

"My righteousness 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. 44.

Friday, October 27, 1922

Price, 2 Cents

UNION INSISTS ON CLOAK MAKE-UP SURVEY

PRESIDENT SCHLESINGER INSISTS PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION THEY MUST COMPLY WITH TERMS OF AGREEMENT ON CLOAK WAGE INVESTIGATION

President Schlesinger forwarded on Wednesday, October 25th, a letter to Mr. Max Lachman, Vice-President of the Cloak, Suit & Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association of New York, that the Union would not submit to any modification of the terms of the collective agreement concluded last July with regard to the clause providing for a wage investigation in the cloak industry.

President Schlesinger reaffirmed the readiness of the Union to proceed with the investigation of the yearly wages earned by the cloakmakers and their period of employment, as outlined in the July, 1922, agreement, which, among other things, provided for the creation of a wage board to make a survey of the pay rolls of the firms belonging to the Association.

MUST ABIDE BY AGREEMENT

As reported in these columns last week, Wm. B. Basset, the industrial engineer elected by the manufacturers as their representative on the Wage Board, announced on October 15th that he could not go on with the wage and terms of employment in-

vestigation only. He wanted to extend it to include the amount of production of each worker. President Schlesinger, the Union's member of the Board, replied on October 17 that it was not for Basset to interpret the

agreement and notified the Association at the same time to instruct its representative to carry out the investigation as provided in Clause 23 of the agreement.

(Continued on Page Three.)

Bridgeport Corset Shop Strike Settled

NO MORE "OPEN SHOP," SAY THE WORKERS

The strike in the Warner Bros. corset factory in Bridgeport, Conn., provoked by the despotic attitude of the superintendent of the factory, in ordering the girls to do extra work which did not belong to their department without pay, has been settled with a complete victory for the workers after lasting one week.

Right after the strike broke out, Local No. 33 notified the Out-of-Town Department of the International of the controversy, and Vice-President Halperin, together with organizer Robbins and Brothers Orn-

burn and Eagan of the Connecticut Federation of Labor, came to Bridgeport and sought to effect a settlement. Towards the end of last week they finally succeeded, after a conference with the employers, to reinstate the discharged girl-workers under old conditions. The settlement called out great enthusiasm among the two thousand workers in the Warner shop.

Last Tuesday evening, a very well attended and enthusiastic meeting of corset workers was held in the Metal Workers' Hall, the first in a long

PRES. SCHLESINGER VISITS BOSTON

President Schlesinger visited Boston this week upon the invitation of the International heads in that city. The situation in Boston is not much better than in New York. Unemployment and the petty corporation shop plague and harass the Boston cloakmakers in no less a degree than they have plagued our New York cloakmakers. Besides, there are a number of internal organization questions which require the attention of the International officers.

President Schlesinger spent two days in Boston and met with the officers of the Boston Joint Board and also with the Executive Board of Local No. 49, the Waist and Dressmakers' Union. This local, which is now managed by Vice-President Monosson, is conducting an organization campaign and has, during the last few months, gained a substantial number of members and organized several new shops. At this meeting they sought the advice of President Schlesinger on the campaign plans and discussed with him future work and activity.

The meeting was addressed by Vice-President Halperin and Bro. Robbins. A number of workers enrolled in the Union, pledging themselves to disavow forever the "open shop" and to help build a strong corset workers' organization in Bridgeport.

Cloakmakers Active in Meyer London Campaign

The Cloakmakers' Union has always taken an active part in Socialist campaigns in New York City and has worked with particular zeal for the election to Congress of Meyer London. Meyer London is considered by the cloakmakers as their own Congressman.

On Friday last, a meeting of the officers of the International, together with the officers of the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union and of the locals affiliated with it, was held at 3 West 16th Street, presided over by President Schlesinger. After the discussion for unemployment relief was over, the meeting turned its attention to plans and ways of helping the London campaign in the 12th Congressional District.

A special campaign committee with Brother Saul Metz as chairman, was selected to work in that district to aid in the re-election of London and to defeat the infamous tactics employed by Tammany in gerrymandering the district and colonizing it with floaters. The committee will organize a force of watchers for Election Day and it calls upon all cloakmakers to report to Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton Street, where the headquarters of the committee are located to do volunteer work, which is so badly needed in this campaign.

Board of Referees Calls Conference on Cleveland Cloak Situation

PRESIDENT SCHLESINGER AND VICE-PRESIDENT PERLSTEIN ON CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

Readers of JUSTICE are already aware of the tense situation in the cloak industry of Cleveland.

The agreement between the Cleveland Joint Board and the Cloak Manufacturers' Association of that city expires in the end of next December. The Union decided some time ago to present a number of demands to the employers and this decision of the Joint Board has stirred the wrath of the manufacturers' association to such an extent that, at a recent meeting, they decided to notify the Board of Referees, of which Judge Julian W. Mack is chairman, that they do

not intend to renew the agreement with the Union upon its expiration. This, of course, meant a declaration of hostilities and the Union immediately began mobilizing its forces in preparation for a conflict.

The Board of Referees, however, having perceived at once the seriousness of the situation, decided to make an attempt to bring both sides together at a conference and endeavor to straighten out the dispute. Judge Mack telegraphed this week to the Union and the Association to come to a conference on Sunday, October 29, in New York City. Both sides

accepted the invitation.

The Cleveland Joint Board met during the week and elected President Schlesinger and Vice-President Perlstein, the Manager of the Cleveland Cloakmakers' Union, on the conference committee in addition to three members of the Joint Board. The terms of the new agreement between the Union and the Association will be the principal topic of discussion at this conference. The Union is determined to present its new demands at that conference, among which there are a 10 per cent increase in wages; a guaranteed period of employment; equal wage scales for men and women for the same work, better control of the outside shops; an unemployment insurance fund; and abolition of discrimination against men in the dress shops.

TICKETS FOR THE OPENING OF WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

Next week, there will be distributed among our local union tickets of admission to the Concert celebrating the re-opening of our Workers' University. It will be held at the Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 16th Street, on Friday evening, November 17th.

The full program, containing the names of the artists and speakers, will be announced next week.

CLOAKMAKERS, ATTENTION!

1. Applications for Business Agents can be made out in the office of the Joint Board, 40 East 23rd Street, on the fourth floor.

2. Applications for Business Agents can be made out every day, until SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4th, from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M.

ON SATURDAY, applications can only be made out until 1 P. M.

3. Only those who are members of the Union for two years or over can file applications for business agent. Applicants must be in good standing with their respective locals.

4. Only members of the locals 1, 3, 9, 10, 11, 17, 23, 35, 48 and 82, may file applications for business agents.

Fraternally yours,

JOINT BOARD OF THE CLOAK, SKIRT, SUITS, DRESSES AND REEFER MAKERS' UNIONS.

L. LANGER, Secretary.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By N. S.

THE NEW BRITISH GOVERNMENT—AND WHAT NEXT?

AT this writing Bonar Law is busy making up a new government for Great Britain. His job is relatively a simple one. He is freed from the embarrassment of picking ministers from two political parties and then merge them into a higher unity, known as a coalition. He is a straight Unionist, a representative and spokesman of the "die-hard" reactionaries. He will not have to appeal to different shades of political opinion, or to pose as champion of all interests, reactionary or liberal. He is going to serve one master, and for that he is said to be admirably fitted.

But the Unionist government which is now in the manufacturing process is only a temporary makeshift. A general election is certain to be called in the very near future. And it will be the chief task of Bonar Law to dissolve Parliament and proclaim an election. It was expected that Lloyd George would perform this job, but the Unionists were restless and impatient and at a meeting which took place a month ahead of scheduled time, they voted, by a majority of 184 to 87, to withdraw their support from the Coalition government, and the erstwhile Premier handed his resignation to the King who called Bonar Law as the representative of the majority party in Parliament to form another government.

It is generally conceded that the Unionist government will continue in power after the election. But it is not certain for how long. The Bonar Law government minus the political agility of his predecessor and minus the legend that it represents the "people" will have greater chances of an early death. It is here the Labor Party comes in. The Independent Liberals, headed by Asquith and Grey, are no longer a power. The Lloyd George coalition liberals and conservatives will in all likelihood only slice off a piece from the Unionist and Liberal parties. The only great and rising political organization is that of the workers. Over 400 labor candidates will be in the field contesting for Parliamentary seats.

HOW DAUGHERTY "SAVED" THE COUNTRY

"SCARCELY a community in any part of this broad, free land was being spared the iron heel of terrorism. Depredation of property was in full swing and human life was anything but sacred. The nation was in the grip of civil war. Criminals of the vilest types, apostles of the ultra-red variety and crafty power-hungry missionaries of discord mingled in the attack upon life, property, law and government."

It was no other than our country that was thus threatened with devastation, and it is our government against which the bloody conspiracies were aimed. This startling revelation came from no less an authority than Attorney General Daugherty himself. In his opening speech of the campaign last week he painted this dark picture, showing what a narrow escape this country had from falling into the hands of a band of Bolsheviks. But thanks to our vigilant Attorney General we are now enjoying the benefits of the Harding regime. How did Daugherty save off the revolution? Through the injunction against the shopmen, of course. If not for the injunction, the Attorney General solemnly declared, the "torch and bomb and dagger" would rule the land. For doing such a service Daugherty is now appealing to the voters to elect Administration candidates to office.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, denounced Daugherty and his wild and ravaging utterances. He did not have any difficulty in showing that Daugherty was in the service of the die-hards among the railroad magnates; that he, together with the notorious detective Burns, are in the scab-herding, union-smashing business, and that through his hunting down the mythical "reds" he seeks to shield the war profiteers and war grafters. President Gompers made plain that labor continues to demand Daugherty's impeachment.

THE A. F. OF L. AND THE LEGION—A POLITICAL ALLIANCE

PRESIDENT SAMUEL GOMPERS, of the A. F. of L. delivered an important address last week to the annual convention of the American Legion, a 100 per cent patriotic organization. He went to New Orleans, where the convention had been held, not only to extend fraternal greetings, but for the purpose of affecting a political alliance between the American Federation of Labor and the American Legion.

It will be recalled that at the last convention of the Federation Commander MacNider of the Legion delivered an address with the same end in view. Now the plan for an alliance has virtually been completed. What remains to be done is to put this plan into operation. The method of co-operation has been outlined by President Gompers as follows: "A joint body shall be established between the Legion posts and the Federation of trades and local trades central bodies in each community. Begin at the bottom in your locality where your men and women know each other, and so long as you maintain that friendly fraternal relation, working for the common good, nothing can happen to widen a breach between the American Legion and the American Federation of Labor."

When he spoke of the "fraternal friendly relations" between the Legion and the Federation, there sat in the rostrum such personages as Judge Keneas W. Landis, J. B. Payne and other notorious labor foes. He spoke to an organization which sponsors the most reactionary measures. In combatting policies like the injunction and politicians like Daugherty the veteran Federation head formed an alliance with an organization whose very reason for existence is to uphold these policies and politicians.

POLITICS AND THE EUROPEAN DEBT

HERBERT HOOVER, Secretary of Commerce and governmental spokesman, began his campaign speeches by coming out squarely against the cancellation of the European debt to America. The total debt amounts to \$11,500,000,000. To repudiate this debt, Hoover declared, would simply mean to undermine the whole fabric of international good faith.

