

"My righteous-
ness I hold fast,
and will not let
it go."

—Job 27:6

JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

"Workers
of the world
unite! You
have nothing to
lose but your
chains."

Vol. VII. No. 34.

NEW YORK, N. Y., FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1925

Price 2 Cents.

An Appeal and A Warning

By President Morris Sigman

Sister and Brothers, Members of the Cloak and Dress Makers' Union!

I need no introduction to you. You have known me as one who has served you for the past twenty years in various capacities—as a private in the ranks, while working with you in the shops, and as an officer of the organization.

You have known me as one who has never himself sought office but whom office has always sought, and who invariably, whether in accord with or against his personal inclinations and interests, has always obeyed the call of duty.

You have known me for many years as first vice-president of our International, as manager of the New York Joint Board, as the manager of the former joint board of the Dress and Waist Makers' Union, as organizer and founder of various locals.

When my predecessor resigned his post, it was the consensus of opinion that I am the fit person to occupy the presidency of the I. L. G. W. U. and the Baltimore convention had unanimously elected me to that office. A year later, the Boston convention reaffirmed this choice by electing me unanimously as president of the International Union.

Why am I telling you all this?

To impress upon you that a person who has served you to the utmost of his ability in every struggle you have engaged in the last two decades; that a person to whom the Union, on its part, cannot of a sudden become a traitor to it. A betrayal of the Union would, as far as I am concerned, mean to me a betrayal of myself, a betrayal of my life's record of which I am proud.

Could the possibility of such an act seriously enter any rational mind?

Furthermore, it is quite well known that I am not a party man in the strict sense of the term. I am a Socialist in the wide meaning of this word. I hope and strive for a finer and nobler life for mankind, a life worthwhile living for all toilers. I hope and strive for a time when man would no longer be dominated and exploited by his fellow man. But I wear no party label, and to the best of my own judgment I select from each tendency and movement the best and most worthwhile supporting.

Could you believe that I, of all persons, would feel a hatred toward anyone because he or she espouse an "ism" distasteful to me, and would on that account hinder their activity in our Union?

I have always, in all my life, done what I thought was right. I have fought for my ideas, my plans and my convictions in the Union. I never had a "machine," and the last years of my work bear eloquent testimony to the fact that I have engaged in breaking up what others deemed to be a "machine" regardless of how such activity might affect my personal fortunes, but always with the welfare and the honor of my fellow workers, the members of our Union, in mind.

Can you believe, cloakmakers and dressmakers, that of a sudden, I would undertake to hatch a conspiracy to build up a "Sigman clique" with the object of breaking up our Union?

Of course, you cannot. If the men and women who have fought side by side with me for our Union could even for a moment entertain such a notion, one could, easily lose faith in mankind altogether.

And having told you all that I stated above, I now appeal to you, cloakmakers and dressmakers, members of our organization: Don't be misled by the blind waves of passion that are surging all around you! And don't allow the band of unconscionable traitors whose only ambition is to show that they could smash even a labor union like ours which weathered all kinds of storms, to incite you!

They are calling you to a meeting next Thursday, at three

o'clock in the afternoon. They are demanding that you cease work at that hour.

Who are they, these fellows who are issuing this call to you? What have they ever done for your Union, and for the workers in general? What rhyme or reason have you to listen to the wild harangues of these impostors who today have come up from some abyss upon the surface of your life only to disappear tracelessly the next day?

What do you know of them to be able to say confidently that they are not in the pay of the bosses to perform for them the ugly task of breaking up our Union, a task the bosses could not accomplish in the last fifteen years with the aid of other scab agents and provocateurs?

Tell me, sister and brothers, upon your word of honor, do you really know this gang which stands behind this crusade of incitement and hate, which incessantly abuses the good name of our Union before the whole world?

A half-stolen name, a "joint action committee" is calling to you to stop from work next Thursday afternoon. Don't you know that these fellows are outlaws, as far as our Union is concerned? Don't you know that, as former officers of our Union, they had shamelessly betrayed their trust? Don't you know that, as officers, they have stooped to act as spies for a party which had decreed the death of your Union unless it could become its master, its dictator?

It is upon the call of these traitors and spies that you would leave work, that you would smash to bits the discipline of our Union and would thereby bring ruin and misery to yourselves?

I cannot and will not believe it. I have been with you for so many years, and I know you well. I know your virtues, and I know your shortcomings, but I cannot imagine that any representative part of the cloakmakers or the dressmakers of New York would become a party to such a reckless act.

And I therefore call upon you:

If your Union means anything to you; if your livelihood and the existence of those who are dependent upon you mean anything to you, another any such insane craving, if it ever affected you, to join their meeting or to break up your organization!

Such an act would be nothing short of scabbing.

It would be an unforgivable crime for you to demonstrate before your bosses that any demagogue has it in his power to misguide you.

What, for instance, if on the following day the employers would shut the door of the shop in front of your face? What would you do? You would, of course, apply to the Union for protection. But how could you, then, expect the Union to defend you, after you had demonstrated to the bosses that the Union has not sufficient influence over you?

As your president, elected unanimously by your representatives at our convention, I am pledged by my honor and duty not to leave my post until our next convention will exert its collective will and judgment in this matter. I shall not abandon our Union until the day when I may, in accordance with the laws of our International, render a full account for every act and step of mine during the full term of my administration; as the spokesman for the General Executive Board of the I. L. G. W. U., the body which occupies the highest place of authority in our Union between conventions, I declare to you:

Should you actually follow the call of those persons whom your Union had cast out from its midst as a dangerous and destructive element; should you leave the shop in the midst of a work-day at their behest—you shall be guilty of a very grave crime against your Union, against yourself, and against your interests as a worker.

I deemed it necessary to issue this timely warning to you through our paper. Consider my words very seriously, the words of an old friend and fellow-fighter in our common cause. Don't help the enemies of our Union to dig its grave! Don't break down the magnificent tree which has taken years to grow and bring fruit!

Don't betray your Union! Don't be scabs! Don't help the bosses and their associates to realize their cherished ambitions!

No Union man or woman, working in a shop, should leave his or her place next Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, but should remain at their places until the work-day is over. Union members who are without jobs at the present time should likewise stay away from these illegal and openly inimical to the Union meetings, if they desire to remain loyal to their organization and aid it to ameliorate the conditions of unemployment and of all our other internal and industrial evils. Every thinking worker who loves the Labor movement should shun these meetings as a pest and an affliction.

MORRIS SIGMAN,

President I. L. G. W. U.

Dressmakers, Local 22, Elect Executive Board and Manager

The dressmakers of Local 22, New York, voted last Tuesday, August 13, for members of a new executive board and for secretary-manager of their organization. A heavy vote was cast, over a thousand members participating in the balloting. The big turnout of workers to take part in the election was particularly gratifying in view of the persistent effort of the Communist disrupters to sabotage it.

As we go to press, the counting of ballots still continues in the offices of the Joint Board, 130 East 25th St.,

under the auspices of the election committee appointed last month at a regular meeting of Local 22. A full list of the elected executives will be published next week in "Justice". The installation of the new executive board of Local 22 will take place on August 20, at 7 P. M., at the Auditorium of the I. L. G. W. U. Building, 3 West 14th Street. A number of guests have been invited to attend the installation meeting which will be addressed by President Sigman, Secretary Baroff and Julius Hochman.

New York Joint Board Forwards Letter of Warning to All Cloak and Dress Makers

Dear Member—Greeting:

We have constantly warned you against the conspiracy on the part of the Communists to disrupt and destroy our Union. The Communists, who are at present trading under the name of the "joint action committee" have made every effort to force upon our Union their dictatorship, but so far, with the exception of mis-educating a few misinformed individuals, they have met with complete failure. Having failed in everything they have undertaken up to the present time, the Communists, in their desperation, are making a final effort to either "capture or destroy" our Union and are contemplating what is unquestionably the greatest crime ever perpetrated by the enemies of our Union.

The Communist clique, going under the alias of the Joint Action Committee, are conspiring to drag the cloak and dressmakers into what they term a general stoppage, but which in reality is a general strike. This conspiracy to throw our industry into chaos and cause innumerable suffering to our membership, has been ordered from Chicago by the Executive Committee of the "Workers' (Communist) Party".

This irresponsible outside clique, none of whom has ever been a member of our Union, ever worked in our trade or ever had any contact with our membership, and who have not the least conception of the problems and difficulties facing the workers of our industry, are ready for their own purposes and for the interests of their little political party to play with the lives and well-being of 80,000 workers, their families and dependents.

The cloakmakers have only recently, through a popular referendum, decided not to have a strike at the present time and to continue the agreement for another year. The agreement in the dress industry does not expire until January, 1927. It is therefore clear that the only object that the Communist adventurers have in their pernicious propaganda for a general strike or stoppage is to throw our industry into chaos and out of the suffering and misery of our membership gain their ends.

We know that our large membership resents this interference and imposition of outsiders in its affairs. We are certain that no attention will be given by the members of our Union to any order for a stoppage or a strike issued by these enemies of our Union. Nevertheless there may be some individuals in our Union who may be carried away by the meaningless phrases of this particular group. It is to these individual members of the Union that we are sounding our warning.

As the responsible officers of your Union we deem it our duty to advise

\$5 Raise for Pressers

Shop chairman Samuel Dombalf of Faber & Hein, cloak shop at 40 East 22nd Street, New York, requests us to announce that he had called last week a meeting of the pressers working for this firm and with the aid of President Sigman, Vice-President Breslav, manager of Local 25 and of business agent Gold, obtained a \$5.000 per week raise for the pressers.

you that such members of our Union who will permit themselves to be misled by the order of the Communist clique, going under the name of the so-called "joint action committee", will do so on their own responsibility. Bear in mind that a good many of the employers may just be looking for an opportunity to damage the Union and get rid of some of the workers in their factories. If the stopping from work by any individual or group will entail inconvenience, trouble and suffering and probable loss of jobs, the Union will not be in a position to assume responsibility and correct the damage of such an act. You

will have only yourself to blame for the consequences.

Do not play into the hands of the employers to help them weaken your organization and injure yourself by permitting yourself to be influenced by the pernicious propaganda of this irresponsible clique.

For the sake of your well-being and those dependent upon you and your obligation as a loyal and conscientious member of the Union, act as a well-disciplined Union member should. Accept orders from your Union only.

JOINT BOARD CLOAK & DRESS MAKERS UNIONS OF GREATER NEW YORK

Examiners Bid Farewell to Bro. Ashbess

The Executive Board of the Cloak Examiners' Union, Local 82, of the I. L. G. W. U., at a meeting held on Tuesday, August 11, 1925, unanimously adopted the following resolution with reference to the resignation of M. J. Ashbess, their secretary-manager, and his acceptance of new duties in the Union as secretary-manager of Local 2.

The resolution follows: "Whereas, Bro. Ashbess has served our local as secretary-manager for the last six and a half years and has done his utmost to protect its members as Union men should be protected in the shops, be it

"Resolved that we express our regret over his leaving his post in our organization, and be it further

"Resolved that we express a brotherly and friendly appreciation to him for the good work he has done for us, assuring him that it is of a permanent and lasting nature.

"We hope that now, after leaving active service in our local, Bro. Ashbess will always be found ready to aid us by word and act in the future.

"We wish him all success in the world in his new work within our

Locals 2 and 9 Install Officers

The installation of the newly elected executive board of the Cloak Finishers and Tailors' Union, Local 9, took place last Tuesday, August

Life Is Short

But the Season in Unity House Is Still Shorter

Only Three More Weeks Remain of Unity Gaiety, Rest and Happiness.

Today—don't postpone it for Tomorrow—is the Day for you to Rush Your Reservation for the Final Chance for a Vacation in the Wonderful Forest Park Estate of Our International, Our Unity House.

August is the Hottest Month of the Year; August is the most Beautiful Month in Unity. Don't Delay—Remember the Application Office—Three West Sixteenth Street—Telephone, Chelsea 2148

Union and in the Labor Movement in general.

