

"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. IV, No. 43.

New York, Friday, October 20, 1922.

Price, 2 Cents

PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION SEES NEW CONTROVERSY

PRESIDENT SCHLESINGER'S LETTERS TO ASSOCIATION AND MR. BASSET
THROW FULL LIGHT ON WAGE BOARD CONTROVERSY

The Wage Board, appointed under the terms of the last agreement between the Cloakmakers' Joint Board and the Cloak Manufacturers' Protective Association of New York last July to investigate the average annual earnings of the workers in the cloak industry, has struck a snag.

This Board was to have done its work during the four months, between August and December of the current year, and to prepare a report of its findings for a joint conference of the representatives of the Union and the Association. The Union's representative on the Board was President Schlesinger; the Association was represented on it by a certain Mr. Basset, an industrial engineer, and Mr. Norman Hapgood, the well-known writer and editor, was chosen by both sides as the impartial third person, the chairman.

As stated, the Board was to have started its work at once. Unfortunately, the representative of the Association began to place peculiar and extravagant constructions on the scope and duty of the investigation. Instead of going to work on the investigation of the workers' wages, Mr. Basset, of a sudden, conceived

that it was the business of this Wage Board—contrary to the express provisions of the agreement—to investigate the workers' productivity in the industry. Of course, President Schlesinger, at once demurred to this unwarranted interpretation and took a very firm stand against it. Thereupon the Association's representative on the Wage Board issued a statement to the press in which he attacked the stand of the Union, charging President Schlesinger among other things, with the crime of cater-

ing to the workers' desires in this matter so "that the workers might reject him for the presidency at the next election."

To settle the matter once for all, President Schlesinger addressed the following two communications to Mr. Basset and to Mr. Max Lachman, the manager of the Protective Association. These letters present a lucid summary of the situation and require no additional comment:

(Continued on Page 3.)

Bridgeport Corset Workers Strike; Settlement Expected

The organization of the Bridgeport Corset Workers, Locals No. 33 and 34, which at one time, was quite an influential factor in the big corset industry of Bridgeport, Connecticut and numbered over two thousand members, was greatly weakened during the last few years, when after the great prosperity of the war years, an unparalleled depression had set into the industry, and had given

the local employers a chance to rule over the workers with an iron hand and to practically destroy their organization.

Lately, however, came the proverbial straw which almost broke the camel's back, the seemingly endless patience of the workers. When the girls in the corset department of the huge shop of Warner Bros. were ordered by the superintendent to do the work in the accessory and binding department they revolted and refused to do it. As a punishment they were automatically discharged within five minutes. Thereupon, they declared the shop on strike and notified the out-of-town department of the International Union, managed by Vice-President Jacob Halperin, of their situation. Brother Halperin at once sent over Brother Robbins, one of his organizers, to take charge of the situation.

Brother Halperin reports that the strike is in excellent shape, and that he has already conferred with the officers of the Warner firm and that the prospects for a satisfactory settlement are very bright. Vice-President Halperin is being loyally assisted in the management of the strike by Brothers Ira Orsburn, the Secretary of the Connecticut Federation of Labor, and John Egan of the Bridgeport Metal Trades.

the city. These are—Meyer London, candidate for re-election to Congress in the 12th Congressional District; Judge Jacob Panken, candidate in the 14th Congressional District; Salvatore Ninfa, First Vice-President of our International, who is making a strenuous campaign for election in the 23rd Congressional District in the Bronx, and William Karlin, the well-known labor attorney, who is running for Congress in the 20th Congressional District, in Harlem.

Politicians in Albany have this year perpetrated a particularly dastardly piece of work in an attempt to keep Meyer London from Congress. They have, namely, sliced off a large section of that strong working-class district, overwhelmingly Socialist, and have given it instead, a section of Chinatown, where a Socialist vote is rare.

These tricks, however, will not avail either Tammany or the Republican machine very much. It will only encourage all the friends of London to aid in every possible manner to retain the 12th Congressional District for the American Labor Party.

The members of our International, living in the 14th-Congressional District, the 20th Congressional District, in Harlem and the 23rd Congressional District, in the Bronx, are also working with might and main to help in the election of Ninfa, Carlin, and Panken.

International Members Active in Labor Party Campaign

GIVE ACTIVE SUPPORT TO CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES—
MEYER LONDON, SALVATORE NINFA, JUDGE JACOB PANKEN, AND WILLIAM KARLIN

Members of our International, belonging to the various locals in Greater New York, are taking an active part, this year, in the campaign of the American Labor Party, which consists of an affiliation of the Socialist Party, the Farmer-Labor Party and a large number of trade unions.

Our members are particularly interested in the election of four congressional candidates, who by years of devoted action on behalf of labor have earned the unequalled support of every union man and woman in

Cloakmakers Begin to Pay 3% for Un- employed This Week

The principal topic of interest among the cloakmakers of New York today is the relief work for the unemployed in the trade. The decision of the Union, levying a tax of 3 per cent on the earnings of all the men and women employed in the trade for the benefit of those who have been idle during this season, is meeting with whole-hearted response in the shops.

Of course, not all the cloakmakers who are unemployed apply to the Union for aid. Those who can help themselves are pawning their last belongings in order to avoid coming to the organization for help. Most of those who resort to the last method are persons who have reached a stage of destitution and it, therefore, becomes the sacred duty of those who have work to give gladly of their earnings, the small tax which the Union demands from them now.

President Schlesinger visited the executive board meetings of Locals No. 9 and 35 and called upon them to apply themselves energetically to the task of collecting this relief fund.

Concert to Open Workers' University On November 17th

The re-opening of our Workers' University and Unity Centers will be celebrated with a good concert and short addresses by friends, who are interested in the Workers' Education Movement, on Friday evening, November 17th, at the Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 16th Street. The program will end with a dance.

The following day, Saturday, November 18th, at 1:30 P. M., will begin our studies, for which members can register now.

For further information apply to the office of our Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street.

White Goods Workers Raise Big Organizing Fund

Last Tuesday evening there was held at Beethoven Hall a well-attended general meeting of the White Goods Workers' Union, Local No. 62, to discuss the problem of renewing the general agreement in the trade which expires shortly. The meeting also took up the question of preparations for a conflict with the employers, should it become impossible to renew the agreement peaceably.

The local union of the workers in the white goods trade, never fully organized, has received a considerable setback during the past two years, owing to exceptionally bad conditions in the trade. Lately, however, a new spirit began to appear among the workers, a spirit of revival and de-

termination to organize the trade 100 per cent and to prepare, if necessary, for a fight with the employers. The executive board recommended to the workers that a tax of ten dollars per member be levied in order to raise an organization fund that would serve as a defense treasury in case a conflict becomes unavoidable.

The member meeting adopted the recommendation of the executive board and authorized the forming of a big organization committee which would help the officers of the local to start the organization campaign. This committee will call shop meetings and district meetings and will urge the unorganized girls in the white goods shops to join the Union.

CLOAKMAKERS ATTENTION!

1. Applications for business agents can now be made at the office of the Joint Board, 40 East 23rd Street, 4th floor.
2. Applications can be made out daily, until November 4th, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. On Saturdays applications will not be received later than 1 P. M.
3. Applications can be made out only by members in good standing who have been members of the Union not less than two years.
4. Applications will be received only from members belonging to Locals 1, 2, 9, 10, 11, 17, 23, 25, 48 and 82.

With Trade Union Greetings,
LOUIS LANGER, Secretary.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By N. S.

BRITISH LABOR AND THE GENERAL ELECTION

POLITICAL factions in England are making elaborate preparations for the general election, which at this writing is still a matter of speculation. But the hostility and opposition to the Lloyd George Government has with recent developments in Asia Minor reached a point which hardly leaves any other alternative. British labor has long pointed to the dangerous jugglery of the facile and apt Premier, and a week ago it adopted a resolution calling for the "immediate resignation of the Government and the election of a new Parliament." This is the one point upon which the laborites, the Liberals, and the Conservatives are in agreement.

Lloyd George heads a Coalition Government made up of Liberals and Conservatives. He never pretended of representing labor. He had his hands full in balancing the two political parties that supported him. The Asquith Liberals were always suspicious and critical of his policies. There was an influential element among the Tories who repeatedly expressed impatience with the coalition. But Lloyd George succeeded hitherto in whipping them into acquiescence. After every crisis and deadlock, domestic or foreign, the Premier appeared in Parliament and scored his customary victory. The Franco-Turkish triumph, the blow that Great Britain had sustained, the danger of a new war clearly drive home to the British people the disastrous policies of the present government.

In face of the sweeping situation on the Government, two speeches were made in its defense. One was made by Austen Chamberlain, Government Spokesman and Conservative leader in Parliament; the other by the Premier himself.

The Premier's speech at Manchester disappointed everybody. It succeeded admirably in dodging the issues on which he was to give an account. But he dodged them too completely. Outside of generalities, jibes at his adversaries, and his assurance that he "never betrayed" the people one can find nothing. His account of the role his government played in the Near Eastern situation is muddled, accusing the French of bad faith and the Turks in massacring innocent Christians. He was at his wit's end to find a plausible way to vindicate his government.

Chamberlain's was much more to the point. He frankly appealed to the Conservatives to stick to George, and declared that the choice was between the Coalition and a Labor Government. He called for a united front against "the common foe," the Labor Party. He pictures the terrible things that are bound to occur in case the Coalition will be dissolved and the Labor Party will be swept into power. "Consider what it means," Chamberlain pleaded, "a capital levy, which would be the doom of industry in circumstances like the present. If it were ever to be contemplated it would mean repudiation of the national debt obligation to pay the holders of the national debt in full. It would mean 'the nationalization of our great industries.' It would mean a blow to the privileged classes. His speech lacked the diplomatic equivocation. Whether Lloyd George erred or not, whether British diplomacy suffered or not, are in fact minor considerations when face to face with the imminent "danger" of a labor victory. To let labor assume power because of the Turkish victory would mean to add injury to insult—to the privileged classes.

Whether this appeal by the Coalition supporters will convince Lloyd George in power is extremely doubtful. They are trying to ignore the demands for a general election. In neither of the two speeches was it intimated that a general election would soon be called. But the Government could not long ignore the growing demand for its resignation. It may only be a question of days and a general election will be called.

AMERICAN LABOR PARTY LAUNCHES CAMPAIGN

THE American Labor Party, a political partnership which has recently been effected among the Socialist party, the Farmer-Labor party and a large number of progressive labor organizations, launched its campaign last Sunday in New York.

After the opening speech by Morris Hillquit, the chairman of the meeting, Edward P. Cassidy, Labor candidate for governor, clearly stated what the real issue of the campaign is. He said: "There is one issue in this campaign that is paramount and overwhelming in importance. This issue is the profiteering business system under which we are living. It is the present gouging of the people by the legalized holdup men engaged in furnishing the necessities of life. Profits of 50 to 400 per cent have become so common of recent years that they will become a fixed feature of business. Such outrageous profits cannot be called legitimate. They are theft pure and simple."

Morris Hillquit and other speakers at the meeting pointed to the fact that the two political machines, Tammany Hall and the Republicans, are really representing one and the same group of interests, and that sooner or later they will merge their forces into one political party.

