

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

—Job 27.6

# JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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

Vol.

New York, Friday, October 13, 1922.

Price, 2 Cents

## CLOAK SHOP CHAIRMEN RATIFY WAGE TAX FOR UNEMPLOYED

**SCHLESINGER LAYS PLANS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF BEFORE  
SHOP CHAIRMEN'S MEETING AT COOPER UNION—CHAIRMEN  
WILL BEGIN TO COLLECT THREE PER CENT WAGE TAX AT ONCE**

The cloakmakers of New York are ready to carry out the plans of the Union for the relief of the unemployed in the industry. The great mass of cloakmakers who have some work understand the urgent and imperative nature of the situation and are ready to do their bit.

The meeting of the shop chairmen of all the cloak shops in Greater New York, which was summoned by the joint meeting of all the executive boards of all the cloak locals, last Tuesday, October 10, at Cooper Union, gave abundant proof to this belief. President Schlesinger delivered a detailed and complete report on the situation in the industry and recommended that the plans adopted by

the meeting of the executive boards be ratified and carried out into practice by the assembled chairmen. These recommendations consisted of the following points:

1. That no overtime be worked in the shops so that more workers can be placed at the machines.
2. That every effort be made to place as many workers as possible in the shops under all circumstances.
3. That 3 per cent of the earnings be deducted weekly for the benefit of those who have been left entirely without jobs and are in a condition of distress.

Now it is up to the shop chairmen. The task of collecting the wage-tax is by no means an easy one, and under

the circumstances it will probably require a great deal of endeavor on the part of the chairmen to organize the collections and to see to it that every man and woman lives up fully to the obligations imposed upon them by the collective will of the workers.

It is to be hoped, however, that the workers in the shops will present no hardships to the shop chairmen in carrying out this noble and inspiring work of helping their fellow men and women in distress. The return from this wage-tax will, doubtless, prove a source of sincere gratification and pride to all the well-wishers of our Union and all those who have firm faith in the idealism with which our workers are imbued.

## DRESS MAKERS UNION TO HOLD SACCO-VANZETTI MEETING

The Joint Board of the Waist and Dress Makers Unions of New York has decided to call a protest meeting against the conspiracy hatched against the two Italian workers, Sacco and Vanzetti, who are held in Dedham, Massachusetts, in jail under a death sentence, charged with homicide.

The meeting will take place next Tuesday evening, October 17th, right after work, at Bryant Hall, Sixth Avenue, between 41st and 42nd Streets.

This meeting should receive the full support of all the dress and waistmakers of New York. The members of all the locals affiliated with the Joint Board are called upon to take part in this protest demonstration and to voice their indignation against this black conspiracy and the attempt at the judicial murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The reader will find the list of the speakers at this meeting in another section of this issue.

## Chicago Joint Board Calls Shop Strikes

The Joint Board of Chicago has declared, last week, a strike in two dress shops, Aldrich & Franklin, 387 South Market Street, and J. B. Bertram, of the same address.

The dressmakers employed in both shops left the factories like one person and went to the office of Local 100, 49 North Wells Street, where they were addressed by Brother Feinberg, the organizer of the Union. These employers have had union shops a short time ago, but have closed them down under the pretext that they were going out of the dress business. Recently, however, they opened new shops and refused to

sign agreements with the Union.

The reply of the Union was a strike, and this strike will be prosecuted until these firms will grant the recognition of union shop principle in their establishments.

Local No. 100, the Dressmakers' Union of Chicago, we are informed, is beginning an organization campaign on a large scale. The Union reduced the initiation fee to a minimum so as to give an opportunity to all the dressmakers to join the local. The Union is now calling mass meetings frequently at which the workers are being urged to join the organization.

## Perlstein Consults Pres. Schlesinger on Cleveland

Vice-President Meyer Perlstein, the manager of the Cleveland Joint Board, visited New York this week, having come to consult President Schlesinger on the Cleveland situation.

As reported in "Justice" last week, the Cleveland cloak manufacturers' association, in anticipation of the demand of the Union for an increase in wages, notified the Board of Referees in the local trade that from January 1, 1923, when its agreement with the Union expires, it will abrogate contractual relations with the workers and operate the shops on the "open-

shop" basis. Needless to say that this created quite a stir in cloak circles in Cleveland. The Union at once began to mobilize its forces for the conflict which the employers were getting ready to force upon them.

Brother Perlstein went over every angle of the situation with President Schlesinger in an effort to solve the peculiar strategy of the Cleveland cloak manufacturers in their latest move. He left for Cleveland after having received the assurance of President Schlesinger that he would visit Cleveland shortly, perhaps in two weeks, to take a hand directly in the local situation.

## Waist and Dress Joint Board Will Have Booth at Women's Trade Union League Bazaar

The Joint Board of Waist and Dressmakers voted to take part in the Bazaar which is to be given for the benefit of the Women's Trade Union League at its headquarters, 247 Lexington Avenue, on Thursday and Friday, November 2d and 3d, in the evening, and Saturday, November 4th, all day.

This Bazaar is to be one of the features of the formal dedication of the Women's Trade Union League home.

The Joint Board of Waist and Dressmakers have appointed a special committee, with Anna Kronhardt as chairman, who will be in charge of this special booth. The Committee appeals to all locals associated with the Joint Board of Waist and Dressmakers Union to do their share in making this Booth a great success.

## Philadelphia Cloakmakers Squelch Demagogues

**MEMBERSHIP RALLIES TO THE SIDE OF THE RESPONSIBLE OFFICERS—DECLINES TO  
ACCEPT THEIR RESIGNATION—CLOAKMAKERS CONDEMN DESTRUCTIVE WORK  
OF THE "LEFTS"**

The handful of "lefts" in the Cloakmakers' Union of Philadelphia, had recently undertaken to wage a desperate "fight" against the officers of the Union. This "fight" consisted in a series of slanderous charges and irresponsible incitement leveled at the elected leaders of the organization.

The hard times in the cloak industry everywhere came as a godsend to these demagogues who started to play their game of destruction with particular zeal during these last few months. Instead of allowing the discussion of trade and organization problems and seeking a solution to the ills of the industry, these fellows would break up the regular meetings of the locals by bringing up irrelevant and entirely foreign subjects

and harassing the organization at every step.

The result was that last week Bro. Max Amdur, the manager of the Philadelphia Cloakmakers' Union, Brother Damsky, the business agent of the Union, and eleven delegates of the Joint Board, sent in their resignation in a group. Among those who resigned were also the chairman and the secretary of the Joint Board. Quite naturally that this event created a tremendous stir among the membership, and in order to ascertain the opinion of the workers in this critical moment, the Board of Directors of the Joint Board decided to call a general member meeting on October 4th, at the Big New Garrick Hall, Lombard and 6th Streets. A letter was forwarded to each and every member

of the Union urging attendance at this meeting.

The result of the general member meeting was highly gratifying. Notwithstanding the sultry weather, the great hall was packed with a mass of cloakmakers who came to get a report on the crisis in the Union and to render a decision. Some of the delegates who had resigned explained the reasons that prompted them to hand in their resignations. The "lefts" attempted to reply but their efforts were of no avail. After the debate was over the meeting decided practically unanimously, with the exception of a few straggling votes, to reject these resignations and to express the confidence of the workers in their officers.

## TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By N. S.

### 'ISSUES' IN THE NEW YORK STATE ELECTION CAMPAIGN

**I**N HIS speech of acceptance, Governor Miller, Republican candidate for re-election, began in the traditional way by denouncing the administration of his predecessor and present rival, Alfred E. Smith, as "the most wasteful and demoralized in the history of the State", one during which the State Government "was conducted for favor instead of for the purpose of performing public service". Two days later the Democratic candidate, Al Smith, delivered his acceptance speech. He declared his opponent, a reactionary governor, void of human sympathy and understanding, backed by special interests, an implacable foe to organized labor or to any progressive movement. The next day Governor Miller delivered a speech in which he indignantly denied being an "inhuman reactionary devoid of human feeling". He made a drive at his opponent for what he declared was the "group" instead of the representative government, which he represents. Samuel Gompers, James P. Holland and Peter J. Brady were referred to as representative of the special groups against whom Miller proclaimed. These men "and their kind," the governor boasted, "have not been able to tell me what I shall do."

Both candidates are now touring the State delivering the same sort of campaign speeches to which the voters are treated at every election. The only novel element in this campaign perhaps is the frankness with which Governor Miller expresses his hostility against organized labor. He declared himself against "the surrender of the government to special groups, to minorities, to 'despotism,' referring to labor unions. He defended his sending of State conscripts to put down a strike in Buffalo. He regards every progressive movement a menace and he is not afraid to say so. He looks upon his re-election as a stepping stone for gaining the Republican nomination for president in 1924. For that reason he used the steam roller in reasserting the State machine with a view to serve his end. The stand of Governor Miller therefore is clear and unequivocal. The case of Al Smith however, is distinctly different. He poses as the friend of labor. He points to his labor legislation record when governor. Over against the coercive measures of Governor Miller in dealing with labor disputes, he comes out for sympathetic mediation. At the same time, of course, he is not oblivious of the fact that he is in the service of Tammany Hall, and that he is "friendly" to other interests as well.

A week ago the Central Trades and Labor Council held an important meeting where organized labor in New York adopted a plan of action in this campaign. The meeting adopted the report of the joint legislative committee of the State Federation of Labor, in which it was said that the joint committees "are unanimously of the opinion" that "the platform adopted by the Democratic convention is by far the most responsive to the proposals submitted on your behalf by us." The Republican platform, on the other hand, the report stated, was not responsive in any way to the proposals of labor. The Socialist and Labor platforms were totally ignored. The A. F. of L. heads have again declared their adherence to their traditional non-partisan political program which usually means adherence to the Democratic party. They have, however, introduced an issue of their own. It is their demand for removing the Attorney General from office, for his infamous injunction against the railroad shophmen.

### PROHIBITION ON LAND AND SEA

**A**MERICANS who religiously observe all laws including the Volstead amendment, could, until a few days ago, when they felt like it and had the necessary funds, take a trip on an American vessel flying the American flag, and drink rum to unconscience. Chairman Leaker, of the Shipping Board, had ruled that the Prohibition amendment did not apply to American vessels. The feeling was universal that this ruling was not only illegal but that it was a grave injustice to law-abiding citizens who cannot afford to take ocean trips to quench their thirst. But Chairman Leaker had good business reasons for his decision. He found that American shipping companies could not possibly compete with foreign companies if the former are barred from selling liquor on their vessels. And outside the Anti-Saloon League, everybody seemed to surrender to this ruling.