Don't Miss the New

PAGE 8 COLORED COMIC SECTION

Twice as many laughs
as you ever got before

ONLY NEW
IN YORK
THE Sunday American

That is all very well, say the debtor nations. Europe is on the verge of bankruptcy. Europe can't pay. But Hoover doesn't think so. "Europe," says he, "has made great economic progress since the armistice. Its troubles today are solely in the political and financial fields." A large sum of American gold is constantly flowing to Europe as a result of the expenditures of American tourists abroad; the remittances of emigrants in this country to their relatives in Europe, the growing volume of investments made by Americans in foreign countries, etc. Now Hoover suggests that this gold should be shipped back to America in payment of the debt. Hoover also knows that "to a considerable degree tropical countries are under control of our European debtors." That is, they can pay their debt by sending here, for example, coffee, sugar, rubber, woods, etc. Manufactured goods, of course, will be unacceptable for the same reason that the tariff law had been passed, that is, to protect the American manufacturers from European competition.

With the exception of Great Britain, the debtor nations deny that they are able to pay. French opinion is outraged at Hoover's declarations. France has neither money nor products to ship to America. What it has is a large deficit. Although England is paying her debt, Hoover's speech is construed to mean is an effort of the United States to get Jamaica and cut off the raw materials from Britain.

Whether Hoover and the Republican machine really believe that the European debt could be paid now is beside the point. The speech was primarily intended for American voters. War debts become a campaign issue. It is an attempt to show how solicitous our government is about the over-burdened tax payers, that it is about to collect its international loans and thereby reduce the taxes of American citizens. It is an issue which appeals to the pockets of the tax payers. The debtor nations have really no ground to fear that they will be pestered after the elections will be over.

COAL COMMISSION APPOINTED

A WEEK ago President Harding appointed the appointment of the Fact Finding Coal Commission of seven men to study the coal industry and the problems developed by the recent strikes and to make recommendations to Congress which may serve to bring about legislation. One of the questions that the commission is directed to study is the nationalization of coal miners as a measure to remove the chronic evils of the mining industry.

As will be remembered this commission was appointed as a result of the Borah resolution which the Senate passed a few months ago. The miners had long urged the creation of a fact-finding commission, and the operators had agreed to it only after a long and bitter struggle.

Will the commission now appointed by the President help to stabilize the industry? That depends not only upon its powers and authority but also upon its personnel. Here are the seven commissioners: Former Vice-President Marshall, a nonentity; Professor Devine, a social worker; Judge Alschuler; J. H. Hammond, an engineer; C. Howell, a Democratic politician; Dr. Smith, head of the Geological Survey; C. P. Neill, a former Commissioner of Labor. Only a miracle could make this set of men recommend to Congress a radical program for reorganizing the coal industry. It is very likely that they have set their teeth against nationalization even before they are beginning its study.

Cleveland Notes

WHY THE PRINTZ-BIEDERMAN WORKERS SHOULD JOIN THE UNION

BY MEYER PERLSTEIN

Though usually not in the habit of making forecasts I am willing to make the prediction that if the workers of the Printz-Biederman shop of Cleveland do not organize, they will soon be out of jobs.

There is history back of the efforts of the Cleveland Cloakmakers' Union to organize the workers of the Printz-Biederman shop. More than one attempt has been made during the last two years to organize the Printz-Biederman workers but with no practical results. There is in that shop a small group, organized by the firm to keep the workers out of the union, which takes the liberty to speak for all the workers in that shop. And when the proposition of joining the union is put to them, they usually reply that "they do not see any benefit in that and that conditions in their shop are not worse than in the other shops."

There is one thing, however, which these people either fail to understand or deliberately shut their eyes to. Every honest-thinking worker in the Cleveland cloak trade knows that if conditions in the Printz-Biederman shop are the same as they are in the other shops, it is because that firm knows and feels that there is a union in the cloak trade in Cleveland and that if conditions in its shop should become much inferior to the conditions in the other shops, the workers would flock to the union and the firm would be compelled to give these union conditions. So, even if we grant the argument that conditions in the Printz-Biederman shop are not worse than they are in other shops, it is clear that they are so because the workers in the

other shops in Cleveland have struggled and have been successful in building up the strong union that keeps up these conditions not only for them but also for the workers of the Printz-Biederman shops.

We are convinced that the great majority of the workers in the Printz-Biederman shop do not want to be like parasites and do not want to be somebody else's struggle to keep up fair conditions for them. But it seems that a minority in that shop, a minority which dominates the rest of the workers, likes it that way. This minority wants the other workers in the trade to struggle and to sacrifice so that they might reap the benefits, an attitude of inexcusable selfishness, unbecoming men and women living in a civilized society.

But is it so? Are conditions in the Printz-Biederman shop the same as they are in the other shops? Although the small domineering group in that shop makes this bold assertion, we can prove that it is false. We can prove that humane working conditions, wages, to a certain extent, and the measure of freedom that every individual worker enjoys in a union shop, are lower in the Printz-Biederman shop than in the average Union shop. The conditions in the Printz-Biederman shop differ from the conditions in a union shop like a repulsive differs from a country governed by a Kaiser or a Czar. The workers of the Printz-Biederman Company have Kaiserism in their shop.

But in addition to this, we maintain that the workers of the Printz-Biederman Company, if they should stay out

of the union much longer, will lose their jobs entirely. It is a matter of general knowledge that while the workers of this shop have remained outside the union, this firm has succeeded in building up shops in country towns around Cleveland. There they employ farmers and farmer-girls for very low wages. Sooner or later the workers of the Cleveland shop will have either to accept a much lower wage than what they are getting at present, or most of the work will be made in these out-of-town shops while the Cleveland workers will be idle.

These are the facts and they can easily be verified. The Printz-Biederman Company has shops in the following cities: Canton, Geneva and Gary, Ohio, shops owned and controlled by the firm. Besides that they have many contractors who are working for them out of town. This firm is doing everything in its power to enlarge these small town shops. As a matter of fact, one of the reasons why the workers of the Printz-Biederman shop in Cleveland haven't as much work now as they used to have is because these three out-of-town shops exist.

It is a fact that when the question of a decrease in wages came up in the Printz-Biederman Company the firm threatened the workers that if they did not accept a reduction, the work would be made in the out-of-town shops. It is a fact that the firm is always telling the workers that the work they make must be as cheap as the work the firm is able to make up in their out-of-town shops and that the workers in Cleveland must compete with the farmer-girls in Canton, Geneva and Gary.

We ask the workers of the Printz-Biederman Company: "Do you really believe you can compete with these farmer girls? Do you really believe that you will be able to make the work as cheap as those farmer girls are able

to make it?" A farmer girl does not make a living from her shop work. She works in the shop for the pin money she can get out of it. Five, six or eight dollars a week is sufficient for her. Is five, or eight dollars per week sufficient for you in Cleveland? Could you support yourself with this amount?"

It is true that at present you are getting more than that; but the reason you are getting more now is because the firm has not yet succeeded in developing those out-of-town shops on a large scale. If you should wait a little longer, you will either have to accept five or eight dollars per week or you will be out of a job entirely. If the workers of the Printz-Biederman shop would be organized, if they were members of the union, the wages, the working conditions of these out-of-town shops would have been regulated as well as the conditions and wages of the Cleveland shop. Then there would be no competition between the Cleveland workers and the out-of-town workers and then there would be no reason for the firm to build up out-of-town factories at the expense of the Cleveland workers.

So we say to the workers of the Printz-Biederman Company: "If you want to retain your jobs, if you want to make a living of this industry, if you don't want to work for five or eight dollars per week, JOIN the Union and JOIN it at once."

Keep in mind one thing: The reason conditions in your shop and, for that matter, conditions in the other shops are not as they should be, is because you are out of the Union. When you join the ranks of the other workers, when you are with them and they are with you, then the Union can put up a united front and get what we believe we are entitled to.

It is such a simple truth, if you face it squarely and understand it: "Our strength lies in the Unity!"

New Work in Toronto

By S. SEIDMAN

The campaign to organize the cloakmakers and dressmakers of Toronto has already begun.

Right after the close of the holiday season, the Joint Board and some of the active members of the locals set to work. First of all, a committee of fifty persons, representing all the branches of the trade was elected—to call shop meetings; to distribute literature, and principally to call upon some of the workers at their homes.

We have a big job ahead of us. Keep in mind that in Toronto today only twenty-five per cent of the workers are organized and the remainder are outside of the Union. The Joint Board has set itself the task to enroll every worker of the cloak industry into the Union before Spring—and if we are to measure success by whim and zeal, the task will be accomplished.

EXPECT SETTLEMENTS

As fast as the workers come into

the Union, we expect to make settlements with the employers, and from present signs, we do not anticipate any great difficulties in this respect. Should we happen to encounter an obstinate employer here and there, we shall, of course, have to resort to the old method—the strike. We have shops here where only Union men are employed, but these shops have no agreements and the business agent has no access to the factory. Whenever grievances in these shops arise, it takes a long time and round-about methods to effect adjustments, and the workers feel the lack of the protective arm of the Union mightily keenly on these occasions.

STRIKE IN THE IDEAL GARMENT SHOP

The Joint Board is today waging a strike against the Ideal Garment Company provoked by the discharge of a Union man, a Joint Board member, because he would not agree to a cut of ten cents on the pressing of a certain garment. The strike is more than two weeks old, and the workers are of one mind not to go back to work unless the discharged man is reinstated. As the season is nearing its end now, it looks therefore that the strike may have to be waged until the next Spring season.

We tried to get in touch with the firm in an effort to settle the trouble, but received a reply that they have an "open" shop and belong to the Association and would not therefore negotiate with an outsider. The Joint Board plans to let a tax of one dollar per week on its members to support this strike indefinitely if necessary.

OLD FATHER WON'T SCAB

A characteristic incident in connection with this shop strike is the following: One of the partners of the firm had recently brought out his old father from New York, an old tailor and a member of our Local No. 2, and placed him in his factory. When the strike broke out the old man, to the surprise and chagrin of his son, packed up his tools and walked out with the men, declaring that he is a Union man and will not scab.

UNION MOVES TO NEW OFFICES

The Union has moved now to new and more spacious headquarters, at 346 Spadina Avenue. The place is by far nicer and more roomy than the one we have had until now. Our members feel quite elated over it, especially because the removal coincides with the starting of the organization drive. They consider it a good omen.

Union Insists on Wage Survey

(Continued from Page 1.)

In answer to the letter addressed to the Association, Vice-President Lachman informed President Schlesinger, on October 21, that "he could not instruct Basset" and suggested that the controversy between the Union and the Association representatives on the Board be submitted to Mr. Norman Haggood, the impartial chairman of the Wage Board.

NOT DEALING WITH BASSET

In reply, President Schlesinger forwarded the following letter to the Association:

Dear Mr. Lachman:—

In answer to your letter of the 21st instant, permit me to say that I have fully stated my position and the position of my Organization in my previous communication to you dated October 17th, and that we adhere to that position in every respect.

Whatever may be your ideas about the relations of your Association to Mr. Basset, and your right to give

him instructions, as far as our Union is concerned it is not dealing with Mr. Basset but with the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association. Our agreement was made with your Association; it expresses, with absolute clarity, the understanding at which our respective Organizations had arrived after full and exhaustive discussion, and we do not propose to submit to any modification of its terms through the method of interpretation, or otherwise. I repeat we are ready to proceed with the survey of earnings, i.e., yearly wages of the workers, and their periods of employment as provided for in our agreement. We will not discuss or arbitrate any questions of "measured service" or any other issue extraneous to our agreement and sought to be injected into it by your Mr. Basset.

