Justice (Vol. 7, Iss. 4)

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.

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Agreement With Jobbers and Contractors Reached In Dress Industry

The negotiations between the New York and Dress Joint Board and the employers’ groups in the dress industry have been going on for a number of weeks, and by the end of the month, the agreement will be settled in New York. The final agreement will be reached after several weeks of negotiations, and it will be settled before the signatures to the contract can be attached.

Brother Ildore Horowitz, manager of the Dress Division of the Joint Board, said that the union has reached a perfect accord with both the jobbers and the contractors, except that the agreement has still to be ratified by the membership of the dress makers’ locals and also by the employers’ associations. It appears also that there is still some disagreement between the contractors’ associations and the jobbers concerning some trade matters that will be settled before their signatures to the contract can be attached.

The Dress Makers’ Union will soon call several special member meetings to lay before them the terms of the agreement. At a previous meeting held some weeks ago, the members of Local 22 fully endorsed the program of the Dress Makers’ Union, which has now been practically embodied in the new agreement.

Swiss Embroidery Workers Gain Wage Increases

Swiss Embroidery Workers Union, Local 6, has secured, through negotiations with the employers’ organization in the trade, a substantial increase in wages affecting all the workers in Swiss embroidery industry, including the dress designers, members of Local 97.

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Where Sanitary Labels are to be Sewn In

Dr. Henry Markowitz, director of the Sanitary Division of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control in New York, will issue the following instructions governing the location of the label on the garments to be adhered to henceforth.

Gentlemen:

As a result of its experience with the Sanitary Labels during the past season, the Joint Board of Sanitary Control has come to the conclusion that it can receive greater cooperation for the use of the Sanitary Label by all concerning parties if the labels are sewn in properly. It is particularly important to see that the Sanitary Labels are sewn in carefully, and that the labels on the garments are changed.

Therefore, please take notice, that in future, all Sanitary Labels of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control, No. 16, providing for the location of the Sanitary Label, have been changed to read as follows:

Labels must be sewn on the following parts of garments:

1. In coats and caps having outside pockets, Labels must be sewn in the inside of the right pocket;
2. In pullovers, Labels must be sewn in the inside of the left pocket;
3. In shirts and caps having outside or lining pockets, Labels must be sewn on the collar in lined coats, or on the collar in unlined coats;
4. In vests, Labels must be sewn in the inside of the collar;
5. In socks, Labels must be sewn in the inside of the back of the sock.

Very truly yours,
HENRY MOROWITZ, Label Director.

General Executive Board

In Session At Montreal

President Sigman Presents Extended Report to Board Members — Secretary Baroff Reports On Fiscal Condition of I. L. G. W. U. — Vice-presidents and District Managers Report On Activities and Progress in Canada — Canadian Situation Shows Vital Improvement

The Third Quarterly Meeting of the General Executive Board met at 211, 125 Macdonald Street, Montreal, Canada. The full membership of the Board was present when President Sigman called the meeting to order.

After several communications requiring immediate attention were disposed of, President Sigman proceeded to read the report to the members of the Board of the general activities of the I. L. G. W. U. during the past three months. The report begins with a detailed reference to the conflict with the leaders of Local 77 which arose after the General Executive Board had decided at its last meeting in Chicago to merge the three cloak operators’ locals of New York into one body. It told the story of the information secured by this Board against the International and the Joint Board in the name of Local 17, restraining the members of the two organizations from carrying out the above mentioned decision in so far as it affected Local 17.

The final stage of this conflict, the attack upon the life of Vice-president Perlestein, and the subsequent surrender of the Local 17 group and the completion of the merger of the three locals into one, were given in full detail.

The report then went on to state the present condition in the New York cloak trade. The investigation of the cloak and suit industry undertaken by the Governor's Commission has not been completed yet, though it may reasonably be expected that the findings of the experts will soon be turned over to the membership of the Commission which will then act upon the demands of the Union as outlined in its program submitted to the Convention last July.

President Sigman (Continued on Page 3)
I. L. G. W. U. Calls Upon Montreal Cloak Manufacturers to Negotiate Terms of Collective Agreement

Hochman Forwards Letter to All Cloak Employers — Asks for Agreement and Dispute Adjustment Machinery — Big Mass Meeting Addressed by Sigmund Baroff, Hochman and Others Enthusiastically Endorses Movement

The organizing campaign in Montreal is making fast headway. Last week we reported the holding of a very successful mass meeting in that city, which was attended by nearly 1,000 men and women and who listened to a report rendered by General Organizer Hochman on the progress of the union's organizing drive in Toronto and Montreal, which aims to introduce uniform union standards in the cloak industry of both Canadian cities. In Toronto the campaign has reached the negotiation stage and the discussion between the manufacturers and the union has been progressing for some time past. In Montreal, the situation is less mature, though the cloak makers are exhibiting a great interest in the campaign and are eager to get back union conditions in the trade and a real, influential organization to protect them against the greed and avarice of their employers.

Taking advantage of the presence of the whole General Executive Board in Montreal, Organizer Hochman arranged a big mass meeting on Tuesday, January 20, widely advertised in all the women's garment shops of Montreal by means of a circular printed in three languages, Jewish, English and French. The meeting took place in the large Prince Arthur Hall and was attended practically every person employed in the industry in Montreal. It was by far the biggest and most enthusiastic gathering of cloak makers witnessed in Montreal in a number of years and the audience received with breathless attention the message delivered to them by the chief officers of the International Union.

Hochman Sends Letter to All Manufacturers

Before the holding of the meeting, General Organizer Hochman forwarded to all manufacturers in the name of the I. L. G. W. U. and of the Montreal workers to every cloak manufacturer of the city and other cities, urging them to give immediate consideration entering into conference with their men. At the introduction, by means of an agreement, of uniform conditions, and to make the necessary arrangements for a meeting on the same day and setting Saturday, January 24, as final day for a reply. The letter, in part, reads:

"There is a great deal of discontent existing among the working class of the garment shops in Montreal, due to the fact that there are no definite standards governing and regulating conditions of employment.

"The conditions at present prevailing in this industry are not what they were only a few years ago, and what they should be at the present time, is a fact evidenced by almost every employer of this city. The breaking up of the industry into small, minute units of production, the keen competition of the day, unfair competition amongst the employers has not only reduced the standards of the workers to an unbearable level but has worked many hardships upon the legitimate and fair-minded employer, the restrainer, and has undermined the confidence of the consumer.

