

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

—Job 27.6

JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL

SHIRT AND GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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

Vol. IV, No. 41.

1922.

Price, 2 Cents

GRAVE CRISIS LAND CLOAK INDUSTRY

WAR CLOUDS ON THE HORIZON—ASSOCIATION WOULD SEVER RELATIONS
WITH UNION

A grave situation has quite unexpectedly arisen in the cloak industry of the city of Cleveland.

The trade agreement between the Cloakmakers of Cleveland and the Manufacturers' Association of that city expires on December 31st. This agreement contains a clause to the effect that if any of the contracting parties intend to ask for any changes in the agreement, negotiations with respect to these modifications must begin three months before the expiration of the agreement.

The Cloakmakers' Union, in accordance with this clause, forwarded a short time ago a request for several changes in the agreement and applied to the Board of Referees to call a conference for this purpose. The principal demand of the Union is an increase in wages. In the course of the last year, the Board of Referees has rendered two decisions ordering cuts in the workers' wages. Matters

have come to such a pass now that the cloakmakers of Cleveland can barely make a living and at the last membership meeting of the Union, it was unanimously decided, in addition to a few other modifications in the agreement, to ask for a raise in wages. The Union elected a special committee, headed by Vice-President Perlestein, to work out these demands and to take them up in conference with representatives of the manufacturers' association.

This action of the Union obviously stirred the ire of the employers. If the Cleveland Union is alive and active in behalf of the workers—why have dealings with it? Accordingly, the Association met and, making use of the same clause in the agreement, forwarded a telegram to the Board of Referees stating that the Association had decided to withdraw from the agreement after it expires on December 31.

These are clear words and indicate that the Cleveland manufacturers want to break with the Union. The Union immediately, according to the very latest information received by us, began to mobilize its forces and decided to reply with a general strike, if the situation should warrant. The days when cloak bosses could dictate work conditions in the Cleveland shops without the voice or participation of the Union are gone and gone forever. The Cleveland cloakmakers have a well organized union now and will not permit themselves to be trampled upon by the employers.

**NINFO RATIFICATION MEETING
ON TUESDAY EVENING,
OCTOBER 10, AT HUNT'S
POINT PALACE, BRONX**

Readers of JUSTICE in the Bronx are reminded that the big mass meeting, under the auspices of the American Labor Party, to ratify the candidacy of First Vice-President Ninfa for Congress in the 22nd Congressional District, will take place next Tuesday evening, October 10 at Hunt's Point Palace, at 163rd Street and Southern Boulevard.

The speakers of the evening will be Edward Cassidy, Morris Hillquit, Dr. John J. Holmes, Samuel Orr, Harriot Stanton Blatch, Senator Edmund Selig and Salvatore Ninfa. Mrs. Marie McDonald will preside.

A recording-breaking attendance is expected.

White Goods Workers Start Organizing Campaign

MASS MEETING AT BEETHOVEN HALL ON OCTOBER 10

The white goods workers of New York have passed through a critical period recently—there was hardly any work in the shops. As customary during such a time, the employers were attacking the living standards of their workers and slashed their lean wages, whenever they had an opportunity, right and left.

Even some of the employers who had an agreement with the White Goods Workers' Union, Local No. 62, took advantage of the slack times. They violated their contract with the organization obviously feeling sure that the Union would not be able to oppose them or call them to responsibility.

Needless to say that this has created a great deal of resentment among the members of Local No. 62. According to Brother William Davis, the manager of this local, there is a great deal of activity and stir these days among the white goods workers and

talk is ripe about a general strike in the whole trade. The question was taken up a short while ago at a member mass meeting and the meeting decided that the members of the local be taxed \$10.00 each for a special organizing fund—a strike fund.

On Tuesday evening, October 10, Local No. 62 will have a member mass meeting at Beethoven Hall where the situation in the trade will be thoroughly discussed. The members of Local No. 62 are called upon to attend the meeting and see to it that every man and woman working in their shops come to this first big get-together of the white goods workers in a long while. The meeting will be addressed, in addition to the officers of the local, by Vice-President Israel Feinberg, the General Manager of the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers.

President Schlesinger Receives Hearty Welcome

On Saturday morning, September 30, President Schlesinger returned from Europe on the "Aquitania," after a stormy and quite eventful voyage which had delayed the huge liner for more than a day in getting into port. He came back full of energy and much refreshed in health and ready for continued activity at the helm of our International.

As our readers know, President Schlesinger went to Europe as the emissary of the American Federation of Labor to the annual convention of the British Trade Union Congress. His message to this Congress was accorded a warm and fraternal reception. We have printed this speech in JUSTICE two weeks ago. It is generally acknowledged that President

Schlesinger has acquitted himself of his mission in a highly creditable manner, both for himself personally and for the American labor movement which accorded him the honor to deliver its fraternal message to the British workers.

President Schlesinger utilized the brief space of time that he spent in Europe to investigate anew the labor situation in Europe and the situation of the workers' and Socialist movements. He met the most prominent leaders and thinkers of the Socialist and labor movement and brought back with him a mass of facts and interesting material which he will convey in the form of articles to the readers of JUSTICE.

Joint Meeting of Cloak Executive Board to Discuss N. Y. Unemployment

The acute situation and widespread suffering created by the failure of the present fall season in the cloak trade of New York to come up to expectations and the unemployment of hundreds of cloakmakers resulting therefrom, has been on the order of the day at meetings of the executive boards of the cloak locals in New York city and of the Joint Board for the past several weeks. As reported in these columns, several of the bigger locals have already voted large sums of money from their regular funds to relieve the unemployed.

The cloak locals of New York, however, have no special unemployment funds and, quite naturally, they cannot go on with this relief work for any length of time using their regular income for this purpose. At the initiative of President Schlesinger,

a conference of the leading officers of the Cloakmakers' Union was held on Thursday morning at the International Office at which the unemployment problem was taken up for discussion and a proposal advanced to levy a tax on the wages of the employed men and women in the cloak shops of New York to relieve the situation of the unfortunate workers in the cloak industry who are entirely without work.

A meeting of all the executive boards of the cloak locals in Greater New York has been ordered by this conference to take place on Friday evening, October 6, at the Auditorium of the International Building, 3 West 16th Street, where the unemployment question will be taken up and the proposal for a wage deduction decided upon.

Raincoat Shop Chairmen Vote for Organizing Tax

Last Thursday, September 28, a meeting of all the shop chairmen in the waterproof garment industry in New York City was held at Beethoven Hall. This meeting was summoned by Local No. 20 for the purpose of getting the advice and co-operation of the shop chairmen on the problem of better and more effective control of the raincoat shops in the greater city.

The point which drew forth most discussion was the problem of the so-called "corporation" shops which have become quite a factor in this industry too. It will be remembered that a short time ago Local No. 20 declared a strike in a number of shops to carry out the renewal of agreements in the trade and also to eliminate, as far as possible, the petty

non-union shops from the industry.

At the above mentioned shop chairman's meeting, this problem was considered from every view and angle and the chairmen unanimously voted to recommend that the Union levy an assessment of \$15.00 on each member to raise a fund for combating this trade evil.

Next Thursday the Union will have a general member meeting and the recommendation of the shop chairmen will be brought up for a final vote. It is highly probable that the members of Local No. 20, who are fully acquainted with the conditions in the industry, will approve the proposal of the shop chairmen and give the Union an opportunity to conduct its organization campaign on a broader and more effective scale.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By N. S.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN NEW YORK STATE IN FULL SWING

THE two State conventions, one held by the Republicans, at Albany, and the other by the Democrats, at Syracuse, ushered in last week one of the periodic election campaigns in New York State. Both conventions have named State tickets, elaborated platforms, and issued campaign books denouncing and abusing each other and making glowing promises to the voters.

The proceedings of the Republican convention were definitely outlined beforehand. What took place at Syracuse was exactly in line with what everybody had expected. The convention was merely an occasion for starting the election campaign. It had nothing to do with the naming of the State ticket or the formulation of the platform. All this had been done by Governor Miller himself. The speech-making and voting by the delegates were mere formality. There were some grumblings and reminiscences by old politicians that never before has a Republican convention been so ruthlessly dominated by a single man. But these feeble voices were soon hushed by the Miller machine, and the Governor, his nominees and his program were acclaimed by the Albany convention.

Elihu Root, famous corporation lawyer, former War Secretary, State Secretary, Senator, and trusted leader of the G. O. P., delivered the keynote address at Albany. It was a typical speech for such occasions. He denounced Mayor Hylan. He exposed the waste, inefficiency and graft of the Hylan Administration. Contrasted with the woeful and scandalous state of the administration of New York City, he pictured the government of the State of New York. It was light over against darkness; constructive statesmanship over against fraud, and demagoguery. All the qualifications of statesmen were attributed to Governor Miller—courage, wisdom, open-mindedness, and what is most remarkable, indifference to his own political future. Mr. Root linked up the record of Governor Miller with that of President Harding. He took pains in showing the "achievements" of the Republican Administration at Washington. And he appealed to the voters to continue this Administration for at least another term.

The Democratic Convention began its sessions at Syracuse with no definite, pre-arranged plan. Hesitation, uncertainty, conflict marked the first days of the convention. Will it be Hearst, Hylan, Smith, or a Dark Horse had been the question which tortured politicians to the last hours of the convention. Tammany was divided, and Boss Murphy had not the power to sway the big stick and name his ticket. William Randolph Hearst fought bravely for his nomination. He expended large sums of his own money in order to have an opportunity to serve the people of this State, in case he would be elected Governor. Mayor Hylan boosted Hearst with self-sacrificing devotion. Hearst had been boosted for three months before the convention. All efforts to nominate him failed. Compromise was resorted to. He was willing to run on the same ticket with his adversary, 'A' P. Smith. He would agree to take the nomination for United States Senator, if Smith insists upon the Governorship. Smith was adamant. And Smith won out. Hearst retired, and with him Hylan and the entire band of Hearst followers.