Very truly yours,
BENJ. SCHLESINGER,
President.

JUSTICE

As Labor Weekly

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

B. SCHLESINGER, President S. YANOFFSKY, Editor
A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer ABRAHAM TUVIM, Business Manager
MAX D. DANISH, Managing Editor

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

Vol. IV, No. 44.

Friday, October 27, 1922

Entered as Second Class matter, April 16, 1920, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptances for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on January 25, 1919.

Successful Conference at Union Health Center

On Friday evening, October 26th, the auditorium of the Union Health Center was filled with eager, familiar faces of the students, and friends of the Union Health School. It was indeed a most enthusiastic group of workers, men and women who for several years have attended the Friday night health lectures and the regular Health Class.

The meeting was opened by Miss Theresa Wolfson, Educational Supervisor of the Union Health Center, in the absence of Dr. Price, director, who was unable to attend.

Miss Fannia M. Cohn of the Educational Department of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, delivered a brief message of welcome to the Union Health School in behalf of the I. L. G. W. U. She declared that health education was fully as important as any other type of education, that one must understand the human machine as well as the machine at which one works, and to that end the Union Health School has a great function.

The meeting was then thrown open for a discussion of plans and policies for this year. Mr. Bernard Schall was nominated temporary chairman. It was decided that the Health Nights be continued Friday evenings and that topics similar to those given last year be discussed this year.

PETITION FOR HEALTH CLASS

A heated discussion followed the presentation of the plans for the Health Class. Because of the lack of funds and the industrial depression it had been suggested by Dr. Price that the health class be discontinued, but the feeling and desire for such a class was so strong that a petition was drawn up and signed by the members of the meeting urging the Board of Directors of the Union Health Center and Dr. Price to do all in their power to continue the Health Class and make it a permanent institution. Mr. Turk, Mr. Husner, Mr. Geminger and Miss Gydakowsky were selected to present their petition to Dr. Price.

A permanent executive committee

was elected to manage the affairs of the school, Messrs. Morris Husner, Abe Geminger, Bernard Schall, Ma Turk; Misses Fannie Brandwein, can Gordon, Mary Horowitz, Dora

Gang, Lena Wistak, Anna Gydakowsky were elected.

The executive committee will be called for a special meeting to consider the plans for the Health Class.

Such enthusiasm and interest as was evinced at this meeting indicates a big and splendid winter for the popular Health Nights and the Health School.

Challenge of Waste

THE CHALLENGE OF WASTE, by Stuart Chase, published by League for Industrial Democracy, New York.

Why do sixteen million people in America live in houses unfit for human beings? Why are so many of our school children undernourished? Why are our mining towns and slums of great cities such wretched places? These are the questions which give a tremendous interest to Stuart Chase's discussion of the "Challenge of Waste" just published in pamphlet form by the League for Industrial Democracy, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Mr. Chase, who is consulting accountant of the Labor

Bureau, Inc., and was formerly senior accountant of the Federal Trade Commission, begins with the arresting fact that "the United States during the war was able to support five million of its most vigorous workers in productive idleness, supply them with unlimited munitions of war, transport great numbers of them overseas in American bottoms and still maintain the population at probably the highest average standard of well-being ever enjoyed." We did that in war time because we had the beginning of some sort of co-ordinated industry. We do not do it in peace times because of our enormous wastes.

Actually, modern scientific studies show that if the national income of the United States were divided evenly after allowing a percentage for necessary saving, it would barely meet the minimum budget of health and decency compiled by the United States Department of Labor. Everybody knows that the national income is divided most unevenly. It is even more significant that if it were evenly divided there would not be enough.

What we have is not well spent. Much of man's labor produces not wealth but "filth." Industry under the profit motive has encouraged three great types of waste: (1) The wastes of money spent on things harmful rather than helpful, or at best on things that fall in the category of luxuries. Mr. Chase esti-

mates the total labor cost concerned with all this "filth" at from 12 to 14 million workers out of an aggregate working population of 42 millions. (2) The waste of idleness. The idle rich, the unemployed, the incapacitated workers, strikers and locked out workers—the total ranges between 10 and 20 per cent of the working population—do no useful labor. (3) The waste in technical processes—failure to utilize existing machinery, the destruction of goods and the like. Thus, there are three times as many lumber mills in the country as are needed. There are one-third too many soft coal mines.

ADMISSION TICKETS TO WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

The courses in our Workers' University will start on Saturday, November 18th, at 1:30 p. m. The Sunday classes will begin on Sunday, November 19th, at 10:30 a. m.

Our members can register for these courses now and also obtain their cards of admission. Those who have already registered can get their admission cards by calling at the office of the Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street.

Admission will continue to be free to our members.

Announcements of the courses will appear next week in JUSTICE.

Two Important Dates:

8

(WEDNESDAY EVENING)

**WELCOME
DINNER TO
JEAN
LONGUET**

**YORKVILLE
CASINO**
210 East 86th Street

Mail Reservations Only.
Address Jean Longuet
American Tour
112 Fourth Ave., New York.

12

(SUNDAY EVENING)

**WELCOME
MEETING TO
JEAN
LONGUET**

**CARNEGIE
HALL**
57th St.—7th Ave.

Tickets: 55c, \$2.20.
On Sale at: New York Call
Rand School
New York Forward
Brownsville Labor Lyceum.



The Grand Army of Politics

Drawn by ART YOUNG

Some Phases of American Labor History

By ALGERNON LEE

VII.

It was in the nature of the case that the antagonism between bourgeoisie and proletariat within the capitalist system could not come to a clear issue until the free development of the capitalist system itself had been assured—that is, the labor movement could not become firmly established until the conflict between capitalism and the plantation system had been fought out. From the 1830s till the '60s public attention, including the attention of the wage workers themselves, was increasingly dominated and at length almost monopolized by the slavery question and various problems connected with it.

But to say that the anti-slavery agitation absorbed the energies of many who would otherwise have been active in the labor movement is not to tell the whole story. There were curious cross-currents on both sides.

Many of the active abolitionists were disinterested idealists, who attacked slavery because it was an unjust, cruel, and corrupting institution. Some of these were at the same time able to understand the position of the wage workers and to sympathize with their aspirations. But there were others who could not or would not see any social evil except that of chattel slavery and who condemned all agitation of the labor question.

Some of the leaders in the anti-slavery movement, moreover, and many of its backers, were largely influenced by less altruistic motives. They were business men, who saw in the slavery system a serious obstacle to the country's industrial development. The same capitalist interest which made them hostile to slavery made them hostile also to the working-class movement.

The wage workers, on the other hand, were at odds over the slavery question. A number of labor leaders actively opposed abolitionism and sought to justify slavery or at least to represent it as a minor evil. Some of these were honest fanatics, others were corrupt demagogues. They

used the phrases of pro-slavery politicians, who spoke eloquently on the paternal care with which, as they alleged, the planter looked after the welfare of his black "servants," and they shed crocodile tears over the sufferings of the underpaid or unemployed wage worker. Such speeches naturally imposed upon many Northern workmen, who knew the evils of the wage system by personal experience, but who had never actually seen a Negro on the auction block or under the lash. Most of the labor leaders, indeed, were neither demagogues nor fanatics, and the greater part of the wage workers, whether led by humane feeling or by an understanding of the logic of history, sooner or later arrayed themselves on the anti-slavery side. In so far, however, as the other tendency prevailed, it was highly injurious to the already weakened labor movement.

When the storm of war broke in 1861, it swept the labor problem out of the public mind for some time. But even before the armed conflict was finished, the settlement of the slavery question being a foregone conclusion, a new impetus was given to labor organization by war-profiteering and the rise of prices and by the more rapid growth of industry which now set in. From about 1864 on there has been a fairly steady development of trade unionism in the United States, broken only by partial set-backs in times of industrial depression.

This new labor movement, however, has suffered and even now suffers from the fact that it came into existence under the shadow of a civil war. That war had cost the American people a quarter of a million lives. From the Southern point of view it was a war of subjugation, which had left economic ruin and deep humiliation in its wake. From the Northern point of view it was the putting-down of a wretched and wicked rebellion, and all who had participated in or condoned the rebellion were traitors to the country and to humanity. The harshness of the reconstruction measures and the corruption which accompanied them, on the one hand, as well as the stubborn and open violent resistance with which they were met—as for instance, the activities of the Ku Klux Klan—on the other, intensified the bitter feelings engendered by the war itself. The hatreds growing out of that contest were more fierce and far more lasting than those produced in Europe by the war of 1914-18. Not till the late 1870's did they cease to dominate public life, and to a great extent they lingered even for another decade.

Throughout the North and West these hatreds were fully enlisted in the rivalry between the now triumphant Republican party, which lived on its record of having destroyed slavery and saved the Union, and which made itself to the fullest extent the political organ of industrial and financial great capital, and the Democratic party, now reduced to the status of a party of opposition, handicapped by its pro-slavery record in the past, and striving to recover its strength by posing as the champion of the poorer classes. The campaigns of 1868, '72, '76, '80, and even '84 were all characterized by "waving the bloody shirt"—that is, by an insistent appeal to the passions of the civil war.

It need hardly be said that under such circumstances the task of bringing workmen together in trade unions was a very difficult one. There was only one solution. Within the union hall, laborers must remember only that they were bricklayers, printers that they were printers, mine workers that they were mine workers, and all must forget that they were either Republican or Democrat. The rule forbidding any discussion of political as well as of religious questions within the union, which was almost universally adopted during this formative period, was not, as is sometimes naively imagined, a cunning device of ambitious and reactionary leaders. It was dictated by the necessities of the time.

Needful and even indispensable as this regulation was, however, in the 1860s, the '70s and on into the '80s, it long outlived its usefulness and became a hindrance to the progress of labor. It caused the organized wage workers to think of the labor problem as something quite apart from politics, to consider it right and proper for the working people to be divided and inert on the political field, and to look with suspicion on all attempts toward independent working-class politics, regarding them as a danger to the unity of their economic organizations.

Now every genuine class movement within a modern society must be essentially political as well as economic and cultural—that is, it must aim at the modification of the social system through the conquest and utilization of state power. If a movement rooted in class interests is by

In the Coming (November)

Labor Age

BENJAMIN SCHLESINGER'S

Exclusive Story

"PERSONAL GLIMPSES OF BRITISH LABOR"

(The first Radical for many years to attend the Trades Union Congress as A. F. of L. Fraternal Delegate gives a new view of the British Movement.)

DO NOT FAIL TO READ THIS INTERESTING ACCOUNT!
ORDER EXTRA COPIES FOR YOUR LOCALS NOW.

Every local of the I. L. C. W. U. should take at least 5 yearly subscriptions to LABOR AGE for their officers or active members. This entitles your local to membership in the Publication Society.

LABOR AGE is fighting the battles of Labor with FACTS.

20 cents per copy; \$2.00 per year.

LABOR PUBLICATION SOCIETY, 41 Union Square,
New York City

any means prevented from developing the political phase of its existence, it is thereby crippled and stunted in its growth.

