

"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. 47.

New York, Friday, November 17, 1922.

Price 2 Cents

N. Y. CLOAKMAKERS WILL ELECT BUSINESS LEADERS NEXT WEEK

BALLOT

A. M. TO 7 P. M. NEXT WEDNESDAY

On Wednesday next, November 22, the election of business agents in the Cloakmakers' Union of New York will take place throughout the Greater City. Balloting will begin at eight o'clock in the morning and will close at seven in the evening.

Polling booths have been established in the following places in New York, Brooklyn and Jersey:

IN NEW YORK

Bryant Hall—Sixth Avenue, between 41st and 42nd Streets.

No. 129 West 24th Street—A vacant store.

Labor Temple—Second Avenue and 14th Street.

Harlem Office of the Joint Board—1714 Lexington Avenue.

IN BROOKLYN

No. 99 McKibbin Street—Office of the Cloakmakers' Union.

Brownsville Labor Lyceum—No. 229 Sackman Street.

IN NEW JERSEY

Cloakmakers working in New Jersey will vote at No. 76 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, in the offices of the Union.

Last Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday the Examination and the Objection Committees of the New York Cloakmakers' Joint Board met at the Council Room of Local No. 48, No. 231 East 14th Street. The committee consisted of the general officers of the Joint Board, the secretaries of

all the locals comprising the Board, the chairmen of the locals and one member from each executive board. This made up quite a large committee which looked like a small parliament.

All those who made out applications for business agents appeared individually before the committee and were interrogated at length on trade union problems and the labor movement in general. Upon the re-

pplies given by the candidates depended as to whether they would be placed on the ballot or not.

A special duty devolves upon the members of the cloak locals of New York to vote next Wednesday for the business agents. These officers are of extreme importance in the organization and the welfare of a worker depends upon the ability of the business agent to size up a situation and to take the proper stand.

Concert and Dance Will Open Workers' University To-Night

Today, Friday, November 17th, at 7:30 p. m., the former and present students of our Workers' University and Unity Centers, the members of the Executive Boards, the active members and officers of our Union, and the members of the Local Educational Committees will assemble in the Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 16th Street, to celebrate the re-opening of our Workers' University and Unity Centers.

For this occasion an excellent concert had been arranged. There will also be short addresses by Professor H. Overstreet of City College, the well-known psychologist, and Abraham Baroff, General Secretary-Treasurer of our Union. After the

concert our members will go to the gymnasium for social dancing.

To have good order and retain the friendly spirit of our audience, the members of the Educational Committee will act as ushers. Until 8 o'clock only those holding admission tickets will be admitted. After 8 o'clock members without tickets will also gain admission.

Nothing has been left undone to make this affair a memorable one, as befits the occasion when a group of workers assemble to celebrate the success of Workers' Education, which was initiated by them and which is now adopted for the Labor Movement as a whole.

We urge upon our members to come early so as to make it possible

Los Angeles Cloak Employers Seek Fight With Union

The following disquieting telegram was received by Secretary Baroff from Vice-President Max Gorenstein, Manager of the Cloakmakers' Union of Los Angeles:

"Manufacturers have refused to deal with Union. Their first move was to refuse to pay for Election Day half-holiday. Most of the Union workers have ceased to work in protest against action of employers. General meeting, held this evening, Tuesday, November 14, endorsed action of union workers who stopped work. Meeting elected an emergency committee with full power to call general strike. Most of the union workers are already out. Meeting also decided in view of seriousness of situation to request me to wire to General Office. A general strike is unavoidable."

Secretary Baroff at once communicated the situation to President Schlesinger in Chicago. The matter will very likely be placed on the order of business of the Quarterly Meeting of the General Executive Board which is expected to be held very soon.

for the program of the evening to be carried through. To do that we must start not later than 8 o'clock.

Tomorrow, Saturday, November 18th, at 1 p. m., those of our members who wish to attend the courses of the Workers' University will assemble in Room 605, on Sunday in the same room at 10:30 a. m. We advise our members to come to the courses given on these two days, and then select the subjects they wish to take.

Longuet in Cleveland on Wed., November 22

Jean Longuet, the grandson of Karl Marx, and leading Socialist and Internationalist of France, received a very warm reception last Sunday evening in Carnegie Hall, in New York City. The meeting was arranged under the auspices of the Longuet American Tour Committee and received the general support of the entire organized labor movement of New York City.

Longuet will visit Cleveland during his tour throughout the United States to address the American workers on various European and international problems, next Wednesday, November 22. On that day he will make two addresses: the first, before the Cloakmakers' Union at 5:30 in the afternoon. This meeting is arranged by the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union of Cleveland and will be presided over by Meyer Perlstein, Vice-President of the International and Manager of the Joint Board.

In the evening Longuet will speak at a great public meeting arranged by the Socialist Party and the other unions of Cleveland at Moose Hall, 1060 Walnut Street. Seymour Stedman, prominent Socialist attorney of Chicago, will also speak at the public meeting.

President Schlesinger Works for Harmony in Chicago

President Schlesinger has been in Chicago for over a week attending meetings and giving all his attention to the problem of consolidating the forces within our Cloakmakers' Union in Chicago which have been considerably affected during the last year or so. In a message received by Secretary Baroff from him this

morning, President Schlesinger said: "I found Chicago to be an undesirable state as far as internal relations between the workers are concerned and I am doing all I can to restore harmony among the different groups and to bring back the organization to its former influential position."

"So far I attended five meetings, and spoke at conferences with the representatives of the various groups. More meetings were arranged for this week and I shall attend them all. I expect to be able to restore unity among our workers here before I leave."

Dress and Waist Joint Board to Aid "Hias"

MEMBERS TO DONATE ONE HOUR'S WORK BEGINNING NOVEMBER 14.

The Joint Board of the Dress and Waist Union decided to aid the "Hias," which is the Hebrew Sheltering Immigrant Aid Society, in the latter's campaign to raise a fund to be able to continue its splendid work for the immigrants in the United States and abroad.

The decision is that each and every member of the union contribute for this noble purpose one hour's work. The decision was ratified at the meeting of the shop chairmen. The Joint Board has forwarded a letter to all

the chairmen of the waist, dress and embroidery shops calling upon them to remind the workers of their duty to give an hour's work to the Hias. The letter states that November 14 will be the starting day for this movement; and we hope that the waist and dressmakers will conscientiously abide by the decision of their union and will give this hour of their labor for the great work of the Sheltering Society in a spirit of cheer and satisfaction.

Final Word About 3 Per Cent Tax for Unemployed

The 3 per cent tax decided upon by the Cloakmakers' Union is, true enough, a voluntary tax, it is not an assessment. It, however, imposes a moral obligation upon every member—whichever it is to be hoped, every cloakmaker in the Greater City will not fail to meet.

The tax is only for four weeks. Each member will receive a special stamp upon final payment. Let no cloakmaker in New York City be seen without this relief tax stamp on his union book.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By N. S.

AFTER THE ELECTIONS

ACCORDING to reports coming from Washington the Republican Administration is rapidly emerging from the wreck and gloom in which the elections had left it, and is courageously forging ahead toward normalcy. It is true that the majorities in both houses of Congress have been ruthlessly cut down, and its progress may therefore be impeded if not entirely checked. But it is also true that the Harding Administration has practically completed its program. The Ship Subsidy bill is the only outstanding piece of legislation that the government has not yet pulled through. But no one doubts that its pledge to the ship companies will be gencitiously observed.

President Harding may be slow when it comes to settling a strike, but he acted promptly and with determination when he realized that the new Congress may vote down his Ship Subsidy bill. He therefore issued a call for an extra session of Congress to meet on November 20. The legislative body that has been repudiated at the polls will now be asked by the President to pass a bill which would certainly be defeated had it been submitted to the new Congress.

What will the new Congress be like? What are its promises? What is its program?

The Republican Administration will still have a slight majority. Liberals of the type of LaFollette have gained considerable prestige. In Minnesota the Farmer-Labor party elected Dr. Henrik Shipstead, Senator. In Wisconsin Victor Berger was elected to Congress, the only Socialist representative. And then the Democrats. They carried the elections. The Democratic Party that has been wrecked and buried two years ago was now resurrected. Already party heads are talking and planning about the 1924 Presidential election.

The voters expressed decided opposition to the present regime at Washington as they had two years ago against the Democratic regime. There were fundamental reasons for their opposition. But the two dominant political parties never talked about them. They manufactured "issues," they indulged in the usual campaign bunk. Various degrees of the modification of the Prohibition amendment, the ousting of Newberry, who bought his seat in the Senate, vague talk about the tariff, elusive promises to labor—these were some of the issues on which the people cast their votes. Perhaps the only thing on which the voters could express themselves was the "wet" issue. They also expressed themselves on the tariff and on the governmental labor policy. But there is hardly any difference between the two parties on these points. "Al" Smith, the governor-elect of New York, promised all sorts of things and the workers, and the New York State Federation of Labor, for instance, claims credit for his election. This election showed that the workers are painfully slow in learning from past experience.

COURT DECLARES MINIMUM WAGE LAW INVALID

THE District of Columbia Court of Appeals handed down a decision last week invalidating the minimum wage law for women, and thereby delivering another blow at the vitals of labor.

"No greater calamity could befall the wage earners of this country," the Judge declared, "than to have legislative power to fix wages upheld. It would deprive them of the most sacred safeguard which the Constitution affords. Take from the citizen the right to freely contract and sell his labor," etc. It sounds as if the Judge had lifted this "opinion" from the seab agency literature.

The Judge has also expressed some illuminating thoughts on the subject of wages in general. Here, for instance, is a gem: "High wages do not necessarily tend to good morals or the promotion of general welfare. The standard of virtue and morality is no higher among the prosperous than among the poor." To advance social welfare and morality therefore has nothing to do with raising the wages. In fact the Judge connects up high wages with crime. For example: "Never have wages been so high as since the outbreak of the war, and never in the history of the republic has crime been so universal."

This case will doubtless be brought up before the United States Supreme Court. The majority of the justices are appointees of President Harding which in all probability will mean that the decision of the lower court will be sustained.

ROCKEFELLER PLAN TO SAVE WORLD

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR., has during the last several weeks made general public statements in which he showed deep concern for the world. He expressed himself as a firm believer in the 8-hour working day, though the 12-hour day still prevails in his oil fields. He revealed to the American public the great patriotic service the Standard Oil Company rendered to this country, which was illustrated by the high dividends paid to the stockholders.

Last Sunday John D. Rockefeller delivered one of his sermons to his Bible Class. It was a very interesting sermon. The greatest danger that faces civilization, he declared, is not Bolshevism or Communism. It is the "spirit of extravagance." He finds that "men who a few years ago could not afford to own a horse now own an automobile. There are phonographs and pianolas in homes where the income would not seem to be sufficient for such luxuries. How well dressed men and women are today, no matter how limited is the family income!"

This goes to the root of the matter. He is frankly apprehensive of the higher standard of living. If the workers get into the habit of living more expensively, of buying better clothes and phonographs, it would force up the general wage level and cut the huge profits. Rockefeller understands that in order to keep the wages down the workers' standard of living must be kept down also.

Rockefeller proposed four fundamental principles which, if adopted, would save the world from many ills. First, work, hard and conscientious work. Education, he holds, should be limited to the few. Second, economy



BOOK of MAGIC

And You Also Get

8 Pages of Colored Comics

Twice as Many Laughs
as You Ever Got Before!

Given Every Sunday With the New York Sunday American



and thrift, that is, "save the pennies" as the old Rockefeller had done. Third, respect for the law, and fourth reverence for the sacred and holy.

John D. is right. If this plan is adopted civilization would be safe—safe for John D. Rockefeller.

A LABOR BANK IN NEW YORK

THE New York Central Trades and Labor Council is about to establish a bank of its own. At a meeting last week its committee on banking has completed its report which is to be submitted to the Labor Council. The details of the plan have not yet been made public, but it is stated that the proposed bank will start with \$1,000,000 on the lines of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Cooperative National Bank of Cleveland. The bank will be under the general direction of W. F. McCaleb, who is Vice-President of the engineers' bank in Cleveland.