"We appeal to you to cooperate with the Toronto Cloak Manufacturers' Association in a collective effort for the purpose of establishing conditions of employment and a method of regulating the industry, to the advantage of both the employers and employees, thus eliminating many of the evils from which the industry is now suffering and doing away with strikes and disturbances.

"We are convinced that a collective agreement between organized employers and organized workers is the best means of averting disputes between employers and employees. We also believe that to establish such an agreement is the desire of the workers and employers. We are willing to meet you, with the hope that such a condition can be created in this city. If, however, this is impossible we will be glad to negotiate with the employers individually for an agreement.

"As the present situation is very unpleasant, we will be very glad to hear from you at all times. A reply to this letter, dated January 24, 1925, indicating your willingness to cooperate with us in the above mentioned arrangements. We shall also be very glad to make an appointment to meet you for the purpose of arranging the propositions propounded in this letter."

Dr. Leeds’ Lecture

Course to I. L. G. W. U.: Members in Phila.

The course of lectures to be given by Dr. Leeds will consist of the following topics: 1. The Family; 2. Education—The School—The Press; 3. The State; 4. Industry; 5. Trade Unions as a Social Institution. The lectures begin Friday night, December 8, at 8 o'clock and continue every Friday night thereafter until finished. All lectures are being held at 451 Fifth Avenue. Other lectures, if in preparation will be announced to the members from time to time. Admission to all lectures is free to all members of the International. Tickets may be obtained at the union offices, 1819 Cherry Street and 272 N. 9th street, where also the members may write in their wishes to the Educational Committee as to the kind of courses and lectures they should like to see organized.

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from the early days of the organization to the
last Boston Convention.

OUT ALREADY

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General Executive Board
In Session At Montreal

(Continued from Page 1)

Bonnaz Embroiderers Renew Agreement With Employers

Special Machine Workers Union—Unemployment Insurance Fund Established in Trade

On Friday, January 23, the Bonnaz Embroiderers’ Special Machine Workers’ Union, Local 66, of the I. L. G. W. U., will sign a new collective agreement with the Bonnaz Industries, and the agreement came as the result of several weeks of negotiations and will be on a basis similar to those entered into by the President, Friedman, President of Local 66, and Max M. Eisenfeld, its manager, and the manufacturer’s associates: Frank Debruin, Murray Grobman, president; Alexander Zahn, secretary, and William Halpern, manager.

The new agreement, which is for two years, until January, 1927, has been worked out between the union and the employers, as the result of negotiations by both the employers in the trade as it represents a distinct advantage over the old pact, not only on the part of both parties, but also of distinct improvements in trade conditions. Moreover, it attains to the strength and solidarity resulting in the ranks of this local, as, despite the devastating slack conditions which have afflicted the Bonnaz trade last summer and early fall, the local has managed to get not only been only preserved intact, to withstand the trade and shop morale and despite the conditions that were bound to happen an occasion of pride to the union members upon signing the new agreement.

Among the changes in the new agreement, the added security to the local of the special machine workers to the shop personnel who will be hereafter protected by the agreement and conditions in the trade warrant it. The Bonnaz dropper’s local, acting through its management, William B. Hoover, aided itself of this province in the making of the agreement and requested the employers to take up with it for discussion and the granting of a material wage increase for all the workers in the trade.

The conferences came to an end on January 14 and with the transition made in the trade and conditions in the trade warrant it. The Bonnaz dropper’s local, acting through its management, William B. Hoover, availed itself of this province in the making of the agreement and requested the employers to take up with it for discussion and the granting of a material wage increase for all the workers in the trade.

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Impressions of America

By A. B. Swales

Mr. Swales, who is Chairman of the General Council of the British Trade Union Congress, spent six months in the United States, where he was one of the Fraternal Delegates to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor from the British Trades Union Congress.

America and Capitalism are synonyms words. Much British gold lies safely guarded in American safety boxes. The best way to escape the war paid for in direct and indirect taxation by British workers. This is the condition of the American workers, but it does ease a little the burden of their industrial slavery lessened taxation.

That is one impression of America, gained by observation of the conditions under which workers generally, mass production, gigantic combinations of employers—trusts—and the ruthless exploitation of unorganized and ill-organized workers are features that strike the inquisitive trade unionist from England; nevertheless, I did notice that the American worker, in the main, is able to live properly and decently on what he receives in wages, in contrast to the condition of laborers belonging to many of the trades in England.

In the Rock

While this is a fact, it is also true that the American worker is unable to escape the weight of the rock of wage-slavery. This was well illustrated to me when I met a group of American dockers from the port town of Atlantic City, several years in the United States.

"Would you like to go back to the Old Country?" I asked.

His reply was similar to the reply I received to many such queries. "No, sir!" was the reply. "I am too well off here."

But this difference between the two countries is not, however, an argument for wholesale emigration. In my opinion, the number of workers in America, for the proof according to the census of the last years, and the number of workers in America is much too high, but I could not live there as well and as comfortably as I can here. I could not do much trade union work here, but I could do a lot of it, and I believe that the trade union movement in America is very strong, and that it is very active in the field of the labor movement. If only one can capture the Northern democracy for progressive policies, one can only hope to capture the Southern democracy for the same policies. If you want to capture the Northern democracy for progressive policies, you must first capture the Southern democracy for the same policies.

THE TRADE UNIONIST

"An old man going a lose highway
Came at the evening cold and gray
To a chasm vast and deep and wide
The old man crossed in the twilight dim,
To the skylark singing in the twilight dim.
But he turned when safe on the other side,
And built a bridge to span the tide.
"Old man," said a fellow pilgrim near,
"You are wasting your labor here,
You never again will pass this way.
Your journey will end with the closing day.
You have crossed the chasm deep and wide.
Why build you this bridge at evening tide?"

"The builder lifted his old gray head
And answered, "I have seen the field
Of all the workmen of the West and East.
Good friend, in the way that I've come, I've seen,
There followeth after me today,
A youth, whose feet must pass this way.
This stream that has been as naught to me
To the fair-haired youth might a pitfall be.
He, too, must cross in the twilight dim.
Good friend, I am building the bridge for him."

Labor Conference on Child Education and Development

Forty-three international and local unions and central bodies have already elected delegates to the coming Conference on Child Education and Development, it was announced by Thomas J. Currie, President of the National Association for Child Development, and the Labor Conference, which will meet in session during the last week of February, 1924, at the Hotel Majestic, New York, New York, at 2 p.m., on Tuesday, March 20, 1924, at 8 a.m., on March 21, 1924, and at 9 a.m., on March 22, 1924.