Last Friday, however, this invidious distinction was wiped off. Prohibition was proclaimed to be an almost universal law, whether on land or sea. The selling of liquor on American ships, government owned or privately owned, anywhere in the world, is contrary to law. No foreign ships may bring liquors within the three-mile limit, sealed or unsealed, whether the liquors are or not intended for consumption in this country. This new decision has been made by Attorney General Daugherty and confirmed by President Harding, who has already instructed Leaker to discontinue the transport and sale of liquors on Shipping Board vessels and has directed Secretary Mellon to deliver equivalent instructions to privately owned American ships. The enforcement of this ruling on foreign vessels presents complications which may not be unraveled for months to come. Some of these difficulties are as follows: First, no liner may come into any American port unless she first throws overboard whatever liquor supply she has when she reaches the three-mile limit. Second, American ships will be eliminated from the lucrative business of transporting the wines of France, Spain, Portugal and Italy to South America, and elsewhere, as well as from the freight business in the West Indies, where every mixed cargo has among its contents rum. Third, these conditions will inevitably force the transfer of American shipping to foreign registry. Fourth, the "sacred rights" of foreign diplomats to get what they want may be interfered with.

But the underlying motive of the Government's sweeping injunction appears to be so compelling as to ignore for the time being at least its consequences. The motive is political, in the Daugherty sense. It is an appeal to the Anti-Saloon League's Representatives and Senators in behalf of the infamous ship subsidy bill. As soon as the "bone dry" Congressmen and Senators served notice that they would not vote for a subsidy unless the sale of liquors on vessels was stopped, the machinery of the Department of Justice was set in motion and a new ruling came forth. The Administration is scouting for votes to push through this bill at the next session of Congress which will open shortly after the elections. That is the dominant consideration. The Daugherty decision may later require a considerable amount of qualifi-

cations and changes, or, it may even ultimately prove to be a death blow to prohibition by reason of its absurdity. But Daugherty is not concerned with remote possibilities. It serves as an instrument to bring much-needed votes for the subsidy bill. It will pour public money into the pockets of American shippers. The Government is willing to consider all difficulties arising from this ruling as they will come up in turn.

### WHAT AMERICAN BANKERS THINK

**T**HE commanding importance of the bankers in our present social organization was clearly illustrated by the amount of attention the press devoted to the convention of the American Bankers' Association, which was held in New York last week. Not only were the speeches and resolutions reported in full but the entertainments of the financiers, their wives and their children were minutely and solemnly described. To know then what the bankers think and plan is to know the springs of action of our present industrial order.

This convention was hailed as the most important in the history of the bankers' association. It had to consider not only the questions of the trade, which are of no direct interest to non-bankers, but it was confronted with the urgency of formulating a program of dealing with the European financial situation. After listening to prominent foreign financiers, such as Reginald McKenna, former Chancellor of the British Exchequer, the convention adopted a vague resolution recommending that the Government "cooperate with other nations to bring about a more needed rehabilitation of European countries and peace in the world." There was a general admission that it is time for America to abandon the policy of "splendid isolation", but concrete proposals were not forthcoming. The problem that confronted them was how to collect the 11 billion dollars European countries owe America. Reginald McKenna said that Great Britain is the only country that was able to pay her debt. To make the debtor nations pay their debts they must first be put on their feet again. But the obstacles in the way of reconstructing the economic life of Europe are almost insurmountable, chiefly because the politicians and diplomats have created artificial boundaries which have divided Europe into groups of suspicious, grasping States conspiring and plotting against one another. The bankers who cannot act from any other motive save that of a reasonable return are cautious and hesitant but ever-watchful.

Another question which the bankers devoted a great deal of attention was labor. F. F. Lore, one of the "die-hard" railroad magnets who became notorious for his anti-union, open-shop fight, expounded his plan of curbing labor organizations to a very sympathetic audience. Governor Allen, of Kansas, explained the workings of his industrial court. During the coal strike, the governor boasted, the unions were working in Kansas. "Why?" he asked, and answered: "Because Alexander Howatt, President of Miners' District 14, and twelve of his district leaders were in jail for violating the Kansas law." Those who dared to express their sympathy with the strikers were locked up. Yet he had the impudence to say that he did not violate the constitutional right of free speech. Governor Allen adduced several cases showing the strike breaking achievements of the Kansas industrial court. He read letters from coal magnates, railroad magnates, meat-packing magnates, showering praise upon him and his industrial court. He urged the adoption of this plan upon a national scale. He denounced Samuel Gompers and the American Federation of Labor. The bankers heartily applauded him. It was their point of view that he expressed.

### PEACE OR ARMISTICE?

**G**REAT BRITAIN and France have finally succeeded in patching up a transitory understanding relative to the Allied stand at the Mudania conference. The war clouds have probably been dispersed for the time being. Turkey will in all likelihood accept the liberal concessions offered her by the Allies. But the peril of war persists nevertheless, and the suspicions and rows of revenge of the "humiliated" nations are growing more dangerous.

For the past few weeks Great Britain had vainly tried to make France see her point of view. The Turkish victory has placed England in an extremely uncomfortable position. The Lloyd George Government began to waver, and lose prestige, the demand for the resignation of Lloyd George became more and more pressing. Something had to be done. French support was essential. So Lord Curzon, British Foreign Minister, finally threatened Premier Poincaré that in case France refuses to come to the aid of Great Britain, British troops will be withdrawn from Germany, and France will be left her hands full collecting Germany's debts. The threat worked and the following understanding was reached as a result of it:

That the evacuation of Eastern Thrace by the Greek army and the civilian population is to be begun forthwith. One month hence the Turkish administration is to take over the control over the province. Any attempt on the part of the Kemalists to cross the straits or to occupy Constantinople prior to the conclusion of peace is to be regarded as a hostile act. Soviet Russia is to be excluded from the peace conference, but perhaps invited to join in subsequent negotiations for applying the principle of the "freedom of the Dardanelles."

### GERMAN MARKS

**A**CCORDING to the revelations of The New York World, 10,000,000 Americans invested \$660,000,000 in German paper marks. New York City alone bought marks for \$25,000,000. To put it differently, America bought \$9,000,000 paper marks, so that today they "are more plentiful than cigar store coupons. The children use them for toy money. Pushcart men sell them for a few pennies a bundle in the municipal open markets. Peddlers hawk them in Wall Street, on Park Row and in the night life districts of Broadway. Cigar stores give them as premiums," etc.

The money invested in German marks, the World declares, is "lost, sunk without trace of recovery." "America, victor over Germany," this paper continues, "has paid her as much as Germany in victory collected from defeated France as indemnity after the Franco-Prussian War of 1871—\$660,000,000."

This "most gigantic financial delusion in history" has not only been confined to this country. London reports British losses to be \$672,000,000. But if American and British investors lost Germany, according to a British economist, was saved from starving these past few winters.

# A Day of Joy in London

(A Letter from London)

Dear Comrade:

The Jewish Trade Union movement in London has been stirred by the appearance in its midst of Comrade Benjamin Schlesinger, who is in England as delegate of the American workers to the British Trade Union Congress, and Miss Fannia Cohn, who has attended the International Workers' Education Conference at Brussels.

Their attendance on August 31st at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the United Ladies' Tailors Trade Union, of which Comrade Schlesinger is the Honorary President, was much appreciated by the members of the Committee, and the Chairman of the U. L. T., Comrade S. Josephs, vacated the chair in favor of Comrade Schlesinger. The usual business of the meeting was not proceeded with, and all present took full advantage of the occasion to exchange questions and opinions with the American visitors regarding the position of the English and American movements, the development of the tailoring trade, the condition of the ladies' garment workers, etc.

Comrade Schlesinger, in an eloquent manner, described to us the struggles of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the gradual building up of a powerful, stable organization representative of the desires and aspiration of the ladies' garment workers of America. Miss Fannia Cohn touched on the educational work of your organization, and also described the tremendous part played by your women in the growth of your Union.

These two addresses were greatly appreciated by the Executive members and a general discussion arose on the question of the position of the small masters in our industry. We pointed out that we were considering plans for the elimination of these "yeats", and our visitors also explained the troubles they had had in dealing with small masters. In short, a most happy and profitable evening was spent, one that will long be remembered by the Executive Committee and officers of the United Ladies' Tailors Trade Union of Great Britain.

We naturally feel proud of the fact that Comrade Schlesinger is the elected representative of the A. F. of L. to the Trade Union Congress, both because he is the Honorary President of our Organization and because he can be relied on to voice the feelings and sentiments of the garment workers throughout the world.

We took advantage of the presence of the guests to call a special meeting in our hall, and Comrade Cohn addressed a packed meeting of over 1,000 of our members. Not a vacant seat could be seen in any part of the hall and our members greeted the visitors with hearty and continued applause. Comrade Schlesinger was at Southport attending the T. U. C. at the time, but Fannia Cohn delivered an eloquent and stirring speech that had tremendous effect on our membership. She described in detail the work of the I. L. G. W. Union and impressed upon her hearers the strength that had been achieved by your through the power of organization.

At the end of the meeting the Chairman, Comrade Josephs, bade her adieu and thanked her on behalf

of the membership for having delivered such a splendid address.

On the following Sunday, September 10th, a mass meeting was called at the Rivoli Theatre, London. The chair was occupied by S. Josephs, and the speakers included Jack Mills (Labor M. P.), Duncan Carmichael and John Stokes, vice-president of the London Trades Council (representing 175,000 members), and all welcomed Comrade Schlesinger on behalf of the London movement.

The following resolution was adopted unanimously amidst applause from some 5,000 workers, who were gathered together to hear the speakers and greet the president of the I. L. G. W. U.:

## RESOLUTION

That this mass meeting convened by the United Ladies' Tailors' Trade Union, on Sunday, 10th of September, 1922, at the Rivoli Theatre, London, sends its fraternal greetings to the American Federation of Labor, and extends a hearty welcome to Brother B. Schlesinger, the Fraternal Delegate of America to the British Trades Union Congress.

This meeting pledges its support in the noble mission of co-ordinating

13th, a special meeting was held in our hall to which all our Shop Stewards (better known in America as Shop Chairmen) and members of our various Committees were invited. Once again enthusiastic scenes were witnessed in our hall, and Comrade Schlesinger again received a tremendous ovation on rising.

He described in greater detail than he had done previously the development of your organization since 1910. Bad though conditions were on this side of the Atlantic, I do not think they were ever quite as bad as those described by Schlesinger as being prevalent in America at the beginning of the century, and it speaks well for the growth of your Union and the power that it exercises over the trade that your general position as workers is so much better than ours, at the present time. Comrade Schlesinger drew the obvious moral and once again urged on us the necessity for the closest attention to the building up of our organization.

The Chairman, Comrade Josephs, in opening the meeting to questions and discussion also pointed out the lesson to be drawn from the example of the American garment workers and appealed to the Shop Stewards and Committeemen present to infuse all possible energy into their work,

as they were the educative agency of the Union.

Many questions were asked by those present, mainly touching on points of history and organization procedure, and our members were greatly impressed with Bro. Schlesinger's frank and pointed replies. He again dealt with the problem presented by the existence of the small masters, and his suggestions as to ways and means to be adopted for abolishing them were listened to very attentively and will certainly be followed by our Committee.