Would Hearst run on an independent ticket? Does his retirement mean a split? These were nerve straining questions for Tammany Hall politicians. But soon Hearst issued a statement followed by another from Mayor Hylan, namely, that party discipline will be observed and that Smith will be supported. Tammany of course is jubilant. Now all the forces will be centered on Governor Miller and his administration. Tammany does not lack ammunition. In fact, the Democratic campaign book is three times as bulky as that of the Republicans. There is not only the record of the governor to denounce but the record of the President, his Secretaries, and Congress as well. The tariff measures, the Ship Subsidy bill, Daugherty's injunction, the scandal of Senator Newberry are only a few points of attack. All the "achievements" Elihu Root spoke of are ruthlessly demolished. And the Democrats are doubtless right in this critical portion of their book, as are the Republicans in their denunciation of the Democrats. Both parties are eminently correct in their mutual exchange of opinions.

When, however, we come to the positive side of their platforms we are thoroughly at a loss as to which is which. They both serve the same master, and both are dominated by the same interests. Behind the seeming difference between their platforms is evident the same single aim, that of serving the money interests.

EUROPE AND ASIA MINOR

WHATEVER the settlement of the problems arising out of the situation in Asia Minor, a series of events have already taken place which are highly significant. Not only has the position of Turkey and Greece been changed, but Great Britain, France, Italy, Russia, the Balkan nations, and Germany have been affected to a greater or lesser degree.

Take Turkey. Her prestige has grown from a crushed, Asiatic, half-civilized band to a first-class power whose note accepting the invitation of the Allies to attend the Dardanelles Conference has made London and Paris happy, who is deferentially invited to become a member of the League of Nations, and who is about to become a European as well as an Asiatic power. Such a change in the status of a nation was bound to result in a change in the internal government. This change was soon made effective in the forced abdication of Mohammed VI. Sultan of Turkey. It was well known before that should the Nationalist Turks be victorious the Sultan would find it necessary to abdicate. Owing to his acceptance of the Treaty of Sevres and his dominance by the Interallied Commission he was not acceptable to the Nationalists.

Defeated Greece underwent a more turbulent change. It has been called a revolution. The King has been forced to abdicate again, and for the second time he must emigrate to make his home in a foreign country, this time, in Italy. The "revolutionary" army did not declare a dictatorship, or

institute a council or soviet to rule Greece. Instead the former King's son, George, was sworn in as King of the Hellenes. Lloyd George's protégé and darling, former Premier Venizelos, is about to return to Greece to form a government. Meanwhile he keeps on rubbing from Paris to London and back in the hope of winning back some of the lost prestige. It is certain, however, that he could not win through diplomacy what the Greek armies lost in the field.

The position of England is unenviable. To defeat the Turks in war, England must mobilize a big army and be prepared for a long conflict. This, however, British diplomats are afraid to do. Not only because the economic resources of the country are exhausted, but because the colonies did not respond with the expected enthusiasm to the prospect of a new war, and what is more, British labor, after a week of silence, came out strongly against any war, whether it is for the "freedom" of the Straits, or some other "civilizing" aim. A war against Turkey would break the feeble threads that hold the Allies together. It is not unlikely that it would lead to another European war where the Allies would turn enemies. No matter how humiliating the Turkish victory may be for Great Britain, it is far less disastrous than war. That is why British statesmen are so conciliatory now.

Another vital consideration in this situation is Russia. It is universally admitted that the Dardanelles question cannot be settled by ignoring Russia. And the Soviet Government keeps on reminding the Allies of this fact. Reports emanating from the British Foreign office state that Russia will be invited to the conference. The attitude of France is not quite certain. Although the French Government has not softened its attitude toward the Soviets, the Near Eastern conference presents an unusual opportunity to clip somewhat the wings of Britain. For the Soviet Government is also against British "freedom" of the Straits and when it comes to gaining diplomatic advantage, French statesmen are even ready to join hands with the devil.

EDUCATION FOR THE FEW

WITH the opening of the schools, colleges, universities last week, a pressing, and to Americans, a new and startling problem arose. It is this. How to stem the ever-increasing tide of prospective students, how to close the gates of the institutions of learning, and eliminate the "undesirable" and "unfit," admitting only a few and the favored. This problem apparently faces only the higher institutions. Although the public schools are overcrowded, no one actually suggests the limitation of the number of children who may visit the schools.

A few months ago Harvard University brought to the attention of this country the fact that there is a movement on foot in many American universities to limit the number of Jews entering the colleges. People who beautifully talked of free educational opportunities in this country suddenly realized that the old Charistic system of education was being adopted in American universities. All the protests and denunciations were of no avail. College presidents and guardians of science and enlightenment are determined to keep these precious things for Americans of the Anglo-Saxon race.

A president of one of the eastern colleges at the opening exercises of his institution clarified this issue still more. He stated that "too many people go to college." A chorus of college presidents and administrators shouted Amen! That is, the colleges must not only close their gates against the intruding Jews, but also against the ever-growing masses, especially for the "lower ranks." The colleges, they say, must be kept for the few, for the "aristocrats," for the select. It is in other words an admission of the truth that knowledge is power, a truth so well known to autocrats everywhere for centuries. American plutocrats have realized at this late date that it is dangerous to go on placing weapons in the hands of the people by providing them with educational facilities. If education and "democracy" go together, they say, it must stop very early, say, at the eighth grade of public school. But the colleges must be placed beyond the reach of the masses.

THE BANKERS' CONVENTION

LAST Monday there opened in New York what is regarded as the biggest and most important convention of the American Bankers' Association.

An army of ten thousand bankers came together to consider the financial problems that are now facing this country as well as the entire world. Their decisions and recommendations will doubtless be listened to not only by the industrial interests but also by the governments.

At this writing the convention is only passing the preliminary routine of organization, general speech-making, sightseeing for the out-of-town delegates, etc. But the range of problems that will come up for discussion and decision has already been made apparent. Outside of the measures to finance business and industrial undertakings, or, what the bankers call, "national prosperity," the questions of the international debt and reparations will occupy a good deal of their attention. Their decisions will without question shape the policies of our government.

One of the most outstanding questions that will come up before the convention is that of labor. Among the exponents of a labor policy to be adopted by the bankers are two notorious union-smashers. They are, L. P. Loeve, President of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, a "die-hard" scab herder, and Governor Henry J. Allen, the author of the infamous industrial courts in Kansas. The bankers will of course enthusiastically endorse their labor program. When Loeve at an opening address denounced unionism as "a monstrous growth" the bankers grew hoarse cheering him. He also announced a definite plan for curbing labor unions, and instituting "company unions," instead. This is a warning to organized labor in this country that the bankers, the backbone of industry and business, are about to initiate on a new scale a systematic and concerted attack on unionism. What will be the answer of the American labor movement?

A Letter from England

By EVELYN SHARP

(London Daily Herald Service.)

"These of us who are in touch with the masses in the country, can give a very clear and decisive answer to the talk of war. Our people don't want it and won't have it," wrote J. H. Thomas, in a message to the "Daily Herald" at the height of the crisis brought about by the bellicose manifesto of the British Government issued last Saturday.

That crisis is by no means over, although the almost universal outcry against entering upon a new war in the Balkans, which has risen all over the country, has already had the effect of modifying the suicidal policy of the Government. Labor very naturally has taken the lead in the anti-war demonstration. Tonight, a mass protest meeting in London will be addressed by Labor leaders of all kinds, from George Lansbury to Philip Snowden; while that most irreconcilable group, the British Communist Party, has through its Executive approached the Labor Party from a view to summoning a national working-class conference to effect united opposition to the cabinet's "plotting." The resolution at tonight's meeting will not only condemn Mr. Lloyd George's foreign policy and declare him to be "a public danger to the peace of the world"; it will go on to demand a general election to enable the electors to have an opportunity to "end his disastrous Government." The determination of the Municipal Employees' Association at their annual meeting this week, that "not a man nor a ship nor a gun" shall leave this country with their help, in support of the new war, expresses the spontaneous opposition of the ordinary man and woman to the Lloyd Georgian diplomacy that has brought us to the brink of another European conflagration. The first messages of co-operation that came from Australia and New Zealand have happily been tempered by later reports of Labor dissent in the Dominions; and it is probable that the feelings of the relatives of those who were sacrificed to the tragic epic of the Dardanelles campaign would be better described by the fine poem appearing to-day in the "Daily Herald," by the Labor poet who writes under the name of Tomfool, of which the last verse runs thus:

Was it long ago,

Gallipoli?

With we forget the horror and the woe

That which we paid your fee?

For the great feast

Of battle in the past

Shall we prepare the flesh again? No,

No,

Gallipoli?