"Executive Board Examiners' Union
"M. Greifer, President
"S. Rushinsky, Chairman
"Leon Rosenblatt, Acting Mgr."

Locals 2 and 9 Install Officers

13, in the Auditorium of the International, 3 West 16th street.

The installation of officers in Local 2, the Cloak Operators' Union, followed on the next day, in the Debs Auditorium, 7 East 15th street.

Results of Election
We gave an account last week of the result of the election in both locals, including the list of elected managers and members of the executive boards. On the whole, the polling was very satisfactory, having brought out over a thousand voters in Local 2, and nearly that many in the finishers' organization. It must also be kept in mind that the Communists have left nothing undone during the preceding week to buyout this election and agitate against it. The installation speeches at both meetings were delivered by President Sigman, Secretary Broff, and S. Yanovsky.

Bonnax Embroiderers, Local 66, Start Organizing Work

The Bonnax Embroiderers' Union, Local 66, began a short time ago, steady organizing work among the unorganized workers of their craft.

The local is now vigorously pushing the work and expects gratifying results from it. If all will, of course, depend to a large degree upon the cooperation the local will receive from the older and more experienced members of the Union. If they lend a helping hand, display willingness

to be on committees to meet and talk to the non-union workers, the favorable outcome of this drive is nearly assured.

Manager Essenfeld and Secretary Reisel of Local 66 are calling upon all the active members of the organization to come to the office, at 7 East 15th street, and to enroll themselves in the organizing committee, where work would be assigned to all who are willing to help.

YOUR BANK

THE INTERNATIONAL UNION BANK

RESOURCES
\$4,000,000.00
Four Million Dollars

4% Open An Account Now and Draw **4%**
Four percent Interest

FIFTH AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIRST STREET
Member Federal Reserve System

1 DOLLAR
Opens An Account
5 DOLLARS
Draws Interest
Do Not Delay!

Now is the time to start

Money Forwarded To All Parts of the World Rapidly, Accurately and Cheaply

With the New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board

By JOSEPH FISH,
Secretary-Treasurer.

A meeting of the Joint Board of Local 3, 10, 21, 23, 35, 45, 48, 54, 52 and 59 was held on Friday, August 7, 1925 at the Auditorium of the International, 3 West 16th Street.

Chairman—Brother Ansel.

The minutes of the special Joint Board meeting of July 23rd are adopted as read.

The reports of the Board of Directors of July 27th and August 5th, as well as the minutes of the Joint meeting of the Executive Boards held on August 2nd, are adopted as read.

Communications:

Local No. 10 informs the Board that they approved the minutes of the Joint Board of June 26th, July 10th and 17th and the reports of the Board of Directors of June 24th and July 15th, as well as the report of the Joint meeting of the Executive Boards.

The same local advises the Board that they approved the minutes of the Joint Board of July 24th with the exception of the part pertaining to the resignation of Brother Harry Schuster, in which their Executive Board does not concur.

Local No. 23 notifies the Board that they have approved the minutes of the Joint Board of July 10th, 17th and

24th with the exception of the part pertaining to the rejection of Brother Schuster's resignation.

Brother Ambrosini informs the Board that due to the absence of Brother Molteni, who is ill, he has approved orally that his Local, No. 48, has approved the minutes of the Joint Board of July 24th with the exception of the part pertaining to Brother Schuster's resignation.

Local No. 82 advises the Board that they have approved the minutes of the Joint Board of July 24th with the exception of the rejection of Brother Schuster's resignation. Their Executive Board discussed this matter and decided that Brother Schuster's resignation be accepted.

General Manager's Report:

President Sigman reports that various shop chairmen and district meetings are being called by the various offices, to which the members are responding very enthusiastically.

The majority of the shop chairmen have responded to our call. These meetings have so far been attended in a quiet and businesslike manner, discussions took place and, President Sigman states, they contain such encouragement in our fight against the disruptions.

President Sigman's report is approved.

President Green Warns Negro Workers From Communists

"Communism in America is comparable to the boll weevil in the cotton fields," said William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in warning Negro members of trade unions not to attend the American Negro Labor Congress called by the Communists to meet in Chicago, October 25. He said that the American Federation of Labor "has not and will not approve of such a Congress." He also declared that the purpose of the organizers of the Congress was to mislead the colored men into believing that "all their grievances will be remedied by overthrowing the government of the United States."

"During the past few years I have received a number of letters and telegrams asking if the American Federation of Labor approves of the American Negro Labor Congress called by the workers' (Communist) party to meet in Chicago October 25," said President Green.

"The American Federation of Labor has not and will not approve of such a Congress. It will not be held to benefit the Negro but to instill into the lives of that race the most pernicious doctrine—race hatred."

"Glittering phrases are used to stir the colored men, one of them being: 'Negroes did not come into the world with saddles on their backs nor the whites with spurs on their heels.'"

"The Negroes are led to believe that the dark races of the world are in rebellion against the whites and that all they need to do is to form an American Labor Congress and 'all social, political and economic dis-

crimination' will be wiped out.

"The originators of the Congress have headquarters in Chicago. They conduct a number of communist organizations with interlocking directorates that work under the direction of Moscow."

"Communism in America is comparable to the boll weevil in the cotton fields. Both are importations and equally injurious."

"While the convention to be held is called the American Negro Labor Congress, behind the purpose of its originators is to mislead the colored men into believing that all their grievances will be remedied by overthrowing the government of the United States and establishing a Soviet Republic—otherwise the dictatorship of the proletariat. Race hatred will be encouraged to bring about this end."

"A number of unions composed of colored men have been deceived into sending delegates. They have been led to believe they will attend a convention of union Negroes. The fact is that the convention was called by men who are not members of trade unions, or if they are they do not attend the unions of which they are members. The organized labor movement is expelling communists as rapidly as they are found out."

"Although there cannot be more than a few hundred communists in the country, they give an impression, because of their noise-making propaganda, that there are millions."

"I wish to warn all Negro members of trade unions that they are being led into a trap that will eventually be their undoing."

Ex-Secretary Baker Endorses "Prosanis" Label

The following endorsement of the "Prosanis" Label by the Honorable Newton D. Baker, Ex-Secretary of War, was received by the Joint Board of Sanitary Control in a Communication under date of August 6th.

"The change which has taken the manufacture of garments out of the home into the factory has also taken out of the home and into the factory the most dependent and defenseless class of people in our country; namely, foreign-born women and children. The nature of the clothing industry renders it peculiarly susceptible to degrading forms of competition. The large, sanitary, justly conducted factory is at a disadvantage against the small, cheap, crowded, insanitary sweatshop. Consequently, those of us who buy ready-made clothing may quite unknowingly be contributing to the oppression of these defenseless women and children, and the degradation of the needle trades both in the quality of their product and the social effect of the industry. Against the evils here but suggested the Joint Board of Sanitary Control, created by the protocol agreement of 1910, labors valiantly its sanitary label, known as 'Prosanis' is a reinsurance to conscientious consumers and an aid to better conditions in the needle trade. It has, also, the immense advantage of

being a voluntary discipline, as against a legal restraint.

"I hope the Joint Board of Sanitary Control will succeed in creating a demand for the 'Prosanis' label, and thus furnish the manufacturers an incentive to high standards, and to workers in the needle industry protection against oppression."

ITALIAN GRAND OPERA OPENS ON AUGUST 20th

The opening of the Italian Theatre, 14th Street and Sixth Avenue, is announced for Thursday, August 20th. The program for the first four days will be furnished by the "VERDI GRAND OPERA COMPANY" and the LYRIC Guild of New York, with the following operas:

Friday, August 21st, "Barber of Seville," Opera in 4 acts by Rossini.

Saturday, August 22nd, "Aida," Opera in 4 acts by Verdi.

Sunday, August 23rd, at 4 P. M., double bill—"Cavalleria Rusticana," Opera di P. Mascagni; "I Pagliacci," Opera di R. Leoncavallo.

Sunday, August 23rd, at 8:30 P. M., "La Traviata," Opera in 4 acts by Verdi.

Chorus of 60 singers of the Lyric Guild Grand Orchestra. Ballet-Master—Vito Mosca—Musical Director. Paul Cremonese, Director-Manager.

New Trial Favored for Sacco--Vanzetti

In a letter to the Sacco-Vanzetti defense committee, President Green of the A. F. of L. reaffirms organized labor's approval of a new trial for Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

The two men are charged with murdering a Massachusetts paymaster. Only one person "identified" Vanzetti at the scene of the crime and only four persons "identified" Sacco. To offset this testimony 21 persons who saw the faces of one or more of the participants in the crime testified that neither Sacco nor Vanzetti were the men they saw.

Nine persons testified on behalf of Sacco that he was in Boston, 13 miles from the scene of the crime, and of these three based their testimony on documentary evidence. Eleven persons testified on behalf of Vanzetti that he was in Plymouth, 25 miles

from the scene of the crime. No effort has been made to impeach the testimony of these 41 persons.

At the Cincinnati and El Paso conventions of the A. F. of L. resolutions in favor of a new trial were unanimously adopted.

The El Paso convention declared that "no one, regardless of his station in life, should be found guilty of a criminal offense unless, guilt should have been proven beyond the preponderance of a doubt."

In his letter to the Sacco-Vanzetti defense committee, President Green said: "Whatever the officers of the A. F. of L. may be able to do further in this matter you can rest assured it will be done, but we must work in our own way and through the avenues which appeal to us as being the most effective to secure the results desired."

ONLY THREE MORE WEEKS LEFT OF UNITY SEASON!

The Workers' Unity House at Forest Park, the wonderful summer home of our workers, will remain open for only three more weeks—until after Labor Day.

If you desire to visit Unity—make haste about it. Register at once in the office of the Unity House, 3 West 16th Street, Chelsea 2148. Don't delay—Tomorrow may be too late.

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union Office, 3 West 16th Street, New York, N. Y. Tel. Chelsea 2148

MORRIS SIGMAN, President. S. YANOFSKY, Editor. A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer. H. A. SCHOOLMAN, Business Manager.

MAX D. DANISH, Managing Editor

Subscription price, paid in advance, \$1.00 per year.

Vol. VII. No. 34.

Friday, August 21, 1925

Entered as Second-Class matter, April 16, 1920, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y., under No. 427, Postoffice of New York, N. Y., dated August 24, 1919.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on January 29, 1924.

LEARN DESIGNING
PATTERNMAKING, GRADING AND SKETCHING
through ROSENFELD'S Practical Designer System Books.
Price \$5.00 to \$10.00.

For sale at the office of the
LEADING COLLEGE OF DESIGNING
AND PATTERN MAKING

222 EAST 14th STREET, Bet. 2nd and 3rd Aves. NEW YORK CITY
Phone, STUYVESANT 5817

Wages

By JOHN P. FREY

What wages should labor receive? Who should determine the wages to be paid? No one has yet given a satisfactory answer. The economist, the employer, the public, the reformer, the legislators, have all taken a hand in considering the question. Many wonderful and fearful, as well as impractical theories and suggestions have been made. But no definite, generally accepted standard, rule or measure, has been proposed.

They are told that labor is entitled to a fair wage. We can all agree to this, but it means nothing unless a satisfactory authority can be secured or established which will determine what a fair wage is. We are also told that labor is entitled to a living wage. Another meaningless phrase, for what might be a living wage under the terpentine camp worker's standard of living would be a starvation wage for the mechanic living in a large city.

It is difficult to formulate a statement which would define the amount of wages which labor should receive. A workman should receive a return which is a full and complete return for the value which his labor has created.

The principle involved is easy to understand, and there is certainly no difficulty in stating it, but no one has yet been able to determine just how much wealth any workman creates in a day or a year.

For many reasons—some commercial, some financial—the value or wealth which labor creates as the result of a day's work is a more or less unstable quantity. A molder may create, as a result of his labor, \$25 worth of value in a day. A change in business conditions may make that day's work worth \$25 next month, or possibly the casting is produced, within a month or so may have no value except as scrap, because there is no further use for that kind of casting.

