

"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. 50.

New York, Friday, December 8, 1922.

Price 2 Cents

COMMITTEE OF 100 ACTIVE IN PHILA. DRESS AND WAIST DRIVE

LEAFLETS, MEET

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE CANVASSING

The Philadelphia dress and waist industry is again active on the march of our International. Only a few months have elapsed since the general strike in that industry was called after twenty-six weeks of striking. For a time it seemed as if Local No. 15 was all but crushed and was not so.

Out of the ashes of what seemed to be a defeat for the workers, the spirit of resistance which has been smoldering all the time, has now burst forth and another organization drive, aided and supported by the International, is in full swing in the dress and waist industry of Philadelphia. Like the cloakmakers of the City of Brotherly Love, who in 1913, after a protracted lost strike came back again in 1914 and secured full union conditions in the shops and the recognition of the union, so the dress and waist makers of Philadelphia are well on their way to accomplish similar results.

Local No. 15 is alive with activity. The spirit of pessimism is vanishing, giving way to the same undaunted courage that has kept the strikers on the fighting lines last winter for long and dreary months. A big organization committee, consisting of the best and most loyal workers, was elected, and under the leadership of Vice-

Isenberg, is making a sweep of every shop and close touch with the workers of circulars, shop meet-

ings and house-to-house canvass planned to embrace the entire industry in the next few weeks before the season starts.

Committee of G. E. B. at Raincoat Makers' Meeting

A committee of the General Executive Board, consisting of Vice-Presidents Halperin, Feinberg and Dubinsky and Secretary Baroff attended, by invitation, last Tuesday evening, December 5th, a general member meeting of the Raincoat Makers' Union, Local No. 20.

It was nominations' night in the local of the waterproof garment workers and the executive board of the local wished a committee of the International to be present in order to lend greater dignity to the discussion concerning the respective merits of the candidates and also to remove by impartial and fair presentation of facts, whatever grievances

and ill-feeling there may have accumulated in that local against some of its officials and former officials. The principal subject of the discussion was naturally the coming elections, criticism of the outgoing administration of the local, and management plans for the future. The talks delivered by Vice-Presidents Feinberg, Halperin, Dubinsky and Secretary Baroff lent the proper tone to the discussion, eliminating from it personal bias and pettiness.

The meeting nominated a long list of candidates for the executive board and placed in nomination Arthur S. Samuels, the present manager, and Louis Wexler, for the office of manager.

Pres. Schlesinger On His Way to Los Angeles, Cal.

ADDRESSES SEVEN SUCCESSFUL MEETINGS IN CLEVELAND AND CHICAGO

As we go to press, President Schlesinger is on his way to Los Angeles from Chicago, to take up the very much involved local cloak situation and to bring it to a stable settlement.

In a letter received by Secretary Baroff on Wednesday, December 6th, President Schlesinger states that on his way to the Coast he visited Cleveland and addressed five member meetings and a meeting of the Joint Board. The meetings were a great success as the workers were all anxious to hear Brother Schlesinger's opinion on the various questions that have come to the front in the Cleveland cloak industry in recent days. From Cleveland, President Schlesinger left on December 5th for Chicago where he is to address a meeting of the Joint Board on December 6th.

Details of President Schlesinger's Cleveland meetings will be given in full in the next issue of this journal.

Chicago Joint Board Adopts All Pres. Schlesinger's Recommendations

A LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF LOCAL 18

In a letter received from Alfred L. Rose, the financial secretary of Local No. 18, the Cloak Pressers' Union of Chicago, he states among other things:

"We have been honored by a visit from our President and we are positive that he has gauged the local situation accurately. After a series of meetings lasting over ten days, we became fully convinced that his counsel and advice were given in a spirit of harmony and helpfulness.

"Therefore, I have been instructed by Local No. 18 and its executive board to inform you that every consideration was given to all of President Schlesinger's recommendations, which were unanimously adopted by our members, and that every effort will be made by its officers and members to materialize the advice and goodwill expressed by our President."

The same is true of all the other locals in Chicago, including the Joint Board. The General Office has been informed that the Cloakmakers' Union

as a whole is now carrying out all the recommendations made by Schlesinger during his last visit.

One of these recommendations was that a member of the Pressers' Local No. 18 be appointed as chairman of the Joint Board. On Friday, December 1st, this recommendation was carried

ried out and Brother Bornstein of Local No. 18 was elected as chairman of the body.

This meeting also discussed several of the other recommendations and adopted them. Vice-President Schoolman was present at the meeting and took active part in all the discussions.