THE EFFECT ABROAD

It will not, perhaps, do the British people any harm to be brought up against the plain facts of this Government's incompetency; but the results abroad may be far-reaching and serious. One effect of their clumsy diplomacy has been to isolate Great Britain. They called Europe to a new Holy War against the Turk, and Europe has coldly declined. France is withdrawing her troops from the Asiatic shores of the Dardanelles; Italy is recalling those she sent to the neutral zone; there are more than rumors of a Russian intervention on the Turkish side, and of a significantly simultaneous revival of the old Russo-French Entente; the Little Entente so far have shown themselves far more on the side of French than of British policy in the East. It is probable that Mustafa Kemal's statements will give the British Government a way of retreating with some dignity from the contest by withdrawing British troops

also from Chianak, supposing that the British Government is wise enough to do this. If, on the other hand, any provocation is given to the Turks to attack our troops, the new war will again be a tragic possibility. For then, of course, the cry will be a "war of defense," on which plea every bloody war in history has been fought. The crisis is by no means over and will not be until the delicate questions at issue in the Near East have been calmly discussed in a spirit of goodwill by all the Powers involved, and not by the Allies only.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

And meanwhile, as Colonel John Ward somewhat astutely remarked in the debate of the League of Nations, Assembly, at Geneva, on the opium question, "it is because the League has not the courage to tackle the problems that are its real job that it interferes in matters it had better perhaps leave alone." For in the opium debate the Indian delegate made out a case for the opium traffic that the other delegates had apparently no arguments to bring

against the League of Nations. The suggestion in a recent report of a medical officer of health that unemployment and consequent under-feeding, coupled with scandalous housing conditions, may result in an increase of tuberculosis, should emphasize the gravity of the present industrial situation in Great Britain. It is true that the numbers of registered unemployed have slightly dropped, but these take no account of the thousands who are on short time, or of those unemployed who, owing to the Government's policy of turning recipients of unemployment dole off the official lists, are faced with starvation, for "gaps" of so many weeks at a time. A true estimate of the situation is to say that 6,000,000 persons are on the verge of starvation, either owing to insufficient wages or to insufficient relief. For instance, no Government relief will be paid to many thousands of unemployed workers whose benefit came to an end on September 13, and will not be re-

newed until November 2; for those seven weeks, these people and their families, for no fault of their own, will be faced with starvation, or with semi-starvation if they force themselves to go to the Guardians for Poor Relief. Yet Mr. Lloyd George, when asked this week to receive a deputation of Mayors from those towns principally affected by the suspension of battlement orders, replied that "no useful purpose would be served" by doing so. Discontent is growing slowly but surely, and loud demands are being made for the summoning of Parliament or for a General Election. In political circles, a General Election this autumn is regarded as a distinct possibility.

Those of our members who wish to study the History, Problems and Aims of the Labor Movement, Trade Union Policies, Applied Economics, Psychology and Psychology, should register at once for the Workers' University or Unity Centers.

Further information may be obtained at the office of the Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street.

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against, while Europe, whose peace they nominally hold in security, stood on the brink of war. The Council of the League have not yet even made up their mind whether they mean to interfere between Greece and Turkey. After all, how can a League of Nations, that does not include Russia, intervene effectively in a matter that vitally concerns Russia? As the "Morning Post," that witty organ of the Die-Hards and Conservatives, remarks, it is "curious" that the threat of war should have prevented the Prime Minister from attending the meeting of the League of Nations Assembly, when one would have supposed that there was a chance of putting the League to practical use!

On the general question of disarmament the League has again compromised between the definite resolutions proposed by Lord Robert Cecil and the disabling amendments proposed by M. Jouvelet, the French delegate, with the result that the vague assurances attending disarmament by any country, substituted for the definite agreements proposed in the original resolutions, may prove an actual danger instead of a guarantee and will certainly not induce any country to offer to disarm. A far more definite guarantee of peace is suggested in the report that Ede Fim, secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions, stated at a meeting in Berlin, on September 15, that in the event of a French oc-

cupation of the Ruhr there would be at once a strike of 25,000,000 workers of the I. F. T. U. Compare this, for instance, with the dilly-dallying of the League over the reparations question!

UNEMPLOYMENT

The suggestion in a recent report of a medical officer of health that unemployment and consequent under-feeding, coupled with scandalous housing conditions, may result in an increase of tuberculosis, should emphasize the gravity of the present industrial situation in Great Britain. It is true that the numbers of registered unemployed have slightly dropped, but these take no account of the thousands who are on short time, or of those unemployed who, owing to the Government's policy of turning recipients of unemployment dole off the official lists, are faced with starvation, for "gaps" of so many weeks at a time. A true estimate of the situation is to say that 6,000,000 persons are on the verge of starvation, either owing to insufficient wages or to insufficient relief. For instance, no Government relief will be paid to many thousands of unemployed workers whose benefit came to an end on September 13, and will not be re-

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JUSTICE

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STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE NEW YORK, N. Y., FOR OCTOBER 1, 1922.

OF JUSTICE, published weekly, at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1922. STATE OF NEW YORK, County of NEW YORK, ss. Before me, Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared Abraham Tuvim, who, having been duly sworn according to law, depose and say that he is the Business Manager of the JUSTICE, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a legal paper, the circulation), etc., of said information published during the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 13, 1912, embodied in section 461, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the revision of the form to wit:

1. That the name and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are: Publisher, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 3 West 16th Street, N. Y.; Editor, B. Schlesinger, 3 West 16th Street, N. Y.; Managing Editor, May D. Danish, 3 West 16th Street, N. Y.; Business Manager, Abraham Tuvim, 3 West 16th Street, N. Y.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and its address and names of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.) International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, New York, N. Y.; President, Abraham Tuvim, 3 West 16th Street, N. Y.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees

and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said mortgagees contain statements of the names of the mortgagors and the amount of the mortgages, and the names of the persons or corporations who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner, and this information is given so far as is known by the publisher, editor, managing editor, or business manager of said paper.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication actually distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the twelve months preceding the date shown above is: (This information is required from all publications.)

ABRAHAM TUVIM.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of September, 1922.
ERNEST BOHR.
Notary Public, In and for the County of New York, State of New York, No. 41, County of New York, No. 41, Commission expires March 20, 1923.

The Dollar Fever in Germany

Sluggishness in the Cloak Trade

(Special Berlin Correspondence to "Justice")

By LEON CHASANOWICH

By J. CHARLES LAUE

For the first time in two years, I am again in Germany. How the people and the situation have changed here since I went there last—and how essentially the same they remain after all!

I visited Germany several times since the armistice and each time I couldn't help marveling over the new progress the German people were making and their astounding ability to recuperate from the staggering wounds inflicted by the war. Early in 1919, Germany made the impression of a person in early convalescing stages after a devastating illness. Wherever one went one met sad, wan faces with the stamp of utmost dejection upon them. Rags for clothes, filth and disorder in the streets, cold and want in the homes, graft and thievery on the railroads and in the postal service, were prevalent in every town and hamlet. But a few months later a marked improvement was already noticeable. In the fall of the following year, when I again visited Germany, this change became quite pronounced. For the first time one could again see fresh smiling faces, new clothes, and a rejuvenated appearance. Germany after the war was, apparently, going through just the opposite experience from her neighbor, Russia. While in the former country of the Czar, things were going downhill and from bad to worse, Germany showed a powerful tendency for a revival, for overcoming the horrible effects of the war and for returning to normal conditions.

During the last two years of my absence from Germany, Germany has made very great strides on her way to recuperation. It is quite probable that the war would soon be practically forgotten in Germany if not for the Versailles Treaty and the mailed, threatening fist of French militarism. When one arrives unprepared from abroad in Berlin and lands in one of the central parts of the city, one can hardly believe that this is a vanquished country, that is compelled to pay such an enormous penalty for peace, that is hourly threatened by an all-powerful enemy at the gates. How much luxury, pleasure, and finery one finds in Berlin! The rich restaurants, the luxurious coffeehouses and numberless amusement places are crowded with people who seem to have no worries whatever; who eat and drink costly wines and champagnes as if life to them was one endless merry song.

But it is only the naive and uneducated that might be deluded into thinking that this is the new Germany. In the workers' quarters and among the wide strata of the population want and misery prevail in a degree as has not been witnessed in western Europe in hundreds of years. Only among the poverty-stricken Jews, in Lithuania and Galicia in pre-war days, could one have observed anything similar to this. And yet, in spite of that, the German people is advancing forward by leaps and bounds since the end of the war. The life force of the German people is, indeed, marvelous to the highest degree. Their only great misfortune is the international situation created by the Versailles Treaty, and should a way be found to reach an understanding with France, Germany will liquidate the staggering effects of the war with comparative rapidity.

The characteristic feature of current day German life, regardless of

class and stratum today, is the nervousness which prevails everywhere owing to the insecurity of the German mark. This creates an impression as if fever were racking Germany from one end to the other. Of course, some classes are less affected than others, but there isn't a person in Germany who is not concerned with the rise and fall of the mark. I came to Berlin just when the German paper mark had dropped to 2,000 marks per mark of American dollar—the most humiliating drop of German currency since Germany began to recuperate from the effects of the war. Now the atmosphere is beginning to clear up a little, but the people are still nervous and this uneasiness saturates the very life blood of German social life. The misfortunes consist, after all, not so much in the fact that German paper money has little value but in that that no one knows what this money may be worth tomorrow. People are becoming accustomed to the low purchasing power of the mark but they cannot get used to the eternal insecurity as to what the mark will be and for which makes nothing of all calculations and tears asunder the entire economic life.

The dollar is king—this everybody in Germany knows today, from the sophisticated big city speculators to the peasant woman. Everyone seeks and chases the dollar, and in this chase new classes of millionaires have come to the surface while large groups of persons who formerly lived in luxury have been trampled into the dust. The unsteadiness of the currency has been the source of the most astounding and unscrupulous exploitation on the part of some and of fathomless misery to others. It is a wager where the stakes are life and death. The mark- fever has resulted in a very sad economic phenomena which might well spell catastrophe for the masses of the German people.