Ten thousand men might spend ten years in building a railroad system, and while they were doing this thousands of metal working mechanics might be building the cars and locomotives with which the road was to be operated. After this system was completed it might be found that there was so little business to be carried over the line that it could not earn any profit, could not remain in operation, and the entire investment might prove a loss.

Many other illustrations could be given to indicate how impossible it is to determine the actual value or wealth which labor creates. The statement that a workman should receive a full and complete return for the value which his labor creates in unquestionably sound, and based upon justice, but the complete recognition of this principle would still leave the question of what labor should receive in wages unsettled.

There are some smug individuals who desire to see labor receive a "just reward" so that wage-earners will be content to toil without too much questioning on their part as to what they are entitled to for their services to society, and these individuals were among those who favored labor's receiving a living wage, something which would permit labor to maintain the standard of living which it now enjoys.

But labor is not satisfied with its present standard of living, and labor's dissatisfaction is a beautiful condition

for labor itself and for the country as a whole. Labor creates wealth, but to produce value in the industries and in commerce this wealth is of little value to the nation unless labor can use and consume it. Unless the wage-earner's wages enable him to buy the product of other workmen the value he creates through his labor becomes a menace to the country, for the wealth accumulates in the hands of a few. The more the laborer can use and consume, the more he can buy and make use of, the smaller the army of unemployed, and the more prosperous the nation's industry and commerce.

The wages which labor receives will be determined partly by the value which the workman creates through his labor, partly by his intelligent understanding of the principles involved, and largely through the strength of his trade union organization.

What a fair wage or a living wage should be, or whether the workman should receive a full and complete return for the value which his labor creates, is something which no one can determine. The probabilities are that no genius will be born, or no analyst and mathematical digester of statistics will appear who will be able to formulate a rule or law by which the exact computation can be made.

These terms themselves were unthought of until the trade union movement had begun to establish higher wage rates and more just terms of employment through the collective action of its members. For some time to come, those who through their labor must depend upon themselves to secure the fullest return possible for the value or wealth which their labor creates, the statesman, the economist, and the reformer can do little for them; unless they can do it for themselves they will only receive such wages as employers are willing to give, and employers are successful in devising ways and means of keeping wages at the lowest possible point as the big business are in keeping down the price of the farmer's crops when these are being bought, and then in boosting the price to the highest possible notion when the farmer's products are being sold to the consumer.

Trade unionism is the only effective, dependable method which the wage-earners have, through which they can secure a direct voice in determining and regulating the wages they are to receive.

Seeing Things

By G. R. K.

Sometimes it really seems as if the big business men were beginning to see things as they are. For example: The great financial Wall Street publication, the *Analyst*, calls attention to the optimistic predictions made by the Republicans on the effect of the 200-million dollar advance in grain values some weeks ago, and adds the sensible comment that the optimism thus based was foolish in view of the fact that the factory workers of this country have lost in wages many times this total since the election.

Wouldn't it be wonderful if, after awhile, the employers would notice that for the vast bulk of consumption goods the wages of the workers constitute the larger part of the total market? It would be still more wonderful and encouraging if the factory workers and the farmers would also note this—and get together.

In 1914 the total stock of gold in the United States was \$1,924,340,562.

In 1925 the total stock of gold in the United States was \$4,547,000,000.

Speaking generally, what foreign countries can not pay for in goods they must settle up for in gold. It is not difficult to see that European "gold standard" countries must sell more goods in this country or revolutionize their monetary systems, and thus vastly weaken their already half collapsed financial condition.

This helps explain why, recently, a very distinguished English business man told an audience of American business men that our tariff walls must be lowered, in order that more European goods can be sold in the United States, else Europe would be less and less a market for American goods.

It is truly wonderful how capitalist nations are getting themselves all balled up. The American working men and women who voted so innocently for Coolidge—and thus for Capitalism—will have more and more time and cause to consider the capitalist system of conducting the industrial affairs of society. Ultimately they will learn that profits as the dominant motive, purpose, goal and god of society are not sufficient.

Divide and Conquer!

That is the secret of the Caesars in all ages. Precisely thus the minority rule, ride and pluck the multitude. Consider India—with a population of nearly 300 millions, industrially ridden and plucked by a little band of British masters. The 300 millions of India are held down with only a few thousand British soldiers and civilians.

"How do they do it?" Thus: Divide and conquer.

India is a country with several social and religious castes, and the bitter antagonisms among them are cunningly fanned by the British. Thus the people sting themselves and paralyze their power to oppose the British. Cooperatively, the people of India could sweep the British parasites out of India over night.

Like-wise the American workers, cooperating in a political party of their own, could quickly make public property of the industrial foundations of society and thus shear the loafers and the looters off the social body, erasing the unearned incomes called rent, interest and profits.

The British lords and the American barons—and their minority class, will continue to ride and pluck the multitude till the multitude learn the art of close cooperation — as a united working class.

Why Not Read This?

"The Australian Labor Party was born in the shearer's and maritime strikes of 1890. Largely its beginning was not in city craft unions but in the unions of the bush and of the sea. . . . The Australian Labor Party's objective is the replacement of the capitalist institutions now used for the exploitation of labor. Present capitalist institutions stand condemned by their wastefulness; by the fact that honest toil is required by poverty. Our aim as a Labor Government is to strike the just balance between effort and its results. . . . The State of Queensland has an area of 430,000,000 acres, and of that only 27,500,000 acres are alienated. The other 402,500,000 acres remain forever State property. Almost the first act of the Labor Government was to abolish further alienations as freehold and to bring 402,000,000 acres under leasehold tenure, with rentals payable to the State. By doing so we placed farmers in possession of land without a mortgage or unearned increment to leg-iron them. The land is as good for use as ever, and if land is not used it should not be held. Labor's other work for the primary producer includes the establishment of cooperative control of the marketing of crops, benefiting both producer and consumer, and eliminating much of the worst evils of the middleman. The Sugar Cane Prices Board, for instance, has given the farmer protection against the miller and refiner and saved the grower from his old fate of being crushed with his own cane."

New Words! New Words!

— thousands of them spelled, pronounced, and defined in

WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

The "Supreme Authority" — Get the Best!

Here are a few samples:

- aglimmer soviet abstraction
- bad parasit cyper rotogravure
- Air Council ashari capital ship
- mud gun alippo mystery ship
- Ruthless steric g' Irredenta
- paravane shobonee "Pie Day
- megaber Red Star Ethonia
- S. F. boat overboard Blue Cross
- serif cascade
- camp-fire girl

Is this Storehouse of Information and Inspiration? See the Best!

2700 Pages. 6000 Illustrations

497,000 Words and Phrases

— Cassette and Shorthand Dictionary —

WRITE for a sample page of the New Words

edition of Webster's and India Paper. Price

© G. & C. Merriam Co., Springfield, Mass., U.S.A.

WHAT HE HATES



WHAT HE LIKES



Thoughts on Coal Problems

By NORMAN THOMAS

The coal situation in our own country is not as serious as in England, but both miners and consumers know that it is bad enough. In the anthracite field we believe that the miners can prove, first, that annual wages are by no means as high as the operators state them to be and, second, that in most cases, even higher wages could be paid out of profits without raising the price of coal. We look to them to give statistical evidence on both points.

We believe also that the miners are right in rejecting arbitration of the usual sort. The arbitrator called in would doubtless be honest, but he would be utterly unfamiliar with the coal industry. He would belong to the same social and economic class as the coal operators and would share their presuppositions. He would be peculiarly susceptible to the figures furnished by the elaborately financed propaganda bureaus of the operators. So far we are emphatically with the miners in the anthracite field. In the bituminous field, where an immediate general strike is less likely, the miners are worse off and we have repeatedly reiterated our sympathy with them.

On the other hand, we believe that the farmers and workers of America who are dependent upon coal as a necessary commodity have a right to ask the miners and their leaders to give us a constructive coal program. What do they propose in the privately monopolized anthracite industry? Obviously, merely asking more wages on a daily or tonnage basis is not solving the problem. Neither can any program of regulation of mines by a government commission. That might limit it, but it would not get rid of the extortionate private profits now taken by owners of the coal fields that no man made. It could not deal with the problem of the "marginal mine."

What is the problem of the marginal mine? Simply this: Most of the anthracite needed by the public in any given year can be produced at a profit substantially below the average wholesale price. The average wholesale price is fixed by the marginal mine; that is, the mine where costs of production are higher than the average but not so high that the public will not purchase its coal. Suppose, by way of illustration, that 90 per cent of the coal (or iron or other similar commodities) for which there is an effective demand can be produced at a wholesale price of \$2 a ton, but the other 10 per cent not less than \$4, the general wholesale price will be \$4. On regulatory commission can fix rates that will make the marginal mine owner operate at a loss or can compel wholesalers to have two prices for the same grade of coal. The only answer is a kind of pooling to which competitive operators or even a near private monopoly such as exists in the anthracite field will not permit. The public must own its own coal to solve the problem of the marginal mine as well as to eliminate excessive profits and restore order in a chaotic industry.

Nationalization the Only Road

But this answer of nationalization with democratic administration, in spite of the demands of previous Miners' Conventions, is not being silent on nationalization. They can appear to the operators, to high public officials, and to the public generally in the consoling role of conservatives and savers of society. They can say "you

better settle with us or the reds" will push this nationalization issue."

What is harder to understand is the indifference of the rank and file to nationalization. They have declared for it but they have not pushed it vigorously. Partly, we imagine, they have been intimidated by anti-red propaganda. More largely, their own experience with government has given them little confidence in it. In their own mining camps the visible agents of government have rarely seemed to be their friends and what they have heard about bureaucracy in the Post Office Department does not add to their enthusiasm.

They are right in some of these fears. Nationalization, we are convinced, is the only road to decent conditions in the coal industry for workers and consumers. But nationalization by a bureaucratic plan would be a doubtful benefit. The remedy is largely in the hands of the workers themselves. Let them organize politically as well as industrially. Let them insist on a democratic rather than bureaucratic administration with leadership in the hands of experts (as it was in the building of the Panama Canal) rather than politicians. Then they can make nationalization a powerful tool for their own betterment and the well-being of consumers.

Workers Must Not Pray—in Oklahoma

We knew it would happen. Judges have enjoined and sheriffs have forbidden everything that striking women wanted to do except praying for their cause. Now an Oklahoma sheriff has forbidden the wives of striking miners from holding public prayer meetings for the souls of strike breakers. The workers are surely out of luck. If they don't pray they are godless "reds"; if they do, the sheriff will stop them. It would never do if coal miners should get God on their side. Don't they know that He gave the mines to the operators?

New Social Legislation For Mexico

By S. L. S.

A great work for the future is at present being launched in Mexico. A congressional committee, headed by Ricardo Trevino, one of the labor deputies, has prepared an outline of social legislation, which will be presented at the beginning of the new parliamentary session in September.

The basic points of this proposed new legislation are:

First: That rights and duties of capital and labor are to be strictly defined, so as to eliminate any possible strife which might arise from an erroneous interpretation of the law, as embodied in the Constitution of 1917.

Second: The law regulating the economic life of the nation must tend to improve the general economic condition of the country, by increasing production.

For these reasons, it is absolutely necessary to have collaboration between the workers and the employers, which collaboration will eliminate strife, will create mutual confidence and a better understanding between the two opposing camps.

However, this collaboration cannot exist without recognizing the rights of Mexican labor, and their right to benefit from individual industry.

To this end, the new legislation will concern itself with the question of wages, working hours and conditions of health, in accordance with the decisions of the Washington Labor Congress in 1919.

The labor contract which the new law proposes, hopes to establish, if not permanent peace among the producing element of Mexico, at least a standing armistice.

It is hoped to establish sliding scales of wages, which could not be affected by irresponsible demands, of either of the interested parties. It is also hoped that this new legislation will effect a sort of reconciliation between the opposing parties, and a greater spirit of cooperation.

The second piece of work looking toward a better future, which the social movement in Mexico is about to launch is the establishment of cooperatives of producers and consumers.