This is just what happened to the American labor movement. Denying themselves the right to think politically as wage workers, the mass of the union men practically did not think of themselves as wage workers at all. On the economic field they thought of themselves as carpenters or machinists or locomotive engineers—as men employed in this or that trade, not broadly as men who lived by selling their labor power. On the political field they thought of themselves as citizens, enjoying equal rights under the constitution, not as members of a particular class having its own distinct interests. The results were disastrous on both sides. On the one hand, the lack of a consciousness of class solidarity perpetuated craft unionism into the period of consolidated great industry and confined the attention of the unions to comparatively petty and ephemeral aims. On the other hand, the lack of a consciousness of class distinction prevented the mass of the workers from judging intelligently of the issues which their votes were to decide and gave them over as an easy prey to the professional politician and the interests he served.

Portions of the working class (often not the best organized portions) together with outside "friends of labor," sincere or otherwise, did repeatedly try, from the '70s on, to form political parties having more or less of a proletarian character. But the tendency was to think of political action, not as consistent with trade-union activity and complementary to it, but as an alternative method of advancing the workers' interests. Such parties, therefore, could not win the support of the mass of the trade unionists, and they were

doomed to one ill fate or the other—either they might try to be political parties pure and simple, and seek to increase their strength through coalition with non-proletarian elements, by which they were swamped; or else they might survive as mere propaganda sects, reaching only small sections of the working class and drifting more and more into strife with the unions.

The political nullity of the trade-union rank and file left the officials free to go into politics on their own account if they chose. The union leader could capitalize his real or supposed influence in labor circles and traffic with the professional politician for his own personal benefit, but seldom to the advantage of his union and never to that of the working class. The wonder is, not that many became reactionary and corrupt, but that some resisted the temptation and remained loyal to labor interests as they understood them.

Finally it is to be noted, as an incidental but in the long run important effect of the Civil War, that it threw into the labor market a large number of Negro wage workers, densely ignorant, accustomed to a low standard of living, trained to servility, distrustful of the whites and despised by them. The unions were neither able nor willing to educate and organize these new competitors, and tried rather to exclude them from all the organized trades. This shortsighted policy, which accorded so well with the general lack both of idealism and of intellectual vision in the unionism of their period, had the inevitable result of inspiring Negro wage workers with hatred for the unions and enabling the employers to use them as wage-cutters and on occasion as strike-breakers. If space permits, I may later devote a special section to a fuller discussion of this subject.

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Office, 3 West 16th Street, New York, N. Y. Tel.: Chelsea 2148

R. SCHLESINGER, President S. YANOFSKY, Editor

A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer ABRAHAM TUVIM, Business Manager

MAX D. DANIELS, Managing Editor

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

Vol. IV, No. 44. Friday, October 27, 1922.

Entered as Second Class matter, April 16, 1920, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y.

under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage, provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on January 16, 1918.

EDITORIALS

A STUTTERING REPLY

Mr. Max Lachman, the Vice-Chairman of the Cloak Manufacturers' Protective Association of New York, has replied, a few days ago, to the letters forwarded by President Schlesinger to the Protective Association and to its representative on the Wage Board, Mr. William R. Bassett. Unfortunately, the reply is very evasive and fails to give a clear definite answer.

Mr. Lachman's letter asserts three points: 1. The "Protective" takes very earnestly its agreement with the Union; 2. The "Protective" cannot and will not give instructions to Mr. Bassett, its representative. It thinks too much of him to dictate to him; 3. Mr. Bassett has before him the agreement between the Union and the Protective Association and whatever difference of opinion there should arise between him and the representative of the Union with regard to any point or question, it must be settled by the entire Wage Board with Mr. Hapgood, the impartial third party, at the head.

It would seem that Mr. Lachman is trying hard to evade the crux of the question. President Schlesinger in his letter makes it as clear as it is humanly possible, that the scope of the Wage Board's work is fully and definitely outlined in the agreement. To this Mr. Lachman declares that the Wage Board itself must decide what it is to do. In other words, the Wage Board is a sort of supreme court which is to decide the fates of the "Protective" and the Union and may totally ignore the special task assigned to it in the agreement. We shall come to this point a little later; meanwhile let us dwell a while on the first two points in Mr. Lachman's letter.

Mr. Lachman's assertion that the Protective takes its agreement with the Union very seriously sounds very nice, indeed. The action of the Protective in the pending case, however, proves the contrary. Standards of production is a settled and close matter as far as the agreement and its life-term are concerned. This question has not been left in abeyance but was definitely put out of the way and the agreement between the Association and the Union contains not a syllable concerning it. How, then, can the action of the representative of the Protective on the Wage Board, who would again resurrect this corpse and would thereby convert the entire agreement into a scrap of paper, be reconciled with such an assertion? Does this mean an "earnest attitude" towards the agreement?

Mr. Lachman, like everyone else, knows that standards of production have been widely discussed before the agreement was concluded. Mr. Lachman knows that the manufacturers have willy-nilly given up their demand for production standards after which the Union consented to sign the agreement with the Protective Association. How can he, therefore, assert that the Association treats its agreement with the Union in an earnest spirit, if now, after the agreement had been concluded, it would again raise the question of standards of production?

In the second part of his letter, Mr. Lachman stresses the point that they do not intend to "give instructions" to the representative of the Protective on the Wage Board. Much as we would like to believe Mr. Lachman in this matter, we cannot do it. Mr. Bassett in his letter states clearly that throughout his negotiations in the Wage Board, he kept on conferring with the representatives of the Protective, who is tantamount to saying that his demand for standards of production has received the full sanction of the "Protective." What a bold and startling contradiction between what Mr. Lachman says in his letter and what Mr. Bassett has said in his. It is certain that either of the two is, to say the least, inaccurate. Does Mr. Bassett advance his demand for production standards on his own initiative or does he act as the spokesman of the manufacturers? It is very, very important for the Union to know this; but Mr. Lachman's reply is as evasive in this respect as it is in all others.

The third point in Mr. Lachman's letter contains a demand that all questions and disputes between the Protective's representative and the representative of the Union be laid before the entire Wage Board and that both sides abide by its decisions. On the surface of things, this would appear to be quite a reasonable demand. One, however, need only ask Mr. Lachman what questions he has in mind when he says, "any and all questions, to expose the entire futility of this demand. If the scope of the Wage Board's activity is definitely decided in the agreement—to investigate the average annual wages of the cloakmakers and the average period of their annual employment,—then, of course, it is quite proper that any question within the definite limitations of this job should be decided by the entire Wage Board. If, however, the Wage Board is to decide itself what its

duty and task should be, what is there to prevent Mr. Bassett from suggesting that the Wage Board investigate the question whether the cloak industry needs a cloakmakers' union at all? Immediately, thereafter, Mr. Bassett might come forth with the question whether Schlesinger is the proper sort of a President for such a Union—and, according to Mr. Lachman's proposal, the Wage Board would have to decide on these matters. Of course, it is rank absurdity, but it is, nevertheless, the logical inference from the absurd position which Mr. Lachman takes that the Wage Board has a right to take up all and every question that might be brought before it.

And here we come to the principal point which Mr. Lachman has taken the greater pains to refrain from mentioning in his letter. President Schlesinger's letter to Mr. Bassett is devoted entirely to the question of the functions of the Wage Board; whether these functions are limited by the agreement or whether the Wage Board can have, or can undertake, any activities outside of those. This is the essence and the heart of the entire question. Mr. Lachman has not a word to say about it. Not a syllable.

We should have liked to forgive Mr. Lachman his stuttering and evasive reply. We can understand how uncomfortable he feels about it, for he knows well that Mr. Bassett's demand means practically the subversion of the entire agreement. The question, however, arises: What will be the fate of this Wage Board? It is quite clear to us now that the "Protective" does not want this investigation and we have stated last week that these columns the principal reason why the New York cloak manufacturers don't want this wage survey. They don't want the world to know how small and unsatisfactory the wages of the New York cloakmakers are. They don't want the cloak-buying public, which is compelled to pay such outrageously high prices for garments, to learn, once and for all, that it is not the workers who get the fat end of these exorbitant prices. This is the principal reason why they are trying to snuff out this wage investigation. There is, however, another reason which is just as important and weighty.

At the time when the agreement was being negotiated, the manufacturers had in mind to cut the workers' wages. The wage-cutting epidemic had not spent its full fury at that time yet. During the last few months, however, the spell of wage reductions received a definite check. On the one hand it was the remarkable strike of the miners, the brave resistance of the textile workers and the bitter, though not entirely successful, strike of the railway shroppers which dampened the ardor of our industrial captains for wage cutting. On the other hand, prices of living commodities have again begun to soar and in many industries wages had to be raised in order to avoid strikes.

Our cloak manufacturers surely know about this and they know equally well that there can be no thought of cutting wages today. And if this be the case, the wage investigation, which in July last they may have thought could help them win a reduction in wages, has now become a useless instrument for them. Why, then, not give up the entire show?

Had the cloak manufacturers come out in the open with such a statement, it might have appeared, if not very business-like, at least, truthful and quite honorable. Our manufacturers, however, cannot act in such a straightforward manner. That is why we are confronted with this "intricate diplomacy" of a Bassett, and the last evasive reply of the Protective which twists and squirms but says nothing.

And just as it is important for the employers that this part of the agreement of last July remain unfulfilled, it is equally important for the Union that it be fully complied with. The Union is interested to let the world know that the stories of fabulous wages received by cloakmakers are pure fiction. The Union is interested that the wages in the industry remain not only stationary but that they be considerably raised, if not for all, at least, for a substantial number of workers who are fully entitled to such a raise. The Union must insist, therefore, that the investigation of wages be not abandoned and that the most important part of the July agreement be carried out to the strictest letter.

The New York cloak manufacturers need not lull themselves in vain into the belief that the Union will agree to let that part of the agreement drop. And though, for the moment, we cannot say what means the Union will adopt to enforce this section of the contract, we assure the "Protective" and all other cloak manufacturers that the Union will do everything in its power to see to the end that the agreement of last July be not violated or destroyed under false pretexts and evasions by the cloak employers of New York.

THE AMALGAMATED AND ITS ENEMIES

We cannot view with indifference the attempt of a group of shady characters to demoralize the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. The union of the workers in the men's clothing industry is too near and dear to us to permit such an attitude on our part.

We know that the Amalgamated is not the product of this or that leader in the labor movement, even though some might be ambitious enough to ascribe to themselves such unearned credit. We know that the Amalgamated is the child of our entire labor movement as a whole, and that this labor movement has done all it could to win for the men's tailors a strong, clean and healthy union. Our International, like many other unions, has always been ready to help the tailors by act and word whenever the occasion called for it. When the Amalgamated was fighting against the exploiters of labor in its industry and has issued a call for outside aid, our unions were among the first to help it.

What the Cloakmakers' Union Must Do Now

By BENJAMIN SCHLESINGER

III.

The constructive program of action for the Cloakmakers' Union must necessarily be divided into two distinct parts: The first covers immediate aid and relief for the unemployed; the second relates to activities that would strengthen the basis of the organization for its future development and struggles.

I shall not dwell at length on the first part of the program. The cloakmakers are familiar already, through the columns of this journal, with all that is being done in this respect right now. Steps are being taken to divide the work in the shops among larger numbers of workers; to take more workers up to work in the shops, and to give to those who are compelled to remain without jobs assistance from a fund specially raised for that purpose by a tax levied upon all employed cloakmakers.