The capitalists of Germany, individually and collectively, have begun to fix prices of commodities according to the situation in the world market—not only with regard to articles manufactured from imported raw materials—but also from raw materials produced in Germany and bought with paper German money. But at the same time one seems to consider the problem of wages with relation to the world market. To the workers in German paper money and to sell their products in dollar prices—seems to be the determined practice of the capitalist class of Germany. Naturally this creates an impossible situation; suffice it to point out that a skilled mechanic earns to-day in Germany about 12,000 marks a month, which at the present rate amounts to eight dollars—for which he is expected to feed, shoe, and clothe his family on the basis of dollar prices!

The hardest-hit by this drop of money values are two classes of people—the intellectual and that part of the middle class which live upon a fixed small income. Imagine the fate of a widow, for instance, who had lived before the war on an income of 2,000 marks from government bonds, inherited by her from her husband. In the pre-war days she could get along quite comfortably on it, but now she is hardly able to purchase a pound of bread for it daily. To large numbers of middle class people this depreciation of money spells automatic expropriation, a senseless and unjust form of expropriation.

By now it is pretty generally known that the season in the cloak and suit industry, the most important in New York city, is not what it should be. This is contrary to expectations, for it was believed when the wage agreement was made last June, that the season would be a good one. Some improvement is looked for within the next few weeks although the much desired overtime work is not likely to materialize.

According to a survey recently made by the women interests the retailers are low in stocks and there is at least \$2,300,000,000 that should be spent for outer garments this year, estimating that the 110,000,000 inhabitants of the United States must of necessity spend that much to be adequately clothed.

Yet it is apparent to all that the trade is sluggish, is showing no life of vitality and particularly in New York is of a hand to mouth variety. Manufacturers of women's garments in this city have little capital and apparently they are unwilling to take much risk. There is the question of styles to be sure, women preferring a more comfortable and less expensive dress to a tailored suit, especially at this season.

Explanations for this situation vary. One that has received the widest circulation is that business is now feeling the reaction of the great strikes. For 20 weeks 1,000,000 workers, including miners and railroad mechanics have been idle, losing not only their own wages but inflicting heavy losses upon the railroads, the coal companies, the shippers, each in turn with its inevitable effect upon the retail stores.

It is declared that these workers now back at their tasks will not have even \$20 to spend for clothes for themselves or for their children until they have paid some of the debts for food contracted during the period of idleness.

On the other hand while the union men were idle, scabs were working. In the "open shop" coal fields, notably in West Virginia, thousands of soft coal miners continued at work. These regions are unusually prosperous now at the expense of the union fields.

The railroads paid their scabs handsome wages, as high as \$300 a month based upon excessive overtime for emergency work. This money of course did not all find its way into the normal channels of trade for the scab is usually a single man whose money is soon squandered.

Some of the strikers did find odd jobs so their idleness was not a total loss to them.

No one will doubt that these strikes were severe shocks to the recovering business world. Yet it is an explanation that does not entirely explain the sluggishness in the garment industry of New York. Despite the strikes other branches of industry showed a marked improvement in the summer months. Railroad traffic increased and postal receipts were

station. It is senseless because it has no social purpose and it is unjust because it hits the weakest part of the bourgeoisie and offers the expropriated no compensation whatever save the road to charity. A large section of the intellectual group is in no better situation. The members of the liberal professions haven't in their hands such a weapon as the strike to defend their means of existence, and the intellectuals who before the war stood high on the social ladder have now sunk economically far below the standard of the proletarian masses

heavier, there has been a substantial reduction in unemployment and there is for the first time since the war prosperity, an actual shortage of labor in the state of Pennsylvania, where the heavy industries are concentrated.

This should mean an improvement also in the clothing industry. The men's division of the industry in Chicago has already felt this stimulation and it is but natural that New York will follow.

Another explanation of the situation is that since the cloak and suit industry never gave steady employment in the pre-war days, which people have already forgotten, it is foolish to expect as good a season as during the period of war prosperity.

One factor that has increased the faith of those who look with hope upon the revival of the garment industry is the condition of the American farmer, still the largest element in our population.

The crops have been excellent, if not too abundant, and in the truck garden sections on the Eastern seaboard there has been a glut of produce which sent tons of corn, tomatoes, beans as well as fruit into the canneries.

Reports of the Department of Agriculture seldom have shown so high a yield, the total of the entire crop as estimated last month being \$1,200,000,000 above that of the previous year.

It is a familiar fact that one of the greatest contributing causes of the depression in 1920-1921 was that the market went to smash for the farmer. He could not sell at a profit. The same was true of the cattle raisers in the southwest. The result was that the retail stores in these sections suffered in loss of business.

This is true also of other kinds of consumers with the result that there was an unbalanced state of industry, great numbers of would be purchasers being unable to buy freely because their own products did not give them the required purchasing power over other products held at a higher level of cost.

In some instances this unbalanced condition still continues, but in the main it has been remedied, certainly with respect to the great framing element and for those branches of manufacturing that are back toward normalcy, to use President Harding's favorite term.

General trade conditions are also better throughout the world. Conditions in Europe are gradually improving, despite the gyrations of the German mark, although the situation in the Near East is laden with dynamite. Exports and imports with South America are increasing. All these are factors that give ground for hope and speculation.

Taking into account these factors and the support of the large bankers the woolen interests are counting on

(Continued on Page 9)

and are sinking still deeper and deeper.

These circumstances would have long ago led to a general collapse had not the German people possessed such wonderful qualifications of endurance, extraordinary economic sense, strong organizing talent and unusual ability for mutual aid. These gifts will doubtless lead new Germany out of her present misery as soon as the problem of war reparation is regulated and stable relations are established between Germany and the rest of the world.

**SECRETARIES****I. L. G. W. U. Locals**

Six tickets have been sent you to this unusual occasion. Artists of the highest quality will dance national folk-dances. The ball will be an extraordinary affair.

We earnestly hope you will settle for the tickets, if you have not already. The Call has rendered heroic service in the past—it is in your power to insure its strength in the future!

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13th

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"May I personally urge you to push the sale of Call Ball tickets and settle for them as quickly as possible. I hope to see a solid representation from your shop. I want all the Shop Chairmen of the Waist and Dress Joint Board to be listed by The New York Call as its staunch supporters. I am confident that you will see your duty—and do your share!"

"JULIUS HOCHMAN,
"Manager, Joint Board."

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Come and Dance With Us!**

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

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EDITORIALS

FIGHT PROSPECTS IN CLEVELAND

Signs are not failing that in Cleveland the cloak manufacturers are getting ready to measure strength with the Cloak-makers' Union.

The Cleveland cloak manufacturers have had an agreement with the Union for the last few years. And while it cannot be said that this agreement was all that the Union could desire, the workers' organization has done all in its power to live up faithfully to its provisions.

The Cleveland Board of Referees has granted, for instance, in its last decision, a substantial cut in wages. And even though, from the Union's point of view, there wasn't the slightest justification for such a wage reduction, the Union, nevertheless, accepted this decision in accordance with the agreement, the mutual pact between it and the employers' association.

From time to time disputes would arise between both parties—which would be referred for adjustment to a Board of Referees. This Board would sometime decide in favor of the manufacturers and sometime in favor of the workers. At any rate, there has prevailed in the cloak industry of Cleveland comparative peace in the past few years.

According to the agreement, each of the contracting parties, desiring a change in the agreement or wishing to discontinue contractual relations entirely, must notify the Board of Referees three months prior to the expiration of the term of the agreement concerning its intentions. As the Cleveland agreement expires on December 31st, the Union notified the Board of Referees that it would demand a raise in wages on the ground that the wages earned by the Cleveland workers at present are "too little to live on and too much to die on." The associated employers, on the other hand, held a meeting a few days ago at which they decided to notify the Board of Referees that they would have no more agreement with the Union and that the beginning of the next year will mark the termination of their relations with the organization. In other words, the Cleveland cloak manufacturers have decided on the "open shop".

The Cloakmakers' Union, naturally, was not long in giving its reply. A meeting of the Joint Board was immediately summoned at which the entire situation was given a thorough discussion and a decision advised that should the employers determine the stand by their decision, the union would reply with a strike, a general strike in the whole cloak industry of Cleveland.

This is the sole and only answer that the Cleveland workers can give their employers. Had the employers, for instance, come out with certain demands, with a request for changes in the agreement, there might have been room for discussion and negotiations; there might have been an opportunity for the Board of Referees to pass upon the merit of these demands and render a decision. But the cloak manufacturers of Cleveland acted otherwise. They did not ask for changes—perhaps knowing in advance that their unjustifiable demands would never receive the sanction of the Board of Referees. They decided, therefore, to do away with the agreement entirely and to cast the Union overboard. They would hear no more of the Union and of Union conditions; they want "open" shops—scab shops, where the worker, his labor, and his wages are at the will and the mercy of the employer as in the "good old" days. What other answer could the Union give the employers except to declare its readiness to fight?

Is it, indeed, possible that the Cleveland employers do not see the situation in its true light? Can it be that the Cleveland employers are so blind as to believe that they can wipe out the Union of their workers by a mere say-so and that all will remain quiet, peaceful and serene in the cloak industry? We are not inclined to credit the Cleveland manufacturers with so much immaturity. They know pretty well that they are in for a stiff and bitter fight, but they apparently believe that they can come out victors of this fight and thus get rid of the union once and for all.

Therein lies their great mistake. If they would turn only to the pages of their own history—back to 1911—they would learn that in that year the Cleveland cloakmakers have waged a great fight against them and the workers lost that fight. The Union was, at that time, comparatively weak, but the older cloak manufacturers still remember the bitterness and intensity of that struggle. It is true, the employers, with moneybags and every other sinister force that stands ready to serve capital at their command, have supposedly triumphed and "drove the Union out of Cleveland". Nevertheless, as they well remember, this ob-

viously dead Union, came back to life very soon. It planted its banner again in the cloak industry of Cleveland and continued fighting until the victorious bosses of 1911 were compelled to conclude an agreement with them. Yes, the victorious manufacturers were compelled to recognize the Union as the representative of the cloakmakers and to negotiate with it.

