscellaneous Trades Council of Greater New York, which comprises thirteen local and includes all locals not affiliated with the above-mentioned Joint Board. The drive has been weeks in preparation, and now its machinery, under the general management of Vice-president Lefkova, is organized and ready to go into action. Together with the other officers of the Council, have been set up from the rank and file of the locals, a powerful organizing committee which will respond to the call at the first given signal.

The first big stunt to be put over by the Council will be the distribution of 100,000 leaflets in five of the uncongenial children's dresses, white goods, embroidery, novelty and other miscellaneous shops next Monday, right after work. To give an idea of the size of this task, it is sufficient to mention that the committee of the drive is expected the actual distribution number of less than 800 persons. This volunteer army of the feeblest from the several headquarters of the various locals—thirteen in number—but will be directed from one central place, the office of the District Council, in the International Building, 8 West 16th street. This main office will be open

(Continued on page 2)
Pres. Sigman Issues Statement on Merger of Locals

(Continued from page 1)

bunds of toleration and I deem it my duty to warn the members of this dissolved local not to commit acts of treason to the Labor movement for which they have in the past brough sacrifice.

"The members of our International Union are class-conscious workers and they know well that it is not the number of a local which makes or marries a Labor organization. It is the human material which composes a local, the fighting spirit which impel it that counts and it is activity and loyalty which is paramount to all other pasting considerations."

"Before the General Executive Board adopted this decision to amalgamate all operators into one local, it had considered very carefully the opinion of the men. A proposed proposal was analyzed solely from the viewpoint of general service, safety, and industrial conditions, with the local belonging to the Council. It is a well-instructed and convinced leader written out clear, simple language directed to the "workers in the workers' general number of other leaflets are now in preparation and will be printed and distributed in quick succession as wisely as possible throughout the Greater City. The city has been divided into eleven districts and each local was given a special territory to cover, and the responsibility for the proper distribution and publicity, were within the area assigned to it was placed squarely on each of the units of the Council. The success of the first organizing move of Council, however, do not represent a great deal on the aid and cooperation which the volunteers will receive not only from members of their own locals but from the active members of other trades in New York, especially from the organized cloak and dress makers. As a result, high points out, thousands of the unorganized workers in the miscellaneous trades in the same buildings and frequently on the same floor with the organized cloakmakers and dress- makers have taken an interest in the Union shops. If these organized workers will help the volunteer committees in reaching the unorganized workers in the miscellaneous shops, half of the battle will have been won. Many of the cloak makers and dressmakers, in addition, are either related to or have friends among three unorganized workers, and they could be of great assistance if they broadcast the message that the great drive is on and that it is the duty of every right-thinking and self-respecting worker to join the drive of his or her craft. Every member of I. L. G. W. U. in the Greater City must realize that it is not the action of the District Council is new undertaking, and every worker belonging to our Unions must put his shoulder to the wheel to make it a success.

Boston Joint Board Begins New Organizing Activity Among Dressmakers

Boston is to be the scene of lively activity among the dressmakers of that city in the near future. In fact, such organizing work has already begun and will be gradually extended to embrace every one of the local and unorganized shops in the city of Boston. We have already reported that President Sigman, during his visit to Boston last month, has completed the changes in the management of the Boston Joint Board. Vice-president Selman, International representative, was assigned to manage the Joint Board provisionally, as the former manager, Charles Tucher and Business Agents Frank and Minnie Telh- baum voluntarily withdrew from office. Vice-president Selman succeeded in winning the support of the dressmakers' local with the Joint Board recently affected, and is organizing an active campaign among the dress workers for the up building of their local and unorganizing their organization. Vice-president Selman is now looking forward to make an agreement with the Boston dress jobbers and obtaining real union control of work conditions."

On Monday next, November 10, an election for business agents will be held, one for the dress trade and another for the cloak shops. The latter is a big job which the time being will be filled by Vice-president Selman.

MOURIS SIGMAN.

"Economic Geography and the Working Class"

"Economic Geography and the Working Class"

Lectures by J. F. Herrahin, I. L. G. W. U. Building, 6 West 16th Street. Tuesday evening, November 11.

J. F. Herrahin is the author of the "Outing" Monthly, "Economic Geography" and is an authority on this subject. He is also an instructor for the National Council of Labor Colleges in England. This will be the last lecture that he will give in this country before sailing for Europe.

District Council Begins Drive Next Monday

(Continued from page 3)

every day, as soon as the drive starts, I will be in the morning until 7 o'clock in the evening, to give information and advice to the volunteers and to direct them in their work.

"For the first piece of literature to be distributed on a large scale, the council has prepared a leaflet entitled "Lincoln and You," written in two languages, English and Bal'inn, and containing a directory of all the locals belonging to the Council. It is a well-instructed and convincing leaflet written out clear, simple language directed to the "workers in the workers' general number of other leaflets are now in preparation and will be printed and distributed in quick succession as wisely as possible throughout the Greater City. The city has been divided into eleven districts and each local was given a special territory to cover, and the responsibility for the proper distribution and publicity, were within the area assigned to it was placed squarely on each of the units of the Council. The success of the first organizing move of Council, however, do not represent a great deal on the aid and cooperation which the volunteers will..."
Does the Next War Lie to the South?
By JOHN CROCK

Does the outward sweep of the American Empire mean eventually war? There is a grave and ominous threat to the United States from two directions. The most serious is the rapidly growing military strength and aggressive spirit of the United States. The other is the increasing exploitation to Uncle Sam's foot-stool. The answer lies to the South, where a small South American republic or two drawn together to control the Americans on the other side. The other is the increased exploitation of the United States, their land, their crops, their minerals, their human beings even their tax-collecting coming under the supervision of the"Grapes" as our brother Americans call us in private.

Virtually all highly profitable enter-
prise centers on big financiers,
less than 99 per cent of our citizens do not suspect it, nor do they realize how things stand. The South American trade union movement which should always exist between North and South America, the two great segments of the New World.