This last measure is an emergency plan, a method adopted to meet a situation which had fallen upon us quite unexpectedly, and one which we could not anticipate. I am confident that if this plan is received by the cloakmakers in a proper spirit and the shop chairmen carry it out in full, it will be possible for all the needy members of the union to tide over the hard times. Knowing the cloakmakers as I do, I am convinced that each of them will not fail to act like a brother towards his fellow workers and that very soon the depressed feeling among those unemployed cloakmakers who were hit the hardest by the present idleness will undergo a definite change.

I shall, however, dwell at greater length on the second part of the program, which has to do with the work of building not for the moment but for the immediate as well as the more distant future.

When it was necessary to defend the Amalgamated against attacks from certain sections in our movement, who discerned in the flourishing existence of the Amalgamated the strongest indictment against outlived union methods and conduct, it was again our entire labor movement, with the International in the front rank, which helped to repel these attacks.

Surely now, when a dastardly attempt is being made to injure the Amalgamated, to hurt its prestige and influence, we cannot remain indifferent. The fellows who are stabbing the Amalgamated now are working, sure enough, their intricate under the cloak of "communism," and it would be an act of faithlessness to the labor movement to watch this work of destruction with equanimity and in silence.

The fact is that the Amalgamated is reaping today what it had, to a certain extent, itself sown. The Amalgamated did not lift a finger when these self-same character-assassins, have done everything in their power to blacken our International and slander its most loyal leaders in order to destroy our organization. Not only did the Amalgamated protest against this campaign of mud-slinging and lying, but it has supported their sheets with thousands of dollars. It appeared as if the Amalgamated, whose staunch friend, sure enough, their influence has been at all times, was supporting the very publications which have made it their sole purpose to destroy the International.

We have other grievances against the Amalgamated and we shall, at some future time, state them frankly and openly, not in a spirit of enmity but in a spirit of true friendship for the Amalgamated. Now, however, when it is surrounded by a pack of mad dogs, who would tear it to pieces—just because the New York Joint Board of the Amalgamated had refused to be blackmailed, whose staunch friend, sure enough, their influence has been at all times, was supporting the very publications which have made it their sole purpose to destroy the International.

It is the sacred duty of every member of the Amalgamated

The first point on our program should be a shorter workday. The cloakmakers work at present forty-four hours. In comparison with other trades they are quite favorably situated in this respect; nevertheless, our union must advance further with regard to work hours to meet the peculiar conditions of our industry.

The great problem in the cloak industry is its seasons. Seasons must be found to lengthen the seasons and to shorten the slack periods between seasons. For this, shorter work-hours is the best remedy. If our shop would work, during the season, four hours less per week, the seasons would perform become longer. I, therefore, place this question first on our constructive program—namely, that those who would tend to abolish the conditions which are at the bottom of our chief industrial evil—the slack period.

The second point on the program is the abolition of the "corporation" shop. The Union had made an attempt to do that in the last stoppage. The attempt was not successful on account of the sudden slack that intervened, as explained in a preceding article. But the decision to get rid of these petty shops has not been abolished in our minds. The Union will take up this fight at the next first opportunity, for as long as these "corporation" shops exist, the Union can have no complete control over the industry. The corporation shops are like mice in a grain barn. Unnoticed and in the lark they destroy and devour all that had been gathered from the fields and stored at the expense of great sacrifice and toil. Every gain scored by the Union is made insecure by these subterranean rats, and once for all they must be cleaned out from our industry. This the Union will do as soon as conditions make it possible for it to begin the fight anew.

The third point on our program is the establishing of an unemployment fund. Our workers must insure themselves against unemployment, and this insurance must be made by and through the Union, for it is the duty of the Union to insure the workers' livelihood not only when there is work to do, not only when there is prosperity in the trade, but always and at all times, during every one of fifty-two weeks of the year.

My plan is as follows: A tax, after the fashion of the United States income tax, shall be introduced, each worker to contribute a fixed percentage of his annual earnings towards that fund. A worker with a greater earning capacity will naturally contribute more as he is in a better position to spare more of his earnings, while a worker with a small wage will give less. This fund is to be applied as an insurance fund for workers without employment. Of course, the terms of compensation and all the other working details of the fund will have to be prepared on a scientific basis. The principal point, however, is that the workers must be insured, and that they must be made to feel that the relief money which they are getting during slack time from their Union is their own money, and not charity or any other form of relief. Their attitude towards this fund must be the same as towards an insurance policy, which becomes payable upon maturity.

And the fourth point on the agenda is organization. Every effort must be bent to organize the still unemployed workers in our industry. We have in New York City about 55,000 members, approximately 15,000 more than what we had in 1914. How many of our members, nevertheless, know that even today in New York City only 70 per cent of the workers employed on ladies' garments are organized? Fully 35,000

workers, mostly women, employed at custom dressing, children's dresses, wrappers and kimonos, white goods, corsets, neckwear, petticoats, embroidery and kindred trades are not members of our Union. This huge mass of workers must be enrolled into our fold. The International has waged several energetic campaigns in the past to organize these workers and it launched a new organization campaign now. Each year thousands of girls are leaving these trades and thousands of new women are entering them, and we are, therefore, compelled to wage such organizing drives incessantly.

For such organization work it is, first of all, necessary to command the loyalty and the enthusiasm of the older members of the organization. The workers outside our ranks judge the worth and value of the Union by the opinion and action of those who belong to it already. If they are favorably impressed by the opinions of the older members, by their loyalty and devotion to the organization, they are likely to become drawn towards it themselves. If, on the other hand, they hear constantly of internal wranglings, of mud-slinging at the representatives of the Union, an adverse effect upon them is inevitable.

A successful organization campaign can only be carried out when back of the leaders of the drive there is a united labor army. The present organization work undertaken by the International will be successful only insofar as it will be supported and aided by the loyalty and unity of the old members of the Union belonging to the various trades under the jurisdiction of our International.

Another point about organization work is the following: We must bear in mind that in these of our trades where women are chiefly employed, the number of native born American workers is constantly increasing, and we must therefore reckon with the fact that for organization work as well as for general Union activity a daily labor organ in the English language is a prime necessity.

(Continued on page 8)

to stand solidly behind their leaders and to fling back the slanders which are being hurled against them because they would not be intimidated by a coterie of blackmailers. It is possible that in your organization, as well as in every other great union, not all is perfect; that there may be a few men in your big union who are not fit to be leaders. It is your duty, of course, to discover them and to get rid of them. This, however, should not serve as ground for permitting outsiders to malign and slander all your leaders with the base objective of capturing for themselves posts of leadership for which they have not displayed the slightest fitness heretofore.

A greater duty, however, devolves upon the leaders of the Amalgamated. This leadership was not, heretofore, wise in a political sense. It wanted to be "good" to everybody, and dodged from assuming a definite and firm attitude. It may have meant well, but that was a huge and inexcusable blunder. The leadership of the Amalgamated must show its colors. It must take a clear-cut and unequivocal stand. We do not mean that it must declare itself for this or that action. This it cannot do, and must not do. In the present Babel of tongues and confusion of minds, the leadership of a labor union must not take sides with this or that faction,—though it is essential and desirable that this leadership have its own firm convictions. A labor union must have room for all factions, for all honest opinions, but the union must set its face sternly against all that is dishonest and corrupt, regardless of what mantle of "idealism" such dishonesty and corruption might choose to cover itself with.

In this respect the leadership of the Amalgamated has not done its full duty. It has, unfortunately, displayed in recent times a particular timidity before intrigues and blackmailers. And, to a certain extent, the present campaign against it is the result of this infirmity, this vacillation and fear to wage a fight against all that is filthy and rotten in our movement.

We should like to hope that this campaign against the Joint Board of the New York tailor locals has finally opened the eyes of the entire leadership of the Amalgamated to the numerous errors it had committed in this respect in the past. We should like to hope that it will undertake to rectify these blunders with every ounce of energy at its command, and we are confident that the entire labor movement will line up, as it always has done in the past, shoulder to shoulder with the Amalgamated, in the fight against its slanderers and besmirchers.

A Constructive Program for Cloakmakers

(Continued from page 7)

There was a time when the Jewish workers in the garment trades were not organized, and when working conditions in the shops were at the whim and caprice of the employer and the most unbearable in the country. That was in the days when the "Forward", the Jewish labor daily, had a meagre circulation. It was only after the "Forward" had become big and influential, after the "Forward" became the household paper of tens of thousands of Jewish workers, that the unions became strong and influential and could win humane working conditions for their members. The stronger the unions grew the more widespread became the influence of the "Forward" and the bigger the "Forward" became the stronger grew the unions and the lighter became the burden of the Jewish working masses.

The organization work of today and of the future, however, is being conducted among American young women, native workers who read almost exclusively English. They need a daily labor organ in the English language as badly as the Jewish needed their "Forward." We have the foundation of such a labor daily in the New York Call. But the Call is small and poor and it cannot as yet do with its limited forces the tremendous work which our unions require. The Call must be developed, enlarged and improved. It must get the necessary means to become strong enough for its huge task. And it is our work—the work of all the New York labor unions who feel the strongest necessity of an English organ for our future growth and development.

This is, of course, only an outline for the solving of this problem, a plan that should be considered. But whether this plan or another, there can be no two opinions in this matter: We need an English daily organ in our organization work, and it stands to reason that for such an undertaking we want a spirit of building and creating and not of undermining and destroying among our members.

A third point, and this is directed principally to the more enlightened members of our union. While our International is waging its campaign

to organize the unorganized workers, to take in new members into the Union, it is the prime duty of the more intelligent among the great masses of our membership to maintain their spirit, to drive away apathy and pessimism and to strengthen their belief in the workers' unity and workers' solidarity.

The Union has not changed its program and its plans in the slightest degree. Our Union is always marching onward. Its march might be halted at times, but this delay is only accidental and cannot last long; our progress is resumed as soon as the temporary obstacle had been removed.

I maintain that it is the duty of the more enlightened members of our organization to make clear in the minds of our sisters and brothers the great and outstanding fact that the Union has, in all the years of its existence, gone ever forward to greater achievements and victories; that it has carried out every one of its aims and plans to improve the conditions of the workers. It took, at one time, longer to accomplish that, and it took less time on another occasion—all depending on circumstances over which our International has had no control. And the result is, that, if not for the present state of unemployment, the working conditions in our trades would have been among the best ever achieved by any labor union anywhere in the world. Let these facts sink in the minds of every one of our members and let them derive from it faith, inspiration and loyalty to their organization.

The Cloakmakers' Union has passed through many crises, has fought many desperate battles and has always emerged ever stronger and more solidified from these conflicts. That was all possible because this Union has always had the full confidence and the fiery enthusiasm of its membership. Let this faith continue undiminished; let our members fling back into the teeth of the disrupters of our movement their attempts and slanders upon the fair and great name of our organization; and the Union will come out of this critical hour even stronger and more powerful than before—to undertake new conflicts and to win new battles.

MUSIC LOVERS ATTENTION!

If you play on any of the following instruments: Mandolin, Mandola, Mando-cello, Mando-bass, Cello, Guitar, 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 D. Altman, Manager.

BOTH RIGHT VOTER



Drawn by ART YOUNG

Democratic Party: "He is deceiving you!"
Republican Party: "He is deceiving you!"

Three Lectures by JOHN HAYNES HOLMES

8:30 P. M.

Nov. 2, "What is Evolution?"

Nov. 8, "Is Evolution True?"

Nov. 16, "The Sociological Significance of Evolution."