This chapter from the history of the Cleveland cloak industry should serve as a convincing lesson for the Cleveland cloak manufacturers that they cannot kill the Union; that the Union will live as long as there are cloak factories and human beings who will work for wages. It would seem, however, that this lesson of eleven years ago is not vivid in the minds of the Cleveland manufacturers just now; it would seem that the Union will again be compelled to remind them of the details of that dramatic chapter. Yet, it is not too late. There is still time—until December 31—for the Cleveland cloak manufacturers to think matters over. They can and may change their decision; but we desire to serve notice upon them that the Union is determined to fight for its existence and for every right, big or little, gained by the workers in the last decade. Let them also remember that should they even emerge victors from the ongoing struggle, it will be only a triumph for an hour. The Union has come to stay in Cleveland and no power on earth can destroy it.

In conclusion we wish to say that if this decision of the Cleveland Manufacturers' Association is only meant as a threat, as a signal to the Union to drop its demand for a raise in wages—it will fail to have the slightest effect. The Union has advanced its demand for an increase in wages and it is ready to defend this demand before the Board of Referees. The workers know that they are entitled to a wage increase as they cannot make a decent living on the wages they are earning at present. Again, if this decision of the employers was adopted, merely for the purpose of robbing the workers of any of their other hard-earned rights under the agreement; if the employers, for instance, would continue the agreement but would deprive them of a number of conditions which have made their lot somewhat easier during the last few years—this be their meaning, we can assure them that they will fail of achievement as well. The workers are ready to fight for each, and every gain and standard they had won at such huge cost. The Union will never stay contented with a shell of an agreement, the life-blood of which has been squeezed out, merely for the sake of having a contract with the employers.

We say it because we know the state of mind of the Cleveland workers. We know, too, the state of mind of the cloakmakers in general and the attitude of the membership at large of our International. If the employers are eager for a fight—well and good; but we warn them that they might as well get ready for the bitterest struggle they ever encountered. And no matter what its outcome will be, the losers in this fight will eventually be the manufacturers, not the workers.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT STANDARDS OF PRODUCTION

These are very bad times in the shops—and as a result the cloak factories are humming with talk, discussion and proposals. These discussions should be welcomed. It is much better to think, even wrongly, badly, than not to think at all. It is much better to seek even quick remedies than to decline in despondency that nothing can be done. It is because of that that we had printed in a recent issue a letter from a member of Local No. 23 in which he argues, with some color of logic, for standards of production.

We have not the space at present for a thorough analysis of the argumentation of our correspondent. Our principal objection is that standards of production cannot and will not improve the situation in the slightest degree. What is the source of all our troubles? Here it is. There is no work in the shops and the relations between employer and worker, and between worker and worker are highly strained. How can standards of production help in this case?

As stated we shall not undertake to go into the proposal deeply, at this time. We want only to draw the attention of our workers to the fact that there are few cloak employers who are not enthusiastic for such standards. And it seems to us that this in itself should make our thoughtful workers wary of an article that is so much beloved by the employers. We have seen the Union fight for week-work as against piece-work after it had learned, by a generation of experience, how dangerous the system of piece-work is both for the worker and for the existence of the Union. Standards of production, which are being trotted out by some of its adherents at the present moment, are only another form of piece-work under a different cloak. It would be much more logical and honest on the part of the supporters of standards of production to come out in the open for the re-introduction of piece-work. This, however, they refrain from doing because they know that the piece-work system would not change the situation for the better in the least. Why, then, should standards of production be expected to accomplish other results?

There is a great deal to be said on this subject. President Schlesinger intends to contribute to JUSTICE several articles in which this question will be dealt with in a thorough and clear manner. It is quite possible that we shall be able to publish his first article on this subject in our next issue.

A QUESTION TO THE AMALGAMATED

In our talks with President Schlesinger, after his return from Europe, we have learned incidentally that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers are not yet affiliated to this day with the International Clothing Workers' Federation which was reorganized in 1920, and

Organization Work in Toronto

By SOL SEIDMAN

There are in Toronto, Canada, about 1,500 people employed on cloaks.

Two years ago the Joint Board of Toronto Cloakmakers' Unions had about 1,400 members. That meant that practically all the cloakmakers, including those who work for the Eaton Company, belonged to the Union. The crisis which overtook the Toronto cloak locals in 1920, the lost strike and the unemployment that followed it, have, however, so weakened the organization that the Union has no more than 300 members at present.

After the conclusion of the above mentioned twelve-weeks' strike, a number of cloak manufacturers of Toronto went out of business and several new small shops were opened. Like everywhere else, the petty "corporation" shop made its appearance in Toronto too and the conditions under which the cloakmakers are compelled to work in them can easily be imagined. Suffice it to say that in Toronto, only twelve hours' ride from New York, cloakmakers work at piece-work and earn, after a full week's labor, between twenty and twenty-five dollars a week. When there is plenty of work, and that happens seldom, they work not 44 hours but 60 hours a week. This should give our New York, Philadelphia and Chicago cloakmakers food for thought and should stir them to greater efforts to defend their union and the system of work which they have in these cities.

It is worth while noticing that the Toronto market is in one respect much better off than New York, Philadelphia and Chicago. In Toronto there are no surrounding competing markets and high duties prevent the importation of cloaks from New York. The cloakmakers of Toronto could have and should have a good strong organization, but they cannot do it without the help of the International at present. And because of the recognition of this fact that the last

Cleveland Convention adopted a resolution authorizing the incoming General Executive Board to conduct an organization campaign in Toronto and to rebuild the local union.

The last season, however, was too poor to warrant such an organization drive. The project had to be postponed, but recently the General Executive Board began to receive communications from Toronto indicating that the time for organizing work for the next season is at hand and the writer of these lines was instructed by the Board to proceed to Toronto to take stock of the local situation.

I have been here now for two weeks and the summary of my impressions is that the prospects for reorganizing the cloakmaking trade in Toronto are quite good. There is a considerable number of dressmakers in Toronto, perhaps as many as cloakmakers, and we ought to try simultaneously to organize the dressmakers too. I have had meetings with the Joint Board and the local boards and we had one very well-attended member meeting at which, aside from expressing their gratitude to the General Executive Board for its interest in Toronto, the members have vowed to do everything in their power to help me make the work a success.

It is worth while noticing that when I came to Toronto I found a strike, or rather a lockout, in the firm of Thompson & Steinberg. The firm first demanded a reduction in wages and when this was refused by the workers, the firm declared that it had no work for them but that such of the workers who have a thousand dollars in cash to invest could come back to work on the basis of partnership. This shop is one of the biggest in Toronto. I immediately got in touch with the workers of the shop, arranged for a conference with the employers and succeeded in settling this strike on the old conditions.

We expect to begin our organizing work immediately after the holiday weeks.

"Safety Week" in the Shops

The Joint Board of Sanitary Control is co-operating in the observation of "Safety Week" in New York City, from October 8th to October 14th. Though the ladies' garment industry is not considered among the dangerous trades, nevertheless a minimum of accidents cannot be avoided even in this trade.

At present injuries due to negligence on the part of the workers are usually of three types; the cutter inflicts injury to his finger or arm by

the careless use of the cutting machine or knife; the presser burns himself either through the use of steam or the hot iron; the operator or finisher usually suffers from needle injuries.

It is important that the workers themselves realize how great a distance a little care and a little watchfulness will go.

The Safety Institute of America reports that in the year 1921, 3,345 were killed by accidents, 800 of whom were little children. Although there has been a decrease in the number of people killed by accidents, there has been an increase of 22 per cent in New York City of the number of children killed. For that reason the Joint Board of Sanitary Control is anxious to secure the co-operation of the workers in the garment industry, not only to guard their own safety in the shop, but also to instill in their children the need for "WATCH YOUR STEP."

Lectures are being arranged for the week in some of the large shops.

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Tonight, 8:15, BUTTERFLY (Mura, De Mette, Boscare, Valle); FR. CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA & PAGLIACCI; Sat., Mat., CARMEN; Eve., AIDA; Mon., RIGOLETTO; Tue., FORTE DEL DESTINO; Wed., JEWELS OF MADONNA.

Members of our International who wish to join the Workers' University, the Unity Centers or the courses of the Extension Division, should register at once in person, or send their names to the office of their local unions or the office of the Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street.

LOST

LOST—In the office of the Joint Board, Cloakmakers' Union, a fur piece. Probably picked up by mistake. Finder please return to 40 East 23rd Street. See L. Bezahler.

Don't Forget the New York Call Ball on Friday, Oct. 13th.

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Patronize Our Advertisers

LABOR THE WORLD OVER

DOMESTIC ITEMS

REFUSES TO MEET STRIKERS.

E. J. Berwind, President of the Berwind-White Company, operators who supplied the Interborough Subway system with most of its coal, refused the request of Fuel Administrator Woodin to attend a conference with a committee of striking miners in an effort to bring about a resumption of production in the company's mines in Pennsylvania.

PARADOXES.

Elihu Root, temporary chairman of the Republican state convention in his address to the convention predicted early adoption by the Republican Congress of laws at once prohibiting strikes which "cut off the supply of food or service necessary to the life of the community," and at the same time protecting the workman's liberty.

SLAVERY CONTINUES.

Despite ten years of talk, the twelve-hour work day still prevails in the steel and iron industry, declares Arthur Evans in an article in the Chicago "Tribune." Since President Harding's dinner to the steel men last May, there has been practically no change in the direction of shortened hours, although at the time the expectation was voiced that the twelve-hour day would go out as the industrial revival came in.