The establishment of labor banks during the past several years is of tremendous significance. The workers are beginning to realize that they must not only have their own industrial organization, but an organization of their financial resources as well. Labor unions are more and more taking into their own hands the administration of their affairs. With the establishment of a bank, the Central Trades and Labor Council will mark a stride forward in the history of labor.

ON THE EVE OF ANOTHER EUROPEAN CONFERENCE

IT WOULD be unusual for European Conferences to take place without a series of crises and deadlocks threatening to plunge Europe in another war. That is why the present crisis is only the expected prologue to the diplomatic maneuvers that are going to be enacted at the approaching Lausanne Conference.

The conference which is to "settle" the Near East problems has been postponed for a week in order to have a little more time to patch up the tattered alliance between England and France. Then the British Government was also anxious to postpone the conference until after the elections for it expects no glories or honors out of it.

Events in Asia Minor apparently are making it very uncomfortable for the British for the censorship is as all-embracing as it had been during the darkest days of the war. Rumors that the British evacuated Constantinople and strategic points on the Straits are persistently being circulated. The Foreign Office in London shows marked signs of nervousness. The Turks are gaining former control. Clare Sheridan cables from Constantinople to the "New York World": "Almost the greatest phenomenon of our age, after the Russian Revolution, is the spirit of Turkish nationalism. It is genuine, it is immense." The French are supporting this movement. Soviet Russia is an ally to the Turkish Nationalists. What new arrangement will the Lausanne Conference bring about?

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

Doings in Local No. 3

By S. LEFKOVITS, Manager-Secretary

Since my last report, made in September, many important events have taken place in our organization. No doubt our members are already aware of them, without this formal report, but I feel that it will do no harm to refresh their memories and relate again the doings in our Local since the last report, as these things were very vital to the existence of our organization and to the strengthening of our ranks.

On September 25th we had a conference with the New York Couturiers' Association, which is the name of the association of the ladies tailors' employers, at which conference the Joint Board and our Local were represented. We succeeded in reaching an agreement with the Association for another two years. The agreement is practically the old one as far as wages, hours and conditions in the shops are concerned. There are two modifications, one being changing of legal holidays; exchanging Lincoln's Birthday and Columbus Day for Thanksgiving Day and the 1st of May. Also the period of trial was prolonged from one to two weeks. I am glad to state that if we will be successful in maintaining this agreement with the ladies tailors' employers it will be five years that we have passed without being compelled to strike for our rights and conditions in the shops. For this credit must be given mainly to our members who are loyal to their organization, and the employers knowing this see the futility of letting the workers go on strike for their rightful conditions. You are surely aware of the fact that this settlement was accepted by the Local and the Joint Board, and a

vote of thanks was given to the committee for its good work.

After the agreement was signed there remained a large number of independent ladies tailoring firms with which we had to renew agreements. Brother Feinberg, General Manager of the Joint Board, appointed me to take charge of the campaign for the renewal of the agreements with the ladies tailors' employers with whom we had formerly had agreements, and also with new firms. In order to successfully carry on the campaign, a committee, consisting of all the business agents of Local No. 3 and active ladies' tailors, was organized. This Committee went ahead and carried through the campaign, which, I must say, was a success. We signed agreements with almost all the ladies' tailor shops which employed more than two people. There were some firms which refused to settle, and as there were no workers in the shops at the time we decided that the business agents shall watch those shops and whenever workers will be engaged, to call them out on strike and thereby compel the firms to sign up with the Union.

During this campaign we found that more and more ladies' tailors are being replaced by girls in the ladies' tailoring establishments. This may be ascribed to two causes, the first and foremost being, I believe, the fact that at the present time there are very few tailor-made garments being made. Most of the work made at present is on dresses, wraps and coats, for which work girls are perhaps better fitted. Secondly, the girls are working longer hours for lower wages, thereby competing with the men. We believe that this condition

must be remedied in the near future if we are to keep the men working in the ladies' tailoring establishments. On this question our Executive Board decided to send a letter to the General Executive Board of our International Union, requesting them to start a campaign of organization among the private dressmakers in the city of New York.

The general condition in the ladies' tailoring trade may be divided into two classes: All legitimate shops which employ more than 5 people and are located in the Fifth Avenue district are very busy—working full time, and in some cases, even overtime. On the other hand, smaller shops have very little to do. This may be explained by the fact that the middle-class buying public is satisfied with the ready-made stores, as the styles now in vogue are dresses and loose coats and very few tailor-made suits. It is an established fact that for the last few years the spring season is the better one for the smaller shops in the ladies' tailoring trade. Some of the shops which now employ two or three people employed as many as 14 or 15 last spring season, and I believe, therefore, that with careful watching all those shops with which we have not succeeded in settling during the present campaign, we will succeed in settling up during the next spring season.

I am also glad to report that we have successfully established the right of a sample maker to his job, just as the operator, finisher or presser enjoys under the contract which the Union has with the employers. This is one of the things for which we had been fighting and struggling since the Union has been in existence. I want here to call upon every sample maker who will work more than two weeks in any shop that if he will be discharged because there is not enough work for all the sample makers in the shop, he should make a complaint to me, and through me we will take the matter up with the Joint Board and get for each such sample maker an equal division of work, to which he is entitled. A Union must not give one man steady work while another is idling, and I believe and trust that even those who worked steadily all year will have no objection to the work being divided among all concerned. They may have a steady job at present, but if they should for any reason leave that shop it will be to their benefit also if they will have the protection of equal division of work.

Our Local also was confronted with the problem of unemployment. Although our treasury is not a rich one we have given as much as our larger sister locals with which we are affiliated in the Joint Board. During the month of September, when the halls were closed to the strikers before the holidays, we gave two weeks unemployment benefit, amounting to \$20.00, to each one who applied for it. We paid out nearly \$1,000 in unemployment benefits. Later the Joint Board, as you are aware, started a campaign for the collection of 2 per cent of the earnings of all who are working in the shops for the purpose of aiding the unemployed. The unemployed are divided among all the locals, each local taking care of its

own members with the money which is collected by the Joint Board. I am glad to report that during the entire time that benefit has been paid the number in our Local did not reach more than 25 and we did not pay out to more than 25 in any one week. It was decided to donate four weeks and we have already paid for three weeks. We are trying our utmost to place as many people to work as possible. As the sample season has commenced many of those who are unemployed are working at present. Besides, a committee of 20, consisting of five members of our Executive Board and five members from each Branch, was elected to work out plans for unemployment for the future.

You can see from this report that with the help of the Joint Board we are taking care of the interests of all our members. It is the duty and in the interest of every member to see to it that he is in good standing and that he should exchange his yellow book for a red one as soon as possible. See to it that you do not fall in arrears while you work because when the slack time will come you will surely not be able to pay.

The time for elections is approaching in our local as well as in the other locals, and nominations for manager-secretary and executive board of all our members. It is the duty and in the interest of every member to see to it that he is in good standing and that he should exchange his yellow book for a red one as soon as possible. See to it that you do not fall in arrears while you work because when the slack time will come you will surely not be able to pay.

The time for elections is approaching in our local as well as in the other locals, and nominations for manager-secretary and executive board of all our members. It is the duty and in the interest of every member to see to it that he is in good standing and that he should exchange his yellow book for a red one as soon as possible. See to it that you do not fall in arrears while you work because when the slack time will come you will surely not be able to pay.

Elections for business agents will be held this month and the following brothers have made applications for these offices: Henry Berkowitz, Frank Berlin, Henry David, Sam Drezinski, Barnett Fenster, Isadore Jacobs, Jacob Mitchell, Frank Magnavita, Isidore Reich, Abraham Kravitz, Boris Drasin, B. Chasnow, Frank Rosenfarb.

The Examination Committee, which will consist of the Board of Directors, local chairmen and managers, will start to meet during the week and whoever has any objection against any of the applicants may bring his objection to the Examination Committee which will hold its meetings in the Council Room of Local No. 48, 221 East 14th Street.

Before closing my report I will call upon those ladies' tailors who work in unsettled or new shops to inform our office so that we may take action for the organization of the shops.

How Unions Are Managed

The class in "Organization Methods," by Joshua Lieberman, which was so successfully conducted by the Rand School last year began again on Thursday, November 16th.

The many features of the class last year which made every session instructive and useful as well as entertaining and interesting will be repeated this year. Registration to date shows that the majority of students who plan to join the class are active members and officials of the local trade unions as were the fifty members last year who gave one another the benefit of their experience and training.

To accommodate busy trade union workers interested in a particular phase of labor organization, the class this year will be organized on a different basis. The twenty sessions of the entire course will be divided into five parts so that busy students may attend one or two of the sections of the courses without attending all.

The course will be divided as follows: First—four sessions, devoted to a study of trade union structure; Second—four sessions, devoted to a study of the work of union officials; Third—four sessions, on collective bargaining; Fourth—four sessions, on strikes and lockouts; Fifth—four sessions, on publicity, propaganda and education.

Algermen Lee, educational director of the Rand School, declares that in giving the course it is the intention of the school to be of immediate and practical service to the organized workers of New York City and that special emphasis, therefore, will be given to local organization work and problems. He makes clear, however, that the methods and tactics used by organized labor everywhere would

be studied, and that their effects on the workers, the labor organization and the industry will be discussed.

RESOLUTION OF THANKS

Whereas, the workers of Louis Schwartz's shop were forced out on strike twelve weeks ago when they refused to submit to the establishment of "corporation" shop conditions, and

Whereas, said Louis Schwartz moved to Corona, Long Island, there to work under open shop conditions, and

Whereas, the organization department of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, especially Brothers Halpern, Marx, Shub and Oretsky, undertook to wage the struggle of the workers to re-establish the conditions of our Union in the shop of Louis Schwartz, and

Whereas, due to the excellent work of these three brothers of our out-of-town department and especially that of Brother Shub who devoted himself day and night to the task of gaining a victory for the workers, the workers were finally victorious and said Louis Schwartz signed an agreement on November 10, 1922, re-establishing all the conditions of the Union, therefore be it

Resolved by the workers of the Louis Schwartz shop that we extend to Brothers Halpern, Marx, Shub and Oretsky our fraternal greetings and express our deepest appreciation for their untiring efforts and our highest regard for their ability to represent the workers of our Union.

The Workers of

LOUIS SCHWARTZ'S SHOP.
Committee: Abraham Sherman; B. Schwartz; P. Cohen; J. Adelshtein; I. Zickels.

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.
Office, 5 West 16th Street, New York, N. Y. Tel.: Chelsea 2148

B. SCHLESINGER, President S. YANOVSKY, 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. 47. **Friday, November 17, 1922.**

Entered as Second Class matter, April 14, 1920, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the Act of August 24, 1915.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage, provided for in Section 1102, Act of October 2, 1917, authorized on January 22, 1918.

In Local No. 23

By HARRY WANDER

The poor season in our industry appears to have struck the hardest blow among our skirtmakers. Other branches of the cloak trade have managed to eke out some sort of a season, but the skirtmakers, even the best situated, could not as much as earn a full week's pay. Many of them didn't work more than three or four days a week and now that the season is over, there is no work altogether. The slack season is taking its arrival felt quite keenly. Our local is doing its best to help out all those who appeal to the Executive Board for help and to ameliorate the condition of the very bad cases.

We had hoped that the 3 per cent collections for the unemployed would come in with better regularity. We had expected that each shop would bring this tax every pay-day to the office of the Union and do its duty to those, who, for one reason or another, are unemployed. Our expectations, however, have not been fulfilled. Instead of shops making these collections, and bringing the money to the office, the business agents have to busy themselves collecting this tax. And it is quite remarkable that those shops that have the most work are the ones that are

trying their hardest to avoid giving their mite for the unemployed.

Since the decision about the 3 per cent tax went into force, many shops have already paid it three times while others only once and this only after the business agents had exerted a great deal of pressure. In order not to give the employed workers a chance to dodge from meeting their duty, it was decided that each and everyone must pay this tax not less than four times and only after that will he receive the tax stamp. We are calling, therefore, upon all those who are working not to wait for collectors but to bring their tax to the office and help thereby to ease the condition of the needy.