RAND SCHOOL, 7 East 15th Street

October 30th, 8:30 P. M.

MARGARET DANIELS

"Workers' Education in Europe."

DESIGNERS OF LADIES' GARMENTS ARE IN GREAT DEMAND A GOOD PROFESSION FOR MEN AND WOMEN! EASY TO LEARN, PAYS BIG MONEY

Take a Practical Course of Instruction in the Mitchell Schools



In designing Women's, Misses and Children's Wearing Apparel. A course of instruction in the Mitchell School Means an Immediate Position and Bigger Pay. The Mitchell Schools of Designing, Pattern-making, Grading, Draping and Fitting have been established for over 50 years and have achieved

**NEW IDEAS
NEW SYSTEMS
BEST METHODS
BEST RESULTS**

Individual instruction. Day and evening classes. Reasonable terms. Write, phone or call for free booklet and full information.

Demonstration Free
at Our School

EVENING CLASSES: MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY

MITCHELL DESIGNING SCHOOL

15 WEST 37TH STREET

NEW YORK

Telephone Fitzroy 1674

Boston Branch: 453 Washington Street. Dexter Building.



PERFECT EYE GLASSES MEANS CORRECT VISION

Perfection in Eye Glasses can be had in but one way. The eyes must be examined by an Optometrist who is a registered physician and the glasses adjusted by a skilled Optician.

DR. BARNETT L. BECKER
Optometrist and Optician

213 East Broadway
100 Lenox Ave.

895 Prospect Ave.

1709 Pitkin Ave.

262 East Fordham Road

2313 Seventh Ave.,
Between 135th—136th Sts.

If you want the Negro workers in your shop to join the Union, to become members in the great army of organized labor, ask them to read—

THE MESSENGER
The Only Trade Union Publication for Negro workers in America

2305 Seventh Avenue
New York City

LLOYD SABAUDO
3 State Street
New Transatlantic Count Room
New York to Italy in 9 Days

DESIGNING SKETCHING

You can successfully become a pattern-maker and designer in 1 month or less if you enroll now with the well-known
MODERN FASHION SCHOOL
Patternmaking, grading, sketching and draping of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Garments.
The most practical method. Simple system. Expert instructors.
Reasonable rates. Easy payments.
Call any evening, 4-5. Saturday afternoon, 3-4.

THE MODERN FASHION SCHOOL
114 W. 43d St. 3rd. Broadway and 4th Ave.

BUY

**WHITE LILY TEA
COLUMBIA TEA
ZWETOCHNI CHAI**
Exclusively



A GREAT ACADEMY OF
DESIGNING AND
CUTTING
MODERN FASHION
PROF. A. DALLERIO,
44 West 14th Street
Couture for Young Ladies
Masterpiece of Tailoring Men's
and Women's Garments. \$2.50
Fashion Plates. \$2.50

LABOR THE WORLD OVER

DOMESTIC ITEMS

WASTE.

Distribution eats up 50 cents out of each dollar the consumer pays for bread, according to figures compiled by the Joint Commission on Agriculture Inquiry during its investigation of the high cost of living. The farmer receives 29.6 cents in the local market for wheat needed to produce \$1.00 worth of bread.

TO REDUCE IMMIGRATION.

Chairman Johnson of the House Immigration Committee in a speech printed in the Congressional Record, urged the reduction of the immigration law by admitting into the United States only those persons eligible for citizenship. Mr. Johnson recommends a reduction in total admission by reducing the percentage quota to two or even one and one-half per cent which would lower the number of admissibles from countries entitled to large quotas.

GAINS AND LOSSES.

The average weekly earnings of factory workers in New York State during August were \$25.10, a gain of 33 per cent compared with July. This is an increase of 85 cents since the lowest average earnings in April of this year, and is \$3.83 less than the average earnings at their high point in October, 1920. Most of the metal trades, stone products industries and the wood manufacturing industries reported gains, declares a statement from Industrial Commissioner Henry D. Sawyer.

INCREASING OUR BURDENS.

Senator Walsh of Massachusetts yesterday declared that the new Republican tariff law would increase the cost of a man's suit from \$2.50 to \$5.00 and his overcoat from \$5.00 to \$15.00.

OVER FIVE BILLION IN BUILDINGS.

The Copper and Brass Research Association issued a survey estimating that five billion ninety million was the amount put into the building industry during the year. About one-third of this was for dwelling construction.

OPEN PRICE ASSOCIATION RECOMMENDED.

Creation of a governmental agency empowered to advise and supervise commercial organizations, such as open price association, is again being suggested by certain cabinet members.

FOR ONE BIG UNION.

Outwitting the conservatives almost four to one, insurgents among the 1600 delegates attending the convention of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, adopted a resolution declaring for amalgamation into one huge body of all railroad unions in the United States.

COKE AT \$8.00.

The Ford Motor Company has begun supplying its employees with coke at \$8.00 a ton, it was announced yesterday. A rush of orders flooded the office.

Pre-Election Reflections in New York

By J. CHARLES LAUE

Down on Grand street hangs a blood red banner announcing the candidacy of Gov. Nathan L. Miller, the "fair-haired boy" of the Republican party for re-election next week. A block further down Sullivan's campaign headquarters is a big old cloth poster covering the entire building, presenting that great tribune of the "pee-pul" Samuel Dickstein, in even larger letters than those proclaiming that "Promising Al" is running again for the governorship on the Democratic ticket. And equidistant between the two headquarters is a show case announcing "Thief-proof watches, 19 cents."

Did the store keeper see any connection between his sign and the proximity of the headquarters of the two old parties? Probably not. Nor is it necessary to infer that the leaders of these old political organizations are thieves. On the contrary there are many "good men" among them if we are to believe the silver tongued orators that are crowding the cart tails of wagons and speaking from automobiles these autumn nights surrounded by a protecting army of strong arm men. However deep into the underworld the roots of these organizations may sink, there is nothing but respectability to clothe the leaders.

There is little outward evidence that against these two parties there is an opposition of long standing which at this and other elections has a good chance to defeat the old par-

ties in working class districts and elect a number of Congressmen, state legislators and possibly a municipal judge. It is the party backed by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' and other progressive unions — the Socialist — Farmer-Labor fusion now known as the American Labor party.

It has no big banners to announce the candidates, whose names are well known among workers, particularly that of Meyer London, whose life has always been associated with that of the cloak makers and the tailors of New York. The lithographs and window cards announcing the particular candidates are fewer in number than in preceding years because the always slender financial resources with which the workers go into the political arena with the G. O. P. and Tammany hall are less than usual.

Yet there is a very good chance to elect a number of men and possibly a woman or two due to the fact that the old parties have temporarily broken their alliance and a three cornered fight is in progress in many districts where it was necessary in former years for them to fuse in order to defeat the Socialists.

The indications are barring thievery and rough work at the polls that the workers will give a good account of themselves this election day although strenuous efforts still have to be made to have the watchers placed to see that the vote is counted correctly.

FOREIGN ITEMS

ENGLAND

WORKERS AND WORLD PEACE

The International Federation of Trades Unions has summoned a conference of workers' organizations throughout the world to meet on December 10, in order to give effect to their view that the workers can by combining prevent any further resort to war. Organizations representing 20 million workers are affiliated to the Union, and it is intended to make the conference a great peace demonstration.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE OF YOUTH

A British branch of the International League of Youth is now in process of formation. The idea of the League, which was started two years ago by a young Dane in Copenhagen, is to work through the youth movements of every country for international peace and brotherhood. It believes in the widest conception of a League of Nations, and represents the determination of the rising generation of today to save future generations from war. Many European countries are already affiliated to its headquarters' branch at Geneva, including France, Germany, Scandinavia and Switzerland.

H. C. WELLS AS M. P.

Mr. H. C. Wells has been adopted as Parliamentary candidate for London University, for which he will stand at the next election as a Labor candidate.

GERMANY

EINSTEIN'S PROPHECY

In an article contributed to the first number of the new Socialist weekly, the New Leader, Professor Einstein writes that the struggle for existence in Germany among brain-workers—-independent artists, musicians, writers, students and professors of all kinds—has become desperate, and that if these conditions continue, the middle-class, "hitherto the principal source and preserver of our intellectual heritage," will sink to the level of the "submerged masses". He writes also of the hopelessness engendered in all classes in Germany by the hopelessness of the political and economic outlook.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

DE-INDUSTRIALIZATION

So acute has the industrial crisis become that it is now seriously proposed that a large proportion of Czecho-Slovakian industries shall be closed down permanently. The trouble is that the markets which the Bohemian and Moravian factories supplied before the war are now entirely closed to them. . . . What this policy of "de-industrialisation" is going to mean to the thousands of workers thus scrapped permanently is a problem the Government has not begun to face."

This year there will be four watchers, two for the Farmer-Labor and two for the Socialist Party to confront the four old party men as well as a hostile band of elections in each particular polling place. The important work now is to get these men. To cover Meyer London's district, it will take 164 men and fully 1,000 to cover the entire field from 5 p. m. until the morning when the ballots and returns are safely in the hands of the police.

A summary shows the best districts to be the 12th Congressional, where the veteran Meyer London is fighting for re-election after two terms; the 13th, which was carved out of the old 12th by the "reformers", where Abraham Lefkowitz, is running as the Socialist-Farmer Labor nominee; the 14th, where Municipal Court Judge Jacob Panken, is the candidate; the 20th, Hillquist's old district in Harlem, where William Karlin, a Socialist attorney is making an aggressive fight, and the 23d, in the Bronx, where Salvatore Ninno, first vice-president of the International has rallied the big Italian voting element to the Socialist-Farmer standards. All these men have a fighting chance to get into Congress (which would be as stinging a rebuke to the present national administration as anyone could desire.)

Subdivisions of these especially strong localities (not to forget the favored Brownsville section of Brooklyn where Abraham I. Shipplack is leading the way again for the Socialist party) that are likely to be carried, if the fulfillment is equal to the

pre-election week's promise are the following:

Louis Waldman, one of the ousted assemblymen, may break into the state senate this year in the 14th New York district, and it is likely that Samuel Orr, in the 22d Bronx, who is running in Seidel's stead, will accompany him, for this district is solidly Socialist.

The favored assembly candidates in New York county are Julius Smith, in the 4th; Samuel L. Bardsley, in the 6th; Harriet Stanton Blatch, in the 8th; August Claessens, in the 17th.

Cutting across London's and Lefkowitz's Congressional territory are the lines of the Municipal court district, where St. John Block is running for judge.

Marie R. MacDonald, has an excellent chance of election in the 3d Bronx assembly district; Morris Ginet, seems a certainty in the 5th, which has been carried five times by the Socialists, while there is an outside chance for Abraham B. Brandon in the 6th assembly district, Bronx.

This leaves Brooklyn with the possibilities favoring the following assembly candidates: William M. Feigenbaum, in the 6th; James Oneal, in the 14th, and Abraham I. Shipplack, in the 23d.

That completes the survey. It gives hope of 18 places in national, state and city councils, if the workers respond. Will they? That is the question until November 8th, when the count will be announced, and all speculation ended.

Educational Comment and Notes

Election Day

Most of our members know that the laws of the State were amended recently in the matter of voting. Formerly, all citizens were permitted to do so. It is different today.