Notwithstanding that as far back as the 80's, there were the beginnings of a cooperative movement in Mexico this movement however didn't develop to any great importance because of the blind policy of the Porfirio Diaz regime, as well as to the revolutionary period of the Civil War.

Since 1919, however, the Mexican Federation of Labor, has been trying to spread the idea of cooperation among the workers of the Republic of Mexico, and in a few parts of the country has even succeeded in establishing agricultural cooperative societies.

But the moment seems to have arrived to give this movement a new impulse, especially in the industrial centers. Practically all of the 32 unions, which compose the labor movement of Mexico City, affiliated with the Confederation Regional Obrera Mexicana, are either endeavoring to form cooperative societies, or have actually established them, as for example the Union of Workers of the National Factories, which has already set aside a sum of 50,000 pesos, with which it is now establishing six cooperatives of consumers and producers, in the vicinity of the most important national factories.

It is well to remember here that just as the political party, Partido Laborista, was created and formed by the Confederation Regional Obrera Mexicana, to assist it on the political field, the cooperative movement is considered an arm of the Confederation on the economic field, and will be a controlling factor in the general social question in Mexico.

It is also important and interesting to know that the President of the Republic, General Calles, during his trip through Europe last fall, spent most of his time in studying the various forms of cooperatives in Germany and France, and as soon as he returned to Mexico, he ordered to be published several works on those European cooperative movements, and their application in Mexico.

The workers' cooperatives in Mexico, due to his interest in the movement, can rely always upon the assistance and cooperation of the President of the Republic.

DARWIN'S THEORY REVERSED



A strike of school teachers in Vera Cruz was finally settled some few weeks ago through the good offices of the Confederation Regional Obrera Mexicana (Confederation of Labor — C. R. O. M.). The Confederation Regional Obrera Mexicana has always taken the greatest interest in questions of primary education.

As a matter of fact, the first general strike organized by the C.R.O.M. in May 1918, was called to help the school teachers of Mexico against the unjust demands and persecutions of the government of Carranza.

In various parts of the country the school teachers are organized in unions, and practically all of them are affiliated with the C. R. O. M.

The aims of these unions are: First, mutual help.

Second, collective bargaining.

Third, to reorganize the plan of instruction in the primary schools.

The strike in Vera Cruz was caused by the attempt on the part of the local authorities to cut down the already meagre salaries of the school teachers. The intervention of the C. R. O. M. and the friendly and helpful attitude on the part of the Governor of the State, Senor Jarru, finally brought about a settlement of this strike to the satisfaction of each

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
 Office, 1 West 16th Street, New York, N. Y. Tel: CHANES 2148
 MORRIS SIGMAN, President. S. YANOFKY, Editor.
 A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer. H. A. SCHOOLMAN, Business Manager.
 MAX D. DANISH, Managing Editor
 Subscription price, paid in advance, \$1.50 per year.

Vol. VII, No. 34. Friday, August 21, 1925

Entered as Second Class matter, April 16, 1920, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the Act of August 24, 1912.
 Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1102, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on January 23, 1919.

EDITORIALS

THE COMMUNIST GANG PLAYS ITS LAST CARD

Let us begin by presenting to our readers a morsel of Communist strategy, that is quite typical of the ethics of the gang which thunders so vociferously against the "Sigman clique" and its "iron grip" upon the poor cloakmakers.

On Wednesday, August 12, one could have read in the Jewish Communist Blackmail sheet, which is the mouthpiece of our "joint actionists", the following legend across its entire front page: "Cloakmakers Ready for a General Strike in Trade!" How these pen-marauders ever divined the startling news that the cloakmakers were ready for such a portentous move is, of course, not worthwhile inquiring. But on the next day, Thursday, August 13th, the same sheet clarified forth in a similar headline: "The Joint Action Committee will Today Decide About General Stoppage!" Who is this joint action committee which undertakes to decide upon such a paramount step? Who elected it—and whom does it represent? And if it does represent some group—how could it dare decide on a general stoppage without first consulting those who would be called upon to leave the shops and risk thereby their means of livelihood?

These headlines betray the utter irresponsibility and brazen lying of this coterie of union-wreckers. These would-be defenders of democracy dropped their guard in a careless moment, and we behold them now in their full "dictatorial" glory. A "joint action committee" is mendacious enough to "order" a general strike of all cloakmakers and dressmakers of New York!

The great masses of the ladies' garment workers in New York City, still unaffected by the malodorous vapors of the Communist stink-bombs, have begun to rub their eyes. Who is this "joint action committee" that is to order us into a general strike? And what about ourselves—have we no say in this matter at all?

And the Communist outfit which sails under the name of the "joint action committee", of a sudden discovered that it had overreached itself and that it had, in a reckless moment, betrayed its despotic contempt for the judgment and the will of the rank and file which on regular days it so hypocritically pretends to worship. So, on Friday, August 14, it turned quick about face and from an already decided upon general strike evolved the following concoction: "Thursday Afternoon the Cloak and Dressmakers Will Stop Work and Decide About a General Strike!"

The reader is asked once again to read these three consecutive headlines, appearing in the same publication one day after the other. It will enable him to form his own opinion about the gang of fakery we are confronted with.

Here they follow:

On Wednesday: "Cloakmakers Ready for General Strike in Trade!"

On Thursday: "The Joint Action Committee Will Today Decide About General Stoppage."

On Friday: "Thursday Afternoon the Cloak and Dressmakers Will Stop Work and Decide About a General Strike!"

Just the same, on Saturday, August 15th, we read in the same sheet another page-wide legend:

"Cloak and Dress Market with Decision About Stoppage!" Get the idea? The decision about stoppage has not been adopted yet, but the cloak and dress world is already all agog with the decision. And this is followed up by another bit of reliable news to the effect that the "Sigman clique is sending out a staff of paid agents to agitate against the stoppage."

It strikes us that if the cloakmakers and the dressmakers would give only a moderate measure of attention to this heap of bald fakes that fairly bump into each other, they would turn with utter disgust away from their perpetrators. These "rebels" against so-called autocracy in our Union are desperately trying to sell our workers a gold brick and, by this time, the great majority of our workers know it. True, there still is a minority in our midst that is under the spell of this confidence game of the Communist fakery, and it is for their benefit largely that we deemed it worthwhile to reproduce the illuminating headlines from the Communist sheet which leads this crusade of hatred against our Union.

We can easily understand this precipitate change of front on the part of our enemies. This gang of union-smashers, made desperate by its fruitless campaign against our International, plainly lost its head. They now realize that they have not even made

a dent in the armour of our organization; their slander, mud-slinging and fabrications cannot find any durable lodging in the minds of our masses. They are finding out that even they cannot assassinate characters and reputations earned by a long record of unselfish devotion to the cause of the workers. They feel today that their "movement" is on its last legs, and that the cloakmakers and the dressmakers are sick at heart of all the calumny which may have, in the early stages, intrigued some into paying some attention to them.

The gang is now face to face with a terrible problem. What are they to do? The Union goes on as ever; the treacherous handful of former officials are suspended, and a set of loyal and honest trade unionists have been elected in their place. The cloakmakers are opening their eyes to the fact that the Communists are ready to ally themselves with the devil in order to injure their Union. Confronted by this spectre of imminent failure, the Communists are now determined to play their last card, but their hands are unsteady, and they are wavering and nervous. They have now decided, as a means of last resort, to "run" off a general strike and have thereby made a laughing stock of every pretense at "democracy" upon which they had laid so much stress in the past few months. In their desperation they are clutching at the straw of a fake-stoppage and are hourly being more and more discredited in the eyes of every honest worker in our ranks. The fakery has pronounced their own death sentence; their day is over, they shall never again dare lift their heads in our midst!

Their scheme to fool the world by a fake stoppage in order to be able later to boast of their prowess and influence will fall flat. No sensible, thinking cloakmaker will move a finger in response to the call. Every cloakmaker who cares for his Union and values his means of a livelihood will turn a deaf ear to the shriek of these impostors. There may be here and there, a few in the shops who will follow this fake call, but these will do it, as they might as well commit to their memory now, at their own risk and injury. Some people will not learn until they pay dearly for their mistakes, and much as we feel for them, we cannot help them if they choose to ignore a timely warning. Where logic and persuasion fail to convince, it is best to leave the obstruse to suffer the results of their own folly.

As far as the overwhelming majority of the cloakmakers and the dressmakers is concerned, we are deeply convinced, that it will act as Union men and women ought to act under such circumstances.

For those who will actually leave off work this Thursday to go to the Communist meetings, even if only prompted by sheer curiosity and nothing else, will help create the impression that they are with the fakery,—the only definite objective the Communists are after. They want such an impression to go abroad so that they might continue their depredations a while longer. These disturbances, however, hurt the Union. And end must be made to the mad dance of the Communist derisives, and the cloakmakers and dressmakers can accomplish this by staying away from the fake meetings called by these disrupters.

Not only are we confident that the workers in the shops will not leave their work to go to listen to the harangues of the Communist charlatans, but even the mass hundreds of unemployed will stay away from their meetings, thereby demonstrating an intelligent understanding of the fact that the Union is not to be blamed for their idleness but that it is caused by conditions over which the workers' organization has no control whatever.

And all those in our midst who sincerely hope and strive for peace and unity in our ranks will act likewise. Let it be remembered that harmony in our Union can be achieved only after the irresponsible spirit of union-smashing is entirely rooted out from it, the spirit of "reform" by violence, the spirit of contempt for trade-union law and practice which these organization-wreckers are glorifying.

Slander will not drive the leaders of our organization from their posts of duty, nor will this campaign of reckless abuse influence them to turn over their position to the Communist willers. Our leaders are ready to suffer this torrent of calumny as long as it will be necessary, but they will not retreat a hair's breadth from the positions entrusted to their care and honor. They will leave their places only after the Union will have, in a trade-union-like manner, elected their successors in accordance with the rules of our organization. They will, under no circumstances, enter into any negotiations with any union-breaking elements, whether they call themselves "rightists" or "leftists." And so long as they are vested with this power, they will continue to apply for the great and all-important purpose of strengthening and improving our Union so that they might turn over to their successors an even cleaner and more influential organization than what they had found when they were elected to office.

Let us therefore state this again in unmistakable, clear words: If, contrary to all reason and logical anticipation, a substantial number of cloakmakers should leave the shops on Thursday and follow the call of the charlatans, this will not have the slightest influence upon the leadership of the Union. Our leaders will treat these meetings as outlaw gatherings, not as meetings of union members. The "decisions" adopted at these meetings will be totally ignored by them. The leaders of our Union are in duty bound to obey the mandate handed to them by our last convention, and until the next convention releases them from this mandate they will carry it out complete and inviolate.

The harsher the duty confronting our leaders, the sweeter is their realization that they are fulfilling it in order that our Union

Basic Industries in America

III. THE BUILDING CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

One of the most important industries in the United States is the construction of buildings. According to a reliable estimate, there were 3,000,000 men engaged in the industry in 1919, and its expenditures were \$3,646,000,000. Nearly 35 per cent more square feet of buildings are now being erected than in 1919, and their value is almost 75 per cent greater, so we may assume that the persons engaged now number perhaps 4,000,000, and the expenditures are over \$6,000,000,000. No other single industry can compare with this in magnitude, the railroads being the nearest rival.

The products of construction are, of course, one of the three prime essentials for civilized life—shelter ranking with food and clothing as a necessity. Largely dependent on the industry are many subsidiary industries such as steel, cement, lumber, brick, hardware, plumbing materials, etc. The prosperity of building, and the efficiency with which it is conducted, are therefore of major importance.

Organization of Industry

This industry, unlike many other basic ones, has not been much affected by such modern tendencies as the factory system, large-scale machine production, and monopolistic combinations. Though most of the materials have fallen under these influences, building itself is still a process of hand work in which the highly skilled craftsman is essential, and the greater part of it is carried on in small units by a large number of local, independent contractors. There are, to be sure, a few general contractors of national scope each of whom does a tremendous business; but they occupy a less important place in the industry than the big corporations in most other trades.