Our members, we presume, are very interested to know about the conferences between Locals No. 22 and No. 23 for the unification of the control in the dress industry.

As yet, we regret, we cannot announce that the committees have agreed on a definite plan. Differences of opinion still exist between the committees. We, nevertheless, can briefly say that we are nearer to unity than ever before. The conferences, under the personal chair-

manship of President Schlesinger, are bringing us closer to the understanding that one Union with one control must be established in the dress industry.

The question which confronts us is only this: which of the existing joint boards shall control the trade? The committee of Local No. 23 is of the opinion, on the ground of various substantial reasons, that the trade ought to be controlled by the Cloakmakers' Joint Board. The committee of Local No. 22, on the other hand, though admitting that they would be willing to join the Cloakmakers' Joint Board, maintains that their members have as yet not come to a decision upon the important problem, which is of course quite an obstacle and does not give the committee freedom of action. The second obstacle lies in the demand of Local No. 23 that Local No. 23 transfer its dressmaker members, before Local No. 22 will join the Cloakmakers' Joint Board. This, quite naturally, the Local No. 23 Committee will not agree to. Our committee states: As soon as Local No. 22 will become a part of the Cloakmakers' Joint Board we shall transfer our dressmakers to Local No. 22 in the course of four weeks. This is the present stage of the negotiations between us and Local No. 22. Very soon we shall call together our dressmakers into a meeting and discuss this matter in a thorough manner.

At the meeting of the officers in our local, as well as the meeting of the organization committee, the question of the unfinished work of the last general stoppage in the trade was discussed. It was pointed out that owing to a number of reasons we did not succeed in decreasing the number of contractor shops and that the placing of skirtmakers in inside shops was also made impossible during the last fall season. We are seeking now to prepare a plan for the next season and as soon as it is prepared, it will be brought before our members.

The political market is beginning to hum and buzz in our Union. Quite naturally our local is in this respect not any different from the other locals, inasmuch as the campaign has actually begun several months ago. Judging by the beginning made at the meeting at the Labor Temple and the preparations made by the various groups in the local for the next elections for local officers will be quite lively.

We certainly have no objection against activity of one or another group, as well as the campaign, if conducted for true Union issues and within the limits of respectability. What we should want, however, is that the great masses of our workers become more interested in our Union and speak for themselves and not allow anyone else to speak in their name.

In Local No. 17

By JACOB HELLER

The shop of Tobias Klipstein is first on the order of the day with us right now. This shop has quite a history back of it; at one time it was Weinstein & Klipstein, a rather big concern, and, at the beginning, not quite fully up to union standards. We had a strike with the firm and won it and after that the shop was considered among the best union factories in the trade.

A few years later, the firm split up and Mr. Klipstein went into business for himself. Again Mr. Klipstein tried his luck with a non-union shop, or we should rather say, with a union shop that was a great deal worse than a scab shop. This employer hired several workers who had promised him to defend and protect him against every "attack" by the union. And sure enough, preparations were already under way to carry out this plan. They began to work in "sets" and to "investigate" the record of each and every applicant for a job. In a word, Mr. Klipstein was beginning to feel that his scheme against the union would win out.

It didn't take long, however, before Mr. Klipstein had seen the error of his ways. In spite of his attitude "picking" of workers, he did not succeed in banishing the spirit of unionism from the workers in the shop. A substantially large number of good union men "stole" over his boundary line and one fine morning they broke out in revolt and went down on strike. The strike lasted but a short time. The workers won a complete victory and swept out completely the system of intimidation and terror in the shop substituting for it humane and civilized relations between employer and worker. Since this last strike the shop became a good union shop. True, the wages were not big

but the workers had a time agreement and made up for this by the smaller wages. For three years the relations between the union and the firm were peaceful and the workers had no reason to expect any further rumpus or trouble.

It would seem, nevertheless, that the reasoning powers of an employer are inscrutable. In spite of all the privileges this firm had obtained in the form of wages and time-saving machinery, it began to seek a fight with the Union. Instead of renewing the agreement, which expires this month, the firm had put forth a demand for a 19 per cent reduction of wages. As an alternative the firm threatens to break up its relations with the Union.

It is easy to see what this demand implies. The firm evidently seeks a quarrel and would bring on an open fight. Behind this move there lies, we understand, the hope of the Klipstein firm to smash the unity and the spirit of their workers through sheer force, an old folly and forlorn hope of this employer. Nevertheless, it is as clear as daylight that the era of hold-up methods in our industry is gone forever. The Klipstein workers are ready for a fight and they will defend their bread and butter to the last atom of their energy. Behind them stand all the reefer makers, and all the cloakmakers, not only in a financial sense, but on the picket line as well.

It would be well for Mr. Klipstein to think this matter over carefully beforehand. There is still time to avoid a fatal error and clash.

BROTHER GOLUB'S WATCH

The workers of the Alphin Cloak Co. were in high spirits a few weeks ago. They signed an agreement with the firm for 40 weeks of work during the year. It stands to reason that everything seems bright, noble and inspiring at a moment like this, even the union officer who has made this happy moment possible!

Just ask the workers of the Alphin

Cloak Company what they think of their business agent, Brother Golub? The unanimous shout would come back that he is the most able, honest and loyal officer of a union that ever sported a gold watch in his pocket. Yes, that is what they say, and so make things doubly sure, they themselves had given him that gold watch as a token of recognition of his excellent work.

This is a fine beginning. Better and happier times are coming, and both Brother Golub and the workers of the Alphin Cloak Company deserve thanks for having helped to get it started.

We feel obliged to record here a

tragedy which befell one of our unemployed.

The flow of unemployment which all but overwhelmed the columns of all our newspapers last week, brought one bereft to our shores too. For six days straight, the person in question would come every morning to the office and present his unemployment card to be punched. He needed only one additional "hole" to be entitled to the unemployment benefit that is being given by the union. And as bad luck would have it, on the seventh day he got a job and thus lost all his rights and privileges to the benefit.

No use talking, a reefermaker seemingly can't get away even with a legitimate thing like this.

RAND SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

7 EAST 15TH STREET

COURSES BEGINNING THIS WEEK

Max Schonberg	Thursdays and Tuesdays, 7:30 P. M.
"Meaning of History"	
Marius Hansome	Fridays, 7:30 P. M.
"Practical Composition"	
Nellie S. Nearing	Fridays, 7:30 P. M.
"Women and Social Progress"	
Harry W. L. Dana	Saturdays, 8:15 P. M.
"Current Plays"	
August Claessens	Sundays, 2:30 P. M.
"Public Speaking"	
BEGINNING NEXT WEEK	
Algernon Lee	Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, 7:30 P. M.
"Economics" and "Economic History"	
Clement Wood	Tuesdays, 8:40 P. M.
"Contemporary Fiction"	
Margaret Daniels	Tuesdays 7:30 and 8:40 P. M.
"Psychology"	
Herman Epstein	Tuesdays, 8:40 P. M.
"Ring of the Nibelungen"	
Eugene Wood	Wednesdays 7:30 and 8:40 P. M.
"Use of Voice" and "Correction of Accent"	
Joshua Lieberman	Thursdays, 8:40 P. M.
"Organization Methods"	
Solon De Leon	Fridays, 8:40 P. M.
"History of Trade Unionism"	
Scott Nearing	
"Labor Economics"	Fridays, 8:40 P. M.
"Sociology"	Saturdays, 11:00 A. M.
"Current History"	Saturdays, 1:30 P. M.
Trade Union Problems and Policies	Mondays, 8:40 P. M.
"Symposium Course"	

REGISTER NOW

RAND SCHOOL FORUM, Nov. 19, 9:30 P. M., Frank Walsh on "Russia"

Among the Cloakmakers of Montreal

By JOSEPH SCHUBERT

The mass meeting on October 30, in the big Prince Arthur Hall, with President Schlesinger as the chief speaker, was an unusual success. It is safe to say that hardly a cloak-maker in the city of Montreal stayed away from it; the mass of the workers seemed very eager to hear a message from the cloak world at large and listen to a plan of improving their own condition and the badly dislocated situation in the cloak and suit industry all over the country.

Persons without work, the direct victims of a system of production that is fundamentally wrong, cannot very well afford the luxury of viewing things calmly. It is well to be able to explain why there is no work in the cloak industry; but somehow explanations of that sort, even if plausible and correct, do not make deep impressions. The question: "When shall we have work? Where shall we get food, coal and rent?" is constantly on the minds of the unemployed and oppresses them like a blind deadweight. This spirit of depression and discontent was naturally present also among the large crowd that gathered on that evening at the Prince Arthur Hall. Nevertheless, from time to time applause was heard; every once in a while the assembled workers would express satisfaction with this or that remark of

the speaker, particularly when mention of the determination of the Union to abolish the sweat-shops, the bedroom shops in the tenements where, hand in hand with making cloaks, candidates for consumptive sanitariums are being slowly though surely prepared.

The earnest and loyal union men in the hall, who have given so freely of their time and energy to build up a Union, to maintain it, and who have helped to bring about week-work and the 44-hour week, feel that neither the hours nor week-work is secure as long as these sweat-shops exist. Many of them are hard hit by the ravages of the slack period; nevertheless, when President Schlesinger promised from the platform to the assembled cloakmakers that before January he would come back to Montreal and help to ferret out the rats that are undermining our local union edifice, the spirits of the audience rose perceptibly. Hope again shone through the eyes of the assembled mass of workers, and this reawakened light is a good augury for the better times to come.

OUR ISSUES

Our agreements with some of the manufacturers have come to an end on November first, just about the time when the local season ends. It isn't at all an accident, of course, but is the result of the settlement

made last year after the lockout in November which culminated in an agreement signed for one year.

Brother Schlesinger had two conferences with our Joint Board and at both these meetings he proved conclusively to our men, that it is both in the interest of the Union and of the industry as a whole not to demand an agreement from the employers right now but to leave it for the beginning of the next spring season.

The issue of the day is the abolition of the sweat-shops. The prevailing opinion among our Joint Board delegates is that they should be done away with only through the small stoppage of all shop-work big and small. There is a feeling, however, that it could be done with greater effect and system if those employers, who are themselves professing eagerness to get rid of these pest-nests, would take into their shops some of the men working in these sweat-shops. There is hope that this will come through, though, of course, it still remains to be seen.

PLANNING THE CAMPAIGN

Reintroduction of piece-work comes up to the surface perennially, whenever our agency meets. It is not natural therefore that it should provoke discussion in our ranks, though all the workers and most of the employers know pretty well that the International will never permit a return to piece-work. They know that the most important problem in Montreal is not piece- or week-work but the abolition of the sweat-shop.

A rumor has spread in Montreal that the Union is out to abolish all

the small shops (and the "Montreal Gazette" has written about it editorially). This is not true because our entire local industry consists practically of small shops. To make this point clear once for all, we desire to say that the Union would recognize as legitimate any shop where there are employed at least six operators, one cutter, two pressers, etc. We want to abolish such shops where there are employed one or two operators only; where the boss is doing the cutting; where the hours of work are not limited, and where wages are but a minor consideration.

An intensive campaign to strengthen the Union, to prepare the membership for the fight that might come, has already begun. Vice-President Sol Seidman, who is now in Toronto, will help us in this work. He will divide his time between Toronto and Montreal and we hope to benefit a great deal by his versatile and long experience in the labor movement.

It is to be hoped that our members will understand that hard as the times are at present, we must make a powerful effort not only to maintain the Union, but to keep it in best fighting shape. The Union is our only weapon and should we let this weapon be of our hands, we stand no chance whatever in our struggle away of forces that are likely to crush us at any time. There are, however, reasons to believe that the bad times are passing out and that the cloakmaker will again by his energy, devotion, and solidarity show an example of endurance rewarded by victory to workers in other industries.

A Letter from England

By EVELYN SHARP
(London Daily Herald Service.)