This series of meetings addressed by Comrades Schlesinger and Cohn, will long be remembered by the members of the United Ladies' Tailors' Trade Union, and will bear their fruit in the near future.

The American delegates have aroused a fine spirit of enthusiasm and determination in the East End of London, and this spirit will, we hope, bring nearer the day when the workers in the tailoring and other industries shall determine to throw off the shackles of slavery and, by obtaining control of industry, build up healthier and more decent conditions for all.



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VICTOR PRANSKI at the piano

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the activities of the great Labor Movements of the two countries in their fight for International peace and the emancipation of labor the world over.

In recording with pride that the representative of the American Federation of Labor is also the foremost leader of the American Ladies' Tailors' Union, this meeting greets the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union of America, and calls upon the Ladies' Tailors' of England to follow the great example of their American trade comrades, to abolish sub-contracting in the shops, sweating in our industry, and substitute direct employment.

Comrade Schlesinger received a tremendous welcome. He described very vividly the battles that had been fought by the American garment workers, and appealed passionately to the large audience to organize effectively, and help to realize in the future a condition wherein the workers could live a happier life than they had been living in the past.

Before the speeches, the huge audience was entertained by the London Labor Orchestra of 50 players, who rendered a number of selections.

The Rivoli meeting was not the final one addressed by your President, for on Tuesday evening, the

LADIES' TAILORS, SAMPLE MAKERS' & ALTERATION WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 3, I. L. G. W. U.

## ATTENTION!

A regular meeting of the Ladies' Tailors, Uptown Branch, will be held on Tuesday, October 17th, in the Harlem Socialist Educational Center, 62 East 109th Street, at 8 P. M. sharp.

A regular meeting of the Sample Makers, Downtown Branch, will be held on Saturday, October 21st, in the Labor Temple, 14th Street and Second Avenue, at 1:30 P. M. sharp.

It is important for every member to be present at his Branch meeting as reports of the developments in the trade situation will be given. Also some important recommendations of the Executive Board will be taken up.

EXECUTIVE BOARD, LOCAL NO. 3.

L. LEFKOVITS, Manager-Secretary.

## JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

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# Some Phases of American Labor History

By ALGERNON LEE

VI

It was early in the seventeenth century that Negroes were first brought from Africa to work as slaves in the then young settlement of Virginia. Within the next hundred years slavery was introduced into almost every part of the thirteen colonies. The importation of slaves continued openly until 1808 and secretly for many years after that date. From about 1820 on, all political struggles in the United States turned largely on issues arising out of the situation of slavery; and by the time this institution was wiped out, through the long and bloody Civil War of the 1860s, the number of slaves had grown to more than three millions. All this could not fail to have a profound influence on the development of our labor movement.

Natural conditions in the North were such as to favor small-scale farming and diversified industries. These require a high degree of individual initiative and active intelligence in the workers—qualities which are seldom found among hereditary slaves. From Pennsylvania and New Jersey north, slavery was never very profitable, and by the early years of the nineteenth century it had practically died out and had at last been abolished by the various states.

In the South conditions were quite different. Soil and climate were favorable to the plantation system—that is, to rather large-scale cultivation of a few staple crops, not for use, but for sale. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the most important of these crops was tobacco, which found an ample market in Europe; the raising of rice and indigo also yielded large profits, though it was not so wide-spread. This kind of agriculture was relatively simple and uniform, calling for physical strength and endurance rather than for skill and alertness. For such a form of production slave labor answered fairly well. From Delaware and Maryland south, therefore, slavery paid well enough to survive and to grow.

For a short time in the 1770s and '80s public opinion in the South began to turn against the institution of slavery, and it seemed likely that the states would gradually abolish it. This was due to the fact that tobacco growing had become much less profitable than it had formerly been, largely in consequence of the exhaustion of the soil though the lazy and unintelligent methods of cultivation characteristic of the slavery system.

About 1792, however, the invention of a machine for separating the cotton fiber from the seed made possible an enormous expansion of the cotton industry. Within the next thirty years, the annual export of cotton from the United States, almost wholly to England, was multiplied a hundred fold. Cotton growing soon became a greater source of wealth than tobacco culture had ever been. After the acquisition of the Louisiana territory in 1803, the production of sugar cane in the lower Mississippi valley likewise began to develop on a large scale. Thenceforth, from Delaware around the coast to Louisiana, the exploitation of slave labor was again highly lucrative. The prohibition of the foreign slave trade in 1808, far from weakening the "peculiar institution" actually increased the number of its beneficiaries; for the inland South, including Kentucky and Tennessee, now found it good business to breed slaves as well as mules for sale in the planting states.

All anti-slavery sentiment south of the Ohio river quickly died out. States

men, journalists, preachers and college professors joined in declaring that slavery was sanctioned by the laws of Nature and the will of God. In the North, though few of the people approved of the system, most of them were for a long time indifferent, considering that it was none of their business. If, from 1819 on, the country became more and more sharply divided into two politically hostile sections, the conflict was not over slavery itself, but over questions of national policy upon which there was an antagonism of economic interest between the dominant classes of the South and the North. The former, being landowners, exporters of agricultural products, and buyers of manufactured goods, naturally opposed the protective tariff, objected to the spending of public money for internal improvements in the West, and dreaded any centralization or Federal regulation of the banking system as might increase the power of the financiers. The industrial commercial, and financial capitalists of the North took an opposite stand on all these questions. Moreover, as the free-labor section of the country grew in population and in wealth more rapidly than the slave-labor section, it became obvious that sooner or later the control of the national government would definitely pass into the hands of the former. In the North, consequently, there was a growing tendency to exalt the federal government, while the South wished to limit its powers and give more freedom of action to the several states.

For more than forty years these were the leading issues in American politics, though they were complicated to some extent by a simultaneous antagonism between the old East and the young West. As time went on, it became ever clearer that the existence of slavery in one part of the country and not in the other was at the root of the main sectional conflict. By 1837 there began in the North a small but vigorous Abolitionist movement, which for the next thirty years exercised an influence out of proportion to its numerical strength. In the main, Northern public opinion did not demand the abolition of slavery in the states where it already prevailed, and even strongly condemned out-and-out anti-slavery agitation; but it did increasingly object to the extension of slavery into the western territories which were eventually to become states. The planters, on the other hand, insisted on their equal right to decide the destinies of the future states, and also wished to enlarge the area of slavery by the conquest of new territory in Mexico, the West Indies, and even Central America.

In 1819-'20 occurred the first great crisis, which was settled by the so-called Missouri Compromise—the admission of Missouri as a slave state being accompanied by a law providing that slavery should be forever excluded from the territories lying farther north than the southern boundary of that state. In the early '30s the country was brought to the verge of civil war by the attempt of South Carolina to "nullify" the new tariff law; again there was a compromise—this time with a nominal victory for the North and a substantial one for the South. In 1845 the slaveholders succeeded in plunging the country into war with Mexico—a veritable war of conquest, resulting in the annexation of an immense territory stretching out to the Pacific. The third great compromise, in 1849-'50, while admitting California as a free state, opened all the remaining territories to slavery and disgraced the nation with a Fugitive

## The Political Dump Cart

By Courtesy of the American Federationist



Slave Law which made it the duty of every citizen to help capture runaway slaves and send them back to their masters.

After this, events moved fast. The outright nullification of the Fugitive Slave Law by some of the northern states; the break-up of the old Whig party, whose leaders had trucked too basely to the slaveholding interests, and the rapid rise of the Republican party, openly committed to oppose the admission of any more slave states; the guerrilla warfare to decide whether or not slavery should exist in Kansas; the Supreme Court's decision in the Dred Scott case, which virtually deprived Negroes of all legal protection, and which was formally denounced in resolutions passed by the legislatures of New York and some other northern states; John Brown's raid at Harper's Ferry, which cost him his life, but which frightened the South almost to madness, while it inspired the extreme anti-slavery forces; the Republican victory in the congressional and presidential elections of 1860; the secession of eleven southern states the following spring, and their attempt to form a separate

slaveholding republic; the four years of civil war which ensued, with the Emancipation Proclamation as an incident and the adoption of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments as a result, abolishing slavery and giving citizenship and the promise of the franchise to the Negroes; and then the ten years or so of the Reconstruction Period, during which the seceding states, at first governed by martial law, were one by one readmitted to their normal position in the Union—such were, in barest outline, the chief events in the culminating struggles, which occupied almost a whole generation and which roused the intensest feelings of enthusiasm, of indignation, of hope and fear, of grief and joy, of triumph and humiliation and bitter hate in millions of hearts.

It has taken the whole space assigned to one section in this series merely to sketch the history of chattel slavery in the United States. In the following section I have to show how all this affected and even now continues to affect our labor movement.

(To be continued next week.)

### FARMER'S CO-OPERATIVE DISBURSES \$7,000,000.00

The Idaho-Washington Wheat Growers, a farmers' co-operative grain marketing association with headquarters at Spokane, has just made a final cash payment of \$7,000,000 to its members, covering in full amounts received from the 1921 wheat pool, and bringing the total remitted to the wheat growers in excess of \$7,000,000.

The auditing department of the Northwest Wheat Growers states that co-operative marketing of the 1,600,000 bushels of wheat contributed by the various state pools save the farm-

ers \$7,000,000 by honest grading and blending that would otherwise have gone to the millers and commission men. This saving of 4 cents a bushel to the co-operative farmers of the Northwest is in addition to the incalculable sum of money they saved on brokers' commissions by marketing their grain co-operatively rather than turning it over to speculators, commission men, and private dealers or the big grain exchanges. Furthermore, the farmers' co-operative marketing organization compelled the payment of fair prices by the big buyers, who are experts at "beating down the market" in sections where the farmers are unorganized.

# The Conquering Jobber

By BERNARD ACKERMAN.

(Continued from Last Week)

"Now as to the strike against jobbers, would you fine them in all cases?"

"Not at all; money need not enter in all transactions. 'Elimination Strikes' of a week, ten days or three weeks would equal and surpass in efficiency the money fines. Such stoppages of the individual jobber's contractors' shops would cure thoroughly the jobber's appetite for open shop units."

"Well," I yielded, "even if your contentions are as you state, how would that affect the co-operation of the shop, the social shop, the cancer of the industry?"

"The control of the jobber means the definite and certain destruction of the 'social' shop for all time," announced Feigenbaum.

"And how do you arrive at such a wonderful conclusion," I asked, "not without sarcasm."

"By using common sense," answered Feigenbaum tersely. "From the moment the jobbers of the industry are conquered, disciplined, and compelled in fact to employ Union shops exclusively, the entire contracting fraternity loses their importance as a factor. From that moment the contractors assume their proper places in the industry, that of foremen of the manufacturers' shop units—subject to discharge by request of the Union."

"Discharge?" I questioned, puzzled.