Because there has been less mechanical progress and less large-scale production in building than elsewhere, we do not find here the same marked tendency toward lower unit costs that exists in factory industry. The amount of production per man-hour in building remains about the same as it has for years past.

Amount of Building

Since building was not regarded as an essential industry during the war, construction fell off materially, causing an aggregate housing shortage. According to a survey of the U. S. Department of Labor, the new construction in 1917 was only 64 per cent of that in 1914, in 1918 it fell to 36 per cent, in 1919 it was 95 per cent, and in 1920 it was 76 per cent. Thereafter, it had a steady rise, amounting in 1924 to 98 per cent more than ten years earlier. We now have little left of the abnormal housing shortage, but still have the "normal" shortage which has existed for years. This is a shortage of adequate but

inexpensive housing in the cities for persons of low income. It is due to the fact that building costs were too high in relation to the average wage-earners' income to permit the construction of homes for them. Nothing can make up this shortage but new methods in the industry which might cut costs, or an increase in general wage levels, or some form of subsidy.

Waste in the Industry

Economic waste is rampant in the building industry. The most noteworthy form of it is seasonal unemployment, which injures everybody alike. The Federated American Engineering Societies, in their report on waste, estimate that the average building trades worker is busy only 190 working days in a year, or only two-thirds of his time. The President's Conference on Unemployment states that as a general rule the building trades worker full time only from three to five months in the year. Another authority estimates the cost of this waste, in 1920, as \$15,000,000.

Progress has recently been made in reducing seasonal unemployment. It used to be thought that building could not go on in winter on account of weather conditions. This difficulty, however, can be largely overcome by better planning and modern methods. Owners can be educated to take advantage of the lower costs of off-season work, and the habit of the industry can be changed.

Other wastes pointed out by various authorities are:

The preparation of quantity surveys by each contractor and sub-contractor instead of by the owners' architect or engineer.

The abnormal risk of loss on the part of the contractor, due to indiscriminate letting to lowest bidder, ambiguous plans and specifications, lump sum bids where requirements of work cannot be accurately foreseen.

Preventable accidents to workmen.

Labor turnover, largely due to intermittent employment.

Lack of proper cost accounting, leading to extravagance.

Improper construction equipment.

Miscellaneous waste due to bad management and lack of planning.

It is often charged that restrictions of production due to union rules and customs raise building costs. A good case can usually be made out for such restrictions on the ground of safety, good workmanship or some other adequate reason. But even if we consider this a waste, it does not bulk large in comparison with other wastes in the industry. One of the highest estimates of labor waste, by an engineer, George W. Burpee, places it at about one-third of the wastes due to other causes outside of labor's province. Mr. Burpee's estimate for the cost of the total preventable waste

may live and prosper and its integrity and usefulness to our workers remain unimpaired!

We hope therefore that our members will understand that there is only one way open for peace and concord in our Union: They must shun as a pest the outsiders who would break into our temple and desecrate in it all that is so dear and sacred to our members. All that we have built up at such frightful cost and sacrifice. The Communist union-wreckers must be made to realize that their satanic game is at an end. The cloakmakers can easily bring this about at the present moment. Let them stay away from the fake strike meetings. Let the Communists fill their halls with their own made-to-order gangs of idlers, and let them later bluff the world with stories of great "cloakmaker" meetings. But the cloakmakers should stay away from these gatherings, so that their conscience might never plague them in the future for having helped the meanest enemies their Union has ever had to break their only citadel of economic security, their only true and reliable defender within the shop.

Review of July In Industry

To judge from the bank reviews, the country is bursting with prosperity and there is more to come. This opinion is only natural, since the banks themselves have been making record-breaking profits. A somewhat different story drifts in from other points of view, however. Production in basic industries according to the Federal Reserve Board, declined about one per cent in June to the lowest level since the autumn of 1924. Factory employment declined; coal mining is badly off. We see a general ten per cent reduction of wages in the woollen industry, and the cotton mills are not running full time. These facts do not indicate a general depression—industry as a whole is undoubtedly better off than it was last year—but they do show that caution is necessary in speaking of unprecedented prosperity.

The farmers are still fairly well off, with wheat prices remaining up and hog prices rising. Wheat would undoubtedly have fallen more than it did after the peak prices of last year if it had not been for the accident, due to the weather, of the poorest yield in the winter wheat crop known in years. This reduces the supply and raises the price. Those who lost the wheat may suffer, but those who have plenty of wheat to sell at the prices offered have benefited from the stroke of luck.

The return of England to the gold standard has, as was predicted by us when it occurred, intensified the industrial depression in Great Britain and made necessary price revision downward. This, of course, strengthens demands for wage reductions and embitters the labor struggle. At this writing great strikes are impending in British coal, railroads and metal trades, whose reverberations will be heard on this continent.

Nobody knows yet what will be the

in the industry in 1926 was \$129,000,000.

Hours and Wages

The building industry was one of the earliest to be successfully organized by unions, and the unions are very strong in it today. The 44-hour week is widely practiced and few localities indeed have more than a 48-hour week. The painters are striking for the five-day, forty-hour week, which they feel is necessary on account of the extraordinary hazards of their craft, and have already succeeded in establishing it in several important centers, notably New York. Contrary to general impressions, however, union wage scales in the building trades have not risen abnormally since pre-war days. Wage rates in 130 cities, as tabulated by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, averaged in 1924 about 129 per cent higher than in 1914. This is somewhat less than the increase in wages generally in manufacturing industries, organized or unorganized. Furthermore, it came somewhat late. In the building trades workers have been behind the main procession of wage increases both in the war and post-war periods. Another fact to be noticed is that many of the more highly skilled trades such as the bricklayers and plumbers received smaller increase, the average having been brought up by large increases to laborers and helpers.

Cost of labor has been estimated to average about 37 per cent of the cost of a building to the contractor while cost of materials averages about 43 per cent, the other ten per cent being accounted for by supervision, engineering, etc. Contractors' profits are not accounted for in this reckoning.

outcome of the negotiations in the American anthracite industry, but for the first time in many months we are faced by the possibility of an important strike. There is, however, no serious danger that the anthracite miners will lose any of their former gains.

The most troubled situation for organized labor in America is in the bituminous coal fields, where the union mines are suffering from severe competition from the non-union mines paying starvation wages. Numerous important union operators have abrogated their contracts and serious trouble for the union is impending. This seems inevitable under the present chaotic conditions of the industry, which is at the same time enormously undeveloped in relation to normal demand, and far from completely unionized.

Letter to Editor

Editor of Justice.

My Dear Editor:

I wish to sound a solemn note of warning through your valiant weekly concerning a hidden yet effective agitation going on throughout the country with the aim of having laws passed that would steal from the common people of our land their constitutional right of keeping arms for self-defense and as an ultimate safeguard of their liberties.

The American Constitution expressly provides that "right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed," and it says that that right is "necessary to the security of a free State."

There is a tyrannical element in the capitalist class that fears the consequences to itself of its heartless cruelties and instead of humanizing the system would rather rob the people of their constitutional rights.

It behooves organized labor to watch every State legislature as well as Congress so that privilege does not enact laws that will strike at the heart of democracy.

In Pennsylvania a law is on the Statute book making it a severe offense for an unnaturalized immigrant to keep a revolver even in his own home, and many have gone to prison under this law. This in spite of the old common law doctrine that a man's home is his castle and could be defended by him. That this law violates the express guarantee in our Constitution in letter and spirit matters very little to a pliant Supreme Court that could see no wrong in upholding it.

If the voices of Washington and Jefferson and the fathers of our Republic could be heard by our blinded mass they would be less indifferent to the frequent raids upon our constitutional liberties.

The burden of safeguarding these liberties rests upon the leadership of organized labor and we urge them that they prove faithful to their responsibility.

Yours truly,

SAMUEL SHAPIRO.

Boston, Mass., August 8.

Step By Step

"Step by step the longest march Can be won; can be won. Single stones will form an arch One by one, one by one."

"And by union, what we will Can be all accomplished still. Drops of water turn a mill, Single nose, singly none."

In the Cooperative World

Huge Trail of Waste in Private Stores

"There are too many retail stores in the United States. As a result thousands of them fail, with a loss of \$250,000,000 a year. The manufacturers with their well known solicitude for the public interest, compel the consumer to stand practically all this loss by charging it to overhead cost."

No, not the words of a rabid social critic but the reasoned conclusions of A. L. Pitman, the Boston department store millionaire. Fortunately British consumers have found a way to avoid such a quarter of a million dollar loss through their magnificent system of thousands of stores tied in with the Cooperative Wholesale Society, Britain's largest distributing unit. The mother society lends financial stability to every affiliated cooperative store. It gives expert financial attention to their needs. There are no failures, because the closely-knit British cooperative movement does not tolerate economic maladjustments which in this country cost consumers huge sums.

Spread Co-op Butter on Your Bread

Minnesota and butter go together. The professor of economics, as he spreads the golden yellow delicacy on his morning toast with uneconomic abandon, reflects gratefully on the hard-dotted hills and valleys of Minnesota. And being a professor of economics, he knows that his butter is cooperative, for that state has taken rank not only as the nation's leading dairy state but also as the leader in developing non-profit distribution of the dairy products.

The Minnesota Cooperative Cream-

eries Association, it has been revealed by the University agricultural experiment station, is the world's biggest distributor of sweet cream butter, with sales of 100,000,000 pounds of butter scheduled for this year. Contracts have recently been signed in several eastern cities for the delivery of 18,000,000 pounds this summer, for which the farmers will receive \$9,000,000. In the Association's fold are 475 cooperative creameries representing the marketing agencies for 70,000 Minnesota farmers. Cooperative creameries account for two thirds of Minnesota's total product, and are rapidly increasing in number and output.

Brown Malay Brothers Cooperators Too

Selangor and Negri Sembilan, words fraught with music and the romance of the Far East, are usually to be found only in thick and bulky atlases. Now they have appeared on the cooperative map, too, announces the All American Cooperative Commission, in presenting a report on the Federated Malay States. Mutual aid on the economic field is thought of as the principal achievement of Europe and America, but down at the tip of the Malay Peninsula little brown brothers of the white race are fashioning their own cooperative instruments to obtain a better living.

The usual type is the credit and loan co-op. Thirty-nine of them are flourishing now with paid up capital of \$260,000. Even a cooperative store has been organized and is fighting its way forward to usefulness. Sixty-five hundred Malay families are availing

themselves of the benefits of such co-operation, and the movement shows every sign of gaining strength and solidarity.

Anti-Slander Bill Vetoed

Fearing the effects of the bill in preventing free speech, Governor John J. Blaine of Wisconsin has vetoed a legislative enactment making it a crime to print or speak falsely of the financial standing of any cooperative organization. The bill was merely an extension of similar protection now afforded banking institutions, but Governor Blaine held that the principle of both laws' was bad.

The Wisconsin executive made it plain that the veto was inspired by no prejudice against cooperatives as such. The law protecting the banks could be sued, he argued, to hush financial irregularities, and if extended to cooperatives, might do similar harm.

July 4th, International Cooperative Day

International cooperation paid a gracious compliment to the United States—the first venture in cooperative government by sovereign states—when July 4th was chosen as the Third International Cooperative Day. Members of the central committee of the International Cooperative Alliance, in charge of the celebration, see in the selection of the American Independence Day a symbol of the time when cooperation will produce the United States of the World in the cooperative commonwealth.

Fifty million people are enrolled in the great endeavor toward a world cooperative organization, breaking down the barriers of color, race and creed, and working together internationally on a platform of political and religious neutrality, without sacrificing in any way national autonomy and independence.

The international cooperative flag will be unfurled to the skies for the first time on July 4th, when rainbow banners will be raised on cooperative buildings in Europe, America, and the pulpits of the movement in Asia, Africa and Australia.