Since my last letter, Parliament has been dissolved, and Mr. Bonar Law's Cabinet has been completed with the addition of four more peers and a notable "Die Hard" in the person of Mr. Ronald McNeill, who, however, in view of the new Premier's pledge to stand by the Irish Treaty, must have decided that the Under-Secretaryship of Foreign Affairs was worth, in fact, a mass, as Henry IV, the Protestant King of France, said of Paris.

It hardly seems worth while to form a Ministry at all, since, in Mr. Bonar Law's own words, he does not know where he is, and at best has only a negative policy to offer in his manifesto to the electors. After King Stork, King Log, as the new Labor wily says. Nor does the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, hold out much hope that the Party, which has been loudest in its demands for economy during the late Parliament, is going to cut down the burden on the taxpayer. In a recent speech he said as much, adding that his belief was that the Government could do very little for agriculture, or for any other industry in the country. In the face of this do-nothing policy, Mr. Bonar Law and his new Ministers (those at least who are not in the House of Lords) should soon discover where they are, and find that it is not inside the House of Commons. But, of course, elections are not entirely ruled by reason; and personalities threaten to play rather more part than usual in this one.

Mr. Lloyd George on the Fence
The late Premier is an adept at balancing, but his first tentative move towards putting down one leg on the Tory side of the Coalition fence on which he is still sitting, has not been fraught with marked success. It was a pity that he once called Sir George Younger a "cabin boy"; for that gentleman is now ruling the Tory headquarters, and he is by no means

anxious to carry out any secret pact rumored to have been made between the leaders of the new and the old Cabinet. It is unavailing for Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Lloyd George, followed by certain of their immediate friends, to hurl compliments at one another from their rival platforms, if in the constituencies, always met halfway by Sir George Younger at headquarters, the Tories refuse to make a pact with the so-called "National" Liberals (Mr. Lloyd George's trumped-up Party) and insist on running their own blue-blooded Tories against them. Certain Liberal newspapers are calling upon the late Premier to abandon all hope of reviving the Coalition and to throw in his lot with the genuine Liberals—Independent Liberals, so-called, or "Wee Frees"—as they are better known—who will have as many candidates in the field as Labor, and nearly as many as the Conservative Party. But for the awkwardness of accepting the co-operation if not the leadership of Mr. Asquith, whom he turned out of office in 1916, this is probably what Mr. Lloyd George would have done by now, and it is still what he may have to do in the end unless he consents to be crushed out of existence between the Tory and Liberal wings of the anti-Labor forces. Compliments about his late services to the country are not votes; nor is he gaining adherents by his delay, alone among the leaders, in issuing his election manifesto—inferentially because he has not yet made up his mind whose programme he is going to borrow.

Labour's Simple Directness

Mr. Lloyd George also shed with its appeal to the real people of the country, undeterred by any of these personalities or indecisions. Alone of all the parties who are contesting this election, it knows what it wants and what it means to work for, and it is not deceived by any party labels into believing that, as far as the

workers are concerned, there is any difference between Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Asquith and Mr. Bonar Law. All three have from time to time denounced the Labor Party as a party of revolutionary extremists, and a more misleading description of the Parliamentary Labor Party of Great Britain could scarcely be invented—as the workers know perfectly well if they trouble to look into the accusation. It is like a breath of fresh air to turn from the confused and negative manifestos of other parties to that of the Labor Party, issued as early as October 25th. Affirming that "a Conservative Government has been formed to carry out a policy of naked reaction," the party executive appeals to the men and women of the country "for a policy of International Peace and National Reconciliation."

Quite simply and categorically, the manifesto sets forth Labor's intention to work for the revision of the Peace Treaties and the reduction of German reparations to the limit of Germany's ability to pay; for an all-including League of Nations with disarmament as its goal; for the real independence of Egypt and the right of India to self-government, and for the acceptance of the New Irish Constitution. In industrial and agricultural matters the policy of Labor is outlined as already well-known—the Trade Boards being strongly supported, as well as the reorganization of rural and urban industries, and the nationalization of Mines and Railways. The Labor Manifesto alone includes the removal of all civil and electoral disabilities of women; and it declares for real economy as against piling down expenditure on education, housing and health—a characteristic economy of the late "Anti-Waste" Government. Financially, the Labor Party stands for direct rather than indirect taxation, which falls heaviest on those least able to pay, and boldly adopts the capital levy. And hereby hangs a tale.

Mr. Bonar Law and the Capital Levy
It was unlucky for the new Premier that, during the war, he advocated the capital levy. On November 14, 1917, he said: "My own feeling is that it would be better, both for

the wealthy classes and the country to have this levy on capital, and reduce the burden of the National Debt." Now, however, his followers repudiate the idea; and Mr. H. C. Gibbs, who took the chair for him at his great City of London meeting, made the amazing remark that "The principle that the burden of taxation should be thrown on those best able to bear it, is, of course, purely sentimental and has no regard for the interest of the country." Meanwhile it is interesting to note that more than one rich citizen has remarked in these latter days that he would sooner lose a slice of his capital at once than go on paying away half of his income yearly.

With regard to the nationalization of railways, this plank of the Labor program has just received an unexpected support from Ireland, where State purchase of the Irish railways has been recommended by the Majority Report of the Railway Commission appointed by the Provisional Government there.

Ahead

Ahead, the most interesting event of the week has been the triumph of the Fascisti in Italy, where, by force, helped by the support of a large section of the people who are tired of the do-nothing policy of the late Government, Mussolini and his armed "black shirts" are now in power and have formed a new Cabinet. His progress is being watched with interest. He seems a kind of Italian Lloyd George, having rounded through the Socialist Party, got himself into any middle classes, and now seems to power now by aid of their reaction—balancing in true Lloyd Georgian fashion between bow-towing to the class that helped him to office and inclining towards the cause of people that he espoused in his young and innocent days. But, whatever is the outcome of the curious tactics that have brought about a revolution in Italy during the last week, it is certain that he has used the wrong weapons so far; and it remains to be seen whether a Government founded on terrorism will last any better in Italy than it has ever done elsewhere.

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

B. SCHLESINGER, President S. YANCOFSKY, 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. 47.

Friday, November 17, 1922.

Entered as Second Class matter, April 16, 1920, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y. under the Act of August 24, 1913.

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

EDITORIALS

INTERNAL AFFAIRS

At this present moment, when our International has no important conflicts with the employing interests in our industry, save for an individual strike here and there, it wouldn't be amiss, in taking advantage of the lull, to pay some attention to internal affairs which are, after all, the most essential for the life and growth of our Union.

Our organizer-in-chief, President Schlesinger, is now on an organization tour of the cloak centers in the West and Middle West. This is not his first nor last swing "around the circle". As yet, organizing work is one of the most important functions in our International, a function that we cannot abandon even for a moment. Let us, therefore, stop to analyze how far our local unions, by their conduct and activity, aid or obstruct this all-important function of our organization.

There came to our office the other day a worker representing the so-called "Pure and Simple Trade Union League" in Local No. 1. He recited to us a list of grievances against the so-called "lefts"; and the more we listened to him, the more we became impressed with the fact that this brother, no matter by what name he chooses to call himself, is far from being a good union man. He obviously failed to realize that as a conscientious union man he ought to abide by the decisions of his union or the results of its elections—whether the elected officials fall in with his mode of thinking or not. He failed to understand that it is wrong to employ, even in time of election campaigns, dubious and unfair means. He failed to realize that by slandering opposing candidates he is not only slinging mud at them but is besmirching the entire union.

Thus a preposterous situation is created. On the one hand, the International is doing everything in its power to solidify the ranks in the organization; while on the other, members who consider themselves "good" and "loyal" union men are leaving nothing undone to shake our edifice to its very foundation by ill-conceived talk and acts.

To this our friends from the "right" usually reply as follows: "We must fight the 'lefts', the union-breakers, with the same weapons that they are employing against us; or else they will capture all power and the union will be smashed anyway." In other words, the "rights" are taking a page out of the "lefts" book and are applying it in practice. But this is a false path that leads to sure destruction. Those to whom the Union is really dear must not act in an irresponsible way. They should display an example of honorable and fair dealing. If they cannot defeat the union-breakers in an honest way, they will never defeat them.

Indeed, in this respect, more perhaps than in any other, the influence of the "lefts" within our union has proved to be the most deplorable. They appear to have forced the "rights" to act with respect to them as no union members should act. This demoralizing influence has become so deeply lodged that one doesn't know any more who is actually a "right" and who is a "left". They all act as if the union were only a handy weapon to fight each other with for some objective, some purpose that is entirely outside of the sphere of the union. The sum total of the situation is this. On the one hand the president of the union with his entire staff of assistants and organizers are working with might and main to strengthen and consolidate our forces, while the members of the union themselves, or rather their leading spirits of various hues and shades, are doing all in their power to demoralize the union.

There is another example that illustrates even clearer this internal lack of cohesion in our unions.

A certain officer in a certain local, let us say, has abused the confidence of the members of that local and committed an act for which he not only deserves to be cast out of his office and of the union, but should be exposed and pilloried in the open as a miserable traitor and as a lesson and warning to others. In these days of dissention and confusion of minds, the question immediately arises to the surface: What will the other side, the "lefts" or the "rights", say; each side seems to be afraid that the other party might use an unfortunate affair of this kind for its own factional purposes. And thus it is likely to pass that many a thing would be glossed over in silence or buried in shame rather than to be brought out into the merciless glare of daylight. The net result would be additional demoralization and disgust.

By this we do not imply that such a stage has actually been reached within our Union. On the other hand, only last week

one such officer was cast out unceremoniously from his local. It was found out, and he himself quickly admitted it, that he had shamelessly misused his post and he speedily got his deserts for it. We are not sure, however, that this essential sternness is being practiced everywhere in all such or similar cases. We have a slight suspicion that in certain cases efforts are made to close eyes to certain things and to treat lightly some other things. And this is all possible because our organization today is not "one and undivided" as it should be; because it is split into two warring camps and the curse of party strife rests upon every move and every undertaking by the union.

Take, again, the decision for the 3 per cent tax in favor of the unemployed, recently adopted by the cloak locals of New York. Could one conceive of an act that would be more in consonance with true unionism than this decision? Nevertheless, even in this case, a dissenting opinion arose, which for lack of any better argument, began railing and whelping why union officials should not contribute more than 3 per cent of their wages. Of course, this created turmoil and confusion, first at the shop chairmen's meeting and later in the shops. Needless to say that it has injured the tax collection a great deal.

Every union member who loves and values his organization must eventually ask himself this overshadowing question: "How long can this continue? Will it not inevitably lead to the gradual weakening of the union?" To this there can be only one reply. If this factional strife in our ranks is not brought to a quick end, no one can vouchsafe the outcome for all our unions within the course of one year. The better, more active elements in the union are bound to get tired and disgusted with their work, watching their best efforts reduced to naught. Sooner or later they will retire, and when the union is abandoned to the non-descriptors who at present pretend to have a semblance of unity among themselves, it will be rocked and tossed about by splits and dissensions in quick succession. Under such circumstances it is not difficult to foretell the ultimate outcome.

It is to this eventuality that we would draw the attention of our big membership and all those honest and earnest workers of the union who had devoted their entire lives to it. Things cannot continue as they are today. They must change; instead of strife, instead of underhanded and unconscionable acts committed by both sides, there must come a spirit of unity, a spirit of honorable dealing. What ignorance, blindness, and malice have contrived to destroy, fairness, solidarity and a true brotherly attitude must again firmly set up.

We have said what we thought we should say straight from the heart. We pointed out without equivocation the great menace that is threatening our union. The membership now has the floor. It can call a halt to all that has been mean and contemptible within our organization, if it only will.

The members would only have to come to the meetings and nip all futile and stupid fights and dissensions in the bud. The members would have to demand merely that the union mind its own interests and that it be led by its elected leaders and not by outsiders, no matter under what mask and in what places they are hidden.

Only by such action can the union be brought back to its former strength and glory. If the big membership of our organization will remain as callous as heretofore, it will have no one but themselves to blame for the weakening and the eventual breakdown of the union.