A significant demonstration of the growing indifference and disgust with the periodic campaign stunts performed by the two dominating political machines is the low registration of the voters in New York. The politicians are upset by the poor showing, but they cannot make the campaign a fight for real issues. Their chief aim is to becloud them.

LABOR BOARD GRANTS A TWO CENTS RAISE

FOR the past few months the Railroad Labor Board had been in search for a deed which would set it right and justify its existence. The Labor Board was in an anomalous position. As impartial arbiter of labor disputes in the railroad industry, it "outlawed" the shopmen, helped the companies in their cash herding undertakings and proclaimed the "company union" as the only legitimate way out of the controversy.

Last Saturday the Labor Board rendered a decision which aims to supply the looked-for reason for its existence. It has granted an increase in the wages of the maintenance of way men 2 cents an hour. So that a larger class of workers who received 23 cents an hour will henceforth receive the sum of 25 cents an hour. Another class of workers who are more skilled and who received 35 cents an hour are raised to 37 cents. About 450,000 workers are affected by this decision. So that in order to make this increase look big the Board multiplied the 2 cents by the number of working hours in the year, and then by the number of workers affected by the decision. The estimated figure is \$22,125,806.



The Labor Board, as well as the railroad companies, felt obliged to award the maintenance of way men for deserting the shopmen when they went out on strike last July 1. Hence the 2 cents increase. The workers, however, will strike the companies as "ungrateful in their action at their Detroit Convention endorsing the industrial form of organization."

The railroad companies are at the same time going on with their work of establishing "company unions." The other day it was announced that sixteen railroads have completed agreements with these "organizations" in which the workers waive the right to strike. The Vice-President of the Pennsylvania railroads delivered a speech in which he advocated the old union gospel that labor must surrender the right to strike. It is understood that the Labor Board has actively aided the companies in establishing these "unions," or "organizations of strike breakers," as President Johnston of the International Association of Machinists, calls them.

ENGLAND TO PAY DEBT TO AMERICA

GREAT BRITAIN made her first payment of interest on her war debt to the United States. It amounted to \$20,000,000, and is only part payment of back interest upon the \$4,277,000,000 England owes us—the United States. The British Government has thus begun to pay to this country a larger sum of money than any Government has as yet paid to any other government in the history of the world.

Why has England decided to pay her debt? The European governments owing money to England are not in a position to pay. They are on the verge of bankruptcy. Their economic life is disintegrating; their finances are in a hopeless state. Cancellation of the debts, they claim, is the only possible way out. Lloyd George was repeatedly talking of a "clean slate," of wiping off all the debts. England, although better off than the rest of Europe, is suffering as a result of a depression in industry and trade and unemployment; the load of taxation carried by the people is heavy. To pay her debt England is adding to the terrible burden of taxation of her people.

The American Government and the American bankers greeted this as "an example of financial heroism no nation has ever displayed." But the reason for the British action is much more substantial than the desire for heroism. One reason is doubtless the determination of England to remain a financial power of the first class. Another is to remain on equal terms with America and not be her debtor. England is paying her debt in order to maintain her prestige and leadership as a first-rate power.

Waist and Dress Shop Chairmen Meeting Next Thursday

Julius Hochman, the Manager of the Joint Board of the Dress and Waistmakers' Union, has notified by letter all the shop-chairmen in the waist and dress industry of New York of the decision of the Joint Board, ratified by the locals, to hold shop-chairmen's meetings regularly. The next meeting of the shop-chairmen will be held on Thursday, October 26 at Webster Hall, 119 East 11 Street.

The circular letter stresses the importance of the meetings and calls the attention of the chairmen to the fact that attendance is one of the duties of the office of shop-chairman.

and that these meetings are held under the supervision of the Organizational Committee of the Union.

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

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

**Patronize Our
Advertisers**

Pres. Schlesinger's Letters in Wage Board Dispute

(Continued from Page 1.)

October 17, 1922.
Mr. William R. Bassett & Co.,
c/o Miller, Franklin, Bassett & Co.,
347 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of the 12th instant in reference to the scope of the work of the Wage Board created by the recent agreement between the Cloak, Suit & Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Joint Board of the Cloak, Suit & Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association. The lengthy exposition of your social and economic views which you have seen fit to include in your letter is very interesting, but of you will pardon my frankness, entirely irrelevant to the task with which you and I have been entrusted as members of the Wage Board. Our Board is not concerned with any general theories but has a specific work to perform. Your proposal to fit the wages of the workers in the cloak industry with reference to their production, to introduce some system of "measured service" has been again and again rejected by the workers in every instance. The reason for such attitude on the part of the Union is immaterial for the purpose of the present discussion. It is to state, that they appeared just and compelling to the workers and that the Cloak, Suit & Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association expressly and definitely acquiesced in the position of the Union.

The Agreement of July 17th, 1922, was made between the parties on the very clear understanding that the wages received by the workers and their periods of employment shall be the only subject of the investigations of the Wage Board and the agreement itself expresses that intention in the following unambiguous language:

"It shall be the duty of the Wage Board to direct a complete survey and make an intensive study of the earnings of the workers and the periods of such workers' employment in the industry, and for this purpose all factory books and records of the Union and Association and the members of the same, bearing on such subjects of earnings of the workers and their periods of employment, shall be open to the examination of the Board and its accredited representatives at all reasonable times." This intention of the parties to limit the investigation to the wages received by the workers and not include the question of their production for the purpose is conclusively demonstrated by the further provision of the agreement

between the parties to the effect that "The Union will make every effort to secure permission for a similar examination by the said Board of the books and records of the manufacturers who are not members of the Association and will furnish the Board three copies of the pay rolls of such employers under contract with it, as the Board may from time to time call for. The Union will insure a provision enabling it to secure such copies of pay rolls to all its contracts with employers."

It is the "pay rolls" of the employers, i.e., the amount of wages paid to them and not the amount of work done by the workers in return for such wages that the Wage Board was to be given the power to examine.

I am volunteering this information for your personal enlightenment, and not at all for the purpose of discussion, for I regret I take the position that the scope of investigation by our Wage Board is not for you or any other member of the Board to determine. On this subject, the principle has been entered into a definite contract, which is not to be modified or enlarged by any interpretation of the Wage Board or any other agency.

If you, as you say, cannot "consent to any investigation by the Wage Board of the earnings of the workers in the garment industry which does not embrace both a study of the wages paid and the work done for the wages paid," you cannot demand of me, as an ex-Board member, that I should consent to the purpose of "developing a plan that will bring about lasting benefit to all—public, workers and management"—to cure actual or imaginary ills in the industry. This is something with which the Wage Board as such is not in the least concerned. It is the duty of the Board of accountants and not industrial arbitrators. All the parties except from it is reliable figures in two definitely limited fields, not expenditures of money, but the wages of the workers.

The Wage Board was constituted on a non-partisan basis for the purpose of ascertaining the facts of the industry, but not for the purpose of arbitration between the parties, correcting their agreements, or even passing judgment upon differences in the interpretation of such agreements.

Permit me also to state that I must take decided exception to your action in publishing your letter. It is, in my opinion, quite improper for any member of our Board, charged with a mere ac-

countancy task, to attempt to make public propaganda for his principal or to precipitate a public discussion between the parties.

I am sending copies of this letter to Mr. Norman Hapgood and also to the Cloak, Suit & Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association.

Very truly yours,

Benj. Schlesinger, Pres.

October 17th, 1922.

Mr. Max Lachman,
Vice-President,
Cloak, Suit & Skirt Mfrs' Assn.,
Protective Assn.,
288 5th Avenue,
New York City.

For your information I enclose herewith copies of a letter sent to me by Mr. Bassett under date of October 12th and of my answer to the same.

Mr. Bassett's letter reveals the astounding fact that instead of coming down to the work which was asked of it

him as member of the Wage Board by the agreement of our respective organizations, i.e., ascertaining the earnings and periods of employment of the workers in the industry, he has taken it upon himself to attempt a complete readjustment of the relations of employers and employees in the industry upon his own conception of industrial justice and theories of economic laws.

This attempt on the part of your associate in bringing through the back-door issues which our respective organizations have fully discussed and disposed of are so extraordinary that I am forced to inquire whether your association and its representative on the Wage Board take our agreement seriously or are trifling with it. If the former is the case, I should request you to instruct your Mr. Bassett to begin the investigation provided for in our contract, without delay, otherwise I shall have to assume that you have abandoned the planned investigation.

Very truly yours,

Benj. Schlesinger, President.

"Norman Hapgood on Third Parties"

Norman Hapgood, in discussing the future of Third Parties in the United States in the November issue of Hearst's International, says:

"We smirk a little at the prospect of two of our contributors in the next House of Commons. H. G. Wells and Norman Angell will bother the safe and sane members, but they will sometimes also annoy those labor members who rely overmuch on words. Neither is an innocent enthusiast. Both are relentless pursuers of a fairer civilization. They joined the Labor Party after many years of hard work, in which labor leaders and trained scholars worked in harmony—they joined it because in 1917 that party emerged as the representative of reform to the bottom, but reform by practical routes.

The platform was drawn up not by labor men, but by the famous economist, Sidney Webb. When the labor element wished to grapple with the all-important problem of the press, the man they asked for a report was Mr. Angell. Mr. Wells' views are shown in "Men Like Gods" more easily and clearly than ever before. Men of this type are going

from the liberal party because the labor party comes nearer to having an appropriate modern program.

There is some talk of a third party in this country for 1924. Where is its program? You cannot make a third party by merely saying you want one, or by merely showing that the old parties are corrupt and stupid. There will be no third party of any importance until the party until expect thinkers, the best labor leaders, of the type of John Brophy, and some farmer interests, such as the leaders described in our next issue of Hearst's by William Hard, are able to construct a program on which all of them can stand."

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.

Locals No. 41 and 50

By H. GREENBERG

I want to acquaint our membership with some of the important occurrences in our locals. You have all experienced great hardships due to the long slack seasons during the years of 1921 and 1922. Never in the history of the Children's Dress and House-dress industry have the workers experienced such a dull season. It is understood that the employers in our industries tried to reap all the benefits of this condition and to our sorrow, we must confess that they have succeeded in their attempts to a certain degree. It was only due to the determination of the members and officers of our organization that we have succeeded in checking the unmerciful attempt of our employers. But while we have been successful in retaining the most fundamental and principal conditions in our Union by the force of our organization and agreements the workers employed in the non-union shops have been suffering and are suffering to a great extent, as for example by the work week which has been increased in the majority of the non-union shops from 44 to 45 and 50 hours per week and the wages have been reduced time and again. The employers have discharged those workers who have been working for them for years and whose wages were increased during the war period. Those discharges were made without any reason or justification. The promises they have made to the

workers have all forgotten right after the busy period. There is no need for me to dwell upon this important question any longer for I know that many of you have experienced the treatment and the conditions prevailing in those non-union shops when you were seeking employment. It is due to conditions prevailing in the non-union shops that the conditions in our Union shops have been undermined. We must remedy this evil and remedy it at once.