The organizations that will be represented are the following:

1. The American Federation of Labor;
2. The National Association of Manufacturers;
3. The National Association of Manufacturers;
4. The National Association of Manufacturers;
5. The National Association of Manufacturers;
6. The National Association of Manufacturers;
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34. The National Association of Manufacturers;
35. The National Association of Manufacturers;
36. The National Association of Manufacturers;
37. The National Association of Manufacturers;
38. The National Association of Manufacturers;
39. The National Association of Manufacturers;
40. The National Association of Manufacturers;
41. The National Association of Manufacturers;
42. The National Association of Manufacturers;
43. The National Association of Manufacturers;

BY NORMAN THOMAS

Proposed Substitutes for a New Party

By Norman Thomas

To oppose all efforts to form a third party is a counsel of cowardice or an act of lunacy. We can show a better way. And by better way" we mean better for the common people, for the common voter, for workers with hand, brain, the other crowd is well enough off with things as they are.

"America's big houses have been made as substitutes likely to prove more successful than the effort to form a new political party. The line of least resistance for Congress by endorsing and supporting only those men who accept a programbi or party label they bear. It is assumed by advocates of this plan (1) that Congress will be able to capture the presidency, and (2) that the capture of Congress will of itself obtain the needed changes in the hearts of Labor and the progressives generally.

Let us look at these assumptions. It is true that in the past, politically speaking, in 1922, real progress was made by progressives in gaining representation in Congress. In no vital respect, however, did true progressivism control Congress, and 1924 saw a big retreat.

The same interests responsible for the triumphal election of 1924 are responsible for the inactivity of Congress.

Progressive Congressmen wear the Republican and Democratic labels and we are under the impression that they will neglect the work and party organization asstain a much greater power.

Power. Progressive laws can either be vetoed by the President or so badly amended as to be practically without force. We can carry on an important foreign policy almost unchecked by Congress. The募 of Congress is as a hindrance to any party policy he can cajole or whip in line enough nominal progressives to break the power of the other bloc. You can want no better proof of this than Congressmen La Guardia, the Progressives in New York commenting on the near collapse of the progressive bloc in the present Congress.

Take the vital matter of obtaining national control of super-power before the private manufacturers can grab the available water resources and rive their control of the products upon which our factories and homes depend. An intelligent, progr.

aud this with the semi-professional State and the nation. It demands intelligent legislation by Congress and intelligent executive by a President. We do not want public ownership to fail. Just how far can you get these things in the hands of a Congress and President who do not require a concerted drive by a party organized in States and nation.

The second suggestion to progressives is that they capture the Demo-

cratic party and establishe it by its platform. If only we can capture the Northern democracy for progressive policies, we can only capture the Southern democracy for the same policies. If you want to capture the Northern democracy for progressive policies, you must first capture the Southern democracy for the same policies.

The New Republic in a recent issue has complained some interesting figures. In the last election the Demo-

crats carried only 46 per cent of the vote—the lowest in its history. Davis ran third in California, New York, Illinois, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin. And this is a solid Western group to offset the solid South. Why should progressives expand the energy necessary to capture this ven-

drastic and distracted party rather than build a new party on a genuinely progressive basis? Politics is not a game in which a comparatively small, earnest minority party, representing the farm-

ers and the workers, a party which knows what it wants and is honestly building for the future, than to try to feel the way along of a party which is attempting to support progressive under the old Democratic labels? If congress and the state houses break out as likely is the progressiveness than the old-line Democrats will be fooled.

BY NORMAN THOMAS

Exclusively

BUY

WHITE LILY

COLUMBIA TEA

ZWETOCHNI CHAI

Tuesday, January 29, 1924
THE MASSACHUSETTS WAY

The American Home

By C. T. CRAMP & A. B. SAWLES

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS
There are in the present Joint Board a number of persons who have hitherto been unjustly kept out of positions of responsi-
bility on the Joint Board and who want a chance to earn a
trade union, if it is to flourish, must give full opportunity to
all its members for rendering the organization the best they
can give it. Only then will its members have a chance to serve
the union; it must be encouraged and given full play and sway.
Only in this manner can the accretion of new forces and new
strength be made and the union made eternally young for the
great task it is embarked upon.

If the Joint Board has in the past sinned in this direction,
we have reasons to hope that the present body will not repeat
the old mistake and may forward measures to remedy
the discriminated against, remembering their own experience, act
in the interest of the trade unions and more especially of
those who disagree with them. Let us hope that they will perceive
that the policy of suppressing opponents, and of thwarting their
legitimate requirements tends only to increase the antagonism
and intriguing which is entirely incompatible with the spirit
of true unionism.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE MEDAL

In conformity with a decision adopted recently by the
New York Joint Board, not only the business agents but the district
managers as well will not be elected by the members of
the various locals affiliated to it.

This decision means another step in the direction of broad-
ening out the principle of democracy in our Union and is there-
fore highly desirable. We must utilize this potential danger which might spring forth as the result of this
decision. It is true that, if our membership as a whole
may have no say in the choice of their representatives, the
innovation would only benefit the organization. But if the
members are to maintain an attitude of little more than calumniating democracy, and admit the possibility
of its ever being likely to prove rather harmful. Persons might be elected to these highly responsible posts who might be totally unifit
for them and thereby cause serious injury to the organization.

We admit that some uninit men have in the past been ap-
pointed to responsible positions in the Joint Board. Mistakes
will indeed happen, but such errors of judgment in the past have
been easily rectified. No, however, if these managers are to
be elected by the vote of the members. In that case it will
prove quite a difficult task to remove them from the posts to
which they had been chosen, as they may rightly claim that they
have the mandate of the workers in their pockets. And feeling
secure of the tenure of their office for the length of the elective
term, they may snap their fingers at their objects, right or wrong.

It was recently, for instance, brought to our attention that
a certain business agent, elected by the members of one of the
locals in a certain city, is proving to be a total misfit for the
position, though admittedly quite an honest and well-meaning
worker. It was told to us, that he is unable to sign his name in
any language and that, in addition, he is not only incapable of
producing the slightest results in his relations with the members
in an intelligent manner but can hardly express himself in a coherent
way.

Nevertheless, he is to stay on the job, for he has the man-
date of the members and that settles it. We are not inclined to
blame this business agent, as it is quite evident that he never
had an idea of what the duties and responsibilities of a business
agent are. It is just as reprehensible, however, that the majority of
the members of that local appear to know just as little about these
duties. The result, naturally, is depressing all the way around and it
prevents us the other side of the medal called democracy.

Of course, in a big organization the unitfulness of a single
business agent can do but a limited amount of harm. His ac-

tivity or lack of the same is usually in the eye of his superior officers whose business it is to cor-
correct the mistakes of the men under their charge. In the case of
an agent who is as honest and well-meaning as the above named,
the potentialities for harm are obviously much greater.