According to the present law, a person who votes for the first time, must be able to read the English language. We hope that this will not prevent any members of the International from exercising their right as American citizens and casting their first ballot at the approaching election. However, it is necessary to look ahead. Undoubtedly there are many of our members who will not vote at the next election, but who will be entitled to vote in 1923. Such persons must prepare in advance. They must not permit themselves to be deprived of their right to vote. They must begin immediately to study our language, so that when the time comes, they will have no difficulty in passing the test which is required by law.

It may be said by some that the law is unfair. Many a citizen who knows the language well has not the necessary intelligence to vote properly. While, on the other hand, there are many others who obtain their information in foreign languages, but are thoroughly fit to vote.

This may be perfectly true. But it should be remembered that after all it is the business of every citizen to know the language of his country. He should know the language of the people with whom he lives and with whom he works. He should understand the language of the laws which control and regulate his life. He should understand the language of the officials who carry out and interpret the laws which affect his life in so many ways. In short, everyone who lives in America should be acquainted with the language which is spoken in America.

And there is no better place for the members of the International to learn this language, than the Unity Centers which have been organized by our Union in different parts of the city. If you have not already joined our classes in the Unity Centers, DO SO AT ONCE. Excellent teachers give instruction in beginners' English, as well as intermediate and advanced. Your fellow workers and members of your International are your class mates. All of you come to the class animated by the same desire to learn, in order to increase your happiness and your usefulness to yourselves, your fellow workers and your organization.

Conference of the Educational Committees of Our Local Unions

From time to time we call Joint Conferences of the Educational Committees of our Local Unions. We consult on our educational plans and on the courses and lectures to be arranged.

With the approach of the educational season, we wish to enlist the active assistance of these committees. We know from experience, however, that it is not easy to get all committees together to a meeting. It

frequently happens that members who serve on Educational Committees are busy in other directions, and the meetings of their activities occur at the same time.

We found it much easier to assemble a few committees at a time. We therefore ask the members of the Committees to stop into our office from time to time, and discuss with us the work of our Department.

Concert to Celebrate Opening of Educational Activities in Philadelphia

The resumption of the educational activities for our members in Philadelphia, will be celebrated on Friday evening, November 10th, at the New Garrick Hall, 8 Locust Street, Philadelphia.

For this occasion an artistic concert has been arranged for our members and their families. Short ad-

dresses will be made by persons interested in our educational activities. Announcements of the courses will be distributed at this gathering.

The educational activities which are being prepared, promise to be of great interest to our members. A detailed announcement will be published next week.

The Philadelphia Women's Trade Union League

By PAULINE M. NEWMAN

Philadelphia readers of JUSTICE are asked to help the Women's Trade Union League to carry on its organization and educational work by contributing toward the forthcoming Rummage Sale to be held on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of next week at 1803 Market Street.

The Philadelphia readers of JUSTICE can either get rummage between now and then, or they can volunteer their services on the days of the sale. Everybody can do something that would make the sale a success, thus helping the League financially without any expense to themselves. Most everybody has some things for which they no longer have any use. Bring it to 1702 Arch Street, and let us make use of it.

The Women's Trade Union League of Philadelphia is the live force

in the labor movement here. It conducts the Trade Union College; it is constantly on the job to organize the women in the factories, mills and shops, as well as the women in the homes. It works hand in hand with the State Federation of Labor for better labor laws for women and children.

In short, as James H. Maurer, President of the State Federation of Labor, had said time and again, "The Women's Trade Union League is the heart of the Philadelphia labor movement." Will you not help it along, since it depends upon you for your support? Call us up, and we will tell you more about our program for this coming winter.

The office of the League, at 1702 Arch Street, is open all day long, and you can always find there a place to rest and a good paper or a good book to read.

The Brussels Conference on Workers' Education

A REVIEW

By FANNIA M. COHN

(Continued From Last Week)

That the movement has gained ground is a tremendous victory, especially when we consider that it has done so at a time when the American labor movement, as well as the organized movement throughout the world, was compelled to be in the trenches constantly to fight for the retention of the social and economic position that it had secured after many years of hard struggle. One convention after another of the international unions has endorsed the Workers' Educational Bureau, and the American Federation of Labor at its convention in Cincinnati, 1922, placed its stamp of approval on the work of the Bureau, as may be seen in the following report of its Committee on Education:

"With the vast increase in the size and power of organized labor, the education of the adult workers has become one of the fundamental demands of the labor movement. Constant progress is achieved through the increasing intelligence of the rank and file of the membership. The worker must know the relation of the industry in which he works, not only to the labor movement, but also to the structure of our modern society. He must be conscious of the spiritual forces which direct and shape the course of the labor movement and inspire the willingness to stand by the movement. Workers' education is the very basis of a permanent and responsible workers' organization; it must be co-ordinated with the labor movement and therefore should be regarded as an integral part of the trade union itself. To develop this sense of relationship on the part of the individual worker and quicken this feeling of responsibility on the part of the trade union, and part of the function of adult workers' education.

"During the past year the Educational Committee of the American Federation of Labor, with the sanction and approval of the Executive Council, entered into a co-operative relationship with the Workers' Education Bureau of America for the promotion of workers' education in the trade union movement in this country. The value of that co-operation was undoubtedly, but it was felt that closer unity should exist in order to give greater strength and added support to this movement. Accordingly, negotiations were entered into looking to closer affiliation. While these negotiations are still pending, it is confidently expected that within a short period of time the arrangements will be completed whereby this vital service can be placed at the disposal of the American Labor movement as an organic part of it.

"Your committee recommends that this Forty-second Annual Convention convene the Executive Council and the permanent Educational Committee for the progress of the negotiations with the Workers' Education Bureau of America, and instruct them to continue those negotiations in the interests of the promotion of a comprehensive scheme of adult workers' education. Your committee further recommends that this convention again urge upon all International and National Unions, all State Federations of Labor and Central Labor Unions the appointment of Educational Committees, one of the fundamental functions of these committees to be the furthering of such a program of adult workers' education.

"The report of the Committee was unanimously adopted."

As a result of this arrangement made by the W. E. B. and the Educational Committee of the A. F. of L., which provides that three members of its Executive Council should be added to the Executive Committee of the W. E. B. and that an effort be made to reach organized labor in this country and interest them in this movement and enlist their moral and financial support.

In the report of the work of the Workers' Education Bureau were included the publication of special manuals, reports, reprints, pamphlets and the initial volume of a series of text-books known as the "Workers' Bookshelf". In this work the Bureau is assisted by the Labor Textbook Committee, whose members are Spencer Miller, Jr., Arthur Gleason and Fannia M. Cohn, Executive Secretary. This committee has at its disposal a fund for the publication of textbooks. The Bureau is also planning to establish a Correspondence Department which will begin to function soon.

Mr. Spencer Miller, Jr., reporting also for the Cooperative League of America, emphasized that the growth of this movement as well as of the Workers' Education movement has been conditioned largely by the spirit of individualism which has so characterized the life of the movement of the new world.

The aim of The Cooperative League, which is the Union of Consumers' Cooperative Societies in the United States, is the promotion of Cooperative knowledge. It is essentially a consumer's institution. At present the Consumers' Cooperative Movement in the United States is comprised of some 3,000 societies having a membership of 750,000 consumers. The annual turnover of these societies is about \$200,000,000. The farmers' cooperative insurance societies have seven billion dollars' worth of fire insurance in force at the present time. More than half of the insurable farm property of this country is protected by cooperative fire insurance. Banks are being organized all over the country on a basis which is as cooperative as possible, under the existing banking laws. The most valuable feature of these banks is that they make loans available to co-operative and labor enterprises rather than to exploiting interests.

"It is the aim of Brookwood, the Workers' College at Katonah, New York, 'not to educate the workers out of their class' but to 'educate workers to work in the workers' movements,'" said Mr. A. J. Muste, Chairman of the Faculty of Brookwood, which is a resident Labor College and which gives a two-year course. It was established as a result of a conference of union leaders and labor educationalists held on March 31, 1921.

"An opportunity is given for special training to active members of the unions, who seek better equipment as organizers, statisticians, teachers in labor colleges, or journalists in the movement," went on Mr. Muste. "The College is democratically governed by its students and teachers. It has been endorsed by a large number of International labor unions. A Cooperating Labor Committee composed of members of some of these bodies is kept in touch with the work of the College. The financial support of the College comes at present partly through scholar-

(Continued on Page 11)

With the Waist and Dress Joint Board

By M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary

Minutes, Meetings October 11th and 18th, 1922

Brother Berlin in the Chair.

Brother Charles E. Sinnigen, representative of the Union Label Trade Department of the American Federation of Labor, appeared before the Board urging the Union to affiliate with their department of the A. F. of L. He pointed out that practically all the commodities bought by the workers can be secured with the union label on. The demand by the workers for the union label on all the goods they buy would have a great effect in bettering the condition of organized labor.

Upon motion the request of Brother Sinnigen was referred to the Board of Directors.

A committee representing the National Defense League appeared before the Board on behalf of the twenty-three men and women who were arrested in Michigan.

The state of Michigan took them in custody and charges them with serious crimes and the bail fixed for them is prohibitive. The committee therefore urged our Board, first, to donate as liberally as they possibly can for the defense and second, they requested that we lend them some money in order to enable them to go on with the defense.

Upon motion the first request was referred to the Finance Committee and the second to the Board of Directors.

MEETING OF SECRETARIES

The secretaries met and decided to take up the recommendations made by Local No. 25 that there should be a uniform initiation fee by all the locals affiliated with our Joint Board and, second, that the Joint Board establish a dues collection station.

In regard to the initiation fee, after a long discussion the local secretaries agreed that hereafter when a shop is organized the locals concerned should agree among themselves as to the initiation fee which the new members are to be charged. Considering that in dress shops Locals No. 22, No. 60 and No. 89 are involved and in waist shops, Locals No. 25, No. 60 and No. 89 are involved it was understood that there would be co-operation among the locals in regard to a uniform initiation fee for all shops involved.

With regard to the establishment of a dues collection station by the Joint Board, the local secretaries considered carefully the advisability of this and considering also that the majority of the locals of our Joint Board are located in the same building occupied by the Joint Board, decided therefore that whenever chairmen bring dues to any one local same should be accepted and the local will make the necessary arrangements to

re-appoint to the other locals the money collected.

In regard to the \$20.00 assessment, the local secretaries considered how to enforce the payment of this. After a long discussion the local secretaries decided to re-appoint:

1. That \$10.00 on account of the \$20.00 must be paid by everyone who is working in the shops not later than January 1, 1923.

2. That all the moneys collected by the locals should be turned over every month to the Joint Board.

3. Should the locals have need of additional stamps before the month is over they should be obliged to turn in all the money collected on account of the \$20.00 assessment up till that time.

COMMUNICATIONS

A communication from the New York Call was received which reads as follows:

"We acknowledge with thanks check for fifteen dollars you sent us in payment for thirty tickets for the New York Call's International Ball. Twelve of these tickets you have, and the other eighteen we are sending you herewith.

"It is indeed a pity that the same spirit that you show is not generally prevalent in the American Labor Movement. There is, however, signs of an awakening to the realization that the worker's press is an absolute necessity in the worker's struggle."

Upon motion the communication was placed on file.

A communication from Charles W. Ervin, Editor of the New York Call, informed the Board that:

"It has been brought to my attention that the Joint Board is laboring under the impression that the Longuet tour of this country is under the management and control of private individuals for private gain.