The agreements with our employers will expire at the beginning of 1923 and in order to improve our conditions, we must immediately start an organization campaign and make all preparations for a general strike in the children's dress and house-dress industry which must and will take place in the early part of the season. In order to make this campaign and strike movement a success, it requires all the sincerity and devotion of every member of our Union. Amongst the various plans that have been prepared for this tremendous task, the one most outstanding and important is seriously connected with the question of Locals 41 and 50 becoming a part of the Joint Board of the Dress and Waist Industry in accordance with the decision of the Cleveland Convention of our International. In reference to this matter numerous committees of the have been held with committees of the

Joint Board with the assistance of a committee, that was specially appointed by the General Executive Board of our International. Up to this writing no definite understanding has been reached upon this most important question. While this question is being acted upon, it must be remembered by our members that regardless of the outcome of these negotiations the success and accomplishments of our undertaking will depend to a very large degree upon the response and co-operation of our membership. It is an admitted fact that under the banner of the Joint Board our task would be so much easier due to the power and prestige of the Joint Board. We must nevertheless rely upon our strength as the initial step for this campaign.

We call upon all our members to immediately commence this work by paying up their dues and assessments and thus becoming members in good standing. The campaign and strike movement requires huge sums of money. The membership of our local is not a very large one and it falls upon

you to carry this burden. In doing so you will bring about an improved condition in our industry which will mean better working conditions, higher wages and all other benefits that come with strict control by a strong and powerful union.

Our office expense has been reduced to a great extent. We are trying to economize in every way possible so that we shall not be hindered in this great undertaking. I am confident that with the support and co-operation of our members we will again come out victorious in this undertaking as we did in all our strikes and struggles of the past. We feel that the membership of the upturn section will especially find the work congenial which will be directed in our new main office at 7 East 15th Street (Rand School). We will keep our members posted on every new development and bring before them at our meetings all questions that may come up in our organization.

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

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Organized Labor in the Coming Election

(Washington Correspondence to "Justice")

By B. MAIMAN

When some newspaper people have asked Gompers to make a statement about the coming Congressional elections, about the role the organized workers will play in the campaign, its outcome and the prospective worth and value of any substantial shift in the make up of the upper and lower houses of our national legislature—Samuel Gompers began his statement with the following remark:

"Labor has already accomplished one definite thing of tremendous significance to the American people. It has stunned the reactionists so effectively as to make certain that the next congress will be unable to enact any piece of important reactionary legislation."

Well, I am not as certain as Gompers is that the reactionaries are "stunned" and that in the next Congress they will not dare "to enact any piece of important reactionary legislation." Our politicians have dared to do a great many unexpected things.

The term "reactionary legislation" is also quite mooted and relative. That the politicians are nevertheless scared to a certain extent there can hardly be any doubt.

There is an example:

When President Harding came to Congress and proposed that a resolution be adopted giving the President the power to appoint a coal commission "to investigate the facts and to report on what is to be done to stabilize the coal industry," everybody knew, and congressmen and senators openly admitted, that the real purpose of this proposal was to create in the coal industry a body similar to the National Labor Board in the railway industry.

When the question was put: What good can such a commission accomplish?—they pointed in reply to the

enormous effect produced by the Railway Labor Board in creating adverse public opinion to the railway workers and the excellent excuse it had furnished the Government for interfering in the railway strike. The irrefutable fact was also advanced that though only a small part of all the men engaged on the railway had participated in that strike, the Government was able to throw its entire weight to the side of the railway owners, while in the coal industry, where all the workers took part in the strike, the Government could do nothing. Imagine what would have happened if all the railwaymen in the country had gone out on strike and the Government had been able to utilize its full civil and military authority to suppress it—as President Harding did threaten in the shopmen's strike! During the coal strike the Government was forced to do nothing, simply because it did not have a legal pretext that would warrant action.

So when Harding introduced the proposal for a coal commission, it was understood by everyone who knew that next Congress was expected to do two things: (1) To create in the coal industry a board similar to the Railway Labor Board; and (2) To give the Railway Labor Board more power so that it might actually be able to forbid strikes. All this took place only a few weeks ago, and yet, what a remarkable change in the attitude of the Government on this question there is today.

On October 14, Secretary of Labor Davis delivered a speech in which he advocated the abolition of the Railway Labor Board, characterizing this Board as a "quasi-governmental, partisan institution." What a change of terminology! First, it is no more a governmental institution but a

"quasi" official agency, and secondly, it is a "partisan" institution,—and this from the mouth of a member of President Harding's cabinet! Only a few months ago the President in his message declared that the Railroad Labor Board was created by Congress and appointed by the President and that it is a "governmental body," behind which they stood the force of the entire U. S. Government, and now comes a member of his official family and says that this Board must be done away with entirely.

The Labor Secretary said the Railroad Labor Board had "demonstrated that it is incapable of fulfilling the high hopes of those who proposed and supported it as a means of industrial peace on the railroads." He added that another system of settling railroad labor disputes should be adopted to leave employers and employees "to throw out their differences, free from the hope or the fear that meddling quasi-officials would interfere to cast their little influence in the balance in favor of one side or the other."

It is worth while keeping in mind that Secretary Davis is not an "insurgent" by any means. Davis is not a cabinet member who would dare come out with an opinion of his own which would run counter to the opinion of the Administration. He is the type of a Secretary that does not cast too big a shadow when his principal is asleep. And when Davis comes out with such talk as quoted above it is a sign that there prevails today in the Harding Administration a different opinion with regard to treatment of strikers than what had prevailed two or three months ago.

What has caused this fast and important change? A small matter, indeed: the results of the few primary campaigns in some States, which pointed unmistakably that a strong sentiment of dissatisfaction was seeking to find political form and expression.

The workers have nothing in particular to boast of at this moment on the economic field. The recent statement by Grand Chief Lee to the effect that the "Big Four" ar-

rangement of the rail unions is at an end and that this was done with the express purpose of making a general strike on the railways an absolute impossibility, is doubtless a powerful blow at trade unionism. Instead of uniting the forces of labor in industry the tendency seems to be to drift further apart from unity. So if there is a change anywhere that might be looked upon as favorable, as Gompers declares and as Secretary Davis' statement clearly indicates, it is from the as yet light new political wind that is blowing.

Gompers, to be sure, gives full credit for this transformation to the primaries. Says he:

"Labor expressed itself in the primaries by opposing candidates whose records indicated a state of frozen reaction and who were clearly not in harmony with the demands and needs of the time."

McComber in North Dakota and Newberry in Michigan. Labor is for Robert M. La Follette, it is for Hiram Johnson, it is for Smith in New York and Pinchot in Pennsylvania. It is for Frazier in North Dakota and for Brookhart in Iowa."

When I inquired of one of the leaders of the American Federation of Labor why Gompers did not mention the name of Meyer London as one for whom the workers will "stand," he replied: "Gompers did not mention by name all these congressmen for whom we stand as a matter of course. He did not mention, for instance, John Nolan or George Huddleston for the same reason." Perhaps this is a good answer, and perhaps it isn't. I don't care either to blame or to exonerate anyone. I wish only to bring out pointedly the fact that if the organized workers should display a lively interest in the coming elections—even in the sense of "rewarding friends and punishing enemies"—little as that might amount to, it would bring some good results.

It is time, indeed, that organized labor in America had shown some signs of life in the political field too!

Doings in Local No. 20

BY ARTHUR S. SAMUELS

By a unanimous vote, about 500 members of the Raincoat Makers' Union, Local No. 20, I.L.G.W.U., at a special general meeting decided to assess themselves and the rest of the membership \$10 each, this assessment to be collected not later than November 15th, 1922.

Our trade, though pretty well organized, better, perhaps, than many other trades, is cursed with a number of non-union and "corporation" shops. Recently our local renewed its agreements with the employers in our industry. In order to insure a 100 per cent renewal we were obliged to call a short strike which lasted one week. Our agreements this year are considerably stronger, more explicit and more binding. That accounts for the stubborn refusal on the part of the employers to sign the new pact, which, for a time, made it appear as though we would have a drawn-out general strike in our industry. For several weeks war clouds were hovering over our local. The loyal stand the raincoat makers had taken, and their determination to defend with might and main any attempt on the part of the employers to reduce any of their hard-won work conditions, soon made it clear to the bosses that their attempts and schemings are wasted energy. They bethought themselves in time and one by one they signed the new agreement, and everything is now working peacefully.

Our victory, however, is clouded by the sad fact that the season we have as fondly hoped for has turned out to

be a dismal disappointment. Like our sister industry, the cloak trade, we are suffering from lack of work.

Owing to the short duration of our strike,—one week,—we naturally couldn't manage to "cripple" the few "corporation" shops in our trade in and around New York. Frankly, I believe that every ounce of energy and every penny spent in combating the "corporation" shops existing in our trade is wasted, because all of them put together are not as much a factor in our trade as is one fair-sized shop. Nevertheless, to let them exist unhampered is not in the best interests of our union shops. Hence the above reported assessment, primarily and chiefly to combat the "social" shop evil.

The above mentioned meeting was attended also by Vice-President Fred Monosson, the manager of Local No. 7, the Raincoat Makers of Boston. He told the members of the conditions existing in the raincoat trade in and around Boston, and also cautioned the members of local 20 to be very careful and calm in their deliberations and to ignore the few incendiaries in our organization who are interested in disrupting our union.

The last remark of Brother Monosson makes it necessary for me to make clear to the readers some incidents that occurred in our local.

Local 20, unlike most Jewish labor organizations, does not suffer from the "left-right" epidemic. We do not allow any question which has not a

direct bearing on our trade or the labor movement in general to be brought up for discussion at our meetings. This must not be construed that there exists no differences of opinion on questions political or economic. Quite to the contrary, such differences of opinion exist, as our membership consists of adherents of all theoretical shades and hues, but we are all as one when the good and welfare of our organization is involved.

We are taken up with our own trade so much, that we have no time left at our meetings for outside questions. And yet, we cannot boast of being altogether free from disrupters, people whose chief motive is to create dissension and mistrust towards their executives among the members. These disrupters (I shall not name them "Communists," for they are much too ignorant and void of self-respect to understand the first elementary principles of communism) came to this meeting, instructed by some interested individuals, and began campaigning—the January elections for officers being near—with flurs and mud-slinging and by asking irrelevant questions. They were not against the assessment, they were not—they would be willing to pay as much as \$10 per week,—only show them "wonders." "Organization work! Annihilation of the 'corporation' shops!"

Now, let us see how this very idle boast borne out by facts. The recommendation of the shop chairmen was for a \$15 assessment. When this was put to a vote, it was carried by a meagre majority of some ten votes. When an amendment for a

\$10 assessment was offered, it was carried unanimously with not a single dissenting vote. These slanders raise a hubbub about the proposed assessment, and at the first test of the sincerity of their boasts, they crumble and give themselves the lie.

Is it anything except sheer ignorance and lack of intelligence to compare possibilities of obtaining the same price for a worker coming to a new shop now as he received in 1915? Is it anything but infantile logic to expect the same results from organization work among the non-organized today as in 1915?

They lack the common intelligence to understand that owing to the stubborn reaction throughout the country, backed by the most deplorable wave of unemployment, many unions, richer and more powerful than our own, are miserably over-organized, are threatened with destruction; that the biggest task before any labor organization today is to retain what they had previously won, let alone capturing additional unorganized territory.