What, then, is to be done under such circumstances? Shall
we face in the face of the possibility of such a threat, give up our
belief in the practice of democracy? Of course, not. But we,
nevertheless, deem it our duty to remind our membership that
the widening out of the principles of democratic manage-
ment is something which they assume upon them to be a
shoading the Union's burdens. Elections of officers must
be a mere game of local politics. Our workers must learn to
adapt and feel the necessity of electing men and women who are truly capable and fit for the
posts they aspire to...

As the rights and prerogatives of our members within their
Union grow and expand, their apathy and lack of interest must
 disappear. It is their Union and it is for them to direct and
 guide it with a sincere interest and undivided devotion. Then,
and only then, will the spread of democracy of management and
control become solid for the Union as a whole any element of
danger and will work directly for its constant and unrestrained
improvement.

AT THE INSTALLATION MEETING OF THE NEW YORK
J OINT BOARD

The indelible lesson which must have impressed itself upon
the minds of all who have been privileged to witness the installa-
tion of officers at the last meeting of the New York Cloak and
Dress Joint Board, and the installation of its standing commit-
tees— is primarily that all the loud prattle concerning a "ma-
chine" within our Union, a sinister, relentless and systematic
steam-roller, is pure nonsensical and insane, if not a downright
slander aimed at the organization of our workers.

There has taken place within the New York Cloak and
Dress Joint Board in the last few weeks a genuine, though a
quiet, revolution. The very people who for many years have
been responsible for the downfall of the democratic principle
we might be tempted to designate as the "vested interests" of
the union, have been sacrificed. Owing to the drastic changes
resulting from this upheaval, at least several persons
who for many years have played an important, front-paw part in
the union movement, have been eliminated from the administra-
tion in the administrative personnel of the Joint Board was ac-

complished without unusual effort. The opponent of yester-
day, having perceived the inevitability of the change, have dis-
covered in themselves sufficient good sense to give up their
resistance, and the revolution turned out to be quite a "bloodless"
and peaceful affair. This event, more explicitly than anything
else we have ever experienced in our organization, tends to con-
firm the belief that our Union is founded upon a healthy demo-
cratic principle which in time will not only be transferred to the
"machine" of any consequence developing within it that might
strive despotically to suppress the initiative and the rightful
aspiration of a local or an individual member.

What is most significant about this change is that it has
taken place not as the result of external, foreign pressure but
as the expression of the inner forces of our organization. Quite
the contrary, the very power which has been made to influence
our Union from the outside, they invariably tended to hinder
and retard its progress. The conservative forces in our own
organization, on the other hand, have been called into this
interference as a means for preventing badly needed changes.

We must, nevertheless, give due credit to all those who
until recently have steadfastly maintained a different point of
view with regard to the changes at the head of the American
Cloak and Dress Labor movement. The reward they received for
their disloyalty should serve as a warning to other Union leaders to
the membership as a whole. Today these "rebels" find themselves
the lepers and the outcasts of the Labor movement.

Furthermore,—we are inclined to believe that, in a sense,
what we used to call as "revolt" of the small group of leaders of
Local 17 had been nothing but a protest against the demands
of the Joint Board. The dire consequences of this "revolt," still fresh
in all minds, have weakened materially the force of resistance
with the members. We have not been offered to the changes resulting from the new budget. A more
mature thought has probably made them realize that discretion
is the better part of valor and that it is wiser to submit. In
other words, the Local 17 "revolt" has had a sobering influence
upon some minds in our midst and has taught them the whole-

esome lesson that Union men must either lead a nest every
form of adventure that is pernicious of working-class morals
and practices.
Once More About the "Unity Congress"

(Special Correspondence to Justice)

By LEON CHASANOVICH

Moscow and Amsterdam

The letter are not in the least in earnest about "unity" but that they propose to use the "unity congress" as a means to carry on the "unification" of the three branches of the Amsterdam International against their leaders. I have never before met regulations which serve as an excellent propaganda not for but against the congress.

Says Zinoviev, the president of the Commmunin International:

"It is evident that many sections have not grasped the fact that the policy of the United Front is for the Communist party merely a method, a means, a means of mobilizing the masses."

"If anyone really thinks there is a chance of carrying out the Amsterdam-verse we are quite mistaken. If we have really desired union with the Amsterdam I must be thrown out. At any rate that is what I should do with anyone who desires it." (Pravda, July 23, 1924.)

We will use our weapons as a class conflict requires they are "united in the interests of the working class." Round-the-moment, and secure a majority in the unions bame same time. Hoped to be victorious in an open attack. We have failed. Now we must seek the same ends by peaceful methods. And this from Unnody, president of the Red Trade Union International:

"The most important thing for us is whether the proposal which we shall make to the Amsterdam will be accepted. It is with our touch to the masses in the Region Unionists. We are interested to know the attitude of the Amsterdamians, to be prepared at the end of dairy or three days in the capitivity of Moscow. Additionally, you will have sympathy from the working-class.

"The very last thing I think is the "unification of the three branches". Our policy will have precisely the opposite effect. We shall act more radical, more radical, and finally, in the case of the Amsterdam Unionists, we may be the first to go to an open attack. We have failed. Now we must seek the same ends by peaceful methods."

A Plan With "Commentaries"

The idea of a unity congress would have found greater sympathy and less opposition in the United States than in Moscow. Together with the Amsterdam International had the initiators of this move managed to avoid a few of the very grave and pressing questions concerning the Amsterdam Congress and had given a better impression that they are really desiring the unity of the world's working class. The telegraphic report from the Moscow manifesto ante the "united front of the international proletariat" was completely inconsistent with the leaders of the Amsterdam International has only to quote the statements of the leaders of the International to prove that revolutionary mobilization of them. All attempts to explain this policy as a political coalition with counter-revolutionary and opportunists, and are rejected by the Communist International." (Pravda, July 23, 1924.)

The policy of the united front has always been and still is the policy of a revolutionary strategy of action. However, practiced by the Communist vanguard of the first battle-line, which is surrounded on all sides, is more by fear of a trick used against the treacherous leaders of the counter-revolutionary so-called "democratic" syndicates, than by a policy of the organization and its leaders."

(Red Trade Union International.)