TWO POINTS OF VIEW

President Harding's Fact-Finding Commission in the coal industry has received a few days ago two letters—one from the United Mine Workers of America and the other from the National Coal Association. The United Mine Workers declare in their communication to the Coal Commission that the only means for bringing order into the coal industry and for the avoidance of strikes is the unionization of all the coal mines. The mine employers, on the other hand, argue that as long as the United Mine Workers are allowed to have away and "monopolistic control over the mine workers" as heretofore there can be no talk of stabilizing the coal industry. The domination of the United Mine Workers' Union, they assert, would be a misfortune for the welfare of the entire country and the coal industry.

It is clear that between these two well-defined points of view there can be no compromise. The miners demand the unionizing of all the mines and base upon it the hope of peace in the coal industry. The mine owners maintain that the Miners' Union is the sole source of trouble in the industry and that its elimination would spell "peace and prosperity to the country." The Coal Commission will find it impossible, therefore, to compose this difference, if it attempts it. It would have to take its stand either on the side of the union and against the mine owners or on the side of the mine owners and against the union.

We do not wish to be hasty with forecasts as to what point of view the Coal Commission will adopt. We are certain only as to what point of view it would like to adopt. The question remains: Will it be able to do so?

The United Mine Workers' Union is a fact, a tremendous living fact. The Miners' Union has proved this fact during the last strike, thanks, to be sure, to this very "monopolistic control over the miners", of which the mine magnates complain. How will the Coal Commission be able to abolish his huge fact?

Indeed, this Commission, selected by Harding to find out all

His Majesty The Dollar

(Special Correspondence to "Justice" from Berlin)

By LEON CHASANOWICH

In Germany, Poland, Austria and other similarly situated countries everyone is a "financier" these days and everyone is interested with financial matters, at least with a certain phase of them.

When we say everyone we actually mean it—without exception, rich and poor, capitalist and worker, intellectual and low-brow, peasant and peddler. In England, America and every other country of more or less normal conditions only one person in a thousand would turn to the financial page of a newspaper. Here, however, the first thing that a reader seeks to learn from his newspaper is the market and currency condition, i.e., how many German or Polish marks, how many Austrian kronen, etc., one could get for the "elite" currency of the financial market. Among the "elite" are numbered the English pound, the Dutch guilder, the Swedish krona, the Swiss franc, the Spanish peseta, etc. The noblest of them all, however, is his majesty—the dollar.

In the States, of course, the dollar is not such a matter of great pride, probably on the theory that no one is a prophet in one's own country. In the vanquished and liberated countries of Europe, however, we all take off our hats and bend our knees before him. The dollar is the deity to whom we all stretch out our hands in spirit chaste and meek. 9,999 of every 10,000 of these dollar worshippers have perhaps never seen an American money bill in their lives; but as universally known, the invisible gods are the strongest. The dollar is the money of all money, the value of all values. The press which knows best the mind of the public, takes this fact into consideration and prints the value of the dollar first and foremost on the front pages in fat type. And the readers read this news with greatest avidity than your baseball fans read the news about the World Series and similar world-shaking events in the realm of sport.

The interest in the dollar has become so strong that even the Social-Democratic "Vorwärts" and the Communist "Rote Fahne" have begun publishing daily the market quotations on the dollar. The popularity of the dollar in Berlin, Warsaw and Vienna, can, perhaps, be compared to the popularity which Wilson had once held in Europe when he had first climbed down from the Washington

Mt. Sinai to found eternal peace on the basis of his fourteen points of sad and illustrious memory. And without intending to be mean to your American Messiah, we are inclined to believe that the popularity of the dollar will last a great deal longer than Wilson's fame.

The general interest in the zig-zagging of the dollar, however, does not prove that the large masses of the public here are thoroughly familiar with the broad economic phenomena that are involved in the rise and fall of the mark or the dollar. The great masses feel this fluctuation upon their skins in a remarkable degree. The fall of the mark accentuates the unbearably high cost of living. The rise of the dollar spells to the masses a higher price for bread, the imitations, that pass here for butter and coffee, for meat, clothing, car fares and what not. Experience has taught the masses that while the fall of the dollar does not necessarily mean the cheapening of living conditions, its rise means their automatic climb. This is what makes the fluctuations of money such a keen and burning problem to all—upon which everybody's thoughts and mind are constantly fixed. The fear for the continuous rise of the dollar is obsessing the heart of the great majority of the people. It is like a constant pain, a gnawing toothache that keeps on boring into the nerve system of the nations of Central and Eastern Europe.

Volumes of ink have already been spilt on the "valuta" problem, the problem of the rise and fall of paper currency, yet it would still seem to be a closed book even to the "best financial minds, a Gordian knot and a charmed circle. One would think that the banks and the professional money merchants would be expert in this subject. Nevertheless, the Bourses, the nerve-centers of our capitalist system, the sanctum of Mammon, are often as nearsighted in currency matters as the man from the lowest strata on the ladder of property. The stock exchanges do not act now according to firmly set rules and calculations based on wisdom and experience, but like hysterical women driven hither and thither by "atmosphere" and caprice. The bankers, the high priests of the exchange, prove eloquently these days the truth of the saying "vox populi vox Dei." Never have yet the money markets of Europe been so responsive to the slightest move of the nervous state

of mind of the money-dazed and bewildered masses.

What does this money problem consist of? Chiefly of the fact that the paper money of certain countries has lost its former definite place in the process of distribution of products and like a wandering Jew it is roaming from place to place without even a prospect of arriving at some safe haven. Money plays a double role in the present economic scheme of things. It is a means of payment for property and a gauge of value, a means for ascertaining the value of sellable commodities. When one sells an article one desires to obtain in exchange something that is worth not less than the article he sells. The value of the respective articles, the labor invested in it, and the amount of raw materials they represent is evaluated, as a rule, by money. All articles are paid for in money. Money, therefore, must have all the attributes of valuable exchange. Money is gold, a rare material, which requires a great amount of labor to obtain, and if the value of all articles is to be measured by money, this money must be of firm value. An article the value of which fluctuates frequently cannot serve as a gauge for other commodities. Paper money in itself has no value for it represents nothing more than the labor of printing and the negligible cost of the paper. Paper money to have any value must have behind it the reserves of gold possessed by the nations issuing this money.

These prerequisites which prevail everywhere in the world have prevailed also in Germany, Austria, and the other countries in Central Europe, in former years. These years, however, appear now so distant as if they had belonged to a legendary period. The government treasuries in these lands have ceased to exchange paper money for gold and gold has practically been withdrawn entirely from the market. During the war, no one was permitted to keep gold money without exchanging it for paper currency. Right after the war, the German Reichsbank made it known publicly that it would pay twenty paper marks for one gold mark, which was tantamount to an official declaration that the figures on the paper bills represent no more gold values.

Paper money in Germany, Austria, Poland, Russia and similarly situated

countries today may be worth a little more than paper, but it is certainly not gold. That is about the only thing that can be said about it. The rest is indefinite and is constantly changing for the worse so that eventually we might anticipate this swing downward to bring paper money to a zero value.

This is the reason for the colossal debacle of the international money market. Paper money in these countries is today a king who has lost his crown, and who, not desiring to submit to cruel fate, is fighting desperately for the restoration of his rapidly dwindling glory. It is a very dramatic and frequently a very tragic event that requires victims without end.

Toronto Campaign Is in Full Swing

The campaign to reorganize the Toronto cloakmakers and to put the local Joint Board in an influential and commanding position, such as it has held only three years ago, has begun in earnest. Vice-President Sol Seidman who is in charge of the Toronto Campaign, writes to the General Office, among other things, as follows:

"During the last three weeks there has been more activity among the cloak and dressmakers of Toronto than what has been witnessed here in years. The committee of 75 which was organized a couple of weeks ago, is doing excellent work. We are in touch with all shops that do not belong to the Union; the committee is distributing literature in large quantities and from reports that we receive, the time seems to be approaching for our work and we are entitled to expect good results.

"We have arranged the first of a series of mass meetings for organizing purposes on Sunday, November 12. New members are beginning to come into the union. Workers are paying readily the dollar a week tax despite the fact that there is little work in the trade and the season has been a bad one.

"We are also making ready to start a fight against the 'corporation' shops which have developed here during the last few years. The Joint Board also decided to reduce the admission fee to the union for one month to \$3.00.

"There are in Toronto about two thousand dressmakers, mostly women and English speaking. They earn very small wages and we are planning now to organize an active group of dressmakers who would do organizing work among these women."

the facts relating to the mining industry, had an extremely difficult task on its hands. It will only conceive the hugeness of its task when it will arrive at the point of recommending ways and means for avoiding, let us say, such a strike as took place last summer. Only then will it realize how it is actually impossible to make peace between capital and labor when both sides are fully aware and conscious of their aims and purpose.

We are not averse to giving the devil his due when the devil his dues deserves. The mine owners in their letter to the Coal Commission display a remarkable clarity of their own aims. They openly state to the government that its interference with the coal situation is not at all to their liking. They cannot and will not accept governmental control as a remedy. Of course, they shall be too glad to get governmental aid to break a strike every now and then, and would be even more delighted if the government should succeed in smashing the miners' union entirely. But if the government means to obtain control over the mines, it is trespassing on forbidden ground. This, you see, is not in the spirit of America. In their letter, the mine magnates put forth the following fundamental points which obviously epitomize the dearest wishes of American capital:

- "1. That every man has a right to work without either interference or compulsion when, for whom and upon such terms as he may see fit.
- "2. That while the right of workers to organize for legitimate purposes cannot be denied, such organizations have no right to impede or restrain those who do not care to join or to deal with them.

"3. That the right of private property is and must remain inviolable.

"4. That in the last resolve the law of supply and demand always has and always will determine prices; that no legislation can long interfere with this inexorable rule; that any interference only be justified, if at all, in time of war, and that at any other time it will inevitably produce greater evils than those which it seeks to suppress.

"Instead, therefore, of seeking remedies of a character which are foreign to the genius and spirit of our American institutions, as well as doubtful from the point of view of economics, we submit that a discussion of remedies should be directed to the two things most needed in the coal industry. These are:

- "(a) Adequate transportation.
- "(b) Freedom from labor troubles, artificially provoked."

We have in these few basic points the sum and substance of the entire gospel of capital. In this respect, the employers have risen far above the workers, we must admit. The workers are not as clearly versed in their fundamentals as the employers and that is why the latter have, as yet, the advantage over them. Sooner or later, however, the workers will also have to become conversant and familiar with the gospel of the working class. The fight between the two inextricably opposed classes will then flare up in all its grim and stark reality—the conflict upon which each class will stake its all, its entire living force and gospel.

Local No. 1 Opens Club Rooms in the Bronx

By BERNARD SCHANE

Nearly eight months ago the Operators' Local No. 1 elected a sub-committee to open headquarters in the various parts of the city for our members where they might spend a free hour in the evening in congenial environments.

We had in mind, first, to make it possible for the operators to avoid the undesirable atmosphere of places of so-called recreation or amusement that are neither wholesome nor amusing; and, secondly, to strengthen the spirit of friendship and solidarity among them—which, as we all know, is as yet rather poorly developed. The fact of the matter is that this feeling of kinship and mutuality of interests is only displayed among our men in times of strikes. In times of peace it would seem our members have very little interest in their fellow workers.

So the Executive Board of the local decided to establish such centers for cloak operators all over the city where our men could sit around a glass of tea or at a game of checkers or chess and discuss trade questions, Union affairs and the events of the great wide world in general.

For the time being the Board endorsed the opening of a club house

in one district only, namely in the Bronx where we have the largest number of members. It took, of course, some time until finally a club house was fitted out at 1881 Washington Avenue, the Bronx.

The formal opening of the house took place on Saturday, October 28th. The Executive Board postponed its regular session from Thursday to Saturday and first had an open meeting in the presence of all the invited guests in the new club house, after which a musical program was rendered under the leadership of M. Klathech of the New York Symphony Orchestra.

Several addresses were delivered by members of the Executive Board who appealed to all those present to patronize the club house and make it popular among the Bronx cloak-makers. The rest of the evening was given over to entertainment and chess and checker playing.