If an official renders a report that is not colored with bluff; if he doesn't represent himself as a "fire-eater," he is frowned upon as an incompetent. This sort of slandering, however, will not succeed, for the slanders are in a hopelessly small minority. The majority of our members realize and recognize that Local 20 is today one of the most democratically administered locals,—without bluff, bravado, or false promises. We are doing everything that is humanly possible for a Union to do under these trying circumstances.

(Continued on page 5)

The State Bank

(Established 1890)

Member of the New York Clearing House Association

Condensed Statement as of the Close of Business September 30, 1922

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	\$52,315,378.22
Public Securities	9,918,135.18
Private Securities	16,960,951.12
Banking Houses	1,379,968.31
Cash and Exchanges	8,718,360.29
Customers' Liability, Account of Acceptances, etc.	2,781,333.04
	<hr/>
	\$92,074,146.16

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	\$ 2,500,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	4,629,953.31
Reserves for Taxes, etc.	409,951.19
Quarterly Dividend, Payable October 2, 1922.	100,000.00
Due Depositors	81,713,018.25
Bills Payable and Rediscounts	NONE
Acceptances, Letters of Credit, etc.	2,721,223.41
	<hr/>
	\$92,074,146.16

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, WAGE EARNERS' AND BUSINESS ACCOUNTS INVITED

Wage earners' deposits received until 8 P. M.
daily, except Sundays and Legal Holidays.

OVERSEAS DEPT.

WORLDWIDE BANKING FACILITIES

TRAVELERS' CHECKS — LETTERS OF CREDIT — MONEY ORDERS

The State Bank

MAIN OFFICE

374-378 Grand Street, New York City

BRANCHES

EAST SIDE:

100 Essex Street, New York

BRONX:

116th St., Union and Westchester Aves.

MADISON SQUARE:

Fifth Avenue and 20th Street, N. Y.

WILLIAMSBURG:

Graham Ave., cor. Varot St., Brooklyn

HARLEM:

Fifth Ave., and 115th St., New York

BROWNSVILLE:

Pittkin and Stone Avenues, Brooklyn

Union Health Center News

STUDENTS' CONFERENCE AT THE HEALTH CENTER

A special conference is being held on Friday, October 20th, 8 P. M., at the Union Health Center for the purpose of discussing ways and means for a permanent Health School.

A students' committee will be elected at this meeting to handle the affairs of the school.

The meeting will be addressed by Dr. George M. Price, Director of the Union Health Center, and by Theresa Wolfson, Educational Supervisor.

Members of the International who

are interested in the formation of this school are cordially invited to attend the conference.

ATTENTION WOMEN WORKERS

The fall plans of the Union Health Center include an enlarged Women's Clinic under the supervision of Dr. Sophia Rabinoff.

There will be a general Women's Clinic every Saturday from 12 Noon to 2 P. M., this change was made to suit the convenience of women workers.

A special Gynecological Clinic for

special cases will be held on Thursdays, but admission to this clinic will be by appointment only. It is important that our women members take advantage of this special clinic; and remember the day when they can see a woman physician at the Union Health Center, 131 East 17th St.

THE NEUROLOGICAL CLINIC

The neurological clinic for nervous diseases, nerve trouble and mental diseases will be held on Thursdays at 6:30 P. M.

Dr. J. Smith will be in charge of this clinic; because of the necessity of handling only a few patients during the course of the evening, in order that each patient may receive

proper attention, appointments should be made for the neurological clinic several days in advance.

Workers now is the time to get rid of that nervous headache, that pain in the eye, in the arm or the foot, which is directly traced to the condition of your nerves, the most sensitive part of the human body's make-up.

Members can obtain the announcements of our educational activities for 1922-1923 at the office of their local unions or at the Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street.

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.
Office, 3 West 14th Street, New York, N. Y. Tel. Chatham 2148
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A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer ABRAHAM TUVIM, Business Manager
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EDITORIALS.

WHAT IS THE "PROTECTIVE" UP TO AGAIN?

The Cloak Wage Commission, created by the mutual consent of the Union and the Protective Manufacturers' Association last July when the agreement between these parties had been renewed, has met a snag. It does not work. Instead of having started months ago on the job of ascertaining the annual average wage of the workers in the cloak industry of New York, the task for which it was explicitly formed—the representatives of the Protective on the Board has continued to lay obstacles in the way of this wage investigation from the day of its inception.

There is, of course, no doubt that Mr. Basset is acting in conformity with the will of the manufacturers whom he is representing. He is not, in the least, reticent about it and says it quite plainly in his letter to President Schlesinger. He admits that while he was conferring with the representatives of the Union he has simultaneously kept on confiding with the manufacturers. It is obvious, therefore, that all the objections that are being raised by Mr. Basset and which have prevented the Wage Commission from functioning, are receiving the full sanction of the Protective Association.

Mr. Basset appears in this case as the mere mouthpiece of the manufacturers, who seem rather reticent to speak right out themselves what they would have their man say out loud. It stands to reason that had Mr. Basset been acting upon his own initiative and against the will of the manufacturers, they would have recalled him without much ado. It is evident that the cloak employers themselves do not want a wage investigation; they probably know that the inevitable results of such an investigation—namely, that the principal producers in the cloak industry, one of the richest in the land, barely can make a living—would be highly unpalatable to them. That's why their representative has, from the very outset, done everything in his power to prevent the Wage Commission from starting its work.

What has the "Protective" done to hinder the Wage Commission from getting to work? Only this. The representative of the "Protective," Mr. Basset, has advanced a demand that this Wage Commission, whose task has so definitely been fixed by the agreement that there could be no two opinions about it, namely, to investigate the annual earnings of the cloakmakers,—be converted into an entirely different instrument; that, together with the investigation of wages an investigation be also made by this commission of the amount of cloaks produced by the workers in return for their wages.

In vain have our representatives, first, Israel Feinberg, the manager of the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union, and later, President Schlesinger, as well as our investigator, Mr. Otto Beyer, argued and declared time and again to the representative of the "Protective" that his demand was entirely out of order; that the agreement mentions not a word about it; and that the Wage Commission, as indicated by its very name, has only one purpose: to ascertain the annual average wage of the cloakmaker. Mr. Basset persisted that he must, together with the investigation of wages, also investigate the amount of labor produced by the workers.

It is entirely unimportant what Mr. Basset's reasoning is in this matter. Let us assume, for argument's sake, that his reasons are of the soundest. But the point is that his demand has nothing to do with this Wage Commission, and this commission was not created for this purpose. All the arguments that we hear today from Mr. Basset in favor of his patented cure of work-measuring, we have heard more than once from the manufacturers, through their attorney Mr. Steuer, in the past. The Union has rejected these proposals at the time when the renewal of the agreement was being negotiated and has declared in clear terms that it would never consent to standards of production. The manufacturers, convinced at that time that they could never win this point from the Union, has dropped it entirely but instead demanded a reduction in wages. But the Union would not consent to that either; and finally both sides arrived at the following solution: It was agreed that wages remain as they are until January 1st, 1933; but as the manufacturers keep on whimpering that the cloakmakers' wages are 'way too high, our Union proposed a Wage Commission that would make a thorough investigation of the workers' average annual earnings and would report its findings to a joint conference of representatives of the Union and the Protective Association.

It is clear, therefore, that this Wage Commission has only one task to do, to investigate the earnings of the cloakmakers. Surely, Mr. Basset in accepting as representative of the "Protective" on the Wage Commission, must have known what his job and duties were. The agreement contains not a syllable about work standards. How, then can Mr. Basset's activities be construed as anything else but as a willful endeavor by the cloak manufacturers not to per-

mit, by every means available, a wage investigation to be made in the cloak industry?

Sure enough, Mr. Basset tries very deftly to cloak his motives. He argues that his proposal would rebound to the welfare of the workers, the industry and the general public. But, may we ask, who has appointed Mr. Basset a general benefactor? The Union wants no favor from him. The Union concluded an agreement with the "Protective" to the effect that a Wage Commission investigate the wages of the workers. Why does Mr. Basset hinder this investigation? Because his employers, the cloak manufacturers, demand this from him? But surely this is a very poor ground for a person of Mr. Basset's standing. If the manufacturers ask from him something which he knows has nothing to do with the agreement, wouldn't it be in far better grace, or shall we say a duty on his part to refuse to act as their representative?

Mr. Basset, however, does not resign. Instead, he is endeavoring to create the impression that he is pursuing this course "for the good of the public"—a plea which our employers always love to use in times of strikes, when their hearts go out in sympathy with the "dear public" which is compelled to pay such high prices for cloaks!

Let us tell Mr. Basset what we always tell our employers when they try to foist the "public" hoax upon us. You say that the high prices for cloaks which the public pays emanate from the high wages paid by you to the workers; well, we are ready to investigate this claim in a thorough and all-embracing manner. But once you raise the subject of investigation, we demand that a thorough investigation be also made of the profits of the manufacturers. Were Mr. Basset to have demanded, together with his demand for an investigation of the workers' production in return for their wages, also an investigation of the manufacturers' profits, a plausible presumption that he really has in mind the interests of the public, of the individual cloak purchaser, could have been raised. But the public-spirited Mr. Basset does not mention a word about an investigation of the manufacturers' profits. All he wants to know is what the worker earns and how many garments he makes for the wages he gets. Mr. Basset is not concerned in the least with the returns of the cloak employer. How can one, in view of that, take in real earnest his concern about the "welfare of the public and the industry" on which he harps so incessantly in his letter?

But, as we stated already, it is not Mr. Basset that concerns us right now. The fact remains that Mr. Basset speaks in the name of the "Protective," and it is the employers' association which, in its desire to dodge the wage investigation, is demanding a total change in the aims and purposes of the Wage Commission, something it knows the Union will never give its consent to. And if this be the new policy of the Association, do they for a moment believe that this policy is so complex and so shrouded in mystery that a person equipped with ordinary intelligence could not see through it?

There is one and sole explanation to this whole business: The manufacturers do not want, nay, they are afraid that the world might learn what the real earnings of the workers in the cloak industry are. They do not like to see the legend that cloakmakers are earning fantastic wages exploded into thin mist. It is to their interests to keep up the fiction that it is the wages of the workers that are responsible for the high cost of women's wear.

There is another explanation to the course of the manufacturers, and this is the only construction that the public will place on it. Let the public know that it is not the Union which fears a wage investigation, that it is not the Union that puts boulders in its way. It is the manufacturers who fear this investigation, and their fear and obstruction is the best, most convincing and eloquent argument for the contention of the Union that the wages of the workers must not and cannot be reduced, a contention that would be sustained by any strict and conscientious investigation.

We deem it a duty to warn the manufacturers that it is not yet too late, that they can still—while they had not yet spoken officially—recall their representative, make him the scape goat, and put another in his place. The Wage Commission will then be ready to start work in accordance with the provision of the agreement.

If they fail to do that, they themselves will be held responsible for all the consequences of an act that can be termed as nothing short of a breach of agreement. They surely have not entirely forgotten a recent experience of theirs in connection with a similar act. We warn them that there is still time to think the matter over and allow the Wage Commission to do its work as the agreement prescribes.

DO NOT FORGET OUR UNEMPLOYED

Let this be the slogan in all the cloak shops this and all the following weeks. The cloakmakers who are employed in the shops must care for those who are out of work. Who will, if not they?