Of the twenty Latin-American republics only Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, and Venezuela are not under the sway of Wall Street. These nations, as proud as the American colonists from whom they liberated themselves as we got rid of British rule, are also conscious of the situation in which American financiers may milk their sister republics of wealth without giving an adequate return. They recent "taxation without representation" and it is such when American gamblers and marines come in to collect what is due American business when the Latinas fall to pay. A wider outlook particu-
larly of the American worker into the tender-like situation toward the South is necessary to prevent another flare-up like Peking's expedition into Mexico or the well-known expeditions to islands and ports in Latin-America by our Navy.

Of course, the United States pays too now and again. We are paying $200,000,000 to Colombia, because of land which was once the Panama Canal Zone. But Colombia gets no direct benefit from the land that was here because the clean, intelligent man which Uncle Sam cut across the isthmus is surrounded with jungle.

No roads are built or permitted. Why? Because the Navy experts see war and leave the natural defense intact.

Bolivia, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Ecuador are little countries, fever-ridden and hot but with rich in gold, timber, fruit and the raw ma-
terials that our manufacturers need. This wealth is in control almost entirely of American, not of the natives. Like Great Britain we are sending young men to these countries to form our trusts and to see that their will is car-
ried out. To Bolivia, for example, a loan of $24,000,000 was made only on condition that the railroad, the Na-
tional Bank, the customs as well as taxes be placed under American control to guarantee payment. American bankers there openly dictate what the native taxing laws shall be. Guatemala has to have American money in circulation, Costa Rica does have land to be sold to Wall Street and paying its tribute in annuas and all.

The particular danger spot of our relations with Latin America lies in Mexico. Fortunately, the friendship of the working class has been built up by the Mexican Federal government. But even in the Pan-American Federation of Labor as well as in the tolleas a cordial respect is spring-
ing up. But will sentiment outweigh the material reason of the capital to attempt conquest of that magnificent land that first felt the weight of the sword of Cortez and other conquerors that followed him. American own one-third of Mexico's na-

ional wealth, 10 per cent of her oil, 80 per cent of her gold, silver and copper and dominate her railroads. Foreigners own more acres than the size of France, Spain, Portugal and Switzerland put together. The ethics involved in this question are complicated. These countries

Joint convention this December will throw the searchlight still further into the recesses where the elements of bitterness between the North and the South of this hemisphere are brew-

ing.

We know now that it was largely the economic interests involved that produced war between Great Britain and the South African republics, that it was the menace of Japan's indus-
trial expansion that led to the Russo-
Japanese war, that the right to ex-
plain the iron mines of Morocco again and again threatened the peace of Europe and that finally the inevitable

World War was brought about by the impending conquest of the Near East by the German construction of the Suez Railroad.

South America is vast in its wealth.

No Europeans have much of a chance there now. It is Uncle Sam who is ruling the iron hand of Wall Street dominating a fiery people of a differ-
tent temperament from ours. Only the closest of workers' contacts can pre-
vent the coming of an economic im-
perialism and its silly, military con-
pquest.

To All Chairmen in Cloak and Dress Shops:

You are called upon to observe that the SANITARY UNION LABEL
is attached to all articles of EMBROIDERY, HEMSTITCHING, TUCKING, PLEATING and BUTTONS

THE SANITARY UNION LABEL
Carries Letter "B" for Bonaza Embroidery.
Carries Letter "C" for Hemstitching, Pleating and Tucking.
Carries Letter "D" for Buttons.

The Union Label on Trimmings testifies that it was made by Union Workers

Our Agreement with the American Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Association and with all inde-
pendent cloak manufacturers provides that only union-made trimmings be used in their shops. The shop chairmen are instructed to inform all operators, finishers, pressers and cutters and all other workers in the shops that the trimmings they use must bear the SANITARY UNION LABEL.

If any of the trimmings above listed do not carry the label, the workers are to report the fact to the shop chairman who is to take the matter up at once with the firm and report the result to the district manager of the Union.

With trade union greetings,

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Morris Sigman, Abraham Baroff, President, Secretary-Treasurer

"MEXICAN PROBLEMS"

On Saturday, November 8, at 1:30 p. m., Mr. Carleton Beals is speaking in the Band School Auditorium, 7 East 15th Street, on "Mexican Problems." Mr. Beals' book, "Mexico, An Interpretation," has become an au-
thority on the question. Mr. Beals has

lived in Mexico with the people, and has known personally most of the leaders. His lecture on Saturday will discuss the meaning of the Mexican-Obregon Revolution, its results, the forces that put President Calles into office, and the problems that he must face.

JUSTICE

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Why I Left the Workers' Party

By LUIGI AMTOMIMI

Friday, November 9, 1924.

The British election seems to indicate a landslide for the conservatives. The conservatives have a clear majority in Parliament of around 200, but before anyone concludes that England has repudiated the Labor party completely and for all time let him consider two facts:

(1) At the time of writing the conservative popular vote is put at around 3,000,000. The conservative strength in the House of Commons is, in other words, not based on a corresponding strength among the people. England, like the United States, has not worked out a really just system of representation.

(2) The fact that the Liberals made such a bad showing is wholesome. Two parties are better than three, and two parties are publicly free of the ones who should disappear from the English scene. The best of their strength ought to be absorbed by the Liberal party. In other words the situation is not so discouraging as it appears. At a later date we shall examine in the light of somewhat fuller knowledge the reasons for the Conservative success.

General Colles, President-elect of Mexico, like a good internationalist, has been coming into touch with leaders of thought and action in Europe and the United States before assuming the reigns of office. The extraordinary thing about General Colles is that in every country he makes it his business to come into contact with the whole of those people, the comrades of those who, in his own country, elected him to the high office which he is to hold. It is a new thing for a President-elect to seek out representatives of Labor unions and the Socialist party. Gen. Colles has done just that.

Not in many years has New York City seen anything more picturesque or significant than the parade through crowded streets of the East Side with Gen. Colles leading and the audience at the head of the procession. The parade ended in a great demonstration in his honor at City Hall Park High School under the auspices of the Socialist party and a large number of Labor Unions. The meeting was non-partisan, but Gen. Colles and the speakers made it plain that their hopes of progress and of peace lay in the increase of working class solidarity. Further strength will be given to this idea by the joint meeting of the American Federation of Labor and the Mexican Federation of Unions who, Pope and James during November.