Toronto Gets Service from Own Cars

Toronto owns a \$43,000,000 street railway system that hasn't cost the taxpayers one penny. The car rider has financed the entire investment, from the time the premier Ontario city took over a dilapidated system in 1921 until now, when nearly every piece of equipment represents new cash outlay. The municipal system, renowned throughout the world as a model street railway, has been financed through public bond issues backed by a 6-cent fare.

Toronto didn't get much for its initial \$12,500,000. Most of the 139 miles of tracks had been allowed to drift into near-ruin. Two-thirds of the 839 cars were junked and the rest rebuilt. The longest line, 2½ miles, had to be lengthened to six miles. But the Transportation Commission did it through bonds issued against the property and fully secured, both as to interest and principal, by the 6-cent fare. At the same time it treated fairly with labor by recognizing the Street Carmen's union and insisting that none but unionists be hired. Wages are about \$6 a day.

Toronto's experience is a living refutation of the bought-and-paid-for propaganda of the electrical trust's hired men that municipal ownership is inefficient and costly. Every big city-owned line in the United States is a success, in marked contrast to the private lines, many of them near the junking point.

Wages and Hours of Organized Women in New York State

Wages and hours of work of organized women in New York State are presented for the first time in industrial history in a survey made by the Bureau of Women in Industry and issued by Industrial Commissioner James A. Hamilton of the New York State Department of Labor. The report (Bulletin No. 126) publishes the union scale of wages and hours of labor in effect for 39,523 women members of trade unions in time work trades. Union rates are shown for eleven cities throughout the state and represent the garment, hat and cap, fur, leather, textile and upholstery industries, printing and publishing, hotel and restaurant and theatrical attendant work.

A 46-hour week was found in one of the branches of the women's garment industry. A 44-hour scale was quite consistently shown in the garment and cap, fur, leather, textile and upholstery industries, newspaper printing showed a 48- and 45-hour week to be in force. An hour scale of 54 a week appeared in only one trade, hotel and restaurant work.

The report further shows that only 14 per cent. of the women working under union agreement in manufacturing industries were employed in a piece rate basis. Organized women in time work, therefore, form a very large proportion of the organized women for whom a union scale is in effect. The upstate cities investigated show a contrast to New York City in the matter of time and piece work, the upstate localities showing a far larger proportion of piece rate scales in effect than New York City.

The highest wage rates reported were found in the printing trades and the clothing trades—\$60 per week for women printers and proofreaders employed in newspaper offices in New York City, and \$55 per week for women Bonnaz embroiderers, also in New York City. The range in hat printing trades was from \$42 to \$60 for printers, \$16 to \$30 for press feeders, and \$13 to \$42 for blintz workers. Clothing trade rates ranged from \$15 to \$55 on garments; \$27 to \$58 for hat and cap makers; \$17.50 to \$25 for fur and leather workers, and \$14 to \$34 for pocketbook makers.

Textile wage rates ranged from \$15.50 on knit goods to \$29 per week on silk goods; upholstery workers \$22 to \$36.75; waitresses \$10 to \$15 plus meals, and dressmakers in the theatre \$18 to \$54.50.

Calling attention to these figures, in a news bulletin of the National Women's Trade Union League, Miss Elizabeth Christman, secretary-treasurer of the League comments upon the difference between the wages of these organized women and previously reported wage rates of women in industrial occupations. In general, where the median wage rate is \$12 and less per week in most of the states for which figures are available; in other words, a majority of the women, where unorganized women are included in the figures, receive \$12 a week or less.

The inquiry by the New York State Labor Department was undertaken in answer to a general interest in the question of wage and hour standards achieved by women trade unionists in that state. The report points out that in spite of well recognized difficulties in its path, trade unionism among women has attained considerable proportions in recent years.

The International Workers' UNITY HOUSE

FOREST PARK, PA.

OPEN TO MEMBERS OF ALL I. L. C. W. U. LOCALS, THEIR FAMILIES, AND FRIENDS

MEMBERS OF OTHER LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND FRIENDS OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT ALSO WELCOME

PURE FOOD—BOATING—SWIMMING—SPORTS—AMUSEMENTS—SOCIALITY—LECTURES—CONCERTS

REGISTER AT ONCE AT UNITY HOUSE OFFICE

3 WEST 14th STREET, NEW YORK CITY
Telephone: Chelsea 3118

UNITY HOUSE COMMITTEE
ABRAHAM BAROFF, Chairman



DOMESTIC ITEMS

Operators Demand Profits on Tons of Watered Stock

THE Pittsburgh Coal Company, which has repudiated its agreement with the United Mine Workers, is capitalized at \$80,000,000. One-half of this is water.

The United States coal Commission has reported that this corporation had its coal and other lands in the Pittsburgh district appraised in 1917 by mining engineers. The commission said that "the values set upon such lands was probably several hundred per cent in excess of the actual cost of such land."

These points are included in a letter to the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce by Philip Murray, vice-president of the United Mine Workers. The business men, true to their traditional union-busting policy, called on the miners to repudiate their Jacksonville agreement. The Pittsburgh Coal Company is the dominant factor in the Pittsburgh coal producing association.

The trade unionist pointed out that this country has a potential coal producing capacity of twice the people's need.

"You will, therefore, see that under present conditions the best that the mine workers can hope to secure is about half time. Lower wage rates will neither increase the opportunity for employment nor will they increase the consumption of coal."

Living Wage Does Not Prevail

THE Department of Social Action, National Catholic Welfare Council, contradicts an editorial expression by Collier's Weekly that "the wage struggle has been won," and that "no longer are men compelled to fight to obtain a living wage."

Collier's Weekly employs non-union printers and poses as an authority on economic questions. The department of social action quotes wage figures compiled by various government and private sources to sustain its claim that "great numbers of workmen in the United States are not receiving wages enough to support a family in decent comfort."

The churchman state that probably "one-half of the men who work for wages do not get a family living wage."

"About 200,000 section men on class 1 railroads last year made an average of \$73 a month," the department says, in its weekly bulletin. "Approximately 5,000 extra gang men made \$76 a month, 23,000 bridge and crossing tenders made \$80 a month. All of these worked an average of more than eight hours a day, and some more than that. None of them made a living wage. Their number is greatly increased, when other railroads are considered."

"A few months ago the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics investigated a cross-section of wage and salary workers in 92 cities and towns and found that over one-half of the men who were heads of families made less than \$1,250 a year, and about one-fourth made under \$1,050 a year. More than 40 per cent of the men in the cotton industry get under \$20 a week, according to the same bureau."

The department said there are 23,500,000 wage and salary workers in this country, all of whom are males.

In discussing women's wages, the Social Action Department refers to a statement recently made by the Rev. John M. Cooper, D.D., of Catholic university:

"Our statistical data shows quite clearly that a very high percentage, probably between 33 per cent and 50 per cent of women in industry in the United States, are not receiving a living wage, even when we estimate the living wage in cities of \$9,000 or more at \$15 and \$16 a week, a wage I feel strongly falls short of being sufficient at least for the high percentage of girls and women adult."

Congress May Reopen Teapot Dome Oil Case

IT is possible that the Teapot Dome oil case will again be aired in congress, even though the government has appealed Federal Judge Kennedy's decision to the circuit court of appeals.

This congressional probe will call the public's attention to rulings by Judge Kennedy which many declare have blocked justice.

The Stanley interests were connected with a corporation doing business in Canada. Judge Kennedy denied the government's request for a postponement of the trial that testimony in Canada could be secured. An officer of the company left his home in Canada to "hunt big game in Africa." Later the court denied the government's plea to reopen the case when several important witnesses who had left the country returned.

These witnesses included officials of the Standard oil company and its subsidiaries.

Higher Prices Predicted

INCREASED living prices are predicted by business observers. It is stated that the present upward trend will continue.

One financial writer offers this consolation to the wage worker:

"It is not an easy matter for the average consumer to enthuse over the stiffening of prices for the goods and commodities in daily use. Nevertheless such developments must be considered in the light of general economic progress and quite often the advent of higher prices ushers in a more prosperous situation for the salaried worker far removed in daily routine from the articles in question."

"To the manufacturer, the producer, the distributor or the retailer the situation is quite different. An upward revision of prices may and quite often does, bridge the chasm between loss and eventual bankruptcy, and a full measure of prosperity, with funds for dividend and the ever-desirable surplus. Such a condition is apparently about to be ushered in, following directly upon a long upward movement in stock prices."

FOREIGN ITEMS

SOUTH AMERICA

Pan-American Labor Urged to Organize

SPANISH Secretary Iglesias of the Pan-American Federation of Labor is circulating Latin-American workers in the interest of a better understanding of the objects of the organization and greater solidarity. Mr. Iglesias succeeded Canute Vargas, who is labor attache of the Mexican embassy in Washington.

The Pan-American Federation of Labor, with William Green chairman, is composed of affiliated national labor movements in the western hemisphere. Its purpose is to advance the interests of wage earners in these countries and the promotion of international understanding and good will between peoples and governments. Each affiliated labor movement retains its autonomy.

Until recently there was no communication between wage workers of the American countries, according to the Pan-American statement.

"Since the financial, commercial and industrial interests of Pan-America are so closely allied, and are every day extending their exploitation activities over a wider field, the wage earners of Pan-America must unite for their own protection. In our day the organization of wage earners on a purely national scale will not be adequate for the protection and promotion of their interests and for a realization of their aspirations and hopes."

BELGIUM

Congress of the Belgian Trade Union Federation

ON the 25th of July, the 24th ordinary congress of the Belgian Trade Union Federation was opened in Brussels. The membership of the Belgian National Centre at the end of 1924 stood at 578,000 against 395,000 at the end of 1923.

During that time the income has increased from \$4 to 75 millions, the capital from 55 to 67 millions. After the opening address by President Solatz three resolutions were adopted. In the first one, the meeting expressed its solidarity with, and offered its assistance to, the 70,000 metal workers at present on strike. The second condemned war and militarism, with special reference to the barbarous events in Morocco. In the third the Belgian Trade Union Movement expressed its heartiest sympathy with the Chinese workers in their fight for freedom.

The Sunday afternoon meeting was devoted to the discussion of the question of holidays. In the resolution moved and adopted, it was stated that the trade union movement intends to use every means to press its demand for a 7 days' holiday.

FRANCE

Compulsory Holidays in France

THE French Labor Minister Durafour has submitted a proposal to the Bureau of the Chamber with reference to the introduction of compulsory holidays. Durafour commented to a newspaper reporter upon this proposal as follows:—"It is my firm intention to carry through this reform after thorough discussion with workers and employers. I should like specially to emphasize that it is my personal desire as well as that of the whole government, to ensure the French workers from 1926 onwards a well-earned regular holiday."

ITALY

The Fascist "Majority"

THE "Giustizia", the organ of the Italian Socialist Party, publishes a report on the election at Mollisella, the place which, on account of its model Workers' Production Cooperative Societies has become the "citadel" of the Italian working class and incidentally the target of the most brutal attacks of the Fascists.

Two days before the election,—as it is stated in the short and most instructive article,—a general meeting of workers enrolled in the "Fascist trade unions" took place. First of all a manifesto was read and then the list of candidates was called over, which had to be approved without further discussion: "All must vote for this list as it stands no one must make any alteration or go into the polling stations independently. Should it happen, however, that a voter wishes to make any alterations, he should remember that we are in a position to trace his name. All members must have voted by 12 midday, and whoever has not voted will be fetched to do so."

On the day of the election a table was set up by a group of Fascists in front of the polling-station. The list of candidates already filled in, was put into the hands of the voters as they moved up, whereupon they had to proceed straight to the ballot-box.

And the Fascist newspapers announced: A Great Fascist Election Victory!

CHINA

Labor Conditions in China Frightful

IN a lecture on Oriental labor conditions in Honolulu, Miss Mary Dingman pictured an appalling state of affairs in China.

Thousands of children, some of them scarcely more than babes, work in silk spinning mills, while thousands of women toil from 14 to 15 hours a day, seven days a week.

"Labor conditions in China are about as they were in England at the end of the eighteenth century," said Miss Dingman. "From 70 to 80 per cent of the textile workers are women. Little children workers frequently become so fatigued from the long shifts that they fall against the machinery and are badly injured or killed. The machinery is unguarded and there are no compensation laws."



EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES

Our Plans for Next Season

During the summer months, the Educational Department has been occupied with preparing the curriculum for next year. This work always demands careful planning. It means conferences with instructors, where every detail of their subject must be discussed. It means conferences with educational committees of our various local unions as to the needs of their members; conferences with the members of the Students' Council for the discussion of their experiences and the opinions of their fellow workers on the subject matter taught them which these students had heard expressed in the class room. Last, but not the least, it means conferences with last year's students, discussing with them the courses they attended, hearing their reactions on these courses and their suggestions for the improvement of them. We must always consult former students, rather than future ones for our planning of the work, since we never know who our future ones will be, as most of them do not begin to register until after Labor Day. Therefore, the reactions and suggestions of former students are of most value to us.

The pamphlet announcing the courses consists of 22 pages, containing a short description of each course. We succeeded this year in adding to our faculty A. J. Maste, Chairman of Brookwood Faculty, who will give a course on the "History of Civilization". This will discuss the life of human beings, especially workers, in our own land and at the other side of the earth.

Most of the members of last year's faculty will continue with us. They include David J. Sapos, Arthur W. Calhoun, H. J. Carman, H. A. Overstreet, B. J. R. Stolper, Sylvia Kopeld, Theresa Wolfson, A. L. Wilbert, J. P. Warshaw, Ben Seltsman, Thomas J. Curtis, Stuart Chase, H. Rosoff, John B. Andrews, B. C. Vladeck, and a few

more whom we expect to add later. The instructors will cover the following subjects:

Industrial America—In this course an attempt will be made to trace the development of the women's garment industry, the place it occupies in our commercial and industrial world, and its relation to other industries and society as a whole.

Economics and the Labor Movement. Some Problems of Women in the Labor Movement.

Social Forces in Contemporary Literature.

Social Psychology.

Civilization in America.

Attitude of Trade Unions toward Labor Legislation.

Current Labor Problems and Management.

Industrial Development of Modern Society.

Social and Political History of the United States.

Economic Basis of Modern Civilization.

Special attention will be given to courses arranged for executive members, officers and active members of our International Union. We feel that it is a great responsibility to hold of, and whether paid or unpaid, in a union. We realize that the officer represents the intelligence of the trade union he represents. Therefore, he must be trained for his position. We realize that generally he qualifies himself for the office through activities in his trade union. But this, coupled with an education to help him understand better society and the labor movement which will broaden his outlook and viewpoint on society as a whole, will make him more effective in his position.

The bulletin announcing the courses may be obtained free on request by addressing The Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street, New York City.

Some Courses of Our Next Term

"THE MAKING OF INDUSTRIAL AMERICA"

The large social forces which have moulded the civilization we know as present day industrial America may be traced in their workings through any of the great modern industries of the country. In this course an attempt will be made thus to trace them thru the development of the ladies' garment industry. Louis Levine's history of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, "The Women's Garment Workers" will be used as the course text.

The following subjects, among others, will be discussed and studied: Making women's garments in pioneer America. The appearance of the national market and the passing of the frontier. The role of the machine in the women's garment industry. Why "women's garments" is a small scale industry, and "steel" a large scale industry. The immigrant worker in industrial America. The fight against the sweatshop and the slum. The coming of the union. The first two decades of unionism. The present problems confronting the industry and the union. The new union program. The union as a social organization—a community of women's garment workers. Membership in this course will be

carefully selected and will be restricted to those who can show a satisfactory acquaintance with Dr. Levine's book.

This course will be given by Sylvia Kopeld in our I. L. G. W. U. Building.

"HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION"

One of the leaders of the British workers education movement remarked some time ago, "History should be the backbone of the course in all workers' colleges". This would suggest that some workers at least have found a means to read the record of the past that makes it useful in their life and struggles today. Such will be the aim of this course: to survey the life of human beings, especially the workers, in our own land and at the other side of the earth, yesterday and the other thousand years ago, and to see how from it we of today may gain a richer life and more intelligent methods for waging our struggle to attain the goal of all history—the emancipation of the workers.

Among the subjects for special discussion will be: From the Cave-Man to the Pyramids, The Dawn of Slavery, The Captured Woman and Her Role in History, the Economic Interpretation of Plato's Idealism, Ancient Capitalism and its results, the French

How Do People Become Human?

By C. E. AYRES

Lecture given at Unity House, Forest Park.

1. Everyone can see that human kind manages its affairs quite differently from any other animal species. Most people, without thinking much about it assume that the difference is just natural to human beings. If they were pressed for a complete explanation they would probably want to say that human young gradually develop the human ways of doing things by some natural process similar to the animal instinct which guides the behavior of adult animals quite without any training of even any previous experience of the activity under observation. But this account of human development has been definitely rejected by modern science. All the observations of infant behavior, and all that is known of the human body, fail to reveal any machinery that would guide the young into the complex activities of mature human beings:

1. How are these activities developed then? Clearly they must be acquired.

2. Each new human being depends entirely on civilization for his development—indeed, upon that region of civilization into which his birth has put him.

3. This means that for each individual the circumstances that shape his early growth and training determine what sort of a civilized being he is going to be.

4. It also means that for a group—either a small group, a large class, a nation, or an entire civilization,—the civilization which prevails at any moment of time is the all important factor that determines the character and behavior of the people who compose the group.

5. In all equations into which human nature enters, civilization—that civilization—is the most important item. It, chiefly, determines the solution.

II. How is Civilization Civilized?

If civilization precedes any individual human being and determines his behavior, it thus seems to mean that civilization can exist before human beings exist at all. This, of course, is absurd.

1. Civilization is only the scheme of life of human beings.

2. How, then does it come into being?

2. Two points are involved here, one affecting the very beginning of things, the other affecting the beginning of new things. The best way to treat them both is to deny that there is such a thing as a beginning, in either case.

4. How does civilization begin?

5. It doesn't begin. It just is.

6. It extends back of all known races of man, back of all records of existing civilizations.

7. It came out of prehistoric, primitive human life, and it must have come as gradually as the human race evolved from its animal ancestors. The same is true of every new thing in civilization. It does not burst forth. It must go back in some form or other to earlier things, and be an extension and development of them.

8. This means, of course, that every revolution is an evolution.

9. Sudden change is an illusion.

10. It may surprise an ignorant observer, but a historian can always find its preceding stages and gradual preparations.

11. The shiftings and kneadings of civilization are vast impersonal movements which work slowly but, like the mills of the gods, exceeding sure.

12. Civilization maintains itself by its inertia, continuing, always, in the main to be in the future what it has been in the past.

III. Is Social Revolution Possible?

1. If civilization unrolls itself by vast impersonal movements, must it be always the same, or can it be improved? No one can answer this question surely.

2. In some respects civilization has been always the same, in spite of every change of surface.

3. There has always been inequality and social injustice.

4. But the nature of the injustice and inequality has changed greatly from time to time.

5. Theoretically, there is no sure reason for supposing that some other change might not eliminate it altogether.

6. Anyhow, such changes as have taken place in civilization in the past have eliminated social inequality and injustice as those things have been understood in the past.

7. Another such change would eliminate the inequality and injustice which arouses our resentment.

8. What it might bring along, as a consequence, we do not know and cannot provide against.

9. Can we bring such a change about?

10. One answer to this question is another question: can we stop it? Both these questions can be answered, no! Or we can inquire what is meant by "we"? We cannot bring about some thing that is not going to take place. But we can, to some extent, know what is going to take place, and we can affect the speed and the form of its coming either by opposition or by working for it.

11. The fascination of the challenge of the future is this fascination of the unknown.

12. What is happening in the world, that will determine the lives of our children? Can we understand it? Are we setting it back or moving it forward? Will it sweep us away or raise us up to the places other might?

GRASP THE OPPORTUNITY!

The Office of the International, 3 West 16th Street, is open every Monday and Thursday until 7 o'clock to enable members of the Union to purchase "The Women's Garment Workers" at half price—\$2.50.



РУССКО-ПОЛЬСКИЙ ОТДЕЛ

СВЕРХУРОЧНАЯ РАБОТА.

Джойнт Борд принял резолюцию: Президент М. Сеганья не разрешает в мастерских сверхурочной работы до тех пор, пока все оборудование не будет исправлено на работу.

Также принята резолюция и в уставах управления дано распоряжение принять все меры к тому, чтобы выходящая в мастерские работа распределялась равномерно между всеми рабочими на мастерских.

СТРАХОВОЕ ПОСОБИЕ.

По завещанию администрации Страхового Фонда — за неделю с 16-го по 22-е августа будут выданы чеки всем рабочим, причисленным к мастерским. Начиная с 20-го августа начнется выдача чеков отдельным членам кивовки, именным мастерским. К концу августа администрация Фонда надеется выплатить всем рабочим.

Все члены, причисленные к мастерским, которые не получают причитающихся им чеков до 22-го августа, должны заявить жалобу брату Джаксону в комнате 53 в помещении Джойнт Борд, 1302 Нет 25-ая улица или же в своем локале.

Товарищи, не вешайте мастерских, которые не получают причитающихся им денег до конца августа, должны заявить жалобу как указано выше.

К ВЫЗВАЕМОЙ «ЛЕВЫМИ» ЗАБАСТОВКЕ НА 20-е АВГУСТА.

Локалы рассматривают всех членских взносов, в которых членам предпринимается не оставлять в этот день своих мастерских в том в случае возникновения какой-либо недоразумения — расчета с работы и т. п. — между оставшимися мастерскими рабочими и фирмами, которые не будут в состоянии возместить их в мастерских и вообще не будет ни повышения в недоразумениях, которые влечет за собой эта оставшая работа.

36 ТЫСЯЧ КИРПИЧЕЙ В ДЕНЬ.

Интересно, но разрывительно для здоровья работ.

Под таким названием была выдана

такая переписка в одной из вечеринок гает В. Герси.

Все члены были недавно вынуждены сообщаться с инспектором Яковом Броуни из Канаса Сити, который выдает 36,000 кирпичей в день и получает за это 16 долларов за 8 часов.

Много говорится о кивовках, которые «преступно» держатся работы от дачи большого производства работ. Забыта, конечно, факт, что такие кивовки, как Я. Броун, вынуждают кивовки в целях охраны здоровья работников, устанавливать максимальное производство работ, которое должно производиться каждый рабочий в день.

В старые времена, когда кивовки были слабее, рабочие как Я. Броун назывались «гомолями», и назывались кивовками, которые часто тайно платили им большие вознаграждения, обманывая же рабочие боясь потерять работу, старались изо всех сил не оставлять от них «гонала», боясь потерять работу.

С ужением кивовки, подобная практика вынуждала и оправдывала установку максимального производства для работников.

Очень важно, чтобы было сделано большое количество работ, но это было важно защитить рабочих от эксплуатации бесчестных трудонаемщиков.

ЧАСТИЧНАЯ ЗАБАСТОВКА В АРС ИНДУСТРИИ.

Сто пятьдесят контрактных инспекторов, кивовки контракт с кивовкой, объявила забастовку против семи кивовки и двадцати не-кивовки «джабров».

После конференции между кивовкой, контрактными и джабрами кивовки разреши возобновление работы в мастерских, которые работают для кивовки джабров. Забастовка же против не-кивовки «джабров» продолжается. До вторника 18-го августа почти все кивовки не-кивовки джабров в/квон жаловались заключить с кивовкой контракт.

Забастовка эта явилась результатом конференции между кивовкой и кивовкой, на которой кивовки предложили урегулирование — как выходящей под-

писанный Вами контракт или же кивовка будет вынужден объявить забастовку. Все семь кивовки джабров после джудической забастовки объявили вынужденно полностью подписанный ими контракт и в/квон д кивовки соответствующие дополнительные заявки.

ВИНИМАННО КЛУММЕНКЕРОВ.