The employed cloakmakers surely would not see their fellow union men and women starve or driven to acts of desperation. Surely they do not want to see them become dependents of charity and recipients of public alms. There's only one way in which this can be prevented. Our workers must help our unemployed themselves.

We have shown in the last issue of JUSTICE how easily this can be done. Three per cent of the wages of those who are working would be sufficient to take care of the immediate needs of the unfortunate workers who had been thrown into enforced idleness, and the voluntary giving up of overtime would make room for hundreds of unemployed.

Quack Remedies for the Cloak Industry

By BENJAMIN SCHLESINGER

II
We have pointed out in our preceding article the destructive agitation conducted by certain elements within our movement, who are making use of the hard times in the cloak industry to incite the workers against the officers of our Union, and we have warned our members to be on guard and steer clear of this gang whose activities threaten our organization with demoralization.

In this article we shall deal with another phenomenon in our ranks, fully as detrimental as the first, which was also given new stimulus by the difficult situation in which our trade finds itself just at present. The first menace emanates from persons who parade as "radicals," as great revolutionists, and world saviors. The best way to handle this type of gentry is to tear the masks off their faces and to expose their true picture and form before the world as destroyers and disrupters. The second element consists of a badly scared and nervous lot who lose their courage all too quickly, and in time of stress keep their ears attuned to the employers' able to overhear what the latter may have to say and thinking that perhaps, after all, the bosses might be right and that it might be better if the Union were somewhat "milder" towards the employers.

It is with this second group that I want to talk things over in this article. I understand them quite well; their psychology is that of a panic-stricken, drowning person who clutches at a straw. To them I wish to say that were the Union to listen to their advice the situation would have become even worse than what it is today. I shall prove to them that the "mildness" and compromises which counsel would benefit only the employers but would bring to the workers even greater woe, smaller earnings and more unemployment.

They advise that standards of production be allowed to be established in the factories. They argue that it would be much better if a definite measure of production be fixed for a definite amount of wages. We have heard this argument more than once, and for quite a long time, from manufacturers who have been eager to introduce standards of production. They would have us believe that if the employers were to know in advance the price of labor of each garment, the situation in the industry would improve.

That this calculation is wrong can be proven by the following fact. In Cleveland there are standards of production in the cloak shops; in Toronto they work by the piece—which is one and the same thing as standards of production. Nevertheless, there is just as little work in the two above-named cities as there is in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and other cities where cloakmakers are working under the week-work system.

Prosperity or bad times in an industry are not influenced by wages. There are deeper causes which bring either slackness or activity to this or that trade. Had there been a demand all over the country for cloaks; had the storekeepers in the big and small cities felt that there was to be a demand for suits during the coming months, our shops would have been

alive with activity and the employers' profits would not have been neglected either, you may rest assured. Such, however, is not the case. The storekeepers do not expect to sell suits (this is, principally, because this year the styles call for dresses) and consequently they did not order suits. And when there are no orders, manufacturers will not produce—even if they could obtain labor for nothing.

Of course, the manufacturers want a standard of production. This they would welcome under all circumstances, in bad as well as in good seasons. But just as a standard of production is a good thing for the employers at all times, it is a bad thing for the workers' at all times. Workers stand to lose by these standards of production in busy times as well as during the slack periods of the year.

A manufacturer of cloaks will not produce more garments than he can sell—no matter what his relations with the Union are. When, however, standards of production are established in his shop, and he, for instance, has work for 3 days in the week only—as the case is in most shops today—the workers will be forced by these standards to produce a good deal more than under week work. The result will be that this manufacturer will make his work in two or three days instead of three or four—which means that the workers will lose another day's work and wages. The only beneficiary in this case will obviously be the employer who will get the same amount of work done for less wages.

But let us go a step further. A standard of production in the cloak industry is practically an impossibility. The employers know this themselves. A true production standard can be fixed only in such industries where the kind and quality of work is the same all year round, where it can be established, once and for all time, how much time is required to make a unit of work. This, however, is not possible in the cloak and suit trade. Each season fashions of new styles are being made up in every factory. It was figured out that during each season every one of the 2,500 cloak manufacturers make an average of 50 styles. To fix a standard, at the beginning of the season, for its entire duration would, therefore, be impossible. It would become necessary to fix standards for each style separately and committees would have to be formed in each shop to make standards for each new style brought into the shop. And these committees would have to bargain with the employer each time a new garment had come out of the designer's room.

Does not this remind you of the old piece-work system? Isn't it the same old beginning and squabbling of the old shop committees—and after the standards had been fixed—the same old speeding up and rush by the workers to come up to these standards? There is hardly need of emphasizing that it is piece work parading under another, high sounding name.

We abolished piece work not on account of a mere caprice, but because years of experience had taught us that that system was wasting the

workers' health, had kept down their earnings and has had, in addition, a deplorable influence on the relations between worker and worker in the shop. Our experience with week-work has proved to all of us—that the change was highly desirable. No one in our ranks would dare think now of returning to piece-work. Some, however, talk of introducing standards of production and fail to understand that it is nothing else but piece-work. The employers demand a standard of production because they still are yearning for the "good old days" of piece-work. And the workers who lend an ear to these demands of the employers might as well know that they are being used by the employer in an insidious attempt to bring back the obsolete, harmful, and banished system of piece-work.

And now a few words on the question of wages. There is in the present tumult, in the hubbub of dissatisfaction and slander, the following argument is heard occasionally: It is not true, as the leaders of the Union say, that in the last settlement wages have remained the same. The old scale, it is stated, has remained in force only as far as the old workers are concerned, those who have retained the jobs which they have held for the last two years. Those who left their old jobs and obtained new places, however, it is said, were compelled to accept lower wages. It is pointed out that workers who had been earning \$65 and \$70 a week on their old jobs are compelled to work in new places for \$5, \$10 and even \$15 a week less. There are some who were receiving \$65 a week a few years ago and are now forced to accept the minimum scale on new jobs.

I do not deny all these things. The workers, however, must once and for all understand the meaning of a minimum scale. They must know that a union can fight for and protect its members only to the extent that under no circumstances they receive less than a certain fixed minimum wage. More than that the best and strongest union cannot do. The stronger the organization is and the better the workers are organized, the higher is the minimum scale fixed by the union. The Cloakmakers' Union is proud of the fact that its present scale is the same as that of two years ago. It takes pride in the fact that it has succeeded in securing for its members the same remuneration per week for the same amount of work today as was fixed two years ago as the minimum amount necessary for the living needs of a worker's family. It is an uncommon achievement, because few, very few even of the well organized American industries have succeeded in maintaining the scale of wages they had won during the prosperous war years.

The Union, however, cannot take an official hand in controversies about wages above the minimum scale. Such wages are determined principally by the conditions in the industry. When the trade is very active, the workers get more than the minimum as the employers are afraid to lose them. Such was the case, for instance, in 1919, right after week-work was introduced. The minimum scale established by agreement at that time was 12 1/2 per cent lower than the minimum scale prevailing now, but as the trade was very busy, employers were compelled to pay the workers thirty, forty, fifty and at times even one hundred per cent more than the scale. The employers paid the workers more than what the

minimum scale demanded not because they had a particular affection for their workers at that time, but because each employer knew that he could not afford to lose his workers and that he would rather pay them more and be sure of holding them. It was a time when there was more work than workers in the trade.

Today, however, the situation is reversed. It is slack in the trade and there are more workers than work in the shops. An employer can get today, as many workers as he desires, and because of this fact the minimum wage established by the Union is today of such great importance to our members. Just as two years ago the workers have had the upper hand in the industry and could raise wages fifty, seventy-five and a hundred per cent, so today, the employer has the upper hand and would have reduced wages at will, if he could. He would have reduced wages far below the minimum were it not for the Union which protects the workers' minimum wage. When an employer is caught today paying less than the minimum wage, the Union compels him to pay back to the workers the difference, and as long as this minimum wage is assured, the better and faster workers in the trade will, as a matter of course, get more than the minimum scale. In the present bad season these workers surely do not get what they deserve, but they certainly get more than what they would have been getting had there been no fixed minimum scale in the industry.

And in this connection, too, the intelligent and experienced worker cannot fail to observe the great advantage which we have in week-work over piece-work. Under the piece-work system it would have been impossible, at a time like the present one, to maintain any scale, any minimum price whatever. The cloakmakers can easily recall how under piece-work the same garment would be made in different shops for different prices. Each shop committee would fix its own price, and the harder the times were, the sharper was the competition between the shops. This competition exposed itself in the willingness of the committees to make garments for less money than what the workers in the next shop were demanding, only to be beaten by a committee in another shop which would consent to work for even less, and so on, and so on.

No, our workers haven't the slightest reason to criticize our present system of week-work and the minimum scale. They have every reason in the world to be as enthusiastic over it now as they were two years ago when the system was first introduced. They must not confuse and confound things which have no connection with one another. They must understand that the physical conditions in the trade, its slack and busy periods, is one thing and the task and purpose of the union quite another thing and not allow anyone to confuse their minds on these matters.

The constructive work which the Union must undertake now, and the work that can be done to help the workers for the moment and for the future, will be treated in our next article.

MUSIC LOVERS ATTENTION!

If you play on any of the following instruments: Mandolin, Mandola, Mandocello, Mando-bass, Cello, Guitare, Flute or Concertina.

Then join the WORKMEN'S CIRCLE MANDOLIN ORCHESTRA, one of the most popular amateur mandolin orchestras of New York City.

Come with your instrument every Tuesday evening at a quarter to eight to 134 East 7th Street, first floor. Ask for Dr. A. Altman, Manager.

We expect, therefore, that the money raised every week from the tax will reach a substantial sum, and will be kept coming in until the emergency is over. Let our unemployed, who are likely to be so easily misled by every charlatan and demagogue, begin to feel that solidarity and unity is not an empty term among cloakmakers but a palpable reality. This will mean added strength to our Union—and added chagrin and disappointment to all those who had schemed to injure it with the aid of the hard times in the cloak industry.

35 Years of the Danish Clothing Workers' Union

BY T. VAN HEEG

The Danish Clothing Workers Union held its 11th Congress from August 6th to 11th, 1922.

Very much importance was attached to the Congress on this occasion. It is now 35 years since the "Dansk Skraedderforbund" was founded, and of these 25 years Comrade Villiam S. Arup has for 25 years filled the responsible post of President. On this occasion, therefore, our Danish Comrades have had a "double event" to celebrate.

In his capacity as International Secretary, the writer of this article, together with Hanna Adolfsen (Norway), Andreasson (Sweden), and Plettli (Germany) had the pleasure of attending the Jubilee Congress as fraternal delegates.

Each nation has its national characteristics; the characteristic of the Danish people is that they understand how to combine earnestness and gaiety. The Congress of the Danish Clothing Workers' Union was a proof of this.

A Congress in Denmark makes a special impression upon delegates from other countries. In all countries there are Unions of Tailors and Dress Makers. The number of women members is in many cases larger than that of the male members. At the Congresses, however, one does not notice that fact, for the great majority of the delegates are men; only in a few cases does one see women delegates in the Congress hall. The men, as a rule, take the lead in discussions, and women play quite a subordinate part. In Denmark it is quite different. We do not mean that at the Danish Congress the women "kick the lead." But of the 179 delegates at that Congress at least 60 were women, many of whom showed that they had nothing to learn from the men as regards either a knowledge of affairs or the art of speaking.