The congresses called in the Communist press, like Pravda and Trud, have seriously compromised the idea of a "united front." Losovsky and others have tried later to soften their refusal, but it is useless. We, who, as we cited above, would not permit the thought of the dissolution of the Red Trade Union International, had stated subsequently in the Russian Communist press that the proposal made by Zinoviev, to abolish both the Profintern and the International and to merge the two in a new union International." He also assured that if the Congress would find it wise to organize such a "unity congress," they would submit it to a discipline of the Amsterdam, ánd the orders of the "reformist" leadership. The impression, nevertheless, remains that the move is but another maneuver, and the opposition to the "unity congress" has already begun. The reason for this national is therefore very strong.

A Play of Illusions

The Russian Bolsheviks, who at the same time are the greatest revolutionaries, have given very little trouble to the English workers in the Russia question. They have lulled themselves into the belief that they could exploit the Amsterdam International to the advantage of themselves, namelessly, with the aid of the "left-wing" electoralist policy. The reality is, however, that it is largely a play of illusions, of course.

At the Hall congress of the British trade unionists, the Moscow manifesto was also present a fraternal delegation from Moscow, headed by Tomsky. For a time they acted rather in gentlemanly fashion and tried to get the Liquidators and the Amsterdam International. I am quite sure of that: We need a fetish of unity. We are for it because it offers a possibility of widening the sphere of action of Communism."

(Pravda of May 15, 1924.)

"The fight for unity means an enormous increase in our revolutionary energy. I might have described the task in the following words: 'There is no one eye—the whole stout ("wejx mosdn"). That is the way to fight the united front. The new policies must stay in the Reformist trade union, they do so for the sake of turning the old front into a mere, not strong, but powerful, body."

The question of the working-class upon the winning of the masses—this is a sense expressions of opinion have come forth from Tomsky, 1/3 of the President of the All-Russian Trade Union Congress, and from other leaders of other countries. Their feeling and demand that the leaders of the Communist International on the same subject, on June 24, 1924, replied:

"The policy of the united front is only a method for propaganda among the masses and the revolution international mobilization of them. All attempts to explain this policy as a political coalition with counter-revolutionary and opportunists, and are rejected by the Communist International." (Pravda, July 23, 1924.)

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"The policy of the united front is only a method for propaganda among the masses and the revolution
Perhaps the comparison is ill-advised. Yet and yet it is quality in the sad and winsome of the delicate little creation at the Neighborhood Playhouse that challenges even that mightiest of geniuses, William Shakespeare. We, who watch Shakespeare through the telescope of the centuries, are often apt to forget how homely a figure he cut among his contemporaries. That same word music and profundity of thought that looms so big to us and ever will was accepted with unshakable uncongeniality of those who seek good entertainment. Will was a good poet and playwright, yet the whole time has drawn this man from the mass of his day and now holds him also in the shadow of the dauntless generations to ponder. This separation from the mass almost brought about some rather hilarous in the school text books. Only interpreters like George Bernard Shaw and Frank Harris—and perhaps “oldFashioned”—have been able to rescue that greatest of poets for the larger group. Shakespeare is rarely seen in the Neighborhood Playhouse. Indissoluble in the mists of nearanthology, this noble poet has never been a tempting subject for Will Shakespeare. Scholars conjecture and historians delight while the moderns describe the Hindi dramatist as a man.

"Who vied with elephants in lofty song." Whose eyes were those of the chahara bird. That was as true with moosebeau; glorious his face. As the full moon; his person all the earth. Was altogether lovely. First in the earth. Among the twice-born was this poet. As a bird was swelling over all the earth—his virtue's depth unfathomed and alone. And time, that some inscrutable magician would be with Will Shakespeare from the folk for whom and with whom he created, has managed to wedge wise king-pot with the folk for whom he wrote. "Othello" must remain forever a great tragedy. The "Little Clay Cart," a people's play, woven from the very threads of Hindu literature. It is the stuff of all literatures. The grandeur that the grandeur of "Othello" can never attain. The setting is of a certain unreality for modern ears. But such is the epic intensity of Shakespeare's genius—and of the Hindu's—so much in common with it—that the audience actually lives its hero's pain. Mr. Hampden and his company have been wise in tender living. And a sophisticated Saturday night audience actually hissed and booed. Not as will folk (the villany and cunning treachery) and succumbed so completely to Othello's misery, that Mr. Hampden was compelled to answer its tumultuous applause with a certain stage. Yet, "Othello" lives again—until you leave the theatre. Then you realize that

"they live happily ever after"—always.

And perhaps that is why, also, that the language of folk tales always assumes a simplicity which is unrein forcement, which is unreinforced, and which thinking broad, and while there may be profundity, there is never subdued.

"Nature herself gave woman wit; Men read books a little bit" says King Shahrazad to the Sultan. Shakespeare hits deeper things: "Those men, those next!" the hero's depth which, knowing the ruin of his own creation, says: "Put me down as one who loved Not wisely but too well."

The sages agree, but what worlds stretch between their agreement.

The tales, stranger, more true, love conquers all villains and rogues and every barrier of external circumstances. In the other, as true a love is broken by its own undertones; one's ambitions call all number's weakness. Shakespeare personifies two dominant: emotions of individuality and gives great poetry and pointed wisdom. Even great drama. The Hindus personify folk dreams and give great passion, conscious poignancy, silent wisdom, a life.

Not to wish "The Little Clay Cart,". Here artificially frankly was the, or at least an end of the venture. Actors was. It was a roundabout, around the little stage to impress you with the prodigiousness of the English play. Inlog. Gamblers made hot speeches to vast crowds that did not exist. Burg. A moment of true interests of practicing in expert burglary they had studied—and every rogue, of whom the gang was composed, had a place of parts. The wistfully ridiculous shamaner who becomes a monk is a figure which the audience does not forget very soon. And the villain—

Nothing, perhaps, illustrates the difference between the two races better than the contrast between the tunes of these two plays. Iago is as mournful as the staff over ever so many boards. Undoubtedly Mr. Hallaway's remarkable performance contributed to the deep love the audience thrilled this time in the hearts of the audience. But even in the text Iago remains an enigma. What is his motive why do his designs and ends, for the sake of Iago, Iago will shatter everyone. The tattered falls upon him in fetters with the good folk who met his desire. But Iago, the villain's trumpery on the stage of inventions! His stiffly waxed-erful mustache, his comic pride in his connection in the destruction of the king and his conscience," his childish stamping and weeping and blundering are a far cry indeed from the irony of an Iago. And the curtain falls upon him in pink net red pantaloons, with the open pants against whom he conspired, locked in a "happy ending" while he is condemned to "continue acting just as he has always acted.