В понедельник 24-го августа в 7 ч. 30 м. вечера в помещении 215 Нет 10-я ул. состоится специальное собрание всех членов Русско-Польского Отдела. Будет говорить о созидании в кивовку польския Президент Интернационала — Юлиан М. Сеганья и представители Джойнт Борда Г. Сатман. — Крайне рекомендуем только членам, принадлежащим к кивовки кивовкам.

Секретарь М. Шевченко.

THE RECORD AND PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT, I. L. G. W. U.

Is calling upon all secretaries of affiliated locals to transmit to it monthly, before the 15th of each month:

1. All day-book sheets, where income from members is entered.
2. The specially prepared index cards for members accepted through transfers or reinitiation.
3. A detailed report of members suspended during the month.
4. New addresses of members caused by change of residence.

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

TO ALL MEMBERS!

It is our fond ambition to see "Justice" reach regularly each week the homes of all our members. We spare no time nor energy to realize this ambition, and we call upon you to help us succeed.

1. Remember to notify us of your new address upon change of residence.
 2. When you write to us, please, give your local and ledger numbers.
 3. Ask your neighbors in the shop if they get their paper regularly. If he or she do not, explain to them the importance of keeping in close touch with the life of the organization and with the labor movement in general.
- "Justice" is recognized as one of the finest Labor papers in America and you cannot afford to miss it even for a single week.

Fraternally,
H. A. SCHOOLMAN,
Director.

Waldman & Lieberman
LAWYERS
302 Broadway — New York
Telephone: Worth 5623-5624

Only \$3.00 a month is enough for you to become the owner of a lot in the splendid section of **WADING RIVER, L.I.**
Price of lots \$77.50 each.
By paying a few dollars down you will become at once the owner of a beautiful property, the value of which will in a short time be trebled. **THOSE WHO HAVE BOUGHT PROPERTY IN LONG ISLAND TO-DAY ARE SATISFIED — WHY DON'T YOU DO THE SAME? Buy Today — To-morrow May be too Late.** — Telephone: Canal 3231
Excursions in private automobiles every day at 9 A. M. sharp from the office of the Company.
(Cut out this coupon and mail at once).

ESTATE OF WADING RIVER
27 Cleveland Place (Suite 501), New York City.
Without any obligation on my part, please send me particulars on the sale of lots at Wading River, Long Island, N. Y.
NAME _____ ADDRESS _____ CITY _____

OUT ALREADY

The Women's Garment Workers

A History of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
A Book of 640 Pages, Excellently Bound
by Dr. Louis Levine
Author of "The Syndicalist Movement in France," "Taxation in Montana," etc.

The Price of the Book is Five Dollars
Members of the International may obtain it at half price, \$2.50, from the General Office directly, at
3 West 16th Street, New York City
Out-of-town members can secure it at half price through local secretaries.

The Book contains several excellent illustrations — from the early days of the organization to the last Boston Convention.

P. S. The General office will be open until 6:30 p. m. every Monday and Thursday to enable our members to purchase the book after work hours.

Bu
WILD LILY TEA
COLUMBIA TEA
ZWETOCHNI CHAI
Exclusively

The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

The activities of agents within the ranks of the cutters is the eleventh-hour effort being made by the Communists to disorganize the membership of Local 10 and instill in them a feeling of demoralization. This effort is being made on the eve of a so-called stoppage called by the communists by order of the Chicago "Tcheka" of the Workers' Party.

It will be interesting to note that this stoppage ordered by the communists dates back some six weeks ago and is the result of a meeting in Chicago by the executive committee of the Workers' (Communist) Party, at which the fight aiming at the disruption of the International and the Joint Board was decided upon and that in connection with this fight it was decreed that a general strike be called by the communists' executive.

However, the gradual desertion by many of the sympathizers of the communist cause and the support given the Joint Board as instanced by the splendid attendance of the meetings of cloak and dressmakers called, has in all probability compelled the Communists to change their plans and caused the calling of meetings to discuss a stoppage instead of a stoppage. This is a final attempt by the disruptionists towards the accomplishment of their aim.

Cutters Refuse to Be Misled — Except for the activities of about a dozen known communists or sympathizers, the cutters are a unit in their adherence to their organization. And any attempt at shaking the ranks of the cutters by communist agents towards gaining the sympathy or co-operation of the cutters in the so-called stoppage ordered on Thursday, August 20, will without a doubt prove a fiasco.

The activities of these agents began during the past week of about the time that the calling of the stoppage was made public. The usual lies are resorted to in attempting to shake the confidence of the members in the organization and the officers. Everything possible which would assure this is brought into play by the agents.

Letter Explains Union's Stand — The attitude of the union and the aim of the communists in their war of disruption against the union is explained in a letter issued to all of the members of the International. Manager Dubinsky has caused the sending out of a similar letter to the members of Local 10. For the sake of those who may not have received it and because it explains the present situation clearly, the letter follows in full:

"Dear Sir and Brother:
"We have constantly warned you against the conspiracy on the part of the Communists to disrupt and destroy our Union. The Communists, who are at present trading under the name of the Joint Action Committee, have made every effort to force upon our Union their dictatorship, but so far, with the exception of misleading a few misinformed individuals, they have met with complete failure. Having failed in everything they have undertaken up to the present time, the Communists, in their desperation, are making a final effort in either 'suffrage or force' our Union and are contemplating what is unquestionably the gravest crime ever perpetrated by the enemies of our Union.

The Communist clique, going under the alias of the Joint Action Committee, are conspiring to drag the cloak and dressmakers into what they

term a general stoppage, but which is in reality a general strike. This conspiracy to throw our industry into chaos and cause innumerable suffering to our membership, has been ordered from Chicago by the Executive Committee of the Workers' (Communist) Party.

This irresponsible outside clique, none of whom has ever been a member of our Union, ever worked in our trade or ever had any contact with our membership and who have not the least conception of the problems and difficulties facing the workers of our industry, are ready for their own purposes and for the interests of their little political party to play with the lives and well-being of 50,000 workers, their families and dependents.

The cloakmakers have only recently, through a popular referendum, decided not to have a strike at the present time, and to continue the agreement for another year. The agreement in the dress industry does not expire until January, 1927. It is therefore clear that the only object that the Communist adventurers have in their pernicious propaganda is a general strike or stoppage is to throw our industry into chaos and out of the suffering and misery of our membership gain their ends.

We know that our large membership resents this interference and imposition of outsiders in its affairs. We are certain that no attention will be given by the members of our Union to any order for a stoppage or a strike issued by these enemies of our Union. Nevertheless, there may be some individuals in our Union who may be carried away by the men's 'agless' phrases of this particular group. It is to these individual members of the Union that we are sounding our warning.

As the responsible officers of your Local we deem it our duty to advise you that such members of our Local who will permit themselves to be misled by the order of the Communist clique, going under the name of the so-called Joint Action Committee, will do so on their own responsibility.

Bear in mind that a good many of the employers may just be looking for an opportunity to damage the Union and get rid of some of the workers in their factories. If the stopping from work by any individual or group will entail inconvenience, trouble and suffering and probable loss of jobs, the Union will not be in a position to assume responsibility and correct the damage of such an act. You will have only yourself to blame for the consequences.

Do not play into the hands of the employers to help them weaken your organization and injure yourself by permitting yourself to be influenced by the pernicious propaganda of this irresponsible clique.

For the sake of your well-being and those dependent upon you and your obligation as a loyal and conscientious member of the Union, act as a well-disciplined Union member should. Accept orders from your Union only.

Fraternally yours,

EXECUTIVE BOARD, LOCAL 10,
DAVID DUBINSKY, Mgr.-Sec'y.

Sample of Communist Propaganda.
The methods by which communists stoop in their effort to disrupt the union and shake the confidence of the members in it as well as in their officers are contained in a letter recently published in the Freiheit, the Jewish organ of the Workers' Party,

Special Notice

The following is a resolution on the present situation adopted by the membership of Local 10 at its meeting on July 27, 1925, and which every member is duty-bound to observe in order not to be in conflict with the decisions of the Union:

"The Executive Board, in the course of its discussion (at the meeting held July 23rd) on the present situation in the Union, decided to warn the members of Local 10 against participating in picketing or strikes, or both, when such strikes and picketing have not been ordered or called for by the regularly constituted authorities of the official organizations, such as Local 10, the Joint Board, or the International. Any member taking his orders from any other source but these will be disciplined. The members also stand instructed against participating in meetings of their shops or other meetings unless called or ordered by the officers of the organizations herein mentioned, or contributing otherwise to the support of the Union's enemy."

For deliberate falsification of facts and for brazen lying this bit of propaganda is without equal. No effort was made by the editors of that lying sheet to determine the facts before publishing the letter. But for certain facts on record in the office of Local 10 the letter would have been accepted by some of the soft-hearted members.

This letter was penned by one of the suspended Communists of Local 2 and purports to be information given him directly by one Philip Bernfeld, who operates a store under the firm name of the Modern Styles, Ladies' Coats, Suit, and Dresses, at 81 Orchard Street.

Bernfeld is alleged to have told this suspended Communist, formerly secretary of Local 2, that he received a letter addressed to 38 Orchard Street, in which he is "called to a general member meeting of the Cutters' Local 10, I. L. G. W. U." Bernfeld is said to have wondered, "How does he come to a member meeting of union men?"

"True, of course," the suspended communist alleges Bernfeld to have said, "He is a Socialist and a member of the Party. But what has he to do with the union and with the cutters of Local 10?"

"However, since he is," the letter continues in part, "a business man dealing in cloaks and suits, he, (Bernfeld), thought he ought to attend."

"He came to Arlington Hall, Ah! Ah! All of the comrades of the Branch! How do you do? What are you doing? How is the branch? What do you know about the dock?"

Bernfeld is supposed to have looked around at the meeting and saw facing him his poverty-stricken friends, "all the Branches (Socialist) well represented, manufacturers, storekeepers, insurance agents, and all his friends from 'kibitzaria'."

Bernfeld is alleged to have told this suspended official that this was very poor and improper. And he at once thought that a matter of this sort should be reported to the Joint Action Committee, with the result that without questioning the truthfulness of this report of the meeting of Local 10, it was immediately printed in the Freiheit.

To lie, being a good communist axiom, a certain communist suspended for his activities as member of

Local 10 clipped the letter and used it as a means of communist agitation among the cutters.

Office Record Nails Lie

Manager Dubinsky reported this matter to the Executive Board as communist propaganda, stating that he is confident that the vast majority of the members of Local 10 would not take stock in any such stories as the one circulated by means of the clipping. However, Brothers Samuel Perlmutter and Isidore Nagler offered themselves as a committee to visit the storekeeper for the purpose of arriving at the true facts.

What they learned was as different from what appeared in the Freiheit as night from day. The storekeeper, Bernfeld, according to the letter was alleged to have been in business for fifteen years. In reality, however, he is in business but a few months; in fact, Bernfeld told Nagler and Perlmutter that he had written the Freiheit a letter repudiating the statements attributed to him in that paper, which repudiation was not published.

Furthermore, the storekeeper told the committee, he feels grateful to Manager Dubinsky and the Executive Board, and would never dream of being the author of so pernicious a lie as the letter had it. He stated that he had made application some few months ago to Local 10 for the purpose of joining the union. He had made a part payment on his application fee, depositing an account \$35 on February 3 and 14 of the present year.

Being unable to find a job and deciding thereupon to go into business for himself, he had appeared before Manager Dubinsky and the Executive Board and had secured a refund of part of the money he had paid, the balance having been retained for service rendered. Upon securing this refund about three months ago he opened a store at the Orchard Street address. He denied ever having received a letter to attend a meeting.

And at the last membership meeting on August 10th Manager Dubinsky openly stated that not only was the receipt of a letter to attend a meeting a lie in so far as Bernfeld is concerned, but during the past two or three years no letter has been sent out calling upon the members by this means to attend membership meetings.

CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 10

REGULAR MEETING Monday, August 31

At Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place
Meetings Begin Promptly at 7:30 P. M.

AM Members are required to secure new working cards beginning with July and to return the old ones.