THE CRY OF THE CHILDREN

Cost of Living and Cooperative Housing

How to reduce the cost of living by cooperative housing will be discussed at the Friday afternoon session of the Fourth National Cooperative Congress called by the Cooperative League in New York, November 6, 7, and 8. If you would like to speak on "How Cooperative Housing Can Best Be Promoted," has been added in the schedule. (See plot of twenty-eight acres.) Mr. Jennings will be the speaker of a cooperative savings bank, the Commonwealth Mutual Savings Bank of Massachusetts, and on easy terms. The monthly cost to the occupants of two-family houses averages $8 per room.

STATIONERY

131 East 17th Street

has a highly competent and well-qualified Ladies' Department, which attends to the personal needs of the working woman. For Wednesday from 5 to 6:30.

One Dollar to Members

(To be continued.)

SKIN NOCLES

THE UNION HEALTH STATION

has been established at 131 East 17th Street.
Plan for A Nation-Wide Free Public Employment Service

The establishment of a free nation-wide public employment service, to be maintained by the State in cooperation with local communities, the federal government, and private organizations, for the benefit of men, women, and children in all walks of life. The plan is to be executed through the Russell Sage Foundation in a 600 page report on employment methods, needs, and agencies which was made public here today as the result of a five year study of the subject by a team of visiting investigators into more than seventy cities of the United States and Canada.

The full report is being submitted to the attention of officials and representa-
tives of the States. The outstanding facts in the report and its recommen-
dations will be made public by the staff. The report can be purchased from the Russell Sage Foundation, which was in charge of the study on which this report is based.

The Federal Government is re-
couraging and assisting the States to main-
tain the above policy. By the early of the employment officers and to coordinate the results into a national employment service.

The States Administer and support subject to terms of agreement with the Federal Government; that the local, city, and county organiza-
tions in the management of the offices in their community through representa-
tion on their Local Employment Committee.

Training Course for Labor Inspectors

As announced in the Janes Bulletin, the Consumers' League, in co-
operation with the Ministry of Labor, has established a training course for labor inspectors with the Executive Director of the Consumers' League, E. Sawyer, as instructor.

Thus far, one of the first time on September 29 and the first field trip on October 9 was a visit to the Walk
earthworms Exchange of the New York Telephone Company. The stu-
dents enrolled have been carefully se-
lected and include several that have had industrial experience.

With the admirable training and experience given by the select group, the lea-
coldest group of students, the League is prepared to enter on its first experiment in this new field of training. Feeling that the mem-
bership of the League are the best of all of some of those best qualified to judge the values of this work, we are anxious to learn of those that have come to us.

The social value of this new ven-
ture in training labor inspectors was Miss Mary Van Kleeck of the Rusk
one of its organizations. It is highly en-
couraging that an organization like the League of New York is willing to put laws on the statute books, should thus recognize the need for studying the problems of administra-
tion, which will alone make the laws serve their real purpose in raising standards.

The following Advisory Committee has given active assistance in arrang-
ing the course as follows: Miss Pauline Goldmark, Chairman; Miss Frances Perkins, Miss Nell Swarts, and Miss Caroline Whipple.

"S. S. Glennair" by EUGENE O'NEILL

The first distinguished work by which Eugene O'Neill achieved critical fame, and his latest and most powerful, "S. S. Glennair" opened last night at the Provincetown Playhouse and the Greenwich Village Theatre early in the season.

"S. S. Glennair," four episodes of the sea, will bring together at the Provincetown Playhouse and the Green

The Qualifications of a Labor Official

The General Secretary of the Rail and Harbor Servants' Union in South Africa has recently been subjected to very powerful pressure by some of the members of the Union.

One of his defenders suggests ad-
vising the member of the Executive or the President to resign his position.

Wanted, an all-round, square man to fill the above post.

Must have had many experiences in every branch of railway work, but must also be a young, active leader.

He must be able to work 12 hours a day and attend meetings on all Sundays and holidays. He must be able to influence all the members of the Union, to win the hearts of all young men the eight-hour day.

Provincial has not been the most successful as a platform speaker. Expert legal knowl-
dge, equal to a lawyer, ready to an-
swer any questions, interested in the absolute. Must have outstanding journalistic qualifications, so as to edit a service journal and satis-
factorily combat all newspaper asser-
tions and correspondences. Must be able to do the above so as to please both the members and the bosses on the committee.

Must be prepared to be abused, mis-
represented and lied about without,
ne whom will be able to set the record straight. Must be able to secure and retain the respect of every man, woman and kid in the service. This post, the result of this post, by any afternoon man, that is a sin. Whatever he does, how-

In the conclusion following the dis-
cussion of a purely Federal venture a combined Federal-local state report the says:

"Wherever pension plans have the more desirable, as nationally Federal or a state for both. But it is a fact that the
veils of the government, in the present, feasible; and for all this we are in agreement. To think that Congress, either now or in the future, can or will agree to the ap-

ate $10,000,000 for an employment service" an amount estimated as nec-

sary to provide adequate work is an idle dream. Expediency de-
amanda combined Federal-local state support. We must begin with what we have."

Educators Fight Free For Speech In Colleges

Interference by college authorities with the right of students to hear rad-

ucidical speakers will be fought by a Na-
tional Committee on Academic Free-
dom, just organized by the American Civil Liberties Union, according to a statement made by the Union's executive commit-
eee and the American Civil Liberties Union, according to a state-
made by Professor Clarence J. Kimmer, Yale College, President of the American Civil Liberties Union, according to a state-
and including leading university presidents and editors.

The committee's first announce-

nent, says that it will not duplicate work done by other organizations 'prim-
arily concerned with the rights of teachers for their views.' It will deal with "laws restricting teaching, such as those attempting to prohibit the teaching of evolution, of pur-

ifies, and of certain concepts of history, with collective bargaining, steroid student liberal and radical activ-

ises, and with interference with free-

dek of opinion of individual students and teachers outside the classroom.'