And yet... And yet... There is sadness in this invention with its mixed love and loathing of the individual tragedy can reach. For what are these happy endings of folk tales practiced by the children of our most frustrated masses. Poverty and its curse runs like a black thread through this fast-moving pageant. The life of the Indians of the East, know well why they fear it. And just as their tears, their laughter, their happy drama, must be an escape from gait actuality. Here all the poor must become the victims, and the simple drama, receive the gifts of the world, and the villains their punishment, and love come into its own. No mirror reflects as well the miseries and frus trations and joys and beauty of the happy endings of tales which they make their own. Through the fairest
DOMESTIC ITEMS

EIGHT HOURS IN CANADA.

The Canadian Department of Labour announces that 44.24 per cent of employers make it a practice to give employees an eight-hour day or forty-eight-hour week, or less. The department made a survey to ascertain the extent of the eight-hour day throughout the Dominion. Information was received from 8,056 employers who employ fifteen workers or less. There were 690,217 employees involved.

The transportation industry reported that 91.25 per cent of these workers have a forty-eight-hour week or less. The logging industry, with 19.25 per cent, has the smallest proportion of employees on the forty-eight-hour week or less.

WATER-Power TRUST REACHES INTO HOMES.

Defeated in an attempt to have the Federal Trade Commission investi- gate the so-called water-power trust, Senator Norris of Nebraska made an extended speech in the consideration of these interlocked corporations.

"I have been dumbfounded and amazed, Senator Norris said, and the country will be dumbfounded and amazed, when it learns that practically everything in the electric world, from the simplest to the most complex, is either owned by or controlled by one of these giant trust.

"The head of this trust is the General Electric Company. One of its chief subsidiaries is the Electric Bond and Share Company. This subsidiary has, as a matter of fact, a large number of subsidiaries, and many of these subsidiaries have, in turn, a large number of subsidiaries. So it starts at the head and runs down through various degrees."

Street Car Company Can Break Contract.

Federal District Judge Works, of Minnesota, has upheld the Duluth Street Company's demand that it be permitted to charge a straight six-cent fare. The company is operating on a five-cent franchise. By a reference to the statistics of the Duluth Labor Union of the steel mines rate and insisted that the company live up to its contract. The company then induced, the Legislature to vest a commission with power to fix rates. The company then applied to the commission for the privilege of charging a six-cent fare, or six tickets for twenty-five cents, would afford ample funds.

The company then appealed to Judge Works, who disregards the rights of citizens in municipalities and the State to insist that public utility corpora- tions live up to their contract.

LARGEST FAMILIES IN MINNESOTA.

Statistics collected by the Department of Commerce show that the average number of children born in American families in which the ages of the fathers range between forty-five and forty-nine years was the highest, 81, in the families of coal miners. The lowest, 33, is in the families of dentists, physicians, and lawyers. Where the ages of the fathers range between forty and forty-four the highest average number of children born, or 7, were those of coal miners and the lowest were those of architects. The ages of fathers were taken since they "on the whole probably represent complete families," according to the department.

Anderson Promoted.

Federal District Judge Anderson of Indiana, who issued the sweeping injunction against coal miners, has been appointed to the Court of Appeals. Indiana district, by President Coolidge.

Women's Law Voided By Federal Judge Love.

Federal Judge C. L. Love has set aside the women's minimum wage law of Wisconsin. He permitted a State Commission to fix rates. Judge Love held that this is a denial of the right of contract. The court followed a similar decision by the United States Supreme Court when it set aside the District of Columbia women's wage law April 9, 1923. In that decision the highest court made the last-century declaration that "in principle, there can be no difference between the case of selling labor and the case of selling goods."

Judge Love issued an injunction in 1922 against striking shoemakers, the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad. He cited several of the employers' fear for contempt of court and fined and jailed them for picketing against his orders.

Postal Workers Lose Wage Fight.

The national administration defeated the postal wage increase in the Senate on January 7, after the hardest fight in the history of wage move- ments by Government employees. The Senate defeated the President's veto of an average annual increase of $300 passed last May by a Senate vote of seventy-three to three. The Presi- dent disapproved of this act, and the Senate sustained the veto by a vote of fifty-five to twenty-nine—a majority of three over the necessary two-thirds.

The postal workers conducted a magnificent campaign. A strong public opinion was developed in favor of these underpaid employees and the press of the country was practically united in favor of the increase.

The postal employees will continue their fight. While they are tempo- rarily defeated, their opponents will have additional troubles by explain- ing how they repudiated regulations and reversed former positions.

FOREIGN ITEMS

ESTONIA.

The Communists Have a Revival.

A valuable source in Estonia has sent to the office of the Amsterdam International a detailed account of the incidents connected with the suppressed Communist rising of Revival. According to this account, the Com- munist leaders, with twenty-seven known names and a list of several hundred members, after giving a description of the events which have already been published in the general press, the following remarks are added.

"Although we believe that the Communists would rise, it was not known how and when the rising would take place. Even the Communists of Revival itself were kept in ignorance, as they are not amongst the active Communists. Unfortunately, we have not had the chance to supply the residents of Estonia with a written account. But the Communists of Revival took part in this rebellion; they condensed it in the strongest terms."

GREAT BRITAIN.

British Labor Party and Miners.

The National Joint Council of the British Labor party has sent an invita- tion to the executive of the miners' Federated Great Britain to take part in a joint conference between the miners' leaders and the representa- tives of the Trade Union and Labor movement as a whole. It is said that the object of the joint conference is to frame general proposals for a Labor mining policy.

HOLLAND.

The Dutch Trade Unions in 1923.

The National Trades Union Centre affiliated with Amsterdam has just published its report for the year 1923. On January 1, 1924, the National Trades Union Centre affiliated with Amsterdam had 16,791 members in comparison with its membership on January 1, 1923.

The largest of the affiliated unions is the metal workers' union, with a membership of 51,618, but the next best is the Central Commercial Union, with 10,271 members. The largest trade council is that of Amsterdam, which has a membership of 31,904, whilst that of Rotterdam has a membership of 31,333. The number of women trade unionists was on January 1, 1924, 7,769, or four and three-tenths per cent of the total membership, as com- pared with 9,416, or four and eight-tenths per cent on January 1, 1923.

The 2,413 factories were the affiliated unions arising free in the country. Most of them rejected the suggestion, and all the factories and workshops of Revival worked at full strength throughout December. 1. It is a Communist labor movement of which the work of Revival took part in this rebellion; they condensed it in the strongest terms."

RUSSIA.

A Building Trades' Council in Russia.

The recently issued report on the work of the building workers' organiza- tions for the districts of Samara, Tsaritsin, Astrakhan, Saratov, Volgoda, Archangel, Cherepovetz and Tver, which together have a membership of about 50,000, enlightening as to the state of things in the Russian Trade Union movement.