It was an auspicious beginning and we hope that this first attempt in the Bronx will be quickly emulated in other parts of the city. Entrance to this club house is, of course not limited to members of Local No. 1 only; members of other International locals are cordially invited to visit it and spend their leisure hours among friends and fellow-workers.

A Conference for Better Shop Fire Prevention

At a luncheon conference held at the office of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control, 131 E. 17th Street, called by Dr. William Jay Schiffelin, Chairman of the Board, various representatives from organizations interested in fire prevention and fire hazards in factories were present.

The Joint Board of Sanitary Control took the initiative in calling this preliminary conference because of the recent fires which have occurred in buildings occupied by Dress and Waist shops and because of the necessity for discussing plans for future fire prevention work.

The conference discussed the need for a detailed study of existing fire inspection laws and also the need for adequate machinery to enforce these laws.

Mr. Hochman of the Joint Board of the Ladies' Waist and Dressmakers' Union declared that the Union was anxious to cooperate in every respect to safeguard the lives of its members and would discipline those members who were found violating the principles of safety.

Mr. H. F. J. Porter declared that undoubtedly the existing fire laws were inadequate under the present conditions for they have been originally passed in 1913 and very few changes have been made since.

Mr. L. A. Havens, Chief Factory Inspector of the State Department of Labor, drew attention to the fact that there are a number of buildings in which the requirements of the law are doubtful owing to the different interpretations of the present law.

It was decided that a special conference, to which representatives of the Merchants Association, the Fifth Avenue Association, the New York Board of Trade, the Bureau of Municipal Research, Safety Institute, City Planning Committee, Consumers' League, Society of Safety Engineers, and others interested in this subject,

should be invited, to be held on December 4th, to seriously consider the following points:

1. A study of the existing laws with a view of ascertaining in what respect they should be changed.

2. A study of the enforcing machinery with the purpose of making same adequate.

The Joint Board of Sanitary Control is, however, starting a complete survey of the buildings in which their shops are housed on the first of December.

Chief Larkin, representing the Fire Prevention Bureau of the City, offered the full cooperation of his Department in this survey.

Those present at the conference were the following: Dr. William Jay Schiffelin, Chairman and Dr. Henry Moskowitz, Secretary, representing the Public on the Joint Board of Sanitary Control, Mr. E. J. Wile, representing the "Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, Mr. H. Uviller and Mr. A. Sussman, representing the American Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Association, Mr. Louis Rubin, representing the Association of Dress manufacturers, Mr. Julius Hochman and Mr. M. K. Mackoff, representing the Joint Board of the Ladies' Waist and Dressmakers' Union, Mr. Thomas A. Larkin and Mr. John E. O'Connor, representing the Fire Prevention Bureau, Mr. L. A. Havens, representing the State Labor Department, Mr. H. F. J. Porter, and Dr. George M. Price, Directors of the Board.

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

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"

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: 10 Hayward Place.



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

2205 Seventh Avenue
New York City

LLOYD SABAUDO

9 State Street

New Transatlantic Court House
New York to Italy in 9 Days

DESIGNING SKETCHING

You can successfully become a pattern-maker and garment-maker in 2 months of time if you enroll now with the well-known

MODERN FASHION SCHOOL

Pattern-making, grading, sketching and drawing of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Garments

The most practical method. Simple system. Report instructions.

Reasonable rates. Easy payments. Call our evening, 4-8. Saturday afternoon, 2-4.

THE MODERN FASHION SCHOOL

184 W. 42d St. Bet. Broadway and 4th Ave.

BUY

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



A GREAT ACADEMY OF DESIGNING AND CUTTING

ENHANCED DESIGNING
PROF. A. DALLERIN,
14 West 14th Street
Courses for Young Ladies
Masters of Tailoring Men's
and Women's Garments. \$2.50
Fashion Plate, \$2.50

LABOR THE WORLD OVER

DOMESTIC ITEMS

HALF MILLION IMMIGRANTS BARRED.

More than five hundred thousand immigrants were barred from the United States by the operation of the Immigration Restriction Act during the year ending June 30th, according to an estimate made public by the Immigration Bureau of the Department of Labor. Other estimates have placed the figure as high as a million.

WAGES BEING RAISED.

An increase in the wages of employees of the Procter & Gamble Company, Soap Manufacturers in the four plants in the United States was announced at Cincinnati. More than ten thousand employees will share in the increase of \$250,000.

GARY WOULD NOT CUT MORE WAGES.

Judge E. H. Gary of the United States Steel Corporation, testifying before the Federal Trade Commission, declared that labor cost is from eighty-five to ninety per cent of the total steel production, and with the present high cost of living wages cannot be brought down. "We have simply got to hold on and wait until prosperity and adjustments that I firmly believe the law of supply and demand will make, to bring all these things together."

THE FAMILY MAY STARVE.

President Garfield of Williams College in a newspaper communication in North Adams, Massachusetts states that the living wage of the unskilled worker should be only enough for the worker's own living and not enough to include support of wife and children.

CONFISCATE COAL FOR SCHOOLS.

Headed by policemen, firemen, councilmen and school directors, several thousand citizens of Olyphant Borough, Pennsylvania marched on the Delaware & Hudson Railroad and confiscated four cars of coal to supply churches and schools that had been without fuel for weeks.

COMPERS ON THE ELECTIONS.

President Compers of the A. F. of L. in a statement declared the results of the elections are "a magnificent vindication of every contention made by the American Federation of Labor. One after another, the stalwart old defenders of privilege, greed, oppression and reaction, went down to defeat. Compulsory labor, injunction, the overriding of law and constitution, the Railroad Labor Board, the sales tax, the ship subsidy—these were things typifying the general concept that was repudiated and condemned so forcefully and overwhelmingly."

FOUR HUNDRED MILLION SINGLE BENEFITS.

From the beginning of the trade slump in 1920 up until April this year, Great Britain had distributed four hundred million unemployment benefits. Provision has been made for further expenditure of three hundred million, up to July of next year.

NO HARD COAL.

Stocks of bituminous coal stored by commercial consumers and retailers in the United States on October 1st, were approximately as great as a normal year in spite of a five months coal strike, according to a survey by the Bureau of Census. The stock of anthracite coal, however, was equal to only thirteen per cent of the total in normal years.

WAGNER AGAIN UNHAPPY PICKETING.

The fight of labor unions to engage in peaceful picketing is upheld in a decision handed down by Justice Wagner of the Supreme Court of New York, in which he declares "Picketing unaccompanied by any threats, personal violence, intimidation or use of coercive means has always had the sanction of the law. Courts have no right to so curb the right of free speech as to enjoin one from attempting by persuasion and reasoning only, to enlist others to their cause," the justice said.

"PAGAN ETHICS OF INDUSTRY."

Refusal of the Railroad Labor Board to accept the doctrine of the living wage, gives official approval to "pagan ethics of industry." This is the view of the National Catholic Welfare Council which states that "the employer has the right to get a reasonable living out of his business but he has no right to interest on his investment until his employees have obtained at least a living wage."

GREAT LAKES FIGHT TO BE RENEWED IN SPRING.

The Seamen's strike of the Great Lakes which began October 1st will be carried on with renewed vigor next spring. The strike is for an eight-hour day. According to Mr. Noland, President of the Seamen's Union, the sailors are awaiting an opinion by Attorney General Daugherty on the enforcement of the Seamen's Act prohibiting vessels from leaving port without crews of 75 per cent able seamen.

MELLON FAVORS LESS IMMIGRATION RESTRICTION.

The proposal to relax immigration restrictions in order to provide employers with a greater cheap labor supply has the approval of Secretary of the Treasury Mellon.

LABOR CONDITIONS IN HAWAII.

An investigation of labor conditions in the Hawaiian Islands, sought by the territorial government there will be undertaken immediately by a commission made up largely of leaders of labor organizations, working under the auspices of the Labor Department of the Federal Government.

FOREIGN ITEMS

ENGLAND

RECOGNIZE THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT.

A well-known banker, Sir Edward Mackay Edgar, says in an interview that the first act of the New British Government in the sphere of foreign policy should be the recognition of the Soviet Republic. On the solution of our relations towards Russia depends, he says, the peace of the whole world and the security of the British position in India and throughout Asia.

LABOR AND EDUCATION.

The Bishop of St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich said at a political meeting that Labor was the only party that had the courage to put education in the forefront of their programme; and Lord Haldane, speaking at the same meeting, expressed himself deeply in sympathy with the educational aspirations of the Labor Party. At a meeting of the Workers' Education Association, the Bishop of Manchester, who is the president of the association, pleaded for the wider diffusion of education, said that profound modifications in the structure of modern society were imperative, and added that the machine that was grinding out the souls of men must be changed into a sympathetic organization.

THE WAR AND THE CENSUS.

The far-reaching tragedy of the Great War is emphasized in the first census summary just published. This shows a greater excess than heretofore of women over men, and a great shortage of young men in the early twenties as compared with middle age, and also overcrowding of an appalling nature. Out of a preponderance of 341,365 women over men in the County of London, close on 26,000 are widows.

WOMEN IN THE ELECTIONS.

The Labor Party has a larger number of women candidates—nine—than any other of the parties contesting the British elections. They include a Co-operator, a Cambridge don, a doctor, a novelist and poet, besides well-known Labor Leaders such as Margaret Bondfield and Susan Lawrence.

The Women's Freedom League has issued a manifesto expressing appreciation of the fact that Labor's policy includes the removal of all disabilities affecting women as citizens, voters and workers, and expressing disappointment that neither Mr. Balfour nor Mr. Lloyd George has made such a declaration.

FRANCE

WOMEN IN ART.

At a Paris art examination, seventy-eight women have just routed 129 men and captured all the teaching posts to competition in painting and drawing.

RUSSIA

FIGHTING "PSYCHOLOGY"

The Soviet regime is now waging a campaign to crush what it terms "bourgeois psychology" advocating individual wealth and freedom from state interferences. These have sprung up in Russia as a development of the new economic policy.

ITALY

FOOD PRICES IN ITALY STILL GOING UP.

Italian women are complaining that while prices of food and clothing are steadily decreasing in other countries, in Italy they are still going up. Articles of food have increased four, five and even six times of what they were before the war.

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

Sample Makers and Cloak Tailors, Attention!

A regular meeting of the Sample Makers' Branch will be held on Saturday, November 18th, at 1:30 P. M. sharp, in Labor Temple, 14th Street and 2d Avenue.

Second Nominations will take place at this meeting, and all who were nominated at the first meeting will be asked whether they accept or not. It is therefore very important for every sample maker and cloak tailor to be present at this meeting.

Ladies' Tailors, Attention!

A regular meeting of the Ladies' Tailors Branch will be held on Tuesday, November 21st, at 7:30 P. M. sharp, in Harlem Socialist Educational Center, 62 East 106th Street.

First nominations for manager-secretary and executive board will take place. It is therefore very important that every member of the Branch be present at this meeting.

Fraternally yours,

S. LEFKOWITS, Manager-Secretary.

Educational Comment and Notes

Courses to be Given in Our Unity Centers Commencing Mon., Nov. 20

The courses to be given in our Unity Centers during the coming season promise to be more interesting and successful than ever before. The names of the teachers who will co-operate in this work are well known to our members. The courses were prepared carefully by the teachers with the assistance of our Educational Department and are planned to meet the needs and the intellectual background of our members. Every course will consist of six lessons.

These courses will embrace a number of subjects on economic and labor questions, as follows:

Current Problems and Tendencies of the Labor Movement—Max Levin.

In this course special attention will be given to the aims, problems and form of organization of the I. L. G. W. U.

Comparative Development of Industry and the Trade Union Movement of the U. S.—Theresa Wolfson.

In this course there will be discussed the history of the Labor Movement and the industries of the U. S.; how the working class of today was created in the Industrial Revolution. It will be shown that one of the most interesting factors in economic life is the parallel between organized working groups and the industries in which these groups are engaged in earning a living, and that the development of labor in the U. S. is closely dependent upon the development of industry.