The members of the Committee on Academic Freedom are: Professor Clarence J. Kimmer, Tufts College, President; Professor Benjamin Cardozo, Harvard University; Professor William B. Angell, Yale University; Professor F. B. Breckenridge, Chicago, Ill.; James H.


Ric.

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Eyes are examined and treated: operations arranged for, and eye-glasses made and fitted in the office.

FEES

.... ONE DOLLAR
ONE AND INDIVISIBLE

The new cloak operators' local in Greater New York is already showing signs of a new spirit of cooperation among its three locals—Nos. 1, 11 and 17—out of which the new local has been created, already belonging to the L. L. G. W. U. history.

We are pleased to have left behind them a notable past. Each of them for many years functioned effectively for the welfare of their members, and its leaders and activists have contributed much to the book of achievements of our Union—and of the Labor movement in general. Their fighting spirit and their genuine accomplishments for the workers in our industry will never be forgotten. Great deeds are not obliterated by the demise of their doers or the eclipse of institutions. All they have been and are still the good fight for the betterment of the lives of their fellow men.

Locals 1, 11 and 17 will always remain brilliant stars in the firmament of our International and the memory of their achievements will for many years to come continue to inspire the members, and its leaders and activists. It should be said that the three former operators' locals will ever live. They will be remembered and honored by the new local. It is expedient that, in order that they might not dim the light of their former glory and usefulness, and in order that their future spirit and accomplishments be not lost on the people. It is expedient that, in order that they might not dim the light of their former glory and usefulness, and in order that their future spirit and accomplishments be not lost on the people. It is expedient that, in order that they might not dim the light of their former glory and usefulness, and in order that their future spirit and accomplishments be not lost on the people. It is expedient that, in order that they might not dim the light of their former glory and usefulness, and in order that their future spirit and accomplishments be not lost on the people. It is expedient that, in order that they might not dim the light of their former glory and usefulness, and in order that their future spirit and accomplishments be not lost on the people. It is expedient that, in order that they might not dim the light of their former glory and usefulness, and in order that their future spirit and accomplishments be not lost on the people. It is expedient that, in order that they might not dim the light of their former glory and usefulness, and in order that their future spirit and accomplishments be not lost on the people. It is expedient that, in order that they might not dim the light of their former glory and usefulness, and in order that their future spirit and accomplishments be not lost on the people. It is expedient that, in order that they might not dim the light of their former glory and usefulness, and in order that their future spirit and accomplishments be not lost on the people. It is expedient that, in order that they might not dim the light of their former glory and usefulness, and in order that their future spirit and accomplishments be not lost on the people. It is expedient that, in order that they might not dim the light of their former glory and usefulness, and in order that their future spirit and accomplishments be not lost on the people.

This was the basic motive which prompted the General Executive Board to decide to unite Locals 1, 11 and 17, and this was the main reason why we decided to entrust the carrying out of this plan. It was also the idea which compelled Local 1, the biggest local, to unite with Locals 11 and 17, to preserve our independence, our self-government and our independence of existence voluntarily and cheerfully consent to dissolve itself and become a part of a new body to which all cloak operators of New York would belong.

This action of Local 1 is, perhaps, the finest single move so far shown in the outcome of this achievement. In discussing the arguments pro and con in this matter, we failed last week to stress this particular point—namely, that the officers of Local 1—Executive Board and local officers—were not ready to give up all their present offices, and that they do not wish the other locals to join Local 1, but desire that all the three locals be united as one local. This was the motive underlying the action of Local 1.

It was this argument, we confess, which made upon us the greatest impression. It appealed to us largely because it was obviously inspired by a strong spirit of rare self-sacrifice. The members of Local 1, in their eagerness to see a united cloak operators' organization in New York, sacrificed their personal ambitions and their personal interests, not for the sake of their own trade but for a genuine merger of all the workers in their craft into one big body. If Local 1 has ever in the course of its long existence shared its fellow organizations in our Union, it certainly has fully atoned for it by this act of self-sacrifice inspired by the idea of a greater and more powerful local to take its own place in the industry.

We should, nevertheless, not like to have these remarks interpreted in derogation of the other two locals which have resisted to the last the merging of the three locals into one new local. The officers of Local 1, 11 and 17 feel deeply the necessity of resisting the instinct of self-preservation which knows no reason and is immune to logic. Though we confess that we cannot bring ourselves to decry the motive of the claim, is harmful, particularly in a trade union where the interests of the individual must always remain subordinate to the interests of the union as a whole. The action of Local 1 stands out so nobly and in such striking relief.

The fight of Locals 11 and 17 for the right to remain independent was not only for self-preservation. Their strongest argument has been a plea for "more time" and they have vociferously branded this step as too quickly calculated to bring about a stronger and more efficient organization in the trade as a "death sentence." It was, on the whole, the conduct of men from whom much better could have been expected, a sorry display of shortsightedness and incapacity for broader vision and action.

And in speaking of the inspiring and truly noble spirit man ifested by Local 1 in this event, we cannot refrain from comment upon the courageous attitude of the whole General Ex ecutive Board in this matter. It is true the General Executive Board was conscious that in carrying out this merger it was re-
The League of Nations and the Workers

(Special Correspondence to JUSTICE)

By LEON CHASANOWICH

had to say in the Berlin Vorwarte on August 14:

"The intention to carry out a general strike to avert a new war is a delusion. The more I think of making myself unpopular, I am the more convinced of the foolishness of this step as I had been before and during the last war. I have no friends—nothing more than Louiswilm-

burg, but also with Jean Jaurès, Val-

taine, whom I regard as one of the best socialists of Europe. The strike would coddle the effete and disolute elements of the labor movement.

The biggest demonstration on the continent took place in Vienna where 50,000 persons participated in it. In Paris the demonstration attracted

only 5,000, and while some have endeavored to explain this meager at-
tendance by the downpour of rain on that day, we must still remember Heine’s quip that “Parisians go to barricades with umbrellas if neces-
sary,” and surely there ought to have been found in Paris more than 5,000 persons. There were demonstrations in Berlin and throughout Prussia to open air meetings and peace demon-

strations of all kinds took place, and the Social-Democratic Minister of the Interior would not allow such meet-
ings to be held. Such is the idea that the Russian Social-Democrats and Communists have to raise the cudgel and call for, and if the Socialist trade unions, each in its own way, will endeavor to bring down the former members from their present level—but to raise all the workers in the thinking and ideals."