"I mean," explained Feigenbaum, "that the Union's order to the jobber is cease giving work to a contractor would mean the elimination of that contractor's shop. The contractor would be through, with his employing jobber and as an 'open shopper' could find no work elsewhere. The contractor's shop will be treated not as an independent unit, but will assume its real position as a shop division, a fraction of the jobber's new-type shop, subject to being dropped by the jobber without notice. That being the case you should understand that the death of the 'social' shops and the degraded small shops would follow, for the jobbers of the industry would be in no position to supply such shops with work. You will understand that workers inclined to form such shops would lose interest when they learn that after the investment of their life resources work may be taken away from them at the word from the Union. Jobber control will give the Union actual power to say which contractors' shops shall and which contractors' shops shall not continue. The contractor as a 'free agent' disappears. Your jobbers being unionized, the shop divisions are unified along with them and the problem of organizing contractors' shops is no longer a problem."

"You, yourself, Mr. Feigenbaum," I reminded, "once told me that conditions must degenerate, even if all shop conditions were unionized."

"Right, my dear fellow," answered Feigenbaum; "of course, unionization of the shops is but part of the problem; I admit that if the unrestrained competition between shop and shop, worker and worker, be permitted to continue, conditions cannot become radically better. We have gone over this subject. But if you consider the control of the jobbers as an established fact, the situation becomes hopeful. The first consequence of such control would be the elimination from business of a considerable number of low grade small shops, their supply of work being cut

off by the Union. In the second place, new shops, several hundred of which are born each season, would find great difficulty to commence operations, for the jobbers would not supply them with work until such shops were recognized by the Union. In the third place, the mortality among the contractors' shops is high, due to various causes, such as poor business conditions, lack of business ability, lack of capital, etc. In short, within a very brief period of time a considerable percentage of shops would be out of the market, lessening by much the keen competition between contractor and contractor and between the corresponding groups of workers. Furthermore, the individual contractor appreciating his utter inability to fight it out with the Union, and realizing that the labor dispute is between jobber and Union exclusively, would be very easily controlled."

"Then you suggest," I interrupted, "that we make our demands upon contractors who would then be helpless to resist?"

"Not at all," explained Feigenbaum, "to make demands upon the contractor that he would not meet would only mean that such contractor would be forced out of business without profiting any concerned. You must proceed to make the jobbers accountable."

"How?" I asked briefly.

"The jobber," said Feigenbaum, "must answer ultimately for conditions in his contractors' shops, must stand responsible for the damage done the workers by neglecting, must stand responsible for wages due workers working in contractors' shops, must stand responsible for the fulfillment of the Union agreement with the contractor. If the jobber is compelled to do this, he will make it his own business to see that the contractor's shop acquires greater stability, is financially sound. He will demand guarantees from his contractors in self-defense. The contractor's shop would consequently improve in size and importance and there would be less of them."

"Even then," I remarked, "you have not suggested anything that would destroy the competition that is perpetually grinding down shop standards to lower levels."

"Please, do not interrupt," cautioned Feigenbaum, "I am getting to that. Undoubtedly, the jobber's freedom to select shops at his own sweet will, will have to be modified or abolished. The jobber must be content to confine himself to a stated number of shops, dividing his work with practical equality among this limited number; this would mean division of work among the workers and more important this limitation of the jobber's right to ransack the industry for the lowest-priced shop would be a powerful blow at the destruction of the present ruinous competition by relieving the contractors from the necessity of competing forever against newly discovered low-price level shops. It is in this competition among contractors that is responsible for the lowering of the workers' wages and conditions, which are being forced downward by the contractors' perpetual struggle to compete with the cheaper shop. Furthermore, so that shop does not compete against shop, it would be necessary to demand of the jobber that contractors working for him shall be on an equal footing, i.e., if \$3.50 represent the labor on a garment, such labor price be alike to all contractors. This would make room for the development of equal

## GIGANTIC PROTEST MEETING

in behalf of  
**SACCO and VANZETTI**

**ALL WORKERS IN THE WAIST AND DRESS INDUSTRY**

will meet in  
**BRyant HALL, 41st St. and Sixth Ave.**

on  
**TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1922**

**IMMEDIATELY AFTER WORK!**

*Speakers:*

**ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN**

**FRED BIEDENKAPP**

**ARTURO GIOVANITTI**

**J. HOCHMAN**

**FRED H. MOORE (Chief Counsel)**

**SAMUEL FARBER**

**H. BERLIN, Chairman**

This meeting is arranged by the Joint Board, and all Waist and Dressmakers are urged to attend, and make their protest felt against the proposed legal murder of Sacco and Vanzetti, victims of a monstrous frame-up, which, in viciousness, exceeds the brutal injustice of even the Mooney case.

standards in the shops of the industry. Some of these measures protecting the workers' interests were automatically to the advantage of the contractor and your Union could reckon upon a measure of help from them towards controlling the jobbers. Your control of the jobbers would give you an undisputed grip on the jobbers and vice versa your hold on the whole contracting group would leave the jobber helpless to dispute the control of the industry with the workers."

"Occupying so strong a position, controlling the jobber, controlling the contractor, controlling the birth and death of the shop, you would be able to modify or change conditions at will; you would be able to reform the shop and pour it into any mould. Remember that the development of production through contractors received its impetus from the fact that conditions were inferior and labor costs lower in the outside shop. The move away from inside manufacturing will persist so long as there is a broad difference in labor costs between inside and outside shops. Reduce the gap in prices between inside and outside shops, by compelling the jobber to co-operate in raising the outside contractor shop to constantly higher levels, and the manufacturer will proportionately lose interest in outside shop production, bringing about the gradual disappearance of the inside shop. The garment industry would thus be forced to accommodate itself to larger, high standard, responsible contractors' es-

tablishments, or be eventually pushed back to inside production. Many factors would combine to encourage this latter development, for the manufacturing jobber suffers the consequences of defects inherent in the present methods of production through contractors; the jobber suffers from low quality contractor-workmanship, contractor lack of standards, contractors' appropriation of styles; contractors' irresponsibility, etc. Overcome price differences and the tendency will be back towards former methods of production, inside shop production. Now let me explain more precisely—"

"Hold on, stop it," I demanded. "I am not clear on some of these problems. I have a bunch of questions to ask you. In the first place—"

"The contractors are flooding the place," announced the bookkeeper, rudely interrupting the discussion.

"Gee whiz," exclaimed Feigenbaum looking at his watch, "I have forgotten myself; as a matter of principle I never let my contractors wait for me more than a couple of hours or so."

As Feigenbaum was wishing me a hurried good-by, he remarked carelessly, though a bit anxiously, "It's all right, of course, about that couple of open shops?"

"I am in doubt," I answered, "whether to recommend a fine against your firm of twenty thousand dollars, or to suggest an 'elimination strike.' I answered."

**STUDENTS OF UNITY CENTERS AND WORKERS' UNIVERSITY WHO HAVE CHANGED RESIDENCE ARE REQUESTED TO SEND NEW ADDRESSES TO OFFICE OF EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.**

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 in their names to the office of their local unions, or the office of the Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street.

# JUSTICE

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## EDITORIALS

### MUTUAL, FRATERNAL AID

President Schlesinger's first thought upon his arrival from Europe was: What can be done at the present moment for the thousands of cloakmakers who have no work? He immediately summoned a meeting, first, of the leading officers and managers of the New York cloak locals, and, later, a meeting of all the executive boards of these locals. At these meetings it was unanimously agreed that something must be done for the idle men who suffer want and privation. Indeed, who would help them if not their Union? Isn't it the very essence, the very symbol of unionism to extend a brotherly hand to those who are in need—in need not because of their own guilt but on account of conditions over which they haven't the slightest control?

It was the general consensus of opinion of all present at these meetings that aid must be quickly forthcoming; that to refuse to help the unemployed cloakmakers would be nothing short of a declaration of bankruptcy. Then the problem loomed up—How can this aid be raised?

Even before this conference of the executive boards had taken place, a number of the locals have helped the most needy, cases in their own midst to the extent of their full ability. Two weeks ago we have reported in the news columns of this journal such action on the part of Locals 1, 9 and 35. This aid by the above named individual locals, however, was not far-reaching enough. First, the funds of these locals are not big enough to give aid to all who deserve assistance, and, secondly, the locals cannot allow themselves to be waylaid to such an extent by feelings of generosity as to be left without a cent in their treasury. Their funds, it must be remembered, were collected for a different and definite purpose and no one can tell what the next day might bring in its wake. Thirdly, not all the locals are in a financial position to give even such limited aid. It was natural, therefore, that the aid extended by the individual locals would soon come to an end.

After a very intense debate, it was decided at that joint executive meeting that there exists only one effective and dignified method for raising a fund for the unemployed, namely, to tax all those who are working in the shops 3 per cent of their weekly earnings for the benefit of those who are out of work. In other words, the meeting decided that from every dollar earned by a cloakmaker, 3 cents be deducted for those of his fellow workers who have been so unfortunate on account of the bad season as not to find an employer to whom to sell their labor power.

It appears to us at this moment, that not a person will be found in our union who will oppose this decision. Moreover, we believe that this decision will and should be received with the greatest enthusiasm not only by those who need this brotherly aid, but also by all those who are employed. Somehow we cannot imagine that the cloakmakers who are employed and are earning wages would leave their needy and idle brethren entirely out of their minds. The thought that thousands of men in the trade are in want and distress must be galling and distressing enough even to those cloakmakers, who, for the time, are earning sufficiently to support their kin and themselves. The union has advanced a practical and a feasible plan for helping the unemployed cloakmakers. It says to the cloakmakers: "Give 3 cents of each dollar that you earn to those who are hungry. These three cents will not make a material dent in your wages but they will certainly be of substantial aid to those who are in want now." Can there even be a remote possibility that the workers will not fulfill this duty with zeal and promptness, in accordance with the mandates of the human instincts common to us all?

Let us make this point a little clearer. It is agreed that there are about two thousand cloakmakers entirely without jobs today. This would mean that there are more than 40,000 who are employed, perhaps not full weeks, but employed just the same. Let us assume that the average wage of an employed worker amounts now to about \$30 a week, which would mean that the cost of aiding his or her idle fellow worker would amount to each worker in the shop to 90 cents a week. These 90 cents would suffice to aid and maintain, without loss of self-respect and dignity, these few thousands union members, who would, without doubt, do the same thing for their co-workers, were they placed in the same, slightly more advantageous situation. It is difficult to visualize that a single person can be found among our thousands of cloakmakers who would not contribute from his very heart his mite to this cause and thus demonstrate in a very practical manner that the basis of our union is the great and lofty principle of mutual and collective aid.