MOLOCH'S DISCIPLES.

The National Association of Creditmen in their Annual convention at Atlantic City adopted resolutions declaring that the Sherman Anti-Trust Law is now obsolete and a hindrance to American business. The Association will conduct a nation-wide drive to have the law superseded by a modern statute.

INDUSTRIALIZING PRISONS.

A tentative program of training convicts in useful trades and standardizing and marketing their products was drawn up yesterday at a conference of labor officials with Frank L. Glynn, state superintendent of prison industries. It is planned to install a system which will provide support for the families of prisoners and also prepare them for a useful occupation when they return to the community.

PLACING RESPONSIBILITY.

T. G. Netrich, District Attorney of Amador County, California, who is questioning witnesses at the inquest on the Argonaut Gold Mine fire stated yesterday "that the Argonaut Mine Company had placed no adequate fire fighting apparatus in the mine and had such apparatus been maintained in all probability the fire would have been extinguished."

What Schlesinger Heard in Europe

(Continued from Page Seven.)

real obstacles in the way yet, but I believe that a little more tact than heretofore employed and this can be accomplished. I expect to be in Washington soon and I will talk the matter over fully with President Gompers. I do hope that my present trip to Europe will have contributed to an early reestablishment of the labor movements of the old and the new world. Naturally, I mean a union which would not violate in the slightest degree the full autonomy of each movement. I conferred about it with the Secretariat of the Amsterdam International together with the entire Council of the British Labor Party. I made clear to them my point of view, which is entirely the point of view of the A. F. of L. in this matter, and I felt that the policy of the Amsterdam International in this respect will henceforth be considerably changed. They decided to have a meeting about it as soon as possible. "It would seem, then, that what with the mass meetings in London, the banquets tendered to you, and your mission at the British Trade Union Congress, you have had a very interesting time in England. What about the few days that you have spent in Germany and France? Have you feared anything that is worth while putting down on paper?"

"In Berlin, as you see, I went exclusively for the purpose of taking part in the meeting of the Secretariat of the International of the Clothing Workers' Federation which was especially summoned for this occasion. I have, therefore, had little time to see all those whom I desired to meet. Again, I did not expect to hear much news. But I met in Ber-

lin our old friends Sholom Ash, Einhorn, Dr. I. A. Hourwich, who is getting ready to send you some contributions. I also met there, quite unexpectedly, Sidney Hillman, the President of the Amalgamated, on his way to Russia to establish there the million-dollar factory. However, he was not alone. With him there was Mr. W. O. Thompson, the well-known Chicago lawyer, and Mr. Howard."

"Who is this Mr. Howard?"

"Howard is the labor manager of the Hart, Shaffer & Marx, the prominent Chicago tailoring firm. His work for that firm amounts to about the same as the work of the Chief Clerk of the Cloak Manufacturers' Association of New York."

"Is it possible that the firm of Hart, Shaffer & Marx is taking part in the grandiose plan of reconstructing Russia? Is it possible that the Amalgamated works in this case in partnership with the biggest clothing firm in the country? Is this the kind of class struggle which the Amalgamated is waging along with its reputation as a revolutionary organization?"

Schlesinger, however, did not reply to my questions, but I observed a sarcastic smile playing on his lips as if he were saying: I conveyed to you a fact and you can make your own inferences.

"That's right, too. I recall now that I have seen something to that effect in the FORWARD but it was 'buried' in such an inconspicuous nook that I wonder if anybody had noticed it. Don't you believe that it was a very important piece of news?"

But Schlesinger again refrained from answering.

FOREIGN ITEMS

ENGLAND

LABOR AND THE NEW WAR.

The feeling of organized labor against the threat of a new war in the Near East was expressed in the resolution passed unanimously on September 18, by the Annual Conference of the Municipal Employees' Association, protesting against the action of the British Government in sending troops to Constantinople, and pledging themselves that, "so far as we are concerned, not a man nor a ship nor ammunition shall leave this country in support of that war." Speaking in the presence of delegates from Germany, Belgium, France, Holland and Switzerland, Councillor W. H. Girling, president of the M. E. A., moved the resolution, and declared that the war agitation was being worked up by people interested in the armament ring.

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

The eight-hour day for industrial workers is in Europe to stay. This is the judgment of legislators and labor leaders, in spite of attacks in some quarters and the failure of most nations to ratify action of the international labor conference. Only four nations have ratified the eight-hour day convention, and none of them propose to put it into full effect until July, 1924. Seventeen nations of Europe already have the eight-hour day, though not based on the conference plans.

SWITZERLAND

PEACE TREATY LABOR.

The fourth annual session of the International Labor Conference, held in accordance with the Peace Treaty, will open at Geneva on October 18, under the chairmanship of Lord Burnham. Among other matters unemployment and the eight-hour day will be discussed.

FAMINE RELIEF IN EUROPE.

Some 40 relief organizations are represented at the Conference of Russian relief societies now meeting in Geneva. Dr. Nansen, in submitting reports of what has been done, urges that in future special attention may be paid to reconstruction work.

AUSTRIA

MARTYRDOM OF AUSTRIAN LABOR.

"Austrian Labour," declared Otto Bauer, leader of the Austrian Socialist Party, at the end of a bitter attack on the Government policy, in Parliament to-day, "has not borne intolerable sacrifices all these years in order to have the nation absolutism, which the workers overthrew in 1918, replaced by a foreign absolutism. If the bourgeoisie forces us, we can give assurance that the Austrian workers will defend the liberty and independence of the Republic." This was the workers' reply to Chancellor Seipel's proposals to accept foreign financial, political and military control over the Republic in return for foreign loans.

GERMANY

BERLIN NEWSPAPER CRISIS.

It is announced by the official organ of the German newspaper publishers that, owing to their inability to meet the increased prices of materials, 12 more newspapers will cease publication this month.

Sluggishness in the Cloak Trade

(Continued from Page 4)

a good season for the next twelve months. They are relying to a considerable extent upon the wool tariff which will increase the cost of clothing for several years to come, meaning more profit to them although an additional handicap to the retailer who wants to sell as cheaply as he can to the public and still make his profit.

But quite aside from this arbitrary factor the woolen mills expect the cutters of both men's and women's clothes to absorb at least \$700,000,000 in cloth this year. Based on this calculation, their outlook, especially for the spring season of 1923 is bright.

According to the same token, the outlook should be bright for the trade at large, and there should be noticeable generally a picking up in manufacture. Until now the slackness of this period, usually the busy season, has been extraordinary with the exception of a few houses that knew how to get business.

With the mill owner expecting to do \$700,000,000 worth of business, the cutters, jobbers and manufacturers, \$1,500,000,000 and the retailers \$2,500,000,000 before the 1924 season rolls around there should be a crumb or two left for the cloakmakers. Time only will tell how much these expectations may be relied upon.

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Educational Comment and Notes

The Industrial Crisis and Labor Education

It is not necessary to tell our readers that the present industrial situation is very serious. Many of our members have been out of work for a long period. Many are working part time. Their minds are occupied with serious domestic economic problems. In many cases they find it difficult to make both ends meet.

Is it a wonder that these people cannot devote any time to education? Is it a wonder that they cannot concentrate on theory, books and abstractions, while practical problems of rent, butcher and grocer's bills, confront them daily?

Still, the answer is not as simple as it seems. It is true that under such conditions it is difficult for a person to think of his or her education. But after all, is not this precisely the time when an intelligent worker should make some attempt to understand the conditions which produce the present situation with the aim of helping to solve them permanently? And again, is not this the time when every thinking worker should utilize every opportunity offered to obtain direction from the every-day cares of life?

And also, is it not worthwhile to devote a few hours a week to something which may not seem of immediate value, but which will finally enrich his life and enable him to see things with a clear eye?

And so, while we deplore the present industrial situation—one of the horrible results of the existing eco-

nomic system, let us join in the mighty movement for Labor Education, so that we can finally hope to effect fundamental changes in our present system, and make the world a better place to live in.

The classes organized by the International in Unity Centers and elsewhere are open to you. They invite you to come and learn.

Last season some of our members suggested that the courses at our Workers' University should not be confined to Saturdays and Sundays. Some of them find it impossible to attend classes on Saturday, others on Sundays, and still others find these two days the most convenient. They thought therefore, that it would be advisable to have some of these courses given on week-day evenings.

We agree that not all people interested in these courses are free at the same time.

It is our desire to reach as many of our members as possible and interest them in our educational activities. Therefore we contemplate to give one of these courses during the week.

Before arranging this, we are eager to consult our members. We should appreciate it, if those who made these suggestions, and many others interested, would express their opinions on this subject. They can either communicate with, or come in to the office of, the Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street.

Our Opening Exercises

Our opening exercises will be held on Friday evening, November 17th, in the auditorium of the Washington Irving High School, Irving place and 16th street.

According to the arrangements, it will be a very inspiring evening—a combination of thought and art.

Admission will be by ticket, only. These will be distributed free to our members.

A beautiful concert with prominent artists and a few speakers who will discuss the Labor Educational Movement of Today will be on the program. President Schlesinger will deliver the message from the workers abroad.

The evening will end with a dance.

The complete program will be announced soon.

Health Night at the Centers

Is it necessary to tell our members how important their health is to them?

It is necessary to convince them that health is the most precious asset that a worker possesses.

Is it necessary to tell our members that to have an effective Labor Movement of thinking men and women, they must be healthy and full of life and joy?

Is it necessary to tell them that the success and the future of the Labor Movement depend upon a healthy citizenship of the unions—men and women full of vigor, energy and faith in the ultimate aims of the working-class movement?