Kautsky’s statement concerning the e

effectiveness of the general strike of September 22, 1911, is well known.

December 26th, 1911.

In England and Belgium the peace demonstrations were not so successful as in Germany, but even there they fell far below expectations. It was an indication that the anti-war demonstration of the European, the proletarian on the Continent, has spread throughout the world. The World War would not only divide the millions of persons on the continent, but also those of the Old Continent and would prove to the whole world that so huge an army as 7,000,000 men, are not sufficient to stop the last against new warfare and for the preservation of peace. On the Continent, in fact, the only way to prove that peace is obviously a display of weak-

ness, and the only way to show the people that they have the will-power to raise the war mon-

sters. With such a poor showing, in-
deed, how may we rightly expect that organized labor over the world would heed the call of the Amsterdam Inter-

national to answer a new declaration of war with a general strike? This apathy cannot, of course, be explained by the fact that the bour-

geois workers at this moment see no immediate war menace on the hori-

zon; in that case, there must be no respect, with what that warlike and
disciples of Marx, Karl Kautsky, thought blinded for the time being by provocation and rage, they will, in the future, do nothing, too far on the way to moral suicide. Soon they must realize that the stories about being the backbone of the world might be dropped indefinitely, and that a piffle and a smoke screen raised for sinister and selfish purposes.

The International Union has no desire whatever to take advantage of the present situation. The International only strives to put all the cloak workers in the world into line in equal footing. It will endeavor—not to bring down the former members but the new workers, to aid them and to raise the rank of the other workers to the level of the former members of Local 17.

This is the sole intent of the International Union, of the Cloth Workers of the World. We are pleased that the members of Local 17 are surely intelligent enough to grasp this eventually and to repudiate the stupid nonsense on which some cloakworkers among their former leaders have been feeding them."

bindly a Pilsner— and a Lloyd George, could now line up solidly be-

hind Herriot and MacDonald.

The question of the American Federation of Labor and the interna-
tionalists is the same. The workers in America have taken a definite stand and in the majority of cases have not participated in the strike. After the war is declared the masses will sit at once in the grip of war kynastia and panic and are animated by the overwhelming instinct to fight inva-
dion and to struggle against the bourgeoisie. So it was in 1914 and so it will prob-
ely be in the future.

There is enough truth in this state-

ment to arouse genuine despair. If in-
time of peace the workers are ap-

parent. The present situation is a mediate war menace before them and, if upon the outbreak of war, in the presence of war, the general strike is not adopted, we have no sex advantage. From the day of the outbreak of war this position is to be found away? Where is the moral guaranty of the strike against new wars, which, thanks to the advent of modern engines of war, are bound to prove irreconcilably bloodier and more horrible than even the great world war of 1914? It is not only a question of a democratized League of Nations which, however, according to him, is not necessary to maintain the present social order, but also a question of the possibility of not succumbing in wars in cooperation with the trade unions and Socialist parties.

1918: A New Year's Eve

The war has come to its final stage; the child of the Versailles Treaty and that as such it is also charged with the responsibility of shaking out many of its glaring injustices and bitter wrongs. On the other hand, there is a vast deal to be said in favor of the success of the MacDonald idea. The lessons of the last war are still not forgotten in Europe and the be-
th that the next war, if it takes place, will be a different affair that will annihilate all the old things, that will not accom-
ify the mind of the general public. Another fear that rises as a specter on the European horizon is the menace of Bolshevism. The last war has partly borne out the truth of the Marxist doctrine that a great European war must end in revolution and everywhere now believes that a new war will not only satisfy, but as the last one has ended for Russia.

Experience has taught us that in capitalist society love of property is paramount to love of life. The bour-
pie is often ready to sacrifice for

The next few days, we hope, will bring a decided change of heart to their leaders and they will not be too far on the way to moral suicide. Soon they must realize that the stories about being the backbone of the world might be dropped indefinitely, and that a piffle and a smoke screen raised for sinister and selfish purposes.

By H. SCHOLMAN

**INTERNATIONAL CALENDAR**

**THE QUARTERLY REPORT OF LOCAL 22**

The quarterly report of Local 22 for the quarter ending September 30th, 1913, has been received. The membership on hand was 6,000, and the funds were spent in strike benefits.

The findings of the final panel of the commission of workmen on hand amounting to $17,316.15. Its expenses were $1,741.80, and $15,574.36 were spent in strike benefits.

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**THE CLOTH MAKERS’ CAMPAIGN LEAGUE FOR MEXICO LOAN**

The Cloth Makers’ Campaign League for Mexico Loan reports that it collected $2,113.15. The "New York" reports the following: "We offer our congratulations to all friends of the League and especially to those who have contributed.

"Soon the truth will be revealed that the child of the Versailles Treaty and that as such it is also charged with the responsibility of shaking out many of its glaring injustices and bitter wrongs. On the other hand, there is a vast deal to be said in favor of the success of the MacDonald idea. The lessons of the last war are still not forgotten in Europe and the be-
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pie is often ready to sacrifice for

**MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF WOMEN**

In order to accommodate the many women members of Local 22 who desire medical examination and treatment by women physicians, the

**UNION HEALTH CENTER**

131 EAST 17TH STREET

has arranged, beginning October 1st, Clinics for competent women physicians, daily, except Fridays and Sundays, from 11:30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. to 6:30 p.m.