Let it be clearly understood, this is not a question of offering alms to unemployed. A union is not a charity institution. The labor unions are here, quite the contrary, in order to make it unnecessary for workers to appeal in an hour of need to soul-warping charity. A union is essentially a society for mutual aid. The underlying thought of mutual assistance is the very antithesis of that capitalist principle of "Help yourself," which in stern consistency means that all those who cannot, at one time or another, help themselves, might as well perish. Against this principle of brutality, of "might is right," of the "scientific" principle of the "survival of the fittest," the labor union puts forth the opposite principle of mutual aid. If any one of us is not strong enough to help himself at a certain time, we say we must help him, help ourselves, as it were, by mutual effort.

This is a fundamental principle—without which a labor union is but an empty shell. In ordinary times, in times of normal industrial activity, this principle is not quite as observable and clear, as the situation does not call for an extraordinary display of mutual assistance. It is only when times are bad, both for the majority and for the minority of the workers, that this principle shines out in all its strength and glory.

We can hardly foresee anything else but that this decision of the executive boards of all the locals will be accepted with genuine acclamation in all the shops. Our cloakmakers have shown a spirit of generosity and willingness to contribute at all times and for various purposes. Is it possible that at this moment, when it is a question of helping their own, indeed, themselves, that any obstacles would be raised in the way? This is hardly thinkable. We are of the opinion that our shop chairmen upon whom the task of collecting the assessment will fall, will have an easy job on their hands. Each cloakmaker will contribute his small share for the sustaining of his needy fellow-workers with joy and contentment. And if in any of the shops an occasional individual might be found who will fall short of grasping the greatness of the purpose of the union's undertaking, the heightened atmosphere created by this plan will compel him to fulfill his duty and, perhaps, teach him a lesson in true class-conscious unionism.

This, however, is not all. The unemployed cannot and will not be satisfied with this kind of help only. True, it is mutual aid, it isn't charity, it is a duty which our fellow union men and women owe to our unemployed. But it is not this that they want—they want work. They want to earn their bread with their own hands, with the sweat of their brow, and because of that, the second decision of the executive boards is even of still greater importance.

Overtime is not a healthy industrial phenomenon at all times. The union looks askance at work beyond fixed hours when workers should rest and gather force for the following day rather than exhaust their last strength in an effort to make a few additional pennies. The union has put a number of limitations on overtime. It has fixed payment at time and a half for it and has limited the number of overtime hours.

But if overtime is never desirable, and must be avoided as far as possible, it is truly a crime, a crime against their fellow workers and the industry to work overtime now, when thousands of men in the trade are idle. The decision not to permit overtime except in extraordinary cases and with the special permission of the union, is of real significance. This decision, if carried out honestly, will, perhaps, make the entire assessment superfluous. It is a fact that in quite a number of shops our cloakmakers have been working overtime, and this means that in these shops room could be found for many more workers. True union men must not tolerate a state of affairs of this kind,—when many workers are having too much work while others have none at all.

And if we are not mistaken, if the workers in the shops act in a spirit of unity and fraternity, the employers will not dare place obstacles in their way. They could not do it against the firm will of the workers, even should they be heartless enough to take advantage of the situation. We hope, however, that the cloak employers of New York will rise in this case a little above their petty personal interests and will help the union in carrying out this decision.

But whether with, or without their help, the union is determined to carry it out. This is a new departure in union work by our International. Behind the history of our organization is full of examples of daring and successful pioneer work which was later followed by other unions.

### WOMEN AND PEACE

Although it would be absurd to state that women as a whole are opposed to war, two recent moves on the part of organized women towards peace tend to show that among thinking women there are large numbers who have a definite anti-war attitude for reasons of their own. The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom have called a conference of women to meet at the Hague in December, to discuss means of attaining real peace in Europe, and Miss Jane Addams has been asked to preside over it. Also, in Cambridge, the National

Council of Women of Great Britain and Ireland yesterday passed with one dissentient a resolution welcoming the decision of the Allies (rather a proposal than a decision, by the way), that the Straits should be put under the guardianship of the League of Nations, and urging that the League's machinery should be used as far as possible to settle the present crisis. Lord Robert Cecil's eloquent appeal at Geneva to the nations, to "disarm or perish" would have had more weight had he not coupled it with an extraordinary suggestion that the League should possess an air force to enforce its decisions.



# The Present Situation in the Cloak Industry

By B. SCHLESINGER

There is stir and hubbub in the ranks of the cloakmakers in New York City and other cities for the past few months. There is dissatisfaction and hectic debating on all sides. New proposals are flaring up daily only to make room for others that quickly follow in their wake; there is uncertainty in the minds of many and discouragement in the hearts of quite a many.

Let us think deeper as to the situation; let us make an attempt to discover the causes of the present dejected state of mind among the cloakmakers and analyze the various opinions expressed and proposed, and on the basis of this analysis come to a decision as to what should be done and what can be done.

The cloakmakers have a strong and powerful union. In New York they are practically 100 per cent organized. They have an agreement with their employers which is the pride not only of the Jewish labor movement but of the general American labor movement. The Cloakmakers' Union is regarded as one of the few unions in the country which could withstand the most powerful onslaughts of its enemies, the stormiest weather. Its victory in the strike of a year ago was the subject of admiration of all clames in the country. The result of that victory was the agreement which made secure for the 50,000 cloakmakers in New York the working terms they had won under the extraordinary conditions of the war years.

Nevertheless, there is dissatisfaction, disappointment and bitterness in their ranks. What is the cause?

The answer is plain. There is no work in the industry. The factories in New York, Chicago and Philadelphia, Cleveland, Boston, Toronto and in other cities in the United States and Canada are idle. And what benefit, indeed, can workers derive from even a strong and influential union and from a favorable agreement with the employers, if they are idle, if there is no work?

It is all quite in the nature of things. It is quite natural that a person who hasn't bread enough to eat, no money to pay his rent with, should regard the entire world through a dark prism and see shadows everywhere. Such a person is bound to consider everything that has even a slight connection with his industrial life as responsible for his deplorable condition. When the agreement was concluded, in the middle of last July, with the cloak employers of New York, the expectations for the coming season were very bright. This belief in a good season was shared not only by the leaders of the union, but also by the manufacturers. The trade papers printed whole pages about the coming good fall season. On the strength of this expectation, the union had launched the general stoppage in the cloak trade—a strategic move designed to bring a complete victory for the organization. The "corporation" shops, the worst affliction of the cloak industry, would have doubtless been eliminated from the industry by the means of this stoppage. All preparations had been made with the greatest care. The army was mobilized and the attack began. According to plans, not a single "corporation" shop was to open its doors in the coming season and all the workers in the trade were to find places in

the regular factories where union conditions are fully observed.

But a misfortune occurred in the cloak and suit industry, an untoward development for which it is impossible to hold anyone responsible. Despite all expectations, despite all forecasts, instead of a season of cloaks and suits, we have had a season of dresses. The stoppage, under such circumstances, could not be a full success. The heavy canon which the union had trained against the "corporation" shops had no target as these shops had no work anyway. And there was no possibility of obtaining places for all the idle workers of the "corporation" shops as the bigger factories didn't have enough work for their own regular staffs.

All the fine hopes which the July settlement had raised for the workers, the prospects of a good season under good union conditions, have thus been dashed to the ground and just because the midsummer hopes were so bright and rosy, the disappointment that ensued was greater and more galling.

As a matter of fact, there is very little to talk about this matter as far as this point is concerned. The cloak industry is sick today. It is afflicted with a disease with which many other and stronger industries had been afflicted in the last few years. It is ill with the same sickness from which only a year ago the coal industry has suffered and is now just beginning to recuperate; it suffers with the same disease that the automobile industry was suffering two years ago, etc. It is not in the hands of the workers, under the present system, to cure this sort of illness. It is not the fault of the unions or their leaders that certain industries become paralyzed from time to time, and it isn't within their power to counteract this paralysis. The workers are the greatest victims of this epidemic and its worst sufferers, but they can do nothing against it. It presents, in point of fact, one of the principal arguments that we Socialists present against the existing industrial order.

It would seem, therefore, that we should have nothing to speak or debate about in this matter. The crisis has to be weathered through in one way or another and preparations be made meanwhile to utilize the coming season in a way of making good the losses suffered during the lean and hungry months.

Unfortunately, we have been visited by another plague which seeks to make use of this misfortune that has struck the homes of thousands of cloakmakers to make their lot even more bitter and to undermine their organization. It is this plague that moves me to speak and to speak a good deal. There is an element in our movement which has made its mission to sow distrust in the hearts of the workers, to tear into shreds the bonds of unity between our men and women, to slander and besmirch their unions and the representatives of their unions. These fellows have found in the present unfortunate situation an opportunity for themselves and they are utilizing it in a most shameful and dangerous manner.

This clique has fought the agreement last summer. Picture to yourself what would have happened had the workers followed their advice and rejected the agreement so that the employers would not have been under any obligations towards the workers at present. What conditions would have prevailed in the shops where there is still some work today?

Fortunately, the masses of the workers have refused to listen, at that time, to these irresponsible demagogues and have ratified the agreement by a crushing majority.

And what are these fellows doing at present? They are telling the workers that the leaders of the workers are responsible for the fact that the stoppage was not as successful as it could have been under better trade conditions, for the unemployment, and for the other sufferings that follow as a result of the bad season.

What an effect can such agitation have? Can it improve the situation? Could even a half-wit believe that such agitation can, in the least degree, affect beneficially even a handful of workers in our trade? Granted that all they have to say about the leaders of the union and its officers is true; that the latter are, evil incarnate, and must be rooted out 100 per cent—what has this to do with the slackness in the cloak industry? And were all these horrible leaders of the union driven out and their places occupied by these mousers who slander and attack everything in sight, would the situation change to the better in the least? Would a single factory in the trade lengthen its work time from three days a week to three days and one hour? Would a single manufacturer increase his output to the extent of even one garment?

Our besmirchers know that their agitation at the present moment is sheer miserable damage. But their calculations are the same as of all other unconscionable demagogues who seek to make capital of a person, or a class or of a nation when it is sick, when its nerves are shattered and its powers of resistance are weak. These fellows argue this way: It is our time now; now when the workers are disappointed, dissatisfied and disgusted with their conditions, is the time to drum into their heads slanders and lies against the leaders of the union. Now the workers will be inclined to listen to every black story that might be told them concerning the leaders of the union!

What results can such an action have? Dissatisfaction among the workers can be used as material to strengthen their ranks, as a healthy means of agitation. Suffering can be made to bind the hearts of the afflicted and to strengthen their fight-

ing strength. True friends of the union, true friends of the workers, would utilize the present state of their mind in such a manner. Such, indeed, was our plan—and the union had decided to launch now a strong organization drive in the cities around New York to which many firms had been sending out work; to strengthen the ranks of the workers and to begin new preparations for a second attack upon the "corporation" shops just as soon as the situation in the industry change for the better. The union had decided to direct its strength to the safeguarding of the workers against unemployment in the future and securing them against such unexpected afflictions as had befallen them this season.