It is certain that the presence of a large number of women delegates can be explained by the fact that the women engaged in the Danish clothing industry form separate sections within the Clothing Workers' Union. But in other countries experience has shown that the formation of special sections for women clothing workers has not met with much success. That the experiment in Denmark has been successful is a proof that many women clothing workers in that country have gone farther on the lines of trade unionism than their comrades in other countries.

"To be old, is, in itself, no merit" is

Among the Raincoat Makers

(Continued from Page 4)

All our settled shops are strictly controlled. Those of the members who are working are paying their dues regularly. We don't believe in the policy of squandering thousands of dollars on single shop strikes, shops of little significance at best and would rather wait for a more propitious time. The cases are rare, indeed, where we do not succeed in obtaining for new workers the same price or very little less than what they were getting on their previous jobs. In many cases we even obtain raises for our members.

In times like this, I am sure, it is as much as may reasonably be expected. Not a single opportunity to improve the conditions of our members is allowed to escape us. But in order to win favor from malicious disruptors is something we could not do if we would, nor would we if we could.

A saying which is true not only of human beings, but also of trade Unions. Merit attaches only to deeds that are accomplished and to the results thereby achieved. It is on these grounds that the Danish Clothing Workers' Union and its President, Comrade Villiam P. Arup, are entitled to our special admiration.

Up to 1897, the year in which comrade Arup was elected President of the Union, the membership showed no great increase; in that year the Union comprised 1800 members; in 1922, its membership was not less than 15,000. For a small country like Denmark, with a population of about 3½ millions, a membership of 12,000 is an example for almost all other unions in the clothing industry. As far as we can judge, there is no country in Europe in which the male and female workers in the clothing industry have such favorable working conditions as in Denmark.

And this remains true despite the fact that in view of the bad conditions in the clothing industry in 1921 and 1922 the Danish Union has been obliged to accept wage reductions.

With regard to wages and working conditions, we are in a position to give a few figures which will help to draw a comparison between 1914 and 1922:

Weekly wages

	1914	1922
1. Ladies' Tailors.....	30	72½
2. Gentlemen's Tailors.....	29	72½
3. Dressmakers.....	15	35

The weekly wages of tailors who are engaged on a piece-work basis range from 75 to 85 crowns.

While in 1914 the working hours were from 9 to 10 hours a day, the Eight-Hours Day is now universal in all branches of the clothing industry. It has not been legally enacted, but has been agreed upon between the Union and the employers' organization.

There is another feature of which the Danish Union has every reason to be proud. Apart from the ready-made branch, where home work is still carried on in some instances, the tailors and dressmakers work, as a rule, in special work-shops. Thus, the miseries of the home-work system are much less known in Denmark than in other countries.

If the Danish tailors and dressmakers have achieved very much in the course of the last few years, they have their good leadership and their unity to thank for it. In Denmark there is only one organization for all the workers in the clothing industry.

At a meeting held in the office of the Raincoat Workers' Union, Local No. 20, at 23 West 17th Street, of the workers of the U. S. Raincoat Company of 20 West 22nd Street, our shop chairman, Brother Isidore Levy, was presented with a gold watch and chain and a pair of gold cuff-buttons.

The presentation was made in recognition of the good work done by Brother Levy as chairman of this shop.

We wish him to use this gift in good health and hope that he will continue his good work as chairman.

WORKERS OF U. S.

RAINCOAT CO.

Joe Weinbaum

Joe Levy,

SHOP COMMITTEE.

At the Baroff-Radina Concert

The two principals of the Town Hall Concert on Sunday evening, October 15, Senia Radina, soprano, and Saul Baroff, violinist, gave an interesting performance, though they were decidedly both not in the best of shape on that evening.

Saul Baroff, a youngling of eighteen, made his first bow to the public, among whom there were a number of discriminating critics and press representatives, in a rather nervous state, which is not difficult to explain. He, nevertheless, played his numbers

correctly and made, on the whole, a good impression. It is evident that the young man possesses considerable ability and good technique but still requires a lot of training and polish.

Senia Radina showed traces of a very bad cold which has hampered her all through the evening. She had a medium register voice, a pretty good diction and has rendered the Ukrainian folk songs with much better effect than the other part of her program, which consisted of regular Russian dramatic selections.

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and Women's Garments, etc.
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LABOR THE WORLD OVER

DOMESTIC ITEMS

FACT FINDING COMMISSION CHOSEN.

President Harding appointed John Hays Hammond, mining engineer, of Washington, D. C., Thomas Marshall, former vice-president, and Governor of Indiana; Samuel Alschuler, Federal Judge of Chicago; Clark Howell, editor of the Atlanta Constitution; George Otis Smith, director of the United States Geological Survey of Maine; Edward T. Devine, economist of New York; Charles P. Neill, of Washington, D. C., as members of the Federal Fact Finding Coal Commission which will investigate the coal industry with a view of preventing future coal strikes.

1 PER CENT INCREASE.

An increase of 2 per cent in the manufacturing industry of New York State in September as compared with August was announced yesterday by Industrial Commissioner Raper.

PROTEST AGAINST MINIMUM WAGE.

Protest against the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Law as it now exists and against any mandatory provision in the law was registered before the special recess committee on minimum wage and employment, appointed by the Legislature to investigate this question. Manufacturers are protesting against decisions under which the State Boards establish what they hold to be a living wage for employes.

400 PER CENT DIVIDEND.

Following the lead of other Standard Oil Companies, A. C. Bedford, Chairman of the Standard Oil of New Jersey announced yesterday that a special stockholders' meeting has been called for November 8th to act upon a proposal of the directors to increase the authorized capital stock of the company from \$118,000,000 to \$255,000,000 and declare a stock dividend of four new shares of common stock or a four hundred per cent stock dividend for each share of common stock now outstanding.

EXPORT TRADE DECLINES.

America's export trade with Europe suffered marked decline in August, dropping to \$155,000,000 as compared with \$206,000,000 in August, 1921.

THE "REDS IN AMERICA."

The eighth installment of the Boston Transcript's expose of the "Reds in America" shows that there is not an industry in the United States without the germ of Communism. It further shows that the amalgamation of unions in each industry is intended to end in the unions of all workers in the entire country who will be ready for a general strike.

SCAB "ACCIDENTS."

Since the strike of the Seamen's Union on the Great Lakes, October 1st, four boats have collided in the Lake Erie section," K. B. Nolan, Secretary of the Great Lakes Seamen's Union asserted yesterday. "These ships," declared Mr. Nolan, "were manned by crews hired by members of the Lake Carriers Association and by the Steel Corporation, which dictates the policy of the association."

FIREMEN'S AGREEMENT EXTENDED.

An agreement continuing the present wage and working conditions has been signed by the officials of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen with the New York Central and subsidiary lines, it was announced by W. S. Stone, President of the Brotherhood.

PREPAREDNESS.

American Mining Congress now in session in Cleveland, Ohio, was featured by a proposal advocated by Col. Ruggles, of the United States Ordnance Department to conscript all workers from banker to laborer in time of war, and by the announcement by W. H. Culbertson, Vice-Chairman of the United States Tariff Commission of an order by President Harding that all investigations under the flexible provisions of the Tariff Law for a change in rates should be filed with the Commission.

CORONADO REHEARING DENIED.

The rehearing of the Coronado Coal Case was yesterday denied by the Supreme Court of the United States. The Coronado Coal Company asked to have reviewed that part of the decision which held that the United Mine Workers Union and certain individuals had not been guilty of restraint of interstate commerce.

COMPERS URGES DAUGHERTY'S IMPEACHMENT.

President Compers, of the American Federation of Labor, in a telegram to the Brotherhood of Railway Signalmen in session in Cincinnati, urged the Brotherhood to lend support to the movement for the impeachment of Attorney General Daugherty and Federal Judge Wilkerson of Chicago.

LEAGUE FOR COURT RULE.

The National Society League will wage a nation wide campaign against the movement to amend the constitution of the United States so as to permit Congress to pass upon decisions of the Supreme Court, the executive committee of the League announced yesterday.

POTTERS ON STRIKE.

From twenty to twenty-five thousand potters are on strike throughout the country because the manufacturers offered a renewal of the working agreement without modification of working conditions. The operators demand a wage increase and certain modifications of working conditions all of which the manufacturers say will increase the cost of production.

FOREIGN ITEMS

ENGLAND

A "WARLESS WORLD" CRUSADE.

The Friends' Peace Committee is issuing on behalf of the Society of Friends in England and America, an appeal to the Churches of Christ to take the lead in a great crusade for a warless world. The appeal says:—"We see two roads before us. One leads inevitably to another war by renewed preparedness; the other begins with a complete rejection of war."

CHILD PAUPERS.

To take only one instance of a city with a large unemployed population Manchester has, roughly speaking, 20,000 men, women and children depending for existence on relief money, either from the Guardians or from the Government. Of these 12,000 are children—a pitiful little army of paupers!

A GENERAL ON PEACE.

General Sir Ian Hamilton, unveiling a war memorial at the height of the recent Turkish crisis, said that a year ago he would not have raised his voice against war, but in that time he had unveiled too many war memorials not to do so. The root of the present crisis was that "we have never made peace. Peace was the last thing the men who made the Treaty of Versailles and Sevres were thinking about—punishment was what they were after!"

AUSTRALIA

AUSTRALIAN DISARMAMENT.

Speaking at a meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, Sir Joseph Cook (Australia) stated that Australia had reduced her armaments by 25 per cent. Destruction of the nations would follow, he maintained, if armaments were persisted in. "If we keep on with this bellicent spirit, we are going to commit suicide," was the way he put it.

GERMANY

PASSION PLAYERS DISINTERESTED.

The workers at Oberammergau have refused a huge financial offer from a United States film magnate for the film rights of their world-renowned Passion Play. In spite of Munich caricaturists, who have recently pictured the players selling their art for money, the village theatre has never commercialized its art, not allowed the players to make money out of it.

AUSTRIA

METAL WORKERS STRIKE AVERTED.

Thanks to the intervention of the Presidents of Parliament, the metal-workers' strike has been averted and the café strike settled. The metal workers get an increase of 70 per cent in their wages (reckoned, of course, in rapidly depreciating kronen). The café workers get 120 per cent. But the transport workers' strike continues.

SWITZERLAND

AUSTRIA AT THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

"The third session of the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva ended a short time ago. Lord Balfour made a statement on behalf of the Council about Austria, from which it appeared that financial help for that country was not yet completed, although he expected the scheme would be ready in a few days. . . . The fact that negotiations would be conducted under the League's auspices would be a guarantee against separate interests being allowed to prevail over international interests. . . . If this effort should fail, great would be the failure, not only for the League, but for the world at large; but if, as he firmly believed, they were successful, the benefits they would confer on others would spread far and wide over the whole world."

The Danish Clothing Workers

(Continued from page 8)

This makes it possible to present a united front to the employers.

So far, we have said a good deal about the Danish Union, but very little about the Jubilee and the Congress.

It is difficult to give an account of the Jubilee.