Get Card from your Local or Pay One Dollar at the Clinic.
THE LABOR PRESS FOR OCTOBER

BY SYLVIA KOPALD

Two campaigns of momentous interest are in the making this month. In England the first Labor Government went up to the victory of a general election, the first to come down to the defeat of an aroused middle class vote. In the United States, the third party movement headed by La- bor has taken a new step forward. At the present writing it is difficult to size up actual results but all the indicators are for a landslide. Neither of these outcomes need alarm trade unionists. Social change is a glacier-like movement, and while glaciars move slowly they move "exceeding strong." Labor is on its way, and a great opportunity is at hand. It is found of course that any way points to better things than a regular reads the independent press. "The "bad times" or buoyant "good times" policy open enemies for some defense. The October Labor press, like those of all months, reveals the steady undercurrents of the movement. The sum of the industrial struggle, in-" political action was that of the Fringe- line social action, and their union's support to the Demo- crats. The Railroad Tramps ac- cepted the outcome and forgets an attitude of political neutrality. Obviously, then, union labor's offi- cials are not the people. They passed "the Independents by an overwhelming majority. And those of us who watched this new move- ment saw history in the making.

The Industrial Struggle

However important they may be, elections may come and elections may go—but the industrial struggle ap- parently goes on forever. The items of interest in this channel of labor's concern this month are varied and many.

Perhaps the miners still hold the center of the union stage with the story of a union's war with unionists. The United Mine Workers' Journal continues to print reproductions of the correspondence between Warren S. Stone of the Loco- motive Engineers and Lewis and Mur- ray of the miners on the former's Coal River Colleries. In West Vir- ginia, the struggle continues. The (the engineers) is still attempting to force workers to non-union wages and working conditions. The gro- ness reasons for this may be (and President Lewis' reminder that until miners return to work they cannot be penalized for business difficulties is irrelevant to that argument), no mine has been recognized as having been advanced to justify the unions, before the taking of the engines. Men and women must ask whether "comprehensible" union reasons ever can be advanced to justify such a position. Let the union engineers see their hearts and ears at work.

And Still the Bakers Fight On

Some baker should pen a unionistic "Star Baker" this month. Francis Scott Key saw America's flag proudly flying after a darkly anxious period. The "Star Baker" of this month will show to Americanization of the prominent signa- tures of this important letter. The magazines interested in the halls, and the nation. The fighting bakers' flag still flies after anxious months of dramatic struggle. The Halpen Cent Per Cent UNFAIR to Union- Labor and the enemy whom our Carpenters continue to attack. "Spangled Banner" held no such weapons over them as does the Ward Baking Company over the bakers. Money, monopoly, mastery. A power- ful employer's lock-out. Cheap wages and dear bread. Workers everywhere should respond to the plea of the Bakers' to "grant 're-" to itself on the question of "the "sta. of the salary bill." It takes the President's veto message, par- "the Wisconsin Federation's "outlaw printers' strike" of Sep- tember, 1929, and his stand on contracts with "selling labor to the unions." The "Executive called to keep ade- "the Postal Workers." And of those who watched this new move- ment saw history in the making.

Internal Affairs

The burden of discussion on internal affairs, this month center upon the conventions held by the various unions.

The Massachusetts Monthly jour- "the significant convention just held at "the fashionable discussion and accepted La Foglia and Whelpley's views of course. But they did many more things. The First of all, they took the action amalgamation, the shopmen's strike, company unionism, the B. & O. at the thrice-weekly Holley-Barker Bill, injunc- tions and much else. A "humming union."

The American Pressmen also car- "more than its usual quota of paginas because of "congregation pro- "tions. Of outstanding interest there is the convention's acceptance "the Wisconsin Federation's "outlaw printers' strike" of Sep- tember, 1929, and his stand on contracts with "selling labor to the unions."

The International Steam Engineer reports Ninth Biennial Convention, the outstanding discussion of which was the passage of a resolution on a new "insurance plan.


And the World

Once again the word must be carried around that there is a world—"a hard taskmaster—and the moon was a crowded one. Tear off another page! November has come. Labor's camp.

"NOW IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO TAKE A PRACTICAL COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN THE MITCHELL SCHOOL BY LADIES' CARPET MENDING A GOOD PREFERENCE FOR MEN AND WOMEN"

Enroll Now for a Course of Instruction in the Mitchell Schools in Designing, Women's, Men's and Children's Wear. A course of instruction in the above subjects is now being offered by The Bigger PAY. The Mitchell Schools of Designing, Pat- terns, Carpins, and Mending has been established for over 35 years and has achieved.

NEW INSTRUMENTS

Best Methods of SYSTEMS


Demonstration Free

Evening Classes: Monday, Wednesday and Friday

Mitchell Designing School

15 WEST 37TH STREET

Phone Flory 1674

New York City

MEDICINE DOES NOT HELP

In Lumbago, Sciatica, certain Nerve and Rheumatic Dis- eases, drugs can do very little to alleviate the pain or cure the disease.

For these diseases we have excellent means of treatment by means of baking and various electric machines.

Since October 1st, the UNION HEALTH CENTER Elec- tric and Baking Department is under the charge of Dr. Henry Wolf, who is the head of the Mount Sinai Hospital Electro- therapeutic Department, and who will be at the Union Health Center for consultation with patients and arrangement of treatments.

FEE, ONE DOLLAR

UNION HEALTH CENTER

(121 East 17th Street)
DOMESTIC ITEMS

Don Chaun, Governor, Jailed as Bootlegger

Federal Judge McClinton sentenced him to two years in the Atlanta penitentiary on a fine of $100,000. Chaun was an ordinary bootlegger, but violated the prohibition law on the same elaborate scale as he assembled his array of patrons to terrorize union miners. As Sheriff of Logan County, the convicted bootlegger was supreme until he ran afoul of the Federal Government.

Oil Profits Last Millions

The Union Oil Company of California reports a profit of $9,000,000 for the first nine months of 1924. This is after interest, depreciation, depletion, Federal taxes, and other charges have been covered. These profits have been made with a decreased production of more than 2,100,000 barrels of oil in the nine-month period.

Food Costs Go Up

Reports by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics do not indicate that there has been any decrease in the cost of living. As of July 15, 1924, twenty of the twenty-one cities studied showed increases ranging from one to three per cent. The three per cent cities are: Bridgeport, Fall River, Mobile and New Haven.

Rail Wages Lower; Profits Increase

With profits reaching record heights, Class I railroads report a lowering of wages for July. As compared with July last year, the wage cut, through a decrease of employees, totaled $25,379,000. The number of employees have been lowered 181,073, or 9.3 per cent, while wages decreased $25,719,000, or 9.7 per cent.

Reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission show that for this July the cost per freight train-mile and the cost per passenger train-mile have been lowered through a decrease of employees.

When the railroad brothers were asking for the eight-hour day, that culminated in the Adamson law, they insisted that if freight trains were speeded up the roads would be benefited, as would the public. During the past year railroad management have been abandoning old practices, and their profit sheet indicates that the workers' claim is correct.

In any instances these profits are reaching their highest levels. Not gains for the Chesapeake & Ohio will amount to $11,300,000 for the year, as against last year's previous record of $8,979,430. It is estimated that profits for the Erie Railroad Company will amount to $3,700,000. The Norfolk & Western predict a nine per cent profit on their common stock. Similar reports are made by the Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, Delaware & Hudson, Lackawanna, and other systems.

Rail Profits High

Organized railway clerks ask the Railroad Labor Board to make good its pledges to give increased consideration to the scientific adjustment of a living wage and a saving wage" when the financial condition of railroads justifies such an increase.

The rates established in 1920 were reduced by the Board during the 1921-1922 depression. President Fitzgerald of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks quoted figures that railroad profits in the last twelve years total $12,000,000,000, and are now running approximately $9,000,000,000 a year.

Representatives of fifty-eight railroads, including subsidiaries and terminal companies, oppose the clerks' demand.

Fictitious Values Cause High Rents

An organization of renters in Washington, D. C., has asked President Coolidge for authority to use one of the parks, with army tents and campaign equipment for the relief of 2,000 tenants who are threatened with eviction by profiteering landlords.

A Federal law is supposed to check such groggers, but through court procedure they are not under the law. A petition, conducted by a Senate Committee last summer showed that properties in the nation's capital are mortgaged in excess of their values and the owners demand rentals on these fictitious values.

Interest on these debts, based on false values, are paid by tenants in high rents, while the owners and the public press "high wages" for renters.

Managers Disband Anti-Union Body

TheProducingManagementAssociation of New York, formed to combat the Actors' Equity Association, will dissolve. When the act of dissolution was legalized, they announced their opposition to the Actors' Association, which includes the majority of the theatrical world, and is affiliated to the American Federation of Labor.

The act's solidarity resulted in a break in the managers' ranks, and the element that favored dealing with the actors organized the Managers' Protective Association.

The alliance are gradually getting into line. With the dissolution of their organization they will divide a fund of $250,000 that they contributed to fight Equity.

FOREIGN ITEMS

ENGLAND

The Actors' Strike

A strike and boycott of unemployment are in progress in Great Britain in the theatrical world. For some years three has been in existence an organization called the "Actors'" organization, which, although it does not exclude actors from the unions, does not become a union. They exclude them from office in the union. This association is affiliated with the Union Congress and works in harmony with the unions of musicians, variety artists and stage hands.

Now a new society has been started by the Secretary of the Touring Managers' Association, which is called the State Guild, and includes on an equal basis managers and employers, who are to divide the executive officers between them. Even before its constitution has been formally ratified this union has brought out a set of agreements which positively underwrite those advocated by the Actors' Association. The Actors' Association has therefore called out all its members from companies run by managers who belong to the Guild, and has prevailed a boycott of their companies.

The British Trade Unions and India

The opening address of the British Trade Unions Congress at Hull, given by A. P. Purcell, the president both of the Trade Unions Congress and of the International Federation of Trade Unions, contained a sympathetic reference to the common satisfactory conditions of labor in India. Purcell pointed out that the General Council of the T. U. C. in conjunction with the Labor party, had initiated discussions with the India Office in the hope of ameliorating these conditions.

These discussions do not seem to have been very satisfactory from the Labor point of view, for the British trade union leaders could scarcely be contented with anything less than complete freedom of union-making in India, as it has in Great Britain. There is a danger that we shall band India over to the control of mere politicians. This must be avoided. Change at the top which does not come from the bottom and leaves the workers at the mercy of the same set of exploiters who oppress them today is no change at all. There must be conditions upon certain necessary and overdue industrial changes being put into operation at the same time.

INDIA

New Trade Unions Legislation

Legislation is being introduced by the Government of India to put Indian trade union on a more or less the same legal footing as those in England. Provision is made for registration, and a considerable measure of community of interests and procedures is allowed.

A good deal more statutory interference with industrial organization, in instance, there is to be a stipulation that the majority of executive members of a union must be wage-earners. There are provisions requiring that the expenditure of union funds must be devoted "to trade union objects," but not defining what such objects are.

The Trade Unions have asked the Government to afford the services of an impartial tribunal to settle a dispute, but arbitration is not compulsory. In the case of public utility services, however, a dispute must be referred to an impartial board before there can be any strike or lockout, and these may only occur should the board fail to settle the dispute.

ITALY

The Bankruptcy of the Fascist Trade Union Methods

Riccardo Bachi, a well-known Italian economist, who is one of the best authorities on the present-day economics of Italy, used the following words to describe the position of the Fascist trade union movement: "Fascism has adopted the absurdo policy of organizing workers and employing them in same unions for the purpose of preventing strikes by bringing the two classes together, and by using strong pressure. The attempt to form united organizations may in reality be regarded as a failure."

It is no more chance that the benevolent trade unions are at this very moment showing that they are firmly resolved to make a stand for trade union freedom. The Italian Confederation of Labor and other labor organization, that is to say, the British 'Clerks' and Commercial Clerks' Union, have formed a joint committee, which is to initiate strong, prompt and united action within the trade unions for the maintenance of trade union movement. The committee has no illusions, and does not believe in miracles, but it does believe in the moment when the moment has come when union may be resumed and it also believes that the moment is even more propitious for trade union than for political action.

ARE YOU NERVOUS?

There is hardly a member of the Union that is not suffering from some nervous troubles.

Do you know that the Union Health Center has a Specialist on Nervous Diseases who attends to a Clinic every Wednesday from 9 to 12:30 p.m.?

For One Dollar, who are to be Participating Locals.