Our members know that an employer will not entrust a machine to any one who does not know its construction.

We, too, have machines of which we must take care, our bodies.

To take care of our bodies, we must understand them.

For this reason, our Educational Department since its inception has been interested in lectures on health and in physical training.

One evening a week in our Unity Centers is designated—Health Night.

During the first hour, a lecture on health is given by a prominent physician who knows the life and condition of our members. The second hour, they assemble in the gymnasium and have physical training under a competent teacher.

It is a pleasure to see cloak operators, waist and dress makers, pressers and cutters, young and middle-aged men and women, spend an hour in play and fill the air with joy and laughter.

Health Nights will be held during the coming season.

Members are advised to join these groups.

For further information, watch the educational items in JUSTICE or apply at the Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street.

The Brussels Conference on Workers' Education

A REVIEW

by FANNIA M. COHN

III.

Workers' education in Holland, as reported by Mr. Dorp, has been developed with special reference to young workers; specifically to provide training for active workers in the labor movement. The Dutch Trade Unions have furthered this movement by setting up joint committees with the Socialists. After a few experiments failed, it was decided to fashion the Dutch Workers' Educational Movement after the German and the Austrian. The particular problem confronting the movement in Holland is the presence side by side of Catholic and non-Catholic unions, yet with the aid of the two labor dailies and the monthly, a certain unity of purpose is achieved. Another means tending toward unification is the organ issued for the 6,000 young workers. In this country, as in several others, public grants are accepted.

Switzerland, whose activities were discussed by Fédélie Süré, has a comparatively weak labor movement and a correspondingly weak workers' education movement. Nevertheless, even in that heavenly beautiful country there is dissatisfaction with the present system which finds expression in the Socialist and trade union movements. A joint committee of these two organizations is carrying on educational activities for the workers. The co-operative movement maintains its own education department. The fact that three languages are spoken in this small country has made the work depend largely on local initiative and interest. The most active section is the German Canton where are located 98 out of the 100 committees, but with the establishment of the Italian People's University it is expected that there will be increased interest in the other Cantons. The aim of the movement is Socialist education; the direction of the work is two-fold: for active workers and for the mass. For the former group there has been a summer school at Zurich and some of them have been sent to the German Workers' College at Frankfurt.

Austria, which has the oldest workers' educational institution was too poor to finance a delegate. When the educational committee of Switzerland heard of this, they offered to pay the expenses, but word reached them too late for the delegate to attend the conference. Fräulein Süré, who is very well acquainted with the workers' education movement there, reported for Austria. From that unhappy country which has suffered so much during and since the war, it was very encouraging to hear of the interest in workers' education. Their aspiration is to create a new mind, a new and vital socialist outlook; to restore the moral and spiritual values destroyed by the war; and to develop a balanced program of cultural and physical education.

Since the great war, in spite of hard times, local, district and central committees have been active in working out concrete plans. Day and night schools for shop stewards in political and social service are provided. In the Castle of Schenberg there is a Women's College for fifty women where socialist and general instruction is given by a staff of teachers from Vienna University. So far, more women than men have taken advantage of the educational opportunities offered. This interest on the part of the women has given added impetus to plans for children's schools organized on the Montessori system. The committees have been especially helpful in providing libraries and in assisting in theatrical work.

M. Hubert Clément, reporting for Luxembourg, traced briefly the history of the labor movement in that country. Given by a staff of teachers only six years, and as might be expected, the educational expression is even more recent. A Central Committee formed of Trade Union and Socialist representatives is developing labor schools and issuing texts and other material for the work. Workers' education in this country has a dual aim—to instill class-consciousness and to fill in gaps in the public education system.

In contrast to the activity both in the labor movement and in the workers' education movement in other countries was the report of conditions in France, given by M. Dubreuil representing the Economic Council of the C. G. T. (Confédération Générale du Travail). France has never had a strong labor movement for various reasons, chiefly because it is not an industrial country. Although the French people are ever buoyant and enthusiastic in responding to any popular and progressive movement, they have never been capable of sustaining an effective organization, because of their reluctance to commit themselves to any organized movement. This condition and characteristic was reflected in the report of its delegate on the workers education movement in that country. He stated that while the political and trade union movements had advanced after the war, the general strike of 1919 had reduced the organizations in both membership and morale. Although some efforts in workers education were made twenty years ago, the struggle for existence in the labor movement has been so great that the educational program was not able to continue. But as a typical Frenchman, M. Dubreuil was hopeful for a bright future and indicated that the French Labor Movement would follow the example of its neighbor, Belgium.

Guilo Barrache, representing the Victoria Labor College of Australia, reported for that country. He out-

(Continued on Page 11)

Jewish Holidays and the Unity Centers

The recent Jewish holidays kept many of our members from attending the classes in our Unity Centers. Naturally they decided to wait until after Sukkoth to begin their work for the season.

We hope they had a pleasant holiday. But we urge them to remember that the classes are open and waiting for them. Although the holidays delayed their educational work far a

few weeks, this can be made up by serious study.

We hope that every one who planned to join the Unity Centers and has not done so because of the holidays, will report at once to the Center nearest to his or her home, and obtain the instruction which is offered in the classes organized by our International.

With the Waist and Dress Joint Board

By M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary
(Minutes of Meeting, Sept. 20, 1922)

Bro. Harry Berlin, Chairman,

Sister Anna Sosnofsky who was elected as a delegate to the Joint Board submitted a request that she be seated as a delegate from Local No. 22. A letter to that effect having been received from this local, a motion was made and carried that Sister Sosnofsky be seated.

Sister Rose Pessato, a member of Local No. 25 appeared before the Board on behalf of the Sacco & Vanzetti Defense Committee. She stated that she recently visited Boston, Massachusetts and had a talk with the committee in charge of the defense and that she was convinced that if organized labor would do its share by making the workers realize the injustice done by that state to Sacco & Vanzetti, a new trial would be granted. She therefore urged upon the Board to arrange a mass meeting in order to enlighten our members on the Sacco & Vanzetti case.

A communication was received from the Department of Records and Research of the I. L. G. W. U., submitting the result of the census of the good standing membership of the locals affiliated with our Joint Board.

In connection with the financial statement, Brother Mackoff called the attention of the Board of Directors to the advisability of dealing with the Harrison National Bank for the reason that this bank was the one to make a liberal loan to the striking miners.

The Board of Directors after a thorough discussion of the Secretary's report upon motion approved the report and recommendation.

MANAGER'S REPORT

Brother Hochman, Manager of the Joint Board reported that the Fair Waist & Dress Company, of 1237 Broadway, which was declared on strike a few weeks ago signed an independent jobbers' agreement with the Union.

In regard to the Bijou Waist & Dress Company, of 203 Fifth Avenue, Brother Hochman reported that an agreement was reached with that firm to unionize its contractors.

In regard to Nat Goldstone, of 150 Madison Avenue, which firm was declared on strike last week, Brother

Hochman reported that a settlement was reached.

The Jus Dress, the owner of which is Samuel Silver of 1237 Broadway, who was a member of the Merchant Garment Association, has joined the Wholesale Dress Manufacturers' Association, which association is in contractual relations with the Union. The Jus employs about fifty contractors.

The Royal Dress Company is still on *crisis* and we succeeded in stopping the larger number of its contractors.

Brother Hochman further stated that since we launched the campaign against the Jobbers, one hundred and fifty-one shops were organized, of which eighty-two signed independent agreements and sixty-nine joined the Dress Manufacturers' Association. He believes it necessary as to the role of the Jobber essay to educate the workers of the and Brother Hochman is making arrangements to issue a circular for that purpose.

Brother stated that district meetings are being arranged. One meeting was held last Tuesday and was attended by about eight hundred people, and three district meetings were arranged for this week.

At present, Brother Hochman stated, there is some work in the shops and urged the Board to utilize the time to prepare for the 1923 campaign. In conclusion Brother Hochman recommended that in order to visit all the shops and control the payment of dues, October 3rd, 4th and 5th should be set aside for the purpose of making visits only and that our entire staff of business agents should be assigned to make visits.

Upon motion the report of Brother Hochman was approved and it was decided that the next shop chairman meeting should be called after the holidays.

Upon motion the report of the Board of Directors was taken up serially. In regard to the recommendation of the Board of Directors to appoint a committee to arrange a mass meeting in connection with the Sacco & Vanzetti case. (This is not finished.)

Brother Berlin requested Brother Riesel to report as committee man

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on the Hias. In a brief report Brother Riesel stated that he attended the conference which was attended by representatives of labor unions only and plans were worked out for the securing of the necessary funds for the activities conducted by the Hias abroad.

Brother Riesel stated, furthermore, that according to the reports of that conference a number of wealthy people offered all the money the Hias needs on condition that their activities abroad be discontinued. That proposition was flatly rejected and it was decided to appeal to organized labor to make as liberal contributions as they possibly can so that their activities abroad should be continued.

A communication from Local No. 89 which was referred from the Joint Board to the Board of Directors in reference to the \$330.00 which Local No. 89 deducted from the April bill due to the decision of the Joint Board not to pay the officers who were elected to the I. L. G. W. U. Convention, was taken up. Upon motion it was decided to instruct Local No. 89 to pay the balance of that bill. The opinion of the Board was that upon payment the Board of Directors will then take up Local No. 89's request.

Another communication from Local No. 89 which was referred to the Board of Directors in regard to the Joint Board of Sanitary Control was taken up and upon motion the committee consisting of Brothers Antonini, Berlin and Mackoff were appointed to take up with Dr. Price, Director of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control, the request of Local No. 89.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

Brother Mackoff, Secretary of the Joint Board submitted a financial statement of expenses incurred by the Joint Board during the month of August, 1922.