After President Arup had delivered his address of welcome and a choir had sung some labor songs, there was not much more time for work on the first day of the Congress. William P. Arup, the youthful veteran of 60, who although grey has not grown old during the 25 years of his presidency, was the recipient of many congratulations. With bouquets and presents, his comrades, both men and women, of the Executive Committee and from the various branches, expressed their admiration and esteem.

We should go too far into details if we reported the proceedings of the congress, and consequently we shall

confine ourselves to making a few brief observations thereon.

In view of the alterations in the rates of wages, the contributions to the union have been revised and now amount to 2 kron per week for men and 1 kron per week for women.

The great feeling of solidarity, however, which predominates inside the Danish Union, is a guarantee that no grave difficulties will arise. Negotiations will be shortly resumed in Denmark with regard to the working conditions of tailors and tailoresses.

The economic crisis has not yet ebbed.

The history of the Danish Clothing Workers' Union, however, is clear evidence that the negotiations of the next few months will be brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

After 35 years the Danish Union is more prepared than ever to protect the interests of our fellow workers.

T. van der Heeg.

Educational Comment and Notes

Opening of Our Workers' University

These of our members who are waiting for the opening date of our advanced classes in the Workers' University, should reserve November 18th as the opening day.

Beginning with that Saturday, and Sunday, November 19th, our classes will meet as usual in the Washington Irving High School on every following Saturday and Sunday. The Saturday classes will commence at 1:30 P. M. and the Sunday classes at 10:30 A. M. It has been arranged to conduct classes in Literature and Trade Union Policies on Saturday, and those in Psychology and Economic History of the United States

on Sunday.

While the names of almost all the instructors have already been announced, arrangements have been made with additional teachers, particularly in the course on Literature. These will be announced very shortly.

As was announced previously, new courses will be given evenings in the auditorium of our building. It is expected that several groups will be organized for that purpose.

We urge all who are interested to come to the office of the Educational Department, 3 West 10th Street, to obtain printed announcements and further information.

What is to be Done?

It so happens that many of our members who are of greatest service to the organization, find it difficult to take advantage of the educational activities of our International. We have in mind the members of Executive Boards and other Committees. But their responsibilities do not end with the weekly meetings of the Executive Boards. They must also attend numerous committee meetings, so that they are occupied almost every evening in the week. Sunday is the only day that they can devote to themselves. As human beings and as workers they have many interests, and therefore cannot find time for education.

This problem has always engaged our attention. We consider this very important, because members of the Executive Boards are the very people who, by virtue of their position, should be well informed on labor, industrial and social conditions in order that they might be able to enlighten and guide other members on these questions.

What is to be done? How can we make the members of the Executive Boards of our numerous local unions more useful to the organization by connecting their experience in daily knowledge?

It seems to us that this question would not be so difficult to solve if only some of the members of the Executive Committee would become interested in finding a solution. We are still not convinced that the members of the Executive Boards, who demonstrate so much energy in the work of their Local Union, cannot devote an evening or two a week to their education.

"How?" some will ask.

Very simply. Let the Executive Board of each Local Union instruct its Educational Committee to confer with our Educational Department and agree on a plan, whereby special courses should be given to the members at a time and place to suit their convenience.

Who will make the start? Who will be the first to respond to this?

Local 22 Will Have Booth at Women's Trade Union League Bazaar

The Women's Trade Union League, a delegated organization of women workers, which has contributed a great deal towards the upbuilding of many labor unions among women workers, and whose influence among women workers in the needle industries was quite important during the early years of their organization, has recently acquired a building of its own at 247 Lexington Avenue, from where it will be conducting its activity from now on.

To celebrate the acquisition of this building, which marks a new page in the history of the League, its leaders have arranged a two days bazaar, on November 24 and 25, and have invited the whole labor movement of New York to take part in this affair.

The Dressmakers' Union, Local No. 22, the principal and largest women's workers organization in this city, naturally responded to this invitation. The waist and dressmakers remember well the invaluable services which the Women's Trade Union League has rendered to them in former years and still stand ready to give now.

Local No. 22 decided to have a booth at this Bazaar and to equip it with articles and dresses made up by the voluntary labor of their members.

Miss Anna Kronhardt is in charge of the booth. Miss Rose Schneiderman, the indefatigable president of the League, is in charge of the bazaar.

The Brussels Conference on Workers' Education

A REVIEW

By FANNIA M. COHN

WORKERS' EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES

The reports of the American delegates, Spencer Miller, Jr., and Fannia M. Cohn, Secretary and Vice-President, respectively, of the Workers' Education Bureau of America were typical of the youth inspiration and resourcefulness of the people of the United States. If our record was not so old as that of some of the other countries, it was due to our recent industrial development, among other reasons. The very youth of the movement offered us an opportunity to start on a sounder basis. Age accumulates both wisdom and folly. It has been possible for the American Workers' Education movement to profit by the example of the movement elsewhere and to avoid the "unavoidable" mistakes already made.

The immensity of our country makes it inadvisable to establish a highly centralized organization. Furthermore, we are not a homogeneous people. Every race, nation and group of the old world is represented here in the new. They bring with them their ideals, their habits, their traditions. These are expressed in their daily life, in their struggles, their joys and their sorrows. Their organizations, whether trade union, social or educational, reflect the personality of the group. In the educational movement, this is demonstrated in the differences between classes organized by miners or garment workers and those organized by molders or railway workers.

If the enterprise is to be successful, real autonomy must be given to the different groups. It must not be directed by a highly centralized and impersonal body.

From the beginning, the movement was placed in the hands of the organized labor movement. When the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union initiated this work it emphasized the idea that adult workers' education should be the concern of the organized labor movement and it has always insisted on this as a first principle. The I. L. G. W. U. took up the question enthusiastically and since 1917 sponsored Labor Education at the conventions of the A. F. of L. trying to impress upon that body the necessity of inaugurating Workers' Education within the Trade Union Movement and urging it to make a start in that direction by going on record in favor of the establishment of its educational institution.

It was the contention of the delegates of the I. L. G. W. U. that "if the labor movement is not to be accused of lack of vision and appreciation of the value of knowledge to the trade union movement, we must make a start at once." While many in the movement doubted whether trade unions should conduct such activities, the I. L. G. W. U. was willing to spend tens of thousands of dollars to make the experiment for the labor movement. Nothing counts so much as a successful experiment, such as that of the I. L. G. W. U. A truth seems only a half truth until it has been translated into action. The result of it was that the American Labor Movement through the A. F. of L. Conventions considered this work. A special committee was appointed to investigate it and reported favorably on it. The Atlantic City Convention of 1919 provided for a standing educational committee appointed by the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. Not only were the Educational Activities of the I. L. G. W. U. endorsed and approved, but

they were accepted as essential to the Labor Movement. One result of the experiment made by the I. L. G. W. U. was that a group of men and women connected with the labor movement saw the possibility of creating an agency for the advancement of workers' education.

Through the efforts of these people the Workers' Education Bureau of America was established two years ago. Its functions are, primarily, to disseminate information, to inspire workers to establish their own educational institutions and to acquaint existing educational enterprises with activities throughout the labor education movement. Its constitution provides that only educational enterprises controlled by workers shall be eligible to membership, although they may serve other groups with information and advice.

In its declaration of principles the Bureau states that classes organized by workers have a very simple object in view. They want to make workers understand the labor movement. They want to surround workers with an atmosphere and influence which will create loyalty to the labor movement and to the working class. They want to train men and women to be good fighters in the cause of the working class.

Further, they want to give to their students such instruction as will enable them to help gain the aims for which organized labor has always fought and will always fight—the greatest possible happiness for the men and women who toil and produce. They want to teach workingmen and women whatever will help them to live a rich, happy and full life, but with the ever-present goal of re-making society on a basis of perfect economic justice, so that a rich, happy and full life will be assured to their brother and sister workers.

This is what workers' study classes organized for workers by workers aim to accomplish.

Workers' education can no more be outside of the labor movement than a trade union itself. Anything that comes from other sources cannot be conducted purely and solely in the interests of workers. Education controlled by others may be education, but not true labor education.

Workers' education must be of a kind that will strengthen and broaden character, develop discrimination and create in the workers the ability to form judgments when they are confronted with serious problems. Labor is reaching out toward a new life and educational training such as this is a necessary step toward its attainment.

By adhering to the principle of keeping workers' education in the hands of the workers there is a basis for obtaining financial support from the trade unions.

The movement is spreading throughout our vast territory. Here and there labor colleges, workers' study classes are organized, some by international unions, some by local unions, still others by central labor bodies. About 10,000 working men and women are at present taking advantage of such activities that are provided by the labor movement under its own auspices. It is too early to make an analysis of this work. It will be some time before it will take definite form. But one thing is certain, that the labor movement is establishing its own educational authority within the trade unions.

(To be Continued.)

EXHIBIT OF CHILDREN'S ART AT THE CIVIC CLUB—14 WEST 12th STREET

A very interesting exhibit is held now at the Civic Club, 14 West 12th Street, of paintings and drawings by the children of the Ferrer Modern School at Stelton, N. J. These were done by children between the ages of three and ten years.

This exhibit furnishes the best lesson to adults as to how children can be made productive if their energies are properly directed.

It is open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. and admission is free. We are certain that our members will be interested to visit this gallery.

OUR MEMBERS CAN OBTAIN THEATRE TICKETS AT REDUCED PRICES

The Educational Department made final arrangements with the management of the Jewish Art Theatre, whereby our members upon the presentation of a card can obtain two tickets at half price for Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, and Saturday and Sunday matinees, excepting holidays and announced benefit days.

These season cards can be obtained at the Educational Department, 3 West 10th Street, upon the payment of 5 cents to cover the printing of the ticket.

With the Waist and Dress Joint Board

By M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary
(Minutes Meeting, October 4, 1922.)

Brother Berlin in the Chair.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors' report of October 3rd is in part as follows:

OUTSIDE COMMITTEES

Upon opening the meeting a member of Local No. 22, Ben Axe, appeared before the Board stating that he and a few other workers were employed by the Justine Company about three months ago. In the course of time the firm closed up shop and it was found that the shop had been sold and that the firm had gone into partnership with the Elephant Dress-Company, a Union shop. They found out that there are vacant machines at this shop and therefore complained to the office to that effect, but the office failed to place them at work in this shop.

Brother Horowitz explained that the Elephant is an Association shop and that the Justine went into partnership with this firm. He further stated that the firm must be free to take in any partner they may choose. Brother Horowitz also stated that he offered arbitration but the Association flatly refused, claiming that there is no clause in the agreement to arbitrate a case of this nature.

Brother Horowitz therefore asked the advice of the Board as to what action to pursue in this case.

The Board of Directors considering the facts of the case were of the opinion that the people who were employed by the Justine are justified in claiming their positions at the Elephant Dress and therefore instructed Brother Horowitz to act accordingly.

Brother H. Greenberg, Manager of Local No. 50, appeared before the Board with a request that Local No. 50 be permitted to have space in our Brooklyn office where one of our representatives might come from time to time and that our people stationed at that office should accept complaints and dues for Local No. 50. Brother Greenberg also called the attention of the Board to the coming 1923 campaign and since Local No. 50 also decided to launch an organization campaign, he requested the Board in the name of Local No. 50 that the arrangements for that campaign should also include the children's dressmakers, it being understood that Local No. 50 share the burden of the expenditures.