131 East 17th Street
Educational Activities For Active Members

A week from today the classes in the Workers' University will reopen and again our classes will start in the Unity Centers. It is our intention this season to have the classes in the Workers’ University meet in the Washington Irving High School as usual and also in our own L. L. G. W. U. Building. In the Washington Irving High School the classes will continue to meet on Saturday afternoons and Sunday evenings. Our plan is to have the classes in the L. L. G. W. U. Building meet during the week at 5:30 p.m. The time and place will make it convenient for some of our members who work in this district to attend our classes. After the day's work they can have their dinner nearby and remaining down town for the evening classes. These courses will be on social, economic and labor problems and will be given on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings.

Our object in planning these classes is to meet the needs of the active members of our various local unions to whom we board members, shop Ultramers, etc. The time for these courses is arranged so as not to interfere with their daily activities. After the class sessions they can still attend to their executive and local matters.

To be successful with our plans we need the cooperation of the officers and active members of our local unions.

Tickets At Reduced Rates For
The Philharmonic Concerts

Cards entitling our members to tickets at reduced rates to various concerts given by the Philharmonic Orchestra can be obtained by applying to the Educational Secretary at 3 West 16th street. These cards can be exchanged for admission tickets at 8:30, Thursday night at 8:30, and 4:30, 8:30 p.m. on Saturday nights.

The student special series will be given at Carnegie Hall on Wednesday evenings, November 15, December 3, and February 6. These tickets to the student concerts, either for a single concert or for the whole series, can be obtained at the Carnegie Hall box office only.

We are certain that our members will be interested in using the opportunity of listening to the Philharmonic Concerts at reduced prices.

J. F. Horrabin and Mrs. Horrabin Welcomed

A group consisting of men and women interested in the Workers’ Education movement welcomed J. F. Horrabin and Mrs. Horrabin to this country. For this occasion an informal dinner was arranged in the private dining room of the Civic Club. Mr. John Langdon Davies of England was also invited. An interesting discussion on Workers’ Education followed the dinner, in which Comrade Horrabin took us to the aims of the workers’ educational movement in England.

The discussion was very informal and inspiring, and the evening passed in a very pleasant way.

There is much to be said in favor of having a small group of persons get together and discuss questions of interest to them. The occasion this time was to welcome our guests, J. F. Horrabin and Mrs. Horrabin, who came to this country as informal ambassadors for the workers’ Educational movement. They were received with enthusiasm in the house in which the meeting was held.

The Mothers' International

By MRS. GLENN WOODWARD

Round the world a new song’s ringing.
Listen! women of all climes—
This the mothers’ song we’re singing.
Telling hopes of happier times:
We will put all hate behind us—
Our hearts are strong and sure,
Tired of strife and empty victories,
Bear the banner of war no more.

For our eyes have seen the vision
Of a world where women are free.
Where our husbands, sons and brothers
L. L. G. W. U. CHORUS

The L. L. G. W. U. Chorus resumes its rehearsals on Friday evening in the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 215 East 72nd Street. We have now being admitted and those of our members who wish to join should do so at once as this will offer them an opportunity to appear in the annual concert some time in December.

![Image](image-url)

EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES

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Where our husbands, sons and brothers
L. L. G. W. U. CHORUS

The L. L. G. W. U. Chorus resumes its rehearsals on Friday evening in the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 215 East 72nd Street. We have now being admitted and those of our members who wish to join should do so at once as this will offer them an opportunity to appear in the annual concert some time in December.


**Two Valuable Handbooks**

**How Much Do You Value YOUR FEET?**

*Do you know that the UNIONS OF LEGAL MEDICAL SERVICES 123 East 15th Street, New York 3, N.Y. are offering a check for Five Dollars ($5.00) on any finger or toe for which you may have had an amputation? (Within 30 days from date of amputation.)

**NOSE, THROAT AND EAR TREATMENT**

Beginning October first, the

UNION HEALTH CENTER

1 EAST 17TH STREET

will have a clinic for the treatment of Nose, Throat and Ear, Monday and Thursday from 8 to 9:30 and Saturdays at 10:30 a.m.

To Members of Participating Local Unions and Operations for Tonsils, Adenoids, etc., for members, as well as their families, arranged for at reduced rates.


Visitors to America, even labor organizers, are often surprised to find how little attention is paid by the public, and even by the labor movement itself, to the necessary stabilizing power of unions. Only those who really understand the economic situation can appreciate the importance of unionism in shaping the policies of business in this country. For a discussion and a comparison of various points of view, readers are referred to the "Visitors to America."
The Week In Local 10

By SAM R. SHENKER

Members Soon Nominate Candidates

The membership of Local 10 will soon make its choice of candidates for the various offices of the local. On Monday, December 20, at 3 o'clock, the nomination meeting will take place. According to the announcement of the secretary, at least one nomination will be made for each local office. The nominations will be cast at the meeting at which the general officers are present. The candidates will be called upon to speak briefly.

This is the fourth annual election of the officers of the local, in the course of which the membership of the local has had an opportunity to express its views. The most important issue put forth by the membership in the course of the meeting which was held last Tuesday was the question of the membership of the local. In the course of the meeting, it was decided that the membership of the local should be expanded to include all members of the trade who are not already members. The decision was made unanimously, and the membership of the local was increased to include all members of the trade who are not already members.

Conclusion of the Meeting

The meeting adjourned at 4 o'clock, and the members of the local were off to their homes to enjoy the Christmas season.

The members of Local 10 are looking forward to a successful new year, and they are confident that they will be able to achieve the goals they have set for themselves.

Justice: The Week In Local 10

Friday, November 20, 1924.

Cutters' Union Local 10

As per decision of the Cloak and Dress Joint Board an extension of two (2) weeks has been granted the membership to pay dues at the old rate.

Members paying dues within the period of these two weeks have the privilege of paying their dues up to December 31st at the old rate.

And on November 15th, all back dues will be charged at the rate of 50 cents per week.

By order of Executive Board,
Local 10.

Notice of Meetings

Regular Meeting......... Monday, November 10th
Mid-Year Meeting........ Monday, November 20th
Nomination for Candidates for Executive Board Meeting........ Monday, November 17th
Regular & Special Meeting..... Monday, November 24th
Nomination of Candidates for all Offices.