The activity of this gang of disrupters has the opposite effect. They utilize the unfortunate situation not to strengthen the unity of the workers, not to agitate for safeguards in the future, but, on the contrary, to bring demoralization in the ranks of the workers and to instill poison in the minds of the workers against each other and against their leaders. They make use of the situation not to aid the workers, but to aid the employers.

The first and most important word that I want to say to the cloakmakers at the present moment is the following:

Your union is passing now through a crisis, because the suit industry is in a critical condition. It devolves upon you now, as a sacred duty, to stand on guard and to safeguard the foundation of your union. The sense of unity between the great masses of our members must remain intact and the loyalty and enthusiasm for the union must be preserved undiminished. It is your great task now to stand by your union and to help it in all its preparations for future struggles and future victories, when conditions in the industry take a change for the better. It is your duty to banish the disturbers and demoralizers and not to permit the thought to lodge in the minds of your employers that disruption is beginning to set in in the ranks of the workers and that the opportune hour to realize their, your employers', old dream—to smash the union—is at hand.

More concerning the present situation in the cloak industry in a second article.

## Steinmetz at Labor Party Meeting

The first political appearance in New York City of Charles F. Steinmetz, the electrical wizard of Schenectady and Socialist and Farmer-Labor candidate for State Engineer and Surveyor, takes place this Sunday afternoon at 2:30 P. M. at the huge ratification meeting and rally of both parties at Lexington Theatre, 51st Street and Lexington Avenue. The event is of the first importance in the history of the local radical and labor movement.

With Steinmetz will appear Edward F. Cassidy, candidate for Governor, who at last appears in Manhattan for his State campaign; Congressman Meyer London, Dr. John Haynes Holmes, Morris Hillquit, Abraham Lefkowitz, candidate for Congress, and Harriot Stanton Blatch, candidate for Member of Assembly. Unless all signs fail, Lexington Theatre will be crowded to the doors when this brilliant array of speakers make their appearance.

Hillquit is a recent arrival from Europe and, beside stating the issues of the campaign, will discuss the social and economic conditions existing in the country he has visited. The need for an American Labor Party will also be emphasized, based on the form and structure of the British Labor Party.

Dr. Holmes is also a recent arrival from Europe and he is expected to recite his observations overseas.

"Until the formation of the American Labor Party, Labor relied exclusively upon its labor organization for adequate protection," Cassidy declared in his campaign statement. "Recent developments in this country, among which are the nationwide open shop drive and the flock of hostile judicial decisions, have convinced our slow-moving American workmen that as a matter of self-preservation they must enter politics to get power in the Government."

# The Renewed Chicago Agreement

By H. SCHOOLMAN

It took us from June 1st to September 21st to renew, or rather, to modify the agreement between the Association and the Union, and we can say with a clear conscience that, under the circumstances, we have obtained quite substantial improvements in our contract.

The application and carrying out of the agreement in practice will depend, of course, upon two important factors: First, there must be "buddies"—work; second, our representatives must be able to put through the clause of the agreement in real everyday life; they must display common sense and energy in defending and interpreting the agreement.

The following are the modifications made in the recently renewed agreement: First, the trial period for cutters, finishers, and pressers was cut from two weeks to one. We had, of course, demanded that it apply to operators too, claiming that they are suffering from this stipulation just as much as the other members of the trade, but we could not carry that point. The argument advanced by the employers, and which was substantiated by some of our workers, was that the operator's trade is by far the most complicated and that it would require more than a week to determine a man's fitness and general ability.

The second point was whether an employer had the right to work in the shop as a cutter, finisher or operator. The fact that heretofore the Chicago employers have had this privilege is quite characteristic of the smaller cloak markets where some "factories" are so diminutive that there is not work in them for even one cutter. The evil of employers doing the work of a mechanic in the shop, has, however, spread from the small shops to the larger ones where a cutter could be employed all week round, and where the employers by such practice have been simply robbing our men of their jobs. Some firms too would employ a cutter only during the height of the season, and would discharge him when the slower period came around to do the work themselves. The modification in the new agreement calls definitely for the employment of at least one cutter in each shop and forbids the employer to do any cutting, operating, pressing, or finishing.

Another change in the agreement worthwhile mentioning concerns legal holidays for which our workers used to be paid in proportion to the number of hours worked by them during the week of the legal holiday. It used to be that an employer, desiring to dodge payment for these holidays, would close his shop on such weeks and thus rid himself of the obligation. President Schlesinger, therefore, demanded that this point be amended to the effect that an employer can escape payment for a legal holiday only if he keeps his shop closed for three weeks in succession. As modified by pro roads that "for a legal holiday payment must be made on the pro rata basis of the hours worked during the week of the holiday, or of the week preceding or succeeding it."

We also succeeded in improving the point in the agreement with reference to shop reorganizations when some workers are forced to lose their jobs. Until now employers were able, under the pretext that some workers were less competent than others, to discriminate against certain workers for various "sins". It has been our experience that these reorganizations were carried out in a great many cases for the purpose of getting rid of many "undesirable" Union men. The present understanding gives the Union as much voice in this matter as the employer.

Some other minor improvements were made in the agreement that favor the Union. But, of course, all these changes will have force and meaning only inasmuch as the workers will be ready to enforce them and will depend on how good or bad the coming season is. We certainly cannot make a living under the best of agreements without work.

## International Co-operative School in Belgium

The second International Co-operative Summer School now in session in Brussels, Belgium, has brought together co-operative leaders and students from all parts of Europe, reports the All-American Co-operative Commission of Cleveland. The school is conducted under the auspices of the International Co-operative Alliance, and follows the successful precedent established a year ago by the international co-operative congress at Basle, Switzerland. The headquarters of the school is in the Workers College, and among the lecturers are numbered the greatest authorities in Europe on co-operation and the labor movement. The courses are given in English, French, German, most of the instructors being skilled in all of these languages. The lectures take place in the morning, and in the afternoon visits are made to Belgium's remarkably successful co-operative enterprises.

The British Co-operative Societies are also achieving an educational program that is taking the co-operative message to the rank and file of the workers and farmers. For the tenth consecutive year the British Co-operative Union is holding a series of

summer schools in co-operative centers throughout England, Scotland, and Wales. The most important classes are held in the evenings or during the week-ends, when the greatest possible number of workers can attend. The courses comprise not only the history, method and motives of co-operation, but also such closely related subjects as political science, the growth of social ideas, the structure and problems of modern industry. In addition a number of important week-end lectures, similar to our Chautauques, are being held by individual co-operative societies throughout the United Kingdom. Commenting upon the educational program of European co-operators, officers of the All-American Co-operative Commission assert that the greatest need of co-operation in America today is a nation-wide educational campaign which will train competent co-operative leaders and reveal to the mass of workers and farmers the magnificent possibilities of the co-operative movement, not only in reducing their cost of living and insuring them a fair return for their products, but also in bringing them together to build by mutual unselfish effort the co-operative structure of the Brotherhood of Man.

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# LABOR THE WORLD OVER

## DOMESTIC ITEMS

### SLAVES AND THEIR CHILDREN.

Child labor and low adult earnings go hand in hand, the Department of Labor declared in publishing the results of its study of an unnamed district in the central anthracite coal fields in Pennsylvania. Of four hundred eighty-three children whose fathers earn less than \$850 a year, almost half had gone to work, while only 11 per cent of the 183 whose fathers earn \$1,850 a year, had done so, according to the report.

### NEW DEMANDS.

President John L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers of America, announced that demands of the union bituminous coal miners for continuation of the present wage scale for two more years, a six-hour day and five-day week with time and one-half for overtime, will be submitted to the coal operators early in January. These demands will be the basis for negotiations of a new agreement to become effective when the existing contract expires on March 1st, 1923.

### THE AMERICAN FARMER.

"The present difficulty of the American farmer arises because while his products are steadily decreasing in price his taxes are gradually growing larger," Dr. T. C. Atkeson, Washington representative of the National Grange, declared. "Despite a decrease in taxation of \$1,300,000,000 since 1921, Federal levies have increased more than 800 per cent since 1915, and the estates have almost doubled their taxes," said Dr. Atkeson.

### SIDE-SPLITTING HUMOR.

Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, head of the J. P. Morgan Company, in addressing the American Banking Association, declared that the American Banker must guard the laboring man of the nation from exploitation at the hands of arrogant employers. "The laboring man has a right to the pleasures of life, which must not be denied," he declared.

### THE TRANSCRIPT'S VERSION.

The Boston Transcript in its sixth article entitled the "Reds in America", shows how a new drive to aid Soviet Russia is about to be made in the United States in the guise of an appeal for starving children of Russia.

### SOLIDARITY.

Eight hundred employees of the Erie Railroad Shops, at Dunmat, Pa., who were scheduled to return to work under the terms of the agreement last week, refused to enter the shops, declaring that they would not go back to work until all men were restored to their positions.

## FOREIGN ITEMS

### ENGLAND

#### WOMEN AS STATESMEN.

The annual conference of the National Council of Women of Great Britain, in Cambridge, will discuss the persistency of Cambridge in excluding women from membership of that University, also the economic position of women generally and the reasons for further extending to them opportunities for assuming full civic responsibility.

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom has called a women's conference to meet at The Hague on December 7, to consider how to bring about the substitution of a real peace for the present destructive treaties. Miss Jane Addams, the president of the League, has been asked to preside.

#### IRISH LABOR DEMANDS PEACE.

The Cork Workers' Council has given a lead to the whole of Ireland in demanding, by unanimous resolution, that the responsible heads of the Free State Government and the Republican Party shall in conjunction with the Labor Party set about bringing to an end the present intolerable state of affairs in the country. Thousands of people were said to be starving in Cork, and their numbers were increasing daily owing to the destruction of property.

### INDIA

#### MOSLEM WARNING.

S. M. Bhurgri, an elected member for the Province of Scinde, in the State Council or Second Chamber of India, at present in London, has resigned his position on the Viceroy's Council of State and sent a warning telegram to the Viceroy in India, telling him that "the loyalty of Mussulmans in India has reached breaking point" and that British opposition to Turkish demands in the Near East will alienate even the moderate Mussulman from the Indian Government.

#### RUSSIAN HARVEST.

In an interview with Dr. Lincoln Hutchinson, Special Agricultural Investigator for the American Relief Administration for Russia, it is stated that there is no danger of last year's famine returning in all its severity, though there will be large shortage areas where help will be needed. But what, according to him, does still retard the recovery of the Russian peasant is the shortage of machinery and animals, the latter having decreased by about 40 per cent for the whole country.

### TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE I. L. G. W. U.:

I make this personal appeal to my comrades and fellow workers to join us this coming Friday, October 13, at New Star Casino, and spend an evening amidst music, dancing and good-fellowship. The Call, like the workers it speaks for, is facing a brighter future, and looking forward to a happier day. In its fourteen years of existence the Call and you have been partners in strife—let us now be partners in celebrating the idealism and strength which mark our mutual existence.