Cooperation within the different organizations is stated to be very defective. Many of the workers' committees are not connected with the organizations that are actually working. The cooperation among the organizations is guilty of neglecting their duty. Contributions are paid very irregularly. According to the report, "there is no system, no bookkeeping, no auditing." In Archangel District, for instance, thirty per cent of the members pay no contributions; "prompt measures are necessary to put a stop to this evil, and to introduce a system of bookkeeping and auditing." The chief complaints come from the districts of Samara and Volgoda, while in Saratov conditions are said to be much better.

...The eight-hour day is by no means universally observed. In some cases a twelve-hour day is in force.

Wages are often fixed arbitrarily without any consideration of the workers. Technical supervision is defective, and this results in chinty con- ditions. The workers' committee is not sufficiently active. Factory inspection leaves much to be desired; especially in Samara District it is not done in accordance with the statutory regulations on the subject.

Many Trade Unions Buy Office Homes.

By the purchase of a large residence for office purposes at Indianapolis, the International Typographical Union has joined the increasing number of international organizations that have purchased this kind of property.

With the American Federation of Labor building at Washington, and the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress building at Ottawa, Canada; the American Dance and Actors' Congress, the Society for the Promotion of their office headquarters.

Machinists, Washington; Pressmen, Pressmen's Home, Trenton; Railway Clerks, Cincinnation; Hotel Employees, Quincy, Mass.; Blacksmiths, Chicago; Bakery Workers, Chicago; Brewery and Soft Drink Workers, Cincinnati; Street Car Men, Detroit; Boiler Makers, Kansas City, Kan.; Steel Workers, Steelworkers' Local of hangen, New York; Painters, Lafayette, Ind.; Plumbers, Chicago; Lathers, Cleveland; Printers, Indianapolis.
Courses of Lectures In Different Parts of New York City

BRONX

Yiddish
On Friday, January 24, at 8 p.m., in Club Rooms of Local 2, 1581 Washington avenue, Mr. Schuman will lecture on "The History and Social Significance of the Yiddish Language." This course will be repeated on Tuesday, January 28, at the same place, with the same lecturer.

HARLEM

In the Cloister, Scholars' Center, 1629 Lexington avenue, corner 103rd street, on Sunday, January 26, at 10:30 a.m. in the morning, E. H. Newman (Imriun) will continue his course on "The Socialism of the 20th Century," with special emphasis on the I. L. G. W. U.

LOCAL 9 BUILDING

In the auditorium of the Cloak and Dress Makers' Union, Local 9, 67 Lexington avenue, on Saturday, January 25, at 1 p.m., Max Levin will continue his course in "Discourse Method." This will be a discussion by the students of the experience of the instructors in the areas of labor history, strikes, and the role of the union in promoting socialist ideas.

DOWN-TOWN

In Beethoven Hall, 219 East 8th street, Room C, on Friday, January 23, at 8 p.m., H. Rogoff will continue his lectures on "American Civilization." An attempt will be made to stress the growth and development of the industries in the United States, but the emphasis will be on the political institutions and their social significance, and of its spiritual achievement.

RUSSIAN-POLISH BRANCH

In the Russian-Polish Branch, 315 East 10th street, on Friday, January 23, a lecture will be given on "Workers' Education in Poland and the Polish Workers," by Dr. Aziz Galovsky.

BROWNSVILLE

In the Labor Lyceum, 319 Jackson street, Room 301, on Thursday, January 23, at 8 p.m., Alexander Fisher will continue his course on the "Trade Union Movement in this country with special reference to the I. L. G. W. U.

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WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

Washington Irving High School
Irving Place and 16th St.
Room 530

Saturday, January 25
1:30 p.m. B. B. Jolaster—Clear Voices in English and American Literature: Swift, Pope and Gray.

Sunday, January 25
10:30 a.m. H. A. Drenstret—Psychology of Conflict: Class Conflict.

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' BUILDING
3 West 16th Street

Wednesday, January 28
6:30 p.m. Alexander Fisher—Psychology and the Labor Movement.

Thursday, January 29

UNITY CENTERS

Tuesday, January 27
Bronx Utility Center—P. R. 61
Crotana Park East and Charlotte Street
8:45 p.m. Theresa Wolfson—Changing Economic Institutions: International Relations and International Commerce.

Wednesday, January 28
East Side Unity Center—P. R. 61
Fourth Street near First Avenue
8:30 p.m. A. L. Wilbert—Social and Economic Forces in American History.

EXTENSION DIVISION

TIDMOUTH

Friday, January 23
Club Rooms of Local 3—1581 Washington Avenue, Bronx
8:00 p.m. W. W. Schuman—"Hippocrates' 'Veil."'

Sunday, January 25
Club Rooms of Local 3—1581 Washington Avenue, Bronx
11:00 a.m. Max Levin—The Industrial Development of Modern Society.

Friday, January 23 and 30
Beethoven Hall—East 9th Street
8:30 p.m. H. Rogoff—American Civilization.

Saturday, January 24 and 31
Local 9 Building—67 Lexington Avenue
1:00 p.m. Max Levin—Discussing Method.

Sunday, January 30
Cloak Operators' Center—1629 Lexington Avenue
10:30 a.m. B. Hoffman—"Twenty-five Years' Labors' Movement in America.

Friday, January 23
Russian-Polish Branch—315 East 16th Street
7:30 p.m. O. Mielkenski—Industries of the City of New York.

Thursday, January 29
Brownsville Labor Lyceum—Room 301
7:30 p.m. Alexander Fisher—Psychology and the Labor Movement.

In these discussions we shall study some of the fundamental laws of human behavior and the role of the trade union in shaping these laws. We shall also analyze some of the laws that underlie the psychology of the trade union and the labor movement. The topic will be "Leaders and Followers."

OUT-OF-TOWN

PHILADELPHIA

Friday, January 23 and 30
51 Pine Street
7:45 p.m. John B. Leeds—Sociology.
Workers’ Education In Salem
(Continued from Page 10)

and must be done to “revitalize” the city central bedots—at least, in my own case, the city central bed of Salem, Mass.

Just think of it: eight of the ten delegates present at a November, 1949, meeting were “not members” in the sense that they were no longer members present under thirty years of age. Should I grab a hand-bag, or should I grab a hold of the body and shake it? These thoughts were flamed through my mind. The writer decided that a series of lectures for the trade unions of the city might help. Committees for the purpose of running these lectures were appointed; letters were broadcast; and for two weeks, eight, o’clock in the evening generally found my foot leaning against the table, my head overflowing with ideas, smiling, extracting (ten dollars) and praising.