Brother Sechechter moved that the Joint Board donate \$1,000. An amendment by Brother Eggitto to refer the request of the Hias to the Finance Committee was seconded. A lively discussion arose in which many delegates and officers participated. Among others, Brother Antonini informed the Board that the Italian Chamber of Labor went on record as urging upon its affiliated organizations to give their full co-operation in the present drive for the Hias.

Brother Tamburino requested that he be put on record as opposing this donation, not because the Hias is a Jewish organization but on the ground that our Union should first help itself. The motion and amendment were laid on the table with the result that the motion was carried.

FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT
Sister Kronhardt reported to the Finance Committee as follows:

"In accordance with the request made by the Women's Trade Union League that the Joint Board participate in their arranged Bazaar the Finance Committee wishes to recommend:

1. That our Joint Board have a booth at the Bazaar to which our members should be requested to contribute articles;

2. That a committee of our Joint Board take charge of that booth and that the proceeds realized from the sales of the articles go to the Women's Trade Union League;

3. In case of need, that the Finance committee be authorized to do not up to \$100 for the purpose of purchasing additional articles for the booth."

Upon motion the recommendation of the Finance Committee was approved and a committee of Sisters Dr. Maglio, Kronhardt and Sosnofsky were appointed to take charge of our booth at that bazaar.

A communication was received from the International which reads as follows:

"According to the decision of our last Convention, the General Executive Board of the International, at its quarterly meeting held in Edgemere, L. I., appointed a committee to again take up the question of the affiliation of Locals 41 and 50 with your Joint Board.

"Accordingly, this matter will be taken up at the office of the International, 3 W. 16th Street, on Wednesday, September 20th, at 10 A. M. You will therefore kindly appoint a committee at the Joint Board, or from among your executive officers, to be at this office on time.

Fraternally yours,
ISRAEL FEINBERG,
Chairman of Committee."

Upon motion a committee consisting of Brothers Hochman, Horowitz, Berlin and Antonini and Sister Sosnofsky was appointed to take up with the committee of the G. E. B. the above said request, it being understood that the committee appointed will guide itself by the decision recently adopted by the Joint Board.

A communication was received from the Central Union Label Council in which they urge the Joint Board to appoint a committee of three to attend a conference which will be held on Monday and Tuesday, September 25th and 26th. The purpose of the conference is to take up the question of the Union label, card and button and of conducting an active non-partisan political campaign for the coming election.

Upon motion committee consisting of Brothers J. H. Stein, Eggitto, Sister Lockovsky were appointed to attend this conference.

The Brussels Conference

(Continued from Page 10)

need the aims of the Labor College which regarded as its function the increasing of class-consciousness among the workers, and through education, helping them to express it. The College founded in 1917 is controlled by the affiliated trade unions. The economic instruction is Marxian. The movement is still in an experimental stage and the leaders are struggling to arouse the interest of the workers.

Of special attention to the conference was the report from Czechoslovakia. Herr Patzak, speaking in behalf of the Academy of Labor, pointed out the quarter of a century of development of the labor movement in that country. As usual, the first part of this period was devoted to propaganda only and the later half included cultural work, with such expressions as art and singing. In that country the political and trade union movements are in accord on the educational problem. After the close of the war a Council of Labor Organiza-

tions was formed and a broad cultural program outlined, including scientific, artistic and general cultural courses. Most of the instruction is Marxian. A socialist university has been established providing one-year courses and in two cities extension service was used. They experienced the same difficulties as other countries, lack of money and fall and able support.

In Denmark which for some time has been noted for its day time high school for adults and more recently as the center for the first International People's College at Helsingør, under the leadership of Peter Munk, the report submitted by Herr Brønnum indicated that the course of study provided by the Joint Educational Committees of the Social Democratic Party and of the Trade Unions reflected the general industrial disturbances of the past twelve months.

(To be Continued Next Week.)

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The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

By JOSEPH FISH

GENERAL

In the issue of JUSTICE of September 15th, there was contained a report of the case of Brother Julius Gollubier, who was ordered by the Executive Board to be censured, for testifying falsely in the case of a certain manufacturer, charged with doing his own cutting. The brother in question testified before Brother Horowitz of the Joint Board and a representative of the Contractors' Association, to the effect that he, himself, cut certain garments, whereas it was subsequently proven that the garments in question were cut by the manufacturer.

When Brother Gollubier was questioned at the Executive Board, he admitted his guilt but implicated one of our honorary members, Brother Nat. Baron, stating that he committed this offense as a favor to Brother Baron.

The membership present at the meeting before which these minutes were read felt very much incensed over this case and decided that additional punishment be meted out to Brother Gollubier in the form of a \$25 fine.

As to Brother Gollubier's statement, implicating Brother Baron, the body decided to refer this to the Executive Board for verification. The Executive Board acted in accordance with the decision of the body and again summoned Brother Gollubier and also summoned Brother Baron to appear before it.

Brother Gollubier appeared before the Executive Board and stated that the Executive Board had misunderstood him the last time he had appeared before it, as he in no way had implicated Brother Baron, but merely mentioned his name in conjunction with the case, figuring that this might aid him on the charge on which he was called.

Brother Baron, who appeared before the Board, stated that at no time did he approach Brother Gollubier in reference to this case and that he had no knowledge of the entire matter until he read a full account of it in JUSTICE. Brother Baron further stated that a number of people whom he has subsequently met have asked him about this case and he has felt very much hurt that the Executive Board should have disposed of this case without questioning him as to whether or not he had any connections with it.

The Executive Board, after listening to the testimonies of both brothers, decided that Brother Baron, according to the testimony offered by both himself and Brother Gollubier, has fully vindicated himself, and is absolved from having anything to do with the entire case.

The Constitution Committee is still on the job revising the constitution, and below are noted some additional changes recommended by the committee:

Article 6, Section 8, was amended to read as follows: "Any member found guilty by the Union of violating the rules pertaining to working conditions or rules governing this organization, shall not be eligible for any office of this Union for a period of two years. This shall not be enforced against members found guilty of violating Article 7, Section 12, or any such other minor violations."

As the old article read, it would mean that any member committing a minor offense, such as violation of Article 7, Section 12, which is to the effect that if a member does not attend one meeting in three months, a fine of one dollar is imposed, or any other minor offense, would be barred from office for two years.

The committee deemed it necessary to add that this shall not be enforced against members who are guilty of violating Article 7, Section 12, or such other minor offenses.

Article 8, Section 2, was amended to read: "The dues of this Union shall be thirty-five (\$0.35) cents per week and twenty-five (\$0.25) cents per quarter year, payable in advance, the latter to be applied towards the Tuberculosis Fund. And either of these may be regulated by the Executive Board from time to time, subject to ratification by the membership at a special meeting called for that purpose."

Article 8, Section 4, was amended to read: "Any member owing thirteen weeks' dues is in arrears and is suspended from all rights and privileges of membership. If after six more months he fails to meet his obligations, his name shall be dropped from the roll of membership."

The reason for this change is that the original clause provided that any man owing twelve months' dues is considered a dropped member, and at the convention held in Chicago three years ago this was amended to the effect that any man owing more than six months' dues should be considered a dropped member. We then changed our Constitutional clause to conform with the ruling of the Convention.

At the last convention held in Cleveland, the decision of the Chicago convention was reversed, and it was decided that any man owing nine months' dues is to be considered a dropped member. The Constitution Committee therefore amended this section to conform with the decision of the last convention.

Article 8, Section 7, was amended to read as follows: "Any member who has been dropped from the roll can rejoin this Union by paying the regular initiation fee together with one year's back dues and all the assessments prevailing during the year which he was dropped."

The old section provided that any man who has been dropped from the roll can only rejoin this Union by paying the regular initiation fee together with all moneys due this Union at the time his name was dropped from the roll, and only then by a two-thirds vote of the members present at a regular meeting.

Article 10, Section 4, was amended to read as per the following: "No member shall be permitted to accept employment by the day, unless otherwise prescribed by trade agreements."

Article 12, Section 1, was amended to read: "The following legal holidays shall be observed in full by all members of this Union, and members shall receive full pay for same; viz.—Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas, and such other holidays as may be determined by this Union, or as may otherwise be determined by trade agreements."

Article 15, relating to apprentices, has been almost entirely eliminated, leaving only Section 4, which now becomes Section 1 of the same article.

To Article 15, the Constitution Committee added a new section, to conform with the wishes expressed by the membership in the form of a resolution some time ago. The section reads as follows: "Any member who enters the ladies' garment manufacturing business and who fails to resign within one week shall be expelled."

At its last meeting, the Executive Board decided that the next General Meeting, which will be held on October 30th, is to be a Special Meeting, for the final adoption of the revised

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Constitution, as recommended by the Constitution Committee.

At the last General Meeting of the body the first reading of the amended Constitution took place. At this coming Special Meeting the second and final readings of the amended sections will take place.

The membership has been kept informed through these columns of the changes proposed by the Constitution. We are sure that the membership will be present at this special meeting in big numbers to determine by what rules and regulations they are to be guided in the future.

APPLICATION BLANK

If you wish to take advantage of the educational activities offered to you by your International at the Workers' University, Unity Centers or the Extension Division, insert your name, address and local number in the form given below, indicate the particular activity you wish to join and mail it to the Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street.

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CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

ATTENTION!

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

Cloak and Suit.....Monday, October 9th
Waist and Dress.....Monday, October 16th
Miscellaneous.....Monday, October 16th
Special General.....Monday, October 30th
Purpose: Final adoption of the revised Constitution, as proposed by the Constitution Committee.

Meetings Begin at 7:30 P. M.
AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place