Upon motion the request of Brother Greenberg in regard to the Brook-

lyn office was referred to the Secretary who is to make the necessary financial arrangements. The committee, consisting of Sisters Goodman and Wolkwitz and Brother Rief was appointed to consider that proposition and submit its recommendations to the Board of Directors.

COMMUNICATIONS

A communication was received from Local No. 10 which reads as follows:

"The Executive Board directs me to inform you that it is not in accord with the Joint Board's policy in turning into its treasury fines collected on complaints of cutters that the boxes are doing their own cutting.

"Local No. 10 has always insisted, as has the Joint Board on numerous occasions, that whenever cutters are sent on jobs they should follow up these houses and should complain to the Union in the event that they are not placed to work and find the boxes cutting.

"The Executive Board contends that a cutter who thus follows up a shop and helps the Union to enforce the agreement is entitled to some measure of compensation for his efforts. There is also the fact that once a cutter is sent by the Union on a job he becomes entitled to the work.

"The Executive Board, therefore, urges the Joint Board to turn over to the complaining cutter the money which was collected as a fine resulting from his complaint."

A discussion arose which brought out the advisability of encouraging cutters to follow up their places of employment and whenever in the case of violations cutters are instrumental in the adjustment of complaints about cutting done by the boxes the Board of Directors decided to authorize the office to compensate the cutters upon the merits of each and every case.

A communication which was referred to the Joint Board from Local No. 25 in regard to the establishment of a dues collection station by the Joint Board was taken up and upon motion it was decided to call a meeting of all the local secretaries who are to discuss the advisability of having a dues collection department established now by the Joint Board.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RULES OF SHOP CHAIRMEN MEETINGS

Brother Berlin who was appointed with Sisters Goodman and Wolkwitz to work out rules and regulations for

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the shop chairman meetings reported that in order to obtain control of the activities of the shop chairman meetings the committee recommends as follows:

1. That the attendance of the shop chairman meetings should be under the supervision of the organization committee in conjunction with the Manager of the Joint Board.

2. That the shop chairman meetings be called the last Thursday of every month.

3. That every chairman be provided with two cards; one, a shop chairman card, and the other, an attendance card.

In order that the attendance of the shop chairman meetings be controlled they should be requested to deposit their attendance cards at the entrance at the place of meeting.

4. That the Joint Board shall work out an order of business which the shop chairman may modify.

5. That the shop chairmen should elect a chairman and recording secretary for every meeting.

6. That all the recommendations of the shop chairman meetings should be submitted to the Joint Board.

7. That it be obligatory on the part of delegates and officers of the Joint Board and all Executive Local members to attend the shop chairman meetings.

After a thorough discussion the Board of Directors decided to approve the recommendations of the committee.

In a communication, Local No. 22, informed the Joint Board that:

"At the last meeting of the Executive Board the reports of the Joint Board, of September 20th and 27th, were taken up and acted upon. The minutes of the meeting held on September 20th were approved with the following exceptions:

"Our Executive Board, while concurring with the Joint Board decision to donate \$1,000 to the HIAS felt that this institution is worthy of more consideration. Their campaign among organized labor to raise funds in order to enable them to carry on their admirable work must be more successful, and we believe that our Joint Board can do more than it has already done to make doubly certain the success of the HIAS campaign. Our Executive Board therefore, recommends that an appeal be issued by the Joint Board to the members of all the locals affiliated, to assist financially in the present drive of the HIAS in order that their activities should may continue uninterrupted.

Local No. 89 in a communication informed the Board that: "The recommendation of the Joint Board regarding the monthly meeting of the shop chairmen, the adoption of the week-work system and the levy of the \$20 assessment, which recommendation had already been approved by this Executive Board, has been ratified by the membership of this local at different meetings."

Rudolph Larsen's Concert

Musical New York will soon have an opportunity to again hear Rudolph Larsen, the brilliant and accomplished violinist from Denmark, who, in his first New York recital was acclaimed by critics and music lovers as an artist of serious purpose, with a fine sense of artistic value and a musician of lofty ideas.

Larsen came to New York in 1914, with a heritage from the world master violinist and teacher, Leopold Auer. After years of study and rigid application Auer thought suffi-

ciently of Larsen to make him an assistant. For more than four years Larsen continued in this capacity, during which time he continued to perfect his artistry, until finally Europe acclaimed him a violinist of finished technique and beauty of tone.

Larsen has won recognition for his mastery in arrangements of various compositions for violin, and especially qualified in folk lore and melodies, notably those of Ireland. He will give a recital at Town Hall on Sunday evening, November 3rd. His program will soon be announced.

WAISTMAKERS, ATTENTION!

Do not fail to attend our next members' meetings, which will be held Tuesday, October 24, 1922, right after work, at BEETHOVEN HALL, 210 East 5th Street, and in all District Offices in the Bronx, Brooklyn and Brownsville.

Very important matters, affecting the life of our organization, will be taken up for discussion at these meetings. WE CALL UPON EVERY LOYAL MEMBER TO ATTEND THESE MEETINGS WITHOUT FAIL.

Fraternally,

CHAS. JACOBSON.

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The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

By JOSEPH FISH

GENERAL.

At the last meeting of the Executive Board, which was held on Thursday, October 12th, Marie B. MacDonald, representative of the American Labor Party, appeared as a committee with a credential from the above named organization. Comrade MacDonald delivered an eloquent appeal for a contribution towards the American Labor Party, which is an amalgamation of the Socialist Party, the Farmer-Labor Party, and various trade unions.

After a thorough discussion on the subject, it was decided to recommend to the body that a contribution of one hundred dollars be donated to the new party. Section 2, Article 21, of our Constitution, provides that no sum exceeding twenty-five dollars shall be voted to any one labor union or organization, unless a special meeting is called for that purpose. The Executive Board therefore, upon motion, decided that in view of the fact that the next General Meeting is a special meeting for the adoption of the revised constitution, that this meeting shall also include as its special order of business this recommendation of the Executive Board.

CLOAK AND SUIT

In last week's issue of JUSTICE, the report of General Manager Dubinsky, submitted to the Cloak and Suit Meeting which was held on Monday, October 9th, was not printed for lack of space. We now take the opportunity of giving the detailed report of the manager for the period of July 1st to September 30th, 1922.

COMPLAINTS FILED FROM JULY 1st TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1922

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

Unfounded—cutters were found working	73
Cutters were placed at work	34
Cutters were paid for work cut by firm	11
Firm paid fine and cutters were placed at work	5
No work in shop	29
Shops taken down on strike	4
Shops not settled	3
Non-union shops	5
Firm receives cut work	4
Trouble in shop at present. No body working	1
Out of Business	13
Local No. 22 house (filed)	1
Pending	56
Total	219

(2) Boss is helping cutter at table. Unfounded, as cutter is doing all the cutting

Instructed	8
No work at present	1
Total	16

(3) Non-union cutter employed.

In favor of union	22
Unfounded	16
No work in shop	4
Firm is going out of business	1
Non-union shop	1
Local No. 22 house (filed)	2
Pending	15
Total	61

(4) Firm deducted for mistake.

In favor of union	3
Pending	1
Total	4

(5) Firm refuses to pay wages due cutter.

In favor of union	0
Pending	6
Total	11

(6) Cutters were discharged.

In favor of union	14
Pending	2
Total	16

(7) Equal division of work.

In favor of union	8
Unfounded	2
Pending	1
Total	11

(8) Cutters violating union rules.

Adjusted in favor of union	7
Not adjusted in favor of union (cutter is brother of firm; nothing can be done)	1
Unfounded	5
Referred to Picket Committee (not a settled shop)	1
Out of business	1
Non-union shop	2
Pending	4
Total	21

Total complaints filed from July 1st to September 30th	367
Total complaints adjusted from July 1st to September 30th	301
Complaints still pending, July, August, September, 1922	66
Filed in July	17
Filed in August	13
Filed in September	36
Total	66

Complaints filed from January, 1922 to March 31st	287
Complaints filed from April 1st to June 30th	230
Complaints filed from July 1st to September 30th	367
Total	884

Complaints filed to September 30, 1922	884
Complaints adjusted to September 30, 1922	818
Total complaints pending to September 30, 1922	66

On September 25th, 1922, we looked through our records and found no cutters employed in 246 shops. Complaints therefore sent to the various Joint Board Officers, and the following is a report of same:

Unfounded—cutters were found working	81
(In a majority of houses, cutters have not secured working cards when they started in to work.)	
Cutters were placed to work	14
No work	32
Receives cut work	10
Shop closed	3
Shop burned down	3
On strike	2
Store	1
Non-union shop	2
Out of business	21
No such firm in building	4
Pending	72
Total number of complaints filed	246

Complaints filed with Mr. H. Slutsky	71
Answers received from Mr. H. Slutsky	46
Pending	25

Complaints filed with Mr. S. Metz	105
Answers received from Mr. S. Metz	69
Pending	36

Complaints filed with S. Perlmutter	60
Answers received from S. Perlmutter	58
Pending	8

Complaints filed with Mr. S. Prizant	4
Answers received from Mr. S. Prizant	1
Pending	3

Total number of complaints filed	246
Total number of complaints adjusted	174
Complaints pending	72

Our members have already been informed of the three per cent tax which has been levied upon members employed at present, the funds of which are to go towards the relief of the unemployed.

Registration of the unemployed started on Monday, October 16th, at Stayman's Casino, 8th Street and Second Avenue. It is not as yet definitely known as to what the amount will be that will be paid out to these unemployed members, but it is un-

derstood that it will be about \$10 per week, depending upon the income derived from the tax.

All unemployed are to register immediately at the headquarters named above, if they wish to receive benefit. They will have to report to the hall twice a day and will receive their benefits at the end of the week. Brother Pinkofsky, President of the Joint Board, is in charge of the registration, and Brother Katz represents our organization on the committee taking charge.

LOCAL 10

All cutters working in Cloak and Suit Joint Board houses are urged to pay the 3% tax for the unemployed to the shop chairman, or to the representative of the Joint Board.

SALESMEN WANTED—An exceptional opportunity for 3 or 4 smart cutters or ex-cutters to connect with the finest line of Electric Cloth Cutting Machines. Men must have good acquaintance among cutters. **SIMPLEX PERFORATOR CO., Room 736, 611 Broadway.**

Monday, October 22nd, 8:30 P. M.
MORRIS HILLQUITY
and
ALGEON LEE
will speak on
EUROPEAN IMPRESSIONS
—Attention! The RAND SCHOOL—1 East 15th St.

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

CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

ATTENTION!

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

Special General

Special Order of Business:

1. Final adoption of the revised Constitution, as proposed by the Constitution Committee.
2. Recommendation of the Executive Board to donate \$100 to the American Labor Party.

Special Cloak and Suit

Special Order of Business:

1. Nomination of Branch Officers for 1923.

Special Waist and Dress

Special Order of Business:

1. Nomination of Branch Officers for 1923.

Special Miscellaneous

Special Order of Business:

1. Nomination of Branch Officers for 1923.

Meetings Begin at 7:30 P. M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place