And to the SHOP CHAIRMEN of the DRESS AND WAIST JOINT BOARD—May I ask you for an immediate settlement for the tickets you have received? Your co-operation will be deeply appreciated. Let us list you among the workers who stand first in the support of Labor's Newspaper—the New York Call.

With fraternal greetings,

Your fellow worker,

Chas. W. Ervin.

## Educational Comment and Notes

### Our New Building and the Educational Activities

During the past few years all of the educational activities of the International were conducted in public school buildings and in private halls located throughout the city.

When plans were completed for the erection of a building to be owned and occupied by the International, the Educational Department immediately conceived the idea that not only should this building be used for the administrative work of our Union but also for its educational activities.

Now our building is a reality. Our members who have occasion to visit it are proud of its beauty. But that is not enough. During the coming season it is planned to utilize its spacious rooms and auditorium for educational purposes.

The central location of the building makes it available for our members who work in the vicinity. The auditorium is large and adapted to lectures and forums. Several of the rooms are suitable for smaller groups, who wish to meet for serious class study.

The Educational Department wishes to utilize all this available space. It is ready to organize groups for the study of labor and other subjects to meet in our building. These groups can meet evenings as early as convenient.

Those who wish to take advantage of this splendid opportunity, should communicate immediately with the

Educational Department of our International.

Get as many as are interested to join with you. Let us know which subject you wish to study, and on which night you wish to meet. We shall provide the room and a thoroughly competent teacher. Let us know your wants at once.

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 to 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 any others interested, would express their opinion on this subject. They can either communicate with, or come in to the office of the Educational Department, 2 West 16th Street.

### A Good Start

Generally our members neglect to register in advance for the courses at our Workers' University, the Unity Centers or in the Extension Classes. The reason is probably the fact that they do not appreciate its importance. But if they realized to what extent this would facilitate matters, we are certain, they would take the trouble to register earlier. For, if we know in advance the number of students we may expect in each class, or at the University as a whole, we can make suitable arrangements.

We are glad to say, however, that this season some of our members appreciated the advantage of this, and

have registered either in person or by mail.

Are you going to do the same?

Many of our members have applied for admission tickets to the re-opening celebration of our Workers' University, which will be held on Friday, November 17th, in the auditorium of Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 16th Street.

These tickets will be distributed within a few weeks among our local unions, in proportion to their membership.

The details of the program, which will include a concert, speakers and a dance, will be announced later.

### Educational Activities for Our Members in Boston

Last Monday were held the opening exercises of the Boston Trade Union College. Miss Cohn was one of the speakers of the evening.

Since the inception of the College, the Educational Department of the I. L. C. W. U. has co-operated with it and courses have been arranged there for our members.

While Miss Cohn was in Boston, she had a conference with the Educa-

tional Committees of our Local Union in that city. A plan was worked out by which the educational activities will be extended to reach larger groups. They will include popular discussions and courses by well known persons of that city to be given at the headquarters of the Waist and Dressmakers' Union, Local No. 49.

The details of this plan will be announced within the next two weeks.

### Educational Activities in Philadelphia

During the general strike of the Waist and Dressmakers of Philadelphia, our members there had to give up the educational activities which they had been carrying on for a number of years.

Now they decided to resume the work. Last week when Miss Fannia M. Cohn, Secretary of our Educational Department, was in Philadelphia, she conferred with the officers

and the executive members of our local unions. A plan of education for the coming season was worked out, and was received very enthusiastically by our Philadelphia members.

The Educational Department is engaging a number of teachers for courses on different subjects. Next week we expect to announce the plans in detail.

## The Brussels Conference on Workers' Education

A REVIEW

By FANNIA M. COHN

### IV.

In the reports on workers' education in Great Britain differences of opinion as to what workers' education should be were apparent, but through them all was evident the endeavor of the agencies to satisfy the needs of the various groups in the working class movement.

Oldest in terms of organized movement, is the work of the Rochdale pioneers, the Co-operative Movement of Great Britain, in whose behalf Professor Ford Hall of their educational department reported. The co-operatives reach a very large group, attendance at their various classes totalling some 30,000 students yearly. Their system reaches children as well as adults. Beside their classes, they have correspondence work, week-end schools and summer schools of two weeks' duration. Attendance at the summer schools is about 1,000. They publish text books, pamphlets and a quarterly journal. Two pence per capita from the profits of the co-operative union, is set aside for this educational work. The ideal of the co-operative schools is to instill in youth the spirit of co-operation—the conception that the object of production is service and not profit.

The modern Labor Education movement in England is said to date from the foundation of Ruskin College by three Americans. The purpose of this institution, as outlined by its principal, H. Saunders Furniss, is to educate working men and women for service in the labor movement. Its control is vested in the Trade Union Congress, the Co-operative Union, the Workmen's Institute Union, the Central Federation of Trade Unions, and those local unions that send students to the college on scholarships. Ruskin has some fifty resident students registered for one and two-year courses and in addition to this, it conducts correspondence courses through its tutors, by means of course outlines and written essays.

An active and energetic group is the Central Labor College. This is the outgrowth of the strike of a group of students at Ruskin in 1909. They wished to protest against the undue, and, according to Mr. Craik's report, Principal of the College, undesirable upper class academic influence of Oxford on Ruskin College. After a severe struggle to maintain this institution, the South Wales Miners Federation and the National Union of Railwaymen became responsible for its support and joined in its control. The instruction in this college is Marxist. Through close affiliation with the F. I. O. League, they utilize its magazines and text-books. Like Ruskin, it is a resident college and has a correspondence department. Unlike Ruskin and the W. E. A. (Workers' Educational Association), the Central Labor College accepts no grants from the Boards of Education.

Although this labor college remains the foremost Marxist institution in England, attempts to organize colleges on these lines have been made here and there, and the result of this has been the formation of the National Council of Labor Colleges whose function, according to the report of its secretary, Mr. J. M. Miller, is to unify and bring them into closer co-operation. This group does not deny that it is their intention to weaken the influence as far as possible of the old workers' educational

organizations in England (Ruskin College and the W. E. A.), believing that the control of workers' education should rest entirely with the trade unions. In the last analysis they realize that they reach only a small group of workers and that their instruction being Socialist, probably will not for some time reach the masses of the English rank and file. But lately they attempted to spread influence by organizing popular educational activities for workers.

The Workers' Educational Association is the most widely utilized organization for workers' education. In the course of its existence it has developed a workable organization which operates through 15 main districts and 2,600 branches, reaching a membership of 25,700. According to the report of its representatives, as an association it has asserted the rights of workers to build up and control their institutions. It has asserted its right to use public funds and yet remain free from outside direction of its educational policy. The W. E. A. has an extensive system of one and two-years tutorial and study classes, week-end and summer schools and lectures.

In the "Highway," the monthly publication of the W. E. A., are discussed questions concerning their educational activities. The Central Book Room, established by the association to meet the needs of members of tutorial and other W. E. A. classes and individual students, has published a number of cheap editions for members and students of the W. E. A.

Schools for teachers have been established and to these are sent the most promising young men and women in the trade unions. Some of them are assigned as full-time teachers after they have completed the course—others volunteer to teach small groups in the evening.

From Mr. Macavish's report as secretary for both the W. E. A. and the W. E. T. U. C. (Workers' Educational Trade Union Committee), we learned that although in the W. E. A. are represented the most important branches of the labor movement, namely, the Trade Union Congress, the Co-operative Movement, the Workmen's Institute Union, as well as Ruskin College, still it is not as yet fully controlled by labor. The universities, local boards of education and some private individuals have as much to say as the labor bodies. Some of the leaders recognize that the time is ripe for the workers to develop their educational system under their own auspices, through their industrial and economic organizations. The function of the W. E. T. U. C. is to set up an educational authority within the labor movement, that would be controlled by labor, although using public grants and university co-operation like the W. E. A.

At present two national unions, the Iron and Steel Confederation and the Clerks' Union, are included in the plan and the Trade Union Congress has before it for consideration the general outline of the plan and the results of an inquiry conducted during the past year. It is expected that they will act on it within the near future.

It is true that the report of the

(Continued on Page 11)

## With the Waist and Dress Joint Board

By M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary  
(Minutes of Meeting, Sept. 27, 1922)

### BROTHER NATHAN RIESEL IN THE CHAIR

#### BOARD OF DIRECTORS' REPORT

A committee from the strikers of Steinfeld Bros. appeared with a complaint that this firm was having some of its work done in Kingston, New York. Upon motion it was decided to instruct the office to do whatever in their judgment is advisable in order to stop this shop from doing work for Steinfeld Bros.

A committee from the Executive Board of Local No. 25, appeared before the Board urging them to see that immediate steps be taken to do organization work for the waist-makers. In answer to this request, Brother Hochman assured the Board that the officers of the Joint Board are in constant touch with the waist situation and that according to information which he believes reliable, there is very little work in the waist industry at present. He promised that as soon as the industry picks up the Joint Board officers will not fail to do organization work for the waistmakers. After a lengthy discussion the Board of Directors decided to refer the request of the committee from Local No. 25 to the office.

Mr. Abraham Greenfield, representative of the Ex-Tuberculosis Patients, appeared before the Board requesting that he be given a credential for the purpose of visiting the shops under the control of the Joint Board and making collections from our members for the benefit of his organization. Upon motion the request of Mr. Greenfield was granted.

Brother Orelsky, organizer for the International, appeared before the Joint Board stating that a number of workers, went down on strike at Nordville, N. J. According to information received, this shop is working for a certain Harry Schultz, Jobber, of 13 West 27th Street. Brother Hochman informed the Board that Harry Schultz is a non-Union Jobber and that at the present time we have no information about him but that everything the office can do in the way of winning this strike will be done. The explanation of Brother Hochman was well taken.

#### COMMUNICATIONS

A communication to the Joint Board from Local No. 60 was referred to the Board of Directors. This

communication was in regard to a referendum vote on the week work proposition. It was decided to have the recommendation of Local No. 60 under consideration.

Brother Hochman reported that the Royal Dress Company, which had refused to comply with the decision of the Jobbers' Association and the Union, had been compelled to settle with the Union after a strike of several weeks. Schroeder & Co., Jobber, with whom negotiations were going on for the past few weeks, also settled with the Union through the Jobbers' Association.

Brother Hochman stated that the three district meetings attended by himself and Brother Antonini, had been quite successful and that two more meetings had been arranged.

#### CAMPAIGN FOR 1923

Brother Horowitz was requested by Brother Hochman to find out all details in connection with the halls to be secured for the coming general strike. Brother Hochman also stated that he sent letters to all the local secretaries and business agents to notify him of workers capable of taking care of the more responsible work connected with this campaign. A meeting is to be called of these people so that preliminary instructions as to the work they will be charged with may be given them. They will also be called together from time to time till the call for the general strike is given and we will have a sort of training school of our own.

The next shop chairman meeting, Brother Hochman advised, will be held Thursday, October 26th.