"This is totally unfounded. The members of the Jean Longuet committee, consisting of five, are as follows: Mr. Gellhorn, the chairman, is a member of the Call Board of Management; so is Mr. George Goebel; Morris Herman is a Socialist and supporter of The Call of many years standing; Abraham Turvin, on the office staff of the International; while Henry Fruchter is actually on the staff of the New York Call.

"Every penny that may be realized out of this tour will go to the New York Call, and the members of the committee are rendering their service without any personal charge nor thought of personal gain.

The only reason that publicly it is under management of a committee is to insure for Longuet the widest audience.

"I sincerely trust that your body

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK

680 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

On Special Interest or Thrift Accounts interest is credited each month. Small deposits gladly taken. Open your account now. Safe Deposit Boxes \$5.00 and up. Foreign remittances made to all parts of the world.

THE KIND OF SERVICE WE GIVE OUR "OLD BUSINESS" IS THE ARGUMENT FOR THE STEADY INCREASE IN OUR "NEW BUSINESS"

will see the wisdom of joining the many other organized workers' in giving welcome to Jean Longuet, a figure of international prominence, the grandson of Karl Marx, and one of the few well-informed leaders on the conditions of European labor and socialism."

Upon motion the secretary was instructed to refer this communication to the educational director of the International.

Brother Hochman has assigned Sister Bertha Trachtman, who is a waist maker by trade, to take charge of all the waist shops controlled by the Joint Board in place of Miriam Levine who resigned. Local No. 25 is fully satisfied with this arrangement since they have not in view a suitable candidate to be appointed as Sister Levine's successor.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE

Brother Berlin reported for the committee which was appointed to take up with the sub-committee of the General Executive Board the request made by the International that Local No. 50 affiliate with our Joint Board. Brothers Berlin and Horowitz and Sister Senofsky told in detail of the efforts of our committee to acquit the sub-committee of the General Executive Board of the attitude of our Joint Board.

Brother Schlesinger, president of the International, was present at the meeting. He took the floor explaining that action in favor of accepting Local No. 50 was imperative on the part of our Joint Board, it having been decided upon at the last convention.

A heated discussion developed in which many members took part touching upon the difficulties of the Joint Board if it were to accept Local No. 50 at the present time.

The delegates spoke of the urgent need there was for the early settlement of the dispute and amalgamation between both dressmakers' locals, No. 22 and No. 23.

Brother Schlesinger took the floor several times agreeing with the dele-

gates as to the urgency of carrying out the decision of the Convention on both these matters but explained that both decisions of the Convention were independent ones and must remain separate.

MINUTES OF MEETING—OCT. 16

Mr. Nathan Kurtkoff, representative of the Jewish Consumptive Relief Association of the Los Angeles Sanitarium appeared before the Board and appealed for financial aid. Mr. Kurtkoff stated that according to their records there are quite a number of patients who at one time were engaged in our industry and they are being taken care of by that sanitarium.

A committee consisting of Brothers Schechter, Katz and Sister Samorodin were appointed to investigate the doings of the above said sanitarium and report their findings to the Joint Board.

Comrades Irving Alexander and Sam Gottlieb appeared before the Board on behalf of Judge Jacob Panken who is a candidate for Congressman in the 14th congressional district. They appealed to the Joint Board on the strength of the services Judge Panken had rendered to our organization in various capacities, as organizer, adviser and attorney, and upon the merits of the relations between Judge Panken and our organization.

They therefore requested that our Joint Board donate a liberal contribution towards that campaign and secondly, they requested that our Joint Board should endorse Judge Panken's candidacy for Congress.

Upon motion made by Brother Katz and seconded by Brother Schechter it was decided that we endorse the candidacy of Judge Panken for Congress and refer the request for a donation to the Finance Committee.

Study

ENGLISH

at the

RAND SCHOOL

7 E. 15th St.

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS

7:30 and 8:40 P. M.

Graded Courses - - - \$2.50 a Month per Course

The Brussels Conference

(Continued from Page 10)

ships established by trade unions, partly from lump sums contributed by the unions, partly from individual contributions made by students or other workers or by middle class persons interested in the movement. We hope in the course of a few years to have the American unions educated up to the point where practically all the support for current expenses will be derived from scholarships granted by them to their members."

Dr. Margaret Daniels of the faculty of the Workers' University and the Unity Centers of the I. L. G. W. U., and Miss Gladys Boone of the Philadelphia Trade Union College, participated in a very interesting discussion on the methods of teaching. The Secratie method, which is used by us, was described. It is a method in which discussions and questions are the predominant features.

(To be continued)

DESIGNING,
PATTERN MAKING
and GRADING
FOR CLOAKS, SUITS OR DRESSES

Taught strictly individually during the day and evening hours.

Rosefeld's Leading College of Designing and Pattern Making

222 East 14th Street

Between 2nd and 3rd Aves.

Telephone 3917 BRAYMAN.

The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

By JOSEPH FISH

GENERAL

At the next General Meeting, which will take place on Monday, October 30th, the Constitution Committee will be ready with its entire report on the changes in the constitution which they have suggested. Part of the changes have already had a first reading at the General Meeting in September, and the balance will have its first reading at this coming meeting.

Among the most important changes that will come up for adoption at this General Meeting will be the recommendation of the Constitution Committee to change the office of General Manager, so that instead of one General Manager there should be one manager for the Cloak, Suit, Skirt, Reefer and Raincoat Division, and one manager for the Waist, Dress, White Goods, Children's Dress and Wrapper and Kimono Workers. The Constitution Committee also proposes a change in the Executive Board, from eleven, which number constitutes the Executive Board at present, to fifteen and that their fifteen should be divided into three sub-committees—Grievance, Membership and Organization. There are a number of other important changes suggested by the committee and which have been printed in these columns, which will come up at Monday's meeting.

We are sure that the membership is interested in the way our organization should be governed and will be present at the meeting to express their opinions in the matter. We are not giving here the reasons that prompted the Constitution Committee to make these changes, as they have already been given in part in previous issues. The committee will be present at the General Meeting and will explain fully to the members the why's and wherefore's of these modifications.

WAIST AND DRESS

The report of General Manager Dubinsky, which was submitted to the members at the last section meeting, included the controversy between this organization and the Joint Board with reference to the question of liquidated damages; the report of the activities of Brother Fruhling, who was engaged by the Executive Board to control waist and dress shops; and the quarterly report from July 1st to September 30th, 1922.

Some time ago the Joint Board passed a decision that in all cases where houses are found to be doing their own cutting, operating, pressing, etc., that the money collected as liquidated damages should remain with the Joint Board. At first our organization did not pay any attention to the matter, as we thought that the Joint Board would rectify its error and rectify it. But as time went on we found a number of cases where cutters filed complaints with the Joint Board that the boss is doing his own cutting, and give to the business agent the proper information so that a collection was made possible. Yet, in a number of these cases, the cutter in question had to go to the Board of Directors to fight for his rights—that the money which was collected as liquidated damages should be given to him.

The Executive Board finally took up this question and wrote a letter to the Board of Directors, stating that they strenuously object to this procedure on the part of the Joint Board. The communication was taken up by the Board of Directors and our manager, Brother Dubinsky, who made it his business to be present when this communication was to come up for action, finally persuaded the Board of Directors that in all these

cases the matter should be decided upon on its merits by the General Manager of the Joint Board.

The contention of our organization in all cases of this nature is that when a cutter files a complaint that the boss is doing his own cutting and if this is verified and a collection made for the violation, the cutter in question is entitled to the liquidated damages collected, whether he worked in the shop a half day, an hour, or any length of time at all, so long as he has put in some work in the house.

We therefore advise our cutters that when they get one of those jobs where the boss tells them he has work for only a few hours, they should not be discouraged, but should accept the job and follow it up, because in many of these cases it is found that the boss hires a cutter for a few hours when pressed to do so by the business agent, and then continues with the cutting himself. By following up these shops, the cutters will be doing a double service; first, preventing the boss from doing his own cutting; second, they will receive remuneration for their trouble in case a collection for the violation is made.

The report covering the activities of Brother Fruhling is a very brief one. It shows that for the six weeks that Brother Fruhling was on the job he controlled a total of three hundred shops, of which only fifty did not employ any cutters. The remainder either had one cutter employed regularly or on part time. He was also successful in placing about twenty cutters to work during the course of his investigations.

Brother Dubinsky, acting upon the suggestion of Brother Fruhling, has placed Brother Shenker on a control of some of those shops, as Brother Shenker has completed his control of the white goods and the miscellaneous shops under our jurisdiction.

Before giving the manager's report for the last three months we want to call the attention of our membership to the fact that they are to pay up their assessment, as all preparations for the next General Strike in the Waist and Dress Industry are on the way, and it is imperative that the war chest of the organization be filled to capacity, so that we will be in a position to strike at the proper moment, as contemplated.

The following is the quarterly report of the manager:

QUARTERLY REPORT—JULY 1ST TO SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1922

WAIST AND DRESS DIVISION

Complaints Filed from July 1st to September 30th

1 Boss is doing the cutting. No cutter employed:	
Unfounded — Cutters were found working	12
Firm paid fine and hired cutter	2
Cutters were placed to work	24
Firm paid fine	8
No work in shop	6
Withdrawn—No evidence	1
Filed with Local No. 23	3
Open shop	6
Shop on strike	1
Firm out of business	1
Pending	25
TOTAL	88

2 Cutters discharged:	
In favor of Union	7
Accepted compensation in lieu of discharge	1
Withdrawn	3
Filed with Local No. 23	1
Pending	3
TOTAL	15

3 Non-union cutter employed:	
In favor of Union	22
Unfounded	4
Shop on strike	1
Filed with Local No. 23	4
Open shop	4
Pending	12
TOTAL	44

4 Cutter is member of firm:	
In favor of Union	2
TOTAL	2

5 Cautious violating Union rules:	
In favor of Union	2
Open shop	1
Pending	1
TOTAL	4

6 Reduction in wages:	
Unfounded	1
In favor of Union	2
TOTAL	7

7 Firm refuses to pay at holiday rates:	
In favor of Union	3
TOTAL	3

8 Dropped member employed:	
Withdrawn	1
In favor of Union	4
Pending	2
TOTAL	7

9 Cutter to be removed from job as per decision of Executive Board:	
In favor of Union	5
TOTAL	5

10 Cutter has no working card:	
In favor of Union — Secured cards	17
No work in shop	3
Open shop	1
Cutter stopped	1
Pending	1
TOTAL	23

Total complaints filed from July 1st to September 30th 1924	
July, August and September complaints pending	41

Review

Complaints filed from January 1st to March 31	267
Complaints filed from January 1st to March 31st, with Joint Board	12
Complaints filed from April 1st to June 30th	211
Complaints filed from April 1st to June 30th, with Joint Board	90
Complaints filed from July 1st to September 30th	194

Total complaints filed to September 30, 1922	724
--	-----

Pending

Complaints filed from January 1st to September 30th, 1922	724
Complaints adjusted from January 1st to September 30th, 1922	666
Total complaints pending September 30th, 1922	68

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.

CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

ATTENTION!

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETINGS

SPECIAL GENERAL.....Monday, October 30th

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.

NOMINATIONS FOR GENERAL AND BRANCH OFFICERS ARE TO BE MADE AT EVERY MEETING DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

CLOAK AND SUIT.....Monday, November 6th

WAIST AND DRESS.....Monday, November 13th

MISCELLANEOUS.....Monday, November 13th

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