Some Problems of the Working Woman—Theresa Wolfson.

A survey of the working woman's position in our political, social and economic world.

Trade Unionism in the United States—Dr. Margaret Daniels.

Survey of the growth of trade unionism in the United States and the industrial conditions responsible for it.

Economic Problems and the Workers—Solon DeLeon.

Examination of the modern industrial and financial system to show its direct bearings on the lives and conditions of the working people.

How Man Makes a Living—A. L. Wilbert.

This course will attempt to indicate:

(a) The origin of the sources of income.

(b) The present status of each class of income.

(c) The relation of the Labor Movement to each income class; and

(d) The probable future of each income class.

Modern Economic Institutions—A. L. Wilbert.

A study of the fundamental institutions, and characteristics of the prevailing economic system, as co-operation, monopoly, transportation, exchange, etc.

Economics and the Labor Movement—Sylvia Kopald.

This course will attempt to outline the economic relations between Labor and the present economic system. It will analyze our system of wealth production and the system of wealth distribution; it will show that the underlying aim of every productive system is the satisfaction of human wants; it will also show how the profit motive controls modern production. It will point out the waste in modern production and its causes. The international character of machine production will be studied. Finally an attempt will be made to show how labor can help to reorganize the present industrial system.

Social Application of Psychology—Dr. Margaret Daniels.

Practical application of the main facts of social psychology to daily problems of workers.

These courses tend to give our members a knowledge of the social, economic and political structure of the country in which they live and work, and a survey of the historical factors that determine and influence the policies, methods and aims of the trade union movement of this country.

In addition to the above courses, classes in Elementary, Intermediate and Advanced English are arranged for our members in every Center. These are given on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays. These classes are under the supervision of competent teachers, and everything is done to make it possible for our members to get the most out of the hour they spend in the classroom.

HOW TO REGISTER FOR THE COURSES AT THE WORKERS' UNIVERSITY AND UNITY CENTERS

Letters were sent out to those of our members who attended our courses last year, and a registration card was enclosed in each letter. Those of our members wishing to attend our courses in the Workers' University are asked to put their name, address and local number on that card and bring it along to the first session in the Workers' University where they will obtain a regular admission card in exchange. Those wishing to take the courses in our Unity Centers, should bring their card to their Center.

DR. CARMEN'S COURSE IN POLITICAL AND SOCIAL HISTORY OF THE U. S.

Commencing Saturday, November 18, at 2:30 P. M. at the Washington Irving High School.

This course will deal with the outstanding social, economic and political features of American History. Particular emphasis will be given to such problems as agriculture and the struggle of the farmer for economic equality, the industrial revolution and the consequent economic and political supremacy of capitalism, the conquest and settlement of the West; the development of "big business," imperialism, social legislation, the evolution of labor and its challenges to the existing regime. Throughout the course the relation of things social and economic with things political will be shown.

WEEKLY CALENDAR

WORKERS' UNIVERSITY Washington Irving High School Irving Place and 16th St. Room 603

Saturday, November 18th

- 1:30 SOCIAL FORCES IN LITERATURE—Commencing November 18th.
Prof. Carl Van Doren—Literature and Life.
2:30 LABOR AND UNIONISM—Commencing November 18th.
David J. Saposs—Trade Union Policies and Tactics.

Sunday, November 19th

- 10:30 a. m. A. Finchandler—Psychology of Current Events.
11:30 a. m. Dr. H. J. Carman—Political and Social History of the United States.

UNITY CENTERS

Monday, November 20th

- Waltman's Unity Center—Public School 40
330 East 20th Street, Room 203
8:30 p. m. Dr. Margaret Daniels—Industrial History of the United States.
Brownsville Unity Center—Public School 84
Stone and Glenpoer Avenues, Room 310
8:30 p. m. Theresa Wolfson—Comparative Development of Industry and the Trade Union Movement in the United States.

Tuesday, November 21st

- Harlem Unity Center—Public School 171
103d Street, near Fifth Avenue, Room 406
8:45 p. m. History of the Labor Movement.
Lower Bronx Unity Center—Public School 43
Brown Place and 135th Street, Room 305
8:30 p. m. Sylvia Kopald—Economics and the Labor Movement.

Wednesday, November 22d

- East Side Unity Center—Public School 65
4th Street, near First Avenue, Room 404
8:30 p. m. A. L. Wilbert—Modern Economic Institutions.
Bronx Unity Center—Public School 61
Crotona Park East and Charlotte Street, Room 501
8:45 p. m. Theresa Wolfson—Comparative Development of Industry and the Trade Union Movement.

These courses will be continued throughout the season in the same place, day and hour.

Classes in Elementary, Intermediate and Advanced English—in all Centers.

Admission free.

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

Opening Exercises of the Educational Activities in Philadelphia

On Saturday evening, November 11th, at the New Garrison Hall, 8 Locust Street, a number of our members assembled to celebrate the resumption of our educational activities in Philadelphia. For that occasion there was arranged an interesting concert, which was well executed. Short addresses were made by the following: Israel Feinberg, Vice-President of the I. L. G. W. U. and Chairman to the Educational Committee, Max Amdur, Manager of the Joint Board, Clockmakers' Union, Philadelphia, Fannie M. Cohn, Secretary of the Educational Department, and Brother Weisberg, Elias Feinberg, Manager, Waist and Drissemakers' Union of the I. L. G. W. U. provided. The speakers discussed the activities of our Educational Department in particular and the Workers' Educational Movement in general. They showed that it is important for workers to establish their own educational authority within the trade unions. They also told that it is necessary for workers to study the social and economic structure of the society in which they live, and to accumulate the knowledge which will help them to formulate their ideals and aims, and to work toward their realization.

When the educational plan for our Philadelphia members was submitted

to the audience for consideration, it was approved enthusiastically.

The educational season in Philadelphia will begin on Friday evening, November 17th, with a lecture by Sh. Niegier on the Social Forces in Jewish Literature. This will be followed by a course of four lessons on Social Psychology by Mr. Alexander Finchandler. The first of these will be held on Friday, November 24th. This in turn will be followed by the following lectures and discussions:

Economic Waste... Stuart Chase
The Railroads and the Workers,
Otto S. Beyer, Jr.
The Textile Industry,
N. S. Waters
Labor and Publicity,

A course of six lessons on the structure of our present economic system will be announced soon.

These courses will be given on Friday evenings at 606 Pine Street, and will be free to members of the International.

We hope that our members will realize the importance of making this work a success. Our Educational Department will leave nothing undone to make these activities profitable to our members, but the success of the work rests upon them. Let us hope that our Philadelphia members will feel their responsibility.

Four Months of the Dress and Waist Joint Board

A Report and Review by Julius Hochman, General Manager.

"I hereby beg to submit to you a report for the departments under my direct supervision and a general review of the work accomplished by the Executive Joint department of the Joint Board during the last four months.

This report is divided as follows:

1. Independent Department.
2. Organization Department.
3. Embroidery Department.
4. Jobbers' Department.
5. General Review.
6. Conclusions.

INDEPENDENT DEPARTMENT

The Independent Department received during the period of this report 795 complaints which were attended to and adjusted as follows: 469 in favor of the Union; 108 by mutual consent; 21 withdrawn; 157 dropped; 20 referred to lawyer.

39 complaints of the Waist Association were filed and disposed of; 11 in favor of the Union; 7 by mutual consent and 11 dropped.

The total number of visits during this period was 1547 of which 1481 were made in shops of Independent Department, 56 in shops of Waist Association, and 10 in sample-rooms of Independent Jobbers.

The total number of shop meetings reported is 225 of which 208 were meetings held of Independent shops and 17 of Waist Association shops.

During the period of this report we collected the sum of \$1387.59 as liquidated damages from 41 shops for violations of the agreement.

The sum of \$6129.71 was collected as wages due workers of shops. The sum of \$13950.00 was collected from firms that signed new agreements from June 5th up to October 14th and \$2950.50 was collected from embroidery shops.

During the period of this report 122 dress shops and 1 waist shop were added to our lists, making a total of 123 new shops. Of the 123 shops organized, 121 signed Independent agreements, 1 signed an Independent Jobbers' agreement and 1 joined the Jobbers' Association.

During the period of this report 101 shops were taken off our lists for the following reasons: Out of Business—82, of which 59 are dress and 13 are waist shops; Joined the Dress Association—12, all of which are dress shops; transferred to Local No. 23 for control—1 dress shop, and shops which cannot be controlled—6, 5 of which are dress and one is a waist shop.

Two of the above open shops have been on strike which strikes had to be given up for various reasons. The other four shops are under observation and the Organization Department is waiting for an opportunity to strike there and organize the shops.

OUTLYING DISTRICTS

In the downtown office 77 complaints were attended to and adjusted in the following way: 88 in favor of the Union; 1 by mutual consent; 5 pending, and 5 dropped.

In the Waist Association shops 37 complaints were filed and attended as follows: 32 in favor of the Union; 4 referred to the lawyer and 1 dropped. The number of routine visits made during this period is 232. The total number of shop meetings reported is 59.

During the period of this report three shops were added to our lists: 2 signed Independent Agreements and 1 joined the Dress Association. Ten shops were taken off our lists: 2 Independent Dress shops and 7 Waist shops.

Six dress shops signed Independent agreements and 10 shops have been taken off our list; of these 6 are dress shops and 4 waist shops.

In the Brooklyn office 168 complaints were adjusted, 163 in favor of the Union; 10 in favor of the firm and 15 were dropped.

860 visits were made during this period, 312 made in shops of Independent Department and 48 in Dress Association shops.

The total number of shop meetings held is 100.

Eight dress shops were added to our lists. Of the number organized all signed Independent agreements. Five shops (3 dress shops and two waist shops went out of business).

In the Brownsville office 50 complaints were attended and adjusted, all in favor of the Union.

110 visits were made to shops under our control during this period. The total number of shop meetings reported is 60.

During the period of this report, 7 shops were added to our lists, all Independent; and 3 dress shops and 5 waist shops were dropped from our lists.

ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

During the period of this report 372 shops were on strike, involving approximately 4,350 workers. Of the 53 independent shops called on strike, 45 settled independently, 3 through the Dress Association, 2 signed Jobbers' agreements, 3 went out of business and 2 are still striking. Of the 71 Dress Association shops on strike, 60 settled through the Association, 2 went out of business, and 3 are still on strike. Of the 241 open shops on strike, 107 settled independently, 70 through the Dress Association, 2 through Local No. 23, 1 through the Waist Association, 32 went out of business and 29 are still striking.

Three Independent Jobbers who were on strike settled and signed Independent supplementary agreements; while of two open shop Jobbers on strike, one settled through the Wholesale Dress Manufacturers' Association, and one settled and signed an Independent agreement.

GENERAL STRIKE OF EMBROIDERY WORKERS

For the last year and a half the situation in the embroidery industry was not very favorable. The passing of the post-war period of prosperity, with its abnormal demand for labor and the boosting of wages in the embroidery industry, brought about a reaction, general disorganization and a continuous slashing of wages by the employer. Officially the agreement between Local No. 66 and the Protective Bonas and Head Embroidery Association expired on July 15th. As a matter of fact, on account of innumerable violations committed by this Association against the Union, there had been no relationship between the Union and Association for many months prior to this date. In preparing for the renewal of the existing agreement, which had been entered into at the most prosperous period of the embroidery trade, we found many objectionable clauses, which we could not sign. The agreement provided, for instance, that:

Temporary help, consisting of basters, buckram scrapers and finishers, taken on in the season, need not apply for working cards or admission to the Union. The result of this was that all these above mentioned crafts have practically remained non-Union. Overtime was limited to not more than ten hours in any one week. As a matter of fact,

News from Union Health Center

The lecture last Friday evening on "What, How and When to Eat," was a great success. The small auditorium was filled to overflowing, and the question period was one of the liveliest.

This week from November 13 to 17 is known as "Cancer Week." A special exhibit is being held at the Union Health Center on the Prevention of Cancer and on Friday, November 17, at 8:00 P. M. sharp, Dr.