#### SACCO AND VANZETTI MEETING

The committee in charge reported that in order that this meeting should not interfere with the meetings arranged by the locals or by the Joint Board, they decided to recommend the calling of a meeting for Tuesday, October 17th, right after work. They also decided on the printing of a special circular giving an outline of the Sacco and Vanzetti case so that the people in general and our members in particular may be acquainted with the nature of this meeting. Sister Wolkowitz was appointed to secure the proper data for this purpose. The committee realizing that circulars alone are not sufficient for the

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spreading of this information, recommends that publicity be secured by the Secretary of the Joint Board in the daily papers and that "ads" should be inserted for two days in the Forward, New York Call, Freiheit, Freie Arbeiter-Stimme, Justice and Giustizia. They further recommend that Brothers Giovannitti, Biedenkapp, Antonini, Hochman, Farber and Elizabeth Garley Flynn be invited to address the meeting and that Brother Berlin preside. In addition, the committee recommends that the lawyer from Boston who had charge of this case be invited to come to New York to address the meeting.

Upon motion these recommendations were approved.

#### COMMITTEE ON REFERENDUM

The Committee on Referendum, consisting of Brothers Eggito and Shechter and Sister Somofsky, reported that at the six district meetings held by the Joint Board, the election by the Joint Board of Brother Hochman as Manager, and Brother Mackoff as Secretary, was confirmed by the majority.

Upon motion it was decided to approve this report and the Joint Board expressed its thanks to the committee for its services.

## Reduced Prices for Tickets to Concert, October 15th

By special arrangement, our Educational Department secured tickets at half rate for the unique Russian and Ukrainian concert to be given by SONIA RADINA, Soprano, assisted by SAUL BAROFF, Violinist, on Sunday evening, October 15th, at the

Town Hall, 113 West 43rd Street.

Those of our members who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity, may secure these tickets at half price at the office of our Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street.

## Union Health Center Conference

On Friday, October 20th, 1922, at 8 P. M., there will be a conference of all students of the Union Health Center classes and all those who attended the Friday night Health Lectures at the Union Health Center, 131 East 17th Street. This conference is being called for the purpose of discussing plans for the continuance of the Union Health Center school.

It is important that all those who are interested in having the Health School continue a place where fundamental health matters are studied and discussed under the supervision of competent physicians, attend and arrange for the appointment of a students' committee.

The Union Health School was one of the most successful undertakings of the Union Health Center last

year; every Tuesday night members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union met and studied physiology, embryology and anatomy; never before has such a splendid opportunity been given the workers to learn about themselves, what was formerly a mystery to most laymen; to have a place where any question pertaining to the body or the functions of the body can be answered, is indeed important and for that reason Dr. G. M. Price, Director of the Union Health Center is anxious to meet all the students of the Health School at this conference and secure their co-operation for the plans for an enlarged school.

REMEMBER THE NIGHT—Friday, October 20th, and come ready to offer suggestions as to the subjects to be taken up in the course.

## The Brussels Conference

(Continued from Page 10)

English delegates decided a variety of experiments and differences of opinion, but it also revealed the active interest in labor education in that country.

With few exceptions in the European countries, workers' education committees accept grants from the governments. In their opinion it is a victory for the workers when their representatives in parliaments and local legislatures pass laws compelling their governments to provide subsidies for carrying on educational activities for workers and by workers. They think that if their governments spend public money upon the education of specialists for capitalist industry, it is just as important that the workers be educated for running their organization and if necessary, even the industry.

However, it was emphasized by all

the delegates that they do not accept grants unless the workers are represented in the parliament and are protected from governmental interference in their education institutions. It was pointed out that in Belgium the workers took only half of a grant of 50,000 francs to which they were entitled. They preferred 25,000 francs because they felt they did not want to become dependent on the government for their education; for, with a change in the composition of parliament, this grant might be withdrawn, handicapping the work. In the second place, the smaller sum left the workers in control of their educational policy; the larger grant would have entitled the government to participate in the management of the workers' schools.

(To Be Continued.)

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# The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

By JOSEPH FISH

## GENERAL

The Ball Committee held another meeting on Saturday, October 7th, with almost the entire committee attending. The first order of business was the question of a suitable band for our ball. Various opinions were expressed and many names suggested. Finally the committee decided to engage Louis Zwierling's Orchestra. Incidentally, it happens that Zwierling is a member of this organization, as well as of the Musician's Union. He promised the committee that his orchestra would consist of the best possible talent for the occasion, in order that these present may enjoy the evening, dancing to good music.

The committee also decided that the price of the tickets will be the same as last time, i.e. 50 cents each. The tickets will be ready for distribution in the very near future, the latest at the end of next week. All members are urged to come down to the office or buy them from the business agents, so as to make the affair a success, which will mean a general contribution towards the Relief Fund of this organization.

Members are also urged to go out and solicit advertisements for our journal, as a liberal commission will be paid for all "ads" secured by members. For further details, members may apply to Brother Fish, the secretary of the committee, at 201 East 14th Street, the office of the union.

## CLOAK AND SUIT

General Manager Dubinsky rendered his quarterly report at the regular monthly meeting of the Cloak and Suit Division, which was held on October 9th in Arlington Hall.

Among the outstanding items of his report was the recommendation of the Joint Executive Board Meeting of all the locals affiliated with the Joint Board to the effect that a three per cent tax be levied upon all members working, to go towards the relief of the unemployed members.

When Brother Schlesinger, President of the International, returned from England, where he had gone to attend the British Trade Union Congress as a fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labor, he was approached by a committee of unemployed, explaining the situation as it exists at present. The spokesman of the committee which appeared before Brother Schlesinger stated that there are about two thousand cloakmakers who have not put in a day's work in this new season. They therefore requested Brother Schlesinger, as the leader of the International, to see what can be done for them.

Brother Schlesinger took the request of the committee into consideration and called a conference of all the managers of the Joint Board locals to discuss this matter. After the subject was taken up by the managers and Brother Schlesinger it was decided to recommend that a tax of three per cent be levied on all cloakmakers who are working for the next few weeks.

The International then called a meeting of all the Executive Board members of the locals comprising the Joint Board for Friday, October 6th, at the office of the International, 3 West 16th Street, at which meeting the final decision was reached and concurred in. It was arranged that all of the shop chairmen in the Cloak and Suit Industry should hold a meeting to take place on Tuesday, October 10th, at Cooper Union. At this meeting the chairmen of the Cloak and Suit shops will be acquainted with the situation in the in-

dustry as it is today and the necessity for such a tax.

An example can be taken from our own local, which was actually the first local to ratify this recommendation. The cutters were the first to show their solidarity and class-consciousness by this ratification. Even though our membership is not one hundred per cent employed, yet the numbers of those employed is very small, compared with that of the other locals. Quite a number are working a few days a week. Yet, knowing full well that this tax will benefit the members of other crafts much more than it will benefit themselves, they have unanimously voted to approve of the recommendation of the Joint Executive Board meeting.

The moneys collected on account of the tax will be under the direct supervision of a committee of seven, consisting of representatives of various locals of the Joint Board, which together with the Board of Directors, will have full charge of the distribution of these funds. It is understood that a hall will be hired where those desiring relief will be registered, so as to keep track of the number of unemployed and those receiving relief.

Another feature of Brother Dubinsky's report was the proposition of day work, which was fully explained by him. In his report, he stated that some manufacturers who did not have work for a full week tried to employ the cutters by the day, despite the fact that this is the height of the season and the practice therefore not permitted by our organization and is also contrary to the agreement. Upon learning of these demands made by certain manufacturers, Brother Dubinsky got in touch with Brother Fineberg, Manager of the Joint Board, and he in turn has instructed all district managers that they are to be strict in enforcing this regulation for the cutters. As a result of this, favorable adjustments have been made for our members.

Brother Dubinsky then went ahead and cited certain instances, such as that of Max Becker, 208 Wooster Street, who laid off his cutter in the middle of the week and refused to give him compensation for the balance of the week. Business Agent Max Cohen of the Independent Department of the Joint Board, who attended to this complaint finally succeeded in collecting a full week's wages for the cutter in question, and also instructed the firm that in the future he must not lay off a cutter during the middle of the week while the season is on.

Another example called before the attention of the members was that of Vlock, 109 West 25th Street. In this case the firm also laid off the cutter in the middle of the week and refused to pay him for the remainder of the week. The firm's contention was that he was instructed by the American Association, of which he is a member, not to pay. Brother Slutsky, Manager of the Independent Department and of that district, declared a strike against this house, and it is understood that no settlement will be made with this firm until compensation is made to the cutter for the balance of the week in which he was laid off.

By these two illustrations Brother Dubinsky tried to bring out the fact that the Joint Board is enforcing this regulation and is giving immediate attention to cases of this nature.



Next Sunday You Get—

- |                                 |                                    |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1—"BRING UP FATHER," BY M-MANUS | 5—"BARKY GOOGLE," BY DE RICE       |
| 2—"DOWN ON THE FARM," BY OTTER  | 6—"TOOTS AND CASPER," BY MURPHY    |
| 3—"THE KATZBERG KIDS," BY DREER | 7—"LITTLE JIMMY," BY SWINERTON     |
| 4—"BOON MONDY," BY GOLDBERG     | 8—"TILLIE THE TOLLER," BY WESTOVER |

## Don't Miss the New 8-Page

## Colored Comic Section

## ONLY IN THE NEW YORK Sunday American

As per the decision of the Joint Board, all business agents for the coming term are to be elected by a general membership vote of the cloakmakers. Elections for business agents will take place on November 22, 1922.

The custom of the Joint Board, so far as the election of business agents is concerned, has been different from that of our local. Before a man can be placed on the ballot he must first file an application with the Joint Board, signifying his intention to run for the office. An Examination Committee, consisting of various officers of the Joint Board, as well as the managers and secretaries of the individual locals, then reviews the qualifications of the applicant. If he is found eligible to run for this office, he is then placed on the official ballot.

Applications can be filled out at the office of the Joint Board up till and not later than November 4th, 1922, and all cloak and suit cutters who are in good standing and who wish to

run for business agent may apply at the Joint Board.

## WAIST AND DRESS

All waist and dress cutters will have to start making payments on the assessment levied by the Joint Board recently. The assessment, amounting in its entirety to \$17.00, will be paid in four installments; \$13.00 to be paid up not later than December 31, 1922, and the balance to be paid after January 1, 1922. The first and second payments will be \$3.00 each, and the third, \$5.00.

Waist and dress cutters are urged to pay their assessment as soon as possible so that the Joint Board will be in a position to conduct the general strike which it contemplates calling at the expiration of the present agreement.

No dues will be accepted from any waist and dress cutter after September, 1922, unless accompanied by a part payment on the assessment.

## CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

## ATTENTION!

### NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

Waist and Dress	Monday, October 16th
Miscellaneous	Monday, October 16th
Special General	Monday, October 30th
Cloak and Suit	Monday, November 6th

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