The stuff “went over” (to use a slang phrase), despite the fact that a local with nearly 100 members working and paying dues had not
told in a meeting for three years. It “went over” despite the fact that one local not only couldn’t get members to attend meetings, but couldn’t get members to hold paid official positions. Of course, some unions failed us, but they weren’t worthy. Eleven unions did come through and sent in their checks,—ten dollars each. Eighteen union leaders attended the first meeting, and some of them were actually under thirty, they belonged to certain different trades. They listened and asked questions for two hours while your servant recited the thrilling history of the American labor movement.

The purpose of the Labor movement is to move the workers up the ladder of life. The purpose of the education movement is to move the city central bed of Salem, Mass., to move the workers so they will move the Labor movement. “We of Salem have nothing to lose but our ‘wishes’ and

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We have a Large Stock from which you may select
Anything You Need
We Sell Retail at Wholesale Prices. As Our Store is Located in the Office Building of Local 9, we shall pay Special Attention to Members of the Cloakmakers’ Union.

The Bank Wholesale and Retail Furniture Company
67-69 Lexington Avenue, New York

(Continued from previous page)
The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

Due to the very important meeting of the General Executive Board which began last Monday, and which lasted the entire week, the members, with the exception of those reporting for the weekly meeting, were not available for their usual conference with the Manager Dubinsky reported to the Executive Board, the greater part of the conference has been canceled. While what remains yet to be completed is important, nevertheless the union members as a whole will be concluded within a few days after the resumption of the negotiations by the International President and the General Executive Board members.

To Hold Special Meeting

When the manager reported to the Executive Board on the progress of the conference he said that he expected the signing up of the agreement within a week's time. This would allow the holding of a special meeting for the purpose of ratifying the agreement. Since, however, no conference has taken place it is doubtful as to whether the agreement will be submitted at this meeting for ratification.

The meeting, nevertheless, stands as a special one, where a vote will be taken to determine whether the floor in the conference will be taken. And even if the agreement is not signed, the union will present its case in the conference.

Manager Dubsinsky will report to the members on some new and interesting developments in the case which are to be held on Monday, January 26, in Arlington.

All members demand that the union has secured in responsibility by jobbers of nearly two weeks' wages. Hansen, who represents the union, paid their wages due them of their regular pay-days. The excuse they gave was that they didn't know how much the jobber had failed to pay them. Inadequacies were not uncommon where costs paid out of business operations and the union would be unable to collect the wages.

According to the demands of the union, if for any reason or another a contractor cannot make good wages the jobber will be held responsible for a minimum of two weeks wages. Hansen, who represents the union, urged to be present at Monday's meeting, where a detailed report will be made.

Ball Committee Meets

The Hall Committee which President Dubsinsky appointed to hear the arrangements of the last ball meeting held its session last Saturday. Among its decisions with regard to the arrangements of the next ball, which will take place over Saturday evening, April 4, 1925, at Jefferson Point Palace, was the fact that the committee has decided to make the members secure one ticket each, the price of which was fixed at fifty cents.

The reason for this action is that the committee is that by the purchase of one ticket by every member, good attendance is assured as well as a good income. The income, as usual, will be turned over to the newly organized Relief Fund and will assure the fund of an ample income. The committee is made a special order of business for the coming special meeting.

The committee, under the chairmanship of Brother Isidore Nagler, consists of the following members: David Dubinsky, David Fruhling, Samuel Permutter, John A. Ryan, Joseph Abrahamowitz (6256), Maurice W. Jacobs, Sam B. Shenker, Sam Greenberg, Louis Gbur, and Victor Reznik. Members: Ira Benjamin Sachs and Benjamin Evry.

Manager Reports on Complaints and Adjustments

At the last meeting, Manager Dubinsky, in his report to the members, stated that he had completed his sixty reports of the complaints and adjustments in the dress and cloak departments. Due, however, to many other important matters he was unable to complete his work for this week.

In his discussion of some of the topics of the report he said that there was a falling off of the number of complaints between those filed and adjusted. This does not mean that the number of complaints has decreased but is just attributable to the fact that many men who make their complaints in the office of Local 10 are told to go to the Joint Board without writing out a complaint in the office of Local 10.

Again, many complaints are adjusted by the office of which no record reason to believe that activities have been made. On the whole, there is every reason to believe increased. It is rare that a cutter files a complaint in the Joint Board without first making his complaint in the office of Local 10. This is true of both dress and cloak cutters.

An interesting phase of the report is the fact that very few complaints are pending. It was only last year that we had a hundred complaints reported as pending. Because of the close checking system and the constant field work by the District Superin tendent of pending complaints has been greatly diminished.

The following is a detailed report of the complaints and adjustments:

Clowns and Suit Complainants

(1) Boss is doing the cutting. No cutter.

Unsolicited—cutters were found wanting 193
Cutter was paid wages 37
Firms paid fines and cutters were pleased 23
Firms paid fines 45
No work in shops 58
Shop shut down 17
Non-union shop 7
Receive cut 17
Fabulous cutter 1
Skirt contractor 1
Out of business 10
Pendings 1
Total 599

(2) Boss is doing the cutting. Unsolicited.

Unsolicited—cutters were found wanting 14
Firms paid fines 21
Firms paid fines 45
No work in shops 38
Shop shut down 17
Non-union shop 7
Receive cut 17
Fabulous cutter 1
Skirt contractor 1
Out of business 10
Pendings 1
Total 41

(3) Non-union cutter employed.

In favor of union 36
Unsolicited 21
Firm paid fine 1
Firm paid fine and a union cutter was placed 1
No work in shops 7
Cut out of shop 1
Out of business 1
Total 67

(4) Cutters were not properly paid for overtime.

In favor of union 6
Pendings 1
Total 7

(5) Firm refuses to pay wages due.

In favor of union 25
Dropped 3
Total 28

(6) Firm refuses to pay cutters the minimum wages.

In favor of union—total 1
Cutter left shop 1

(7) Firm offers to pay less than union rates.

In favor of union—total 1

(8) Firm refuses to pay at holiday wages.

In favor of union—total 1

(9) Firm deducted for mistakes.

In favor of union—total 1

(10) Cutters were discharged.

Notice of Meetings

SPECIAL AND REGULAR MEETING. Monday, January 26

Special Order of Business

2. Important Recommendation by Ball Committee.

At Arlington Hall, 22 St. Mark's Place.
Meetings Begin Promptly at 7:30 P. M.