H. Bergamini of the Association for the Prevention of Cancer, will deliver an illustrated lecture on "Cancer, Why We Fight It." Members of the International Ladies' Garment

Workers' Union and their friends are cordially invited to visit the Union Health Center any time during the week to see the exhibit and also to attend the interesting and instructive lecture.

however, more than ten hours overtime was worked in the shops, since no provision was made prohibiting the working of overtime between Saturday and Monday morning. It was a common practice in the trade to work overtime Saturday afternoons and Sundays.

While the agreement provided for a scale of wages, it did not provide for a minimum scale. This made possible continuous slashing of wages. The agreement gave the right to employers to work on samples and duplicates. In cases of emergency, when the employer could not get his orders filled on his own premises, the agreement permitted the employer to give such work to non-Union shops.

About the middle of July we began negotiations with the Association. At the first few conferences we adjusted the pending grievances against the Association, the Association agreeing to pay fifteen hundred (\$1500.00) dollars as liquidated damages. As the basis of the new agreement to be entered into, we introduced the collective agreement existing between the Joint Board of Dress and Waistmakers' Union and the different Associations with whom we are in contractual relations. After many conferences we found it impossible to agree. As the date of the expiration of the agreement had passed and the season was on, it was decided by the Joint Board to call a general strike about the 15th of August.

A final mass meeting was held on Tuesday evening, August the 15th, at 7 East 15th Street, where orders for a general strike for the next day were issued. All the Union shops responded wonderfully to the strike call. All the workers of the Union shops stopped at the appointed hour and went down to Labor Temple. The entire machinery of the Joint Board was put into operation to make a success of this strike. The organization department concentrated its complete energy in unionizing open shops.

During the first week of the strike, practically all the independent shops were settled and returned to work. Several attempts at settlements with the Association had failed and at a mass meeting of the settled shops and those still on strike, called the second week of the strike, all the workers unanimously voted for a 10 per cent tax, from which tax strike benefit would be paid to the workers still on strike. Fortunately there was no

need of collecting this tax as the Employers' Association finally agreed upon the terms of the Union and, at a conference held the first of July an agreement similar to the one we have with the other Associations was signed.

A total number of 171 shops were on strike which involved 852 workers. Of these 105 were Union shops employing 680 workers and 66 were open shops employing 172 workers.

The 105 Union shops which were called on strike all settled. Of these 26 settled through the Association and 79 signed Independent agreements.

Of the 66 open shops called on strike 18 settled and 48 were dropped.

A total number of 382 workers joined the Union during the above period of which 218 were operators, 96 spoolers and stampers, and 68 general workers.

Of the 123 shops settled, the workers in at least 100 shops received increases of from \$3.00 to \$10.00.

The Embroidery Union emerged greatly strengthened in number and in morale, as a result of the strike. The success of the strike is due to the fact that it had behind it the powerful prestige of the Joint Board of the Dress and Waistmakers' Union.

The machinery of the strike was made up of the Executive Board members and officers of Local No. 66, in addition to our Organization Department and members of the Joint Board. I am glad to be able to commend highly the manner in which the committees have performed their task. I hope the vitality acquired by this branch of our Joint Board as a result of the strike will be maintained and during our move of 1923 at the renewal of our agreement we will be able to accomplish the complete organization of the embroidery industry.

(To Be Continued.)

Members of the I. L. G. W. U. who wish to join the Unity Centers where English for beginners, elementary, intermediate, advanced and high school English, History of the Labor Movement, Applied Economics and Physical Training are taught can register at the offices of their Local Unions, or at the office of the Educational Department, Fourth Floor, 3 West 16th Street.

Attention of Shop Chairmen of the Dress, Waist and Embroidery Union

The second regular shop chairman meeting will be held on Thursday, November 23rd, at the Rand School 7 East 15th Street, at 8:30 P. M. sharp.

The expiration of the agreements between our organization and the employers; the establishment of a La-

bor Bureau; the bringing about of the realization of the area-district committees will be taken up.

Julius Hochman, Manager of the Joint Board, will report on the activities of our Union. Other important questions concerning the industry will also be discussed.

The Week in Local No. 10

By JOSEPH FISCH

CLOAK AND SUIT

The Objection Committee of the Joint Board is already holding sessions and examining prospective candidates who have filed applications to run as business agent of the Joint Board. As yet, it is not definitely known which of our prospective candidates have been rejected, if any. As soon as the report of the Objection Committee will be rendered the names of these candidates will be printed in these columns, so as to afford the members an opportunity to acquaint themselves with their names prior to voting.

The election, proper, will be held on Wednesday, November 22d, and the cutters are urged to appear at the polls and express their choice of business agents for the coming term. Aside from expressing their preferences insofar as competition among our own members is concerned, they should also be interested in the business agents from the various other locals composing the Joint Board, as, under the present system, any member of the Joint Board has the privilege of voting for business agents of the other locals as well as his own.

Polling places will be established in all sections of the city, so as to afford convenience for our members when voting. Aside from the regular offices where voting will take place, the outlying districts, such as Brooklyn, Brownsville, Harlem, and Bronx will each have a polling place, so that members living in these neighborhoods will not have to travel far in order to cast their votes.

According to the percentage for which our local pays per capita to the Joint Board, Local No. 10 is entitled to four business agents, and it is up to our members to select those whom they consider best fitted for the office of business agent.

According to the decision of our membership as well as that of the entire Joint Board, a three per cent tax has been levied upon all those wishing to go towards the relief of the unemployed men in the Cloak and Suit Industry. This decision went into effect four weeks ago and terminated last week.

From the report of General Manager of the Joint Board, Brother Feinberg, which was rendered by him to the Joint Board last week, a decision has been reached by the managers of the locals to the effect that all those who have been working for the past four weeks will have to pay the three per cent tax towards the unemployed relief fund. In order that no man may evade the payment of this tax a control will be established whereby each and every member of the Joint Board will be known to have paid his tax by the pasting of a stamp in his book testifying to that effect. It is immaterial whether the man worked one week or more during the four weeks that the tax has been enforced. The business agents have been instructed to see to it that each and every member has a stamp pasted in his book showing that he has complied with the decision of the Joint Board.

Through error, the name of Brother Falk Cooper, No. 3716 was omitted in last week's issue of JUSTICE as candidate for delegate to the Joint Board.

WAIST AND DRESS

A Special Waist and Dress meeting for the nomination of branch officers and the discussion of the changes pro-

posed in the new agreement with the Waist and Dress Manufacturers' Association took place last Monday, November 13th. The waist and dress cutters turned out in considerable numbers for this purpose and listened attentively to the explanations of the general manager on the proposed changes.

The first order of business was the proposed changes, as submitted by the special meeting of the Executive Board on Tuesday, October 31st. All the following changes were accepted unanimously, with the exception of two changes that were slightly modified:

1. That instead of two weeks' trial period there should be only one week's trial period.
2. That one week's wages should be collected as fine from manufacturers doing their own cutting.
3. That the business agents of the Joint Board be granted permission to visit the shops of the Association without being accompanied by clerks of the Association.

4. That no manufacturer should be considered a legitimate member of the Association unless he complies with all the requirements of the agreement.

This clause was modified by the addition of "a fifteen day period of probation from date application is O. K'd by the Union. In other words, it means that no manufacturer should be considered a legitimate member of the Association unless he proves to the organization that for a period of fifteen days at least he has complied with all the stipulations of the agreement.

5. A 25 per cent increase in wages in houses not employing the cutters by the weeks.

6. The executive Board also recommends to the Joint Board that no shop that employs less than two cutters should be signed up without security.

7. The Executive Board recommends to the body that fifteen men be appointed with Executive Board power to act on cases pertaining to the General Strike in the Waist and Dress Industry, ten of whom are to be appointed by the Executive Board with approval of the body and five to be appointed by the chairman.

This recommendation was amended to the effect that instead of fifteen men being appointed, only ten should be appointed, and in view of the fact that the Executive Board did not present any names for approval, that this be done by the chairman at this meeting.

The following were then appointed to act on that committee:

Morris Strass, 5174A
Jack Goldstein, 6089
Israel Gelfond, 5180A
Julius Kewitz, 5112A
Charles Stein, 51, 51A

Irving Rosen, 12139
Abe Blochman, 5156
Harry Hackson, 5217
Morris Davidson, 12138
Aaron Aberman, 5087

The next order of business was the nomination of candidates for branch officers and the first was nominations for business agents for the Waist and Dress Joint Board. The question then arose as to how many are to be nominated, as, according to the decision of the Joint Board, we are only entitled to one. However, after

an explanation was made to the effect that the number of business agents that are working for the Joint Board at present is not sufficient and that additional business agents will have to be appointed, and Local No. 10 would then be given first choice for an additional business agent, the body on motion decided therefore to elect two business agents to serve on the Joint Board, and should the Joint Board only require the services of one, the one receiving the highest number of votes should be the one to serve.

The following were then nominated and accepted as candidates for that office:

John W. Settle, 3781 David Frankel, 5474A
Adolph Rosen, 12139 Morris Piller, 5089

Nominations for members of the Executive Board then followed and the following are those who accepted nomination:

David Davidson, 12138 Jacob Finsch, 6411
Henry Robinson, 5411 Isidore B. Gross, 5093
Abe Blochman, 5156 Abe Beckerman, 5216
Benjamin Levy, 6762 Sidney Blais, 5212A
Aaron Aberman, 5087 Charles Bernstein, 242
Sam Mandelowitz, 5117 Sam Sokol, 5215
Charles Stein, 51, 51A Nathan Hochman, 5250
Irving Stone, 12139 Joseph Adee, 4138
Harry Hackson, 5217 Abe Dugan, 5207

The following signified their acceptance of nomination as delegates to the Joint Board:

Henry Robinson, 5711 Benjamin Levy, 6762
Harry Berlin, 6728 Sam Sokol, 5215
Abe Blochman, 5156 Max Weiss, 5506
Charles Pollack, 5122A Sidney Blais, 5212A
Charles Stein, 51, 51A Sam Mandelowitz, 5117
Isidore B. Gross, 5093 Aaron Aberman, 5087
Julius Kewitz, 5103A Charles Sigel, 5215B
Irving Stone, 12139 Max Beckerman, 5256

The following were nominated as poll clerks:

Meyer Katz, 6786
Louis Gilbert, 4108A
Sam Bachway, 5189
Joseph Kahnowitz, 501

After the customary balloting by slips of paper, a tally was taken and the following are the votes cast for each candidate:

Meyer Katz, 8786 78 Votes
Louis Gilbert, 4108A 109 Votes

Sam Bachway, 5189 27 Votes
Joseph Kahnowitz, 501 19 Votes

The chairman thereupon declared Brothers Katz and Gilbert elected as poll clerks from the Waist and Dress Division for the coming election.

MISCELLANEOUS

According to the decision of the Executive Board, the Miscellaneous Division will have a special meeting of their respective branch on Monday, November 20th. Heretofore, this branch has met in conjunction with the Waist and Dress Division to transact its business. However, in view of the fact that a re-organization campaign is going to be started in the locals composing the Miscellaneous Joint Board and also Local No. 62, it was imperative that a special meeting of the Miscellaneous cutters should be called, where problems affecting this branch should be taken up.

There is also a definite change in the management of Local No. 62, since Brother Davis has been replaced by Brother Snyder, former manager of the Joint Board of Cloakmakers' Union in Boston, who will address the cutters at this special meeting. In addition to this nominations of branch officers and election of poll clerks will take place.

It is important, therefore, that the miscellaneous cutters attend the special meeting of November 20th, in Arlington Hall.

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

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

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

Taught strictly individually during the day and evening hours.

Rosenfeld's Leading College of Designing and Pattern Making
222 East 14th Street

Between 2nd and 3rd Aves.

Telephone 5817 Stuyvesant.

CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

ATTENTION!

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETINGS

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

SPECIAL MISCELLANEOUS.....Monday, November 20th
GENERAL.....Monday, November 27th
CLOAK AND SUIT.....Monday, December 4th
WAIST AND DRESS.....Monday, December 11th

Meetings Begin at 7:30 P. M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place