Women's League Bazaar, Dec. 7, 8, 9

On the evenings of December 7, 8 and all day Saturday, December 9th, the Women's Trade Union League will conduct a bazaar at its new club house at 247 Lexington Avenue.

On the opening evening there will be dedication exercises which will formally open the club house to the women workers and wives of working men. Representatives of the State Federation of Labor and the Central Trades and Labor Council have been invited to speak. As to the Bazaar itself, there will be booths and contributions from many unions including the Cap Makers, Umbrella Stick Makers, Refect Makers, Upholsterers, Cigar Makers' Cooperative, Millinery Workers, Neckwear Makers, Children's Dressmakers, Joint Board of Waist and Dressmakers and Housewives' League.

A house for the use of women workers has long been the desire of the League. The League will make its house a center for women trade unionists where women workers may spend a quiet evening with books, or an evening devoted to classes and lectures and where they may meet friends and discuss matters of mutual interest.

There will be displayed gowns, hats, leather goods, books, sweaters, men's neckwear, children's wear, umbrellas and other reasonable gifts.

Attention, Ladies' Tailors

A strike has been declared against the firm of Davis & Co, 939 Madison Avenue, all ladies' tailors are requested not to apply for jobs until the strike will be settled.

Per order,
MAX BROADFIELD,
Manager Harlem Office.

New York Locals Busy With Elections

LOCALS 3, 9, 17, 20, 23 AND 35 ELECT OFFICERS

The next two weeks will be full with a special election activity in a number of our New York locals. Nominations and elections for executive boards for 1923 are in order.

Local No. 35, the Cloak Pressers' Union, had elections for executive board and other officers on Tuesday, December 5th. Philip Levine, the president of the local, was re-elected by a large majority. Vice-President Breslaw, manager of the local, was returned unopposed.

Local No. 17 completed its nominations and will hold elections for executive board on Saturday, December 16th. Local No. 23, the Skirt and Dressmakers' Union, will have elections for an executive board and for manager, trustees and relief committee on Saturday, December 9th. Balloting will take place at the

Labor Temple on 14th Street and Second Avenue from nine in the morning until six in the evening.

Local No. 20, the Raincoat Makers' Union, nominated officers on Tuesday, December 5th, at a well attended meeting of the local.

Local No. 3 has nominated a list of candidates for executive board, manager-secretary, and other standing committees and will hold election for these officers within the next ten days. The objection committee of the local is now ready to receive any objections that might be presented to it beginning Saturday, December 9th, at the office of the Union, 150 East 25th Street.

Local No. 9, the Cloak Finishers' Union, has nominated candidates for officers and will hold elections for manager and executive board on Tuesday, December 14th.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By N. S.

THE FOURTEEN COUNTS AGAINST DAUGHERTY

REPLYING to the demand of the House Judiciary Committee for the evidence on which he demands the impeachment of Attorney General Daugherty, Congressman Oscar E. Keller, of Minnesota, submitted to the committee an elaborate bill of particulars, numbering fourteen specific counts, each of which is enough not only to remove the attorney general from office, but to place him behind bars.

The fourteen charges brought by Congressman Keller begin with the accusation of "wilful and deliberate" attempts by Daugherty to paralyze the Federal Trade Commission by refusal to prosecute anti-trust violations, although the commission had called attention to twenty-three cases and refused to prosecute not only violations of the anti-trust laws, as shown by the Lockwood Committee, but similar refusal to act against illegal combinations shown through testimony before the Senate Committees.

Congressman Keller exposed the sinister motives underlying the infamous injunction against the railroad shophmen. He exposed the "flagrant and bold favoritism in the administration of justice in behalf of corporations, companies and individuals owned or controlled by or affiliated with the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co.," and "charged that the attorney general refuses to permit civil or criminal actions against them although conclusive evidence of such violations has been in his possession."

Daugherty is charged with appointing "untrustworthy, corrupt and dangerous" persons to positions of great importance, as for instance, the notorious detective and frame-up expert, William J. Burns. Ample evidence is produced showing how loyally the Attorney General served the big financial interests, how he secured pardon for the rich who happened to get into jail, and how ruthlessly he plotted against labor.

At the conference of the progressive Senators and Congressmen in Washington last week the charges against Daugherty have been reinforced. Samuel Compers and Samuel Untermyer scathingly denounced him and strongly urged his impeachment. The progressives in Congress are determined to keep up the fight against Daugherty until he is removed from office. A considerable number of the progressives, however, will only be able to exert their power when the new Congress convenes. The present session is under the direction of the Harding administration, and it cannot therefore be expected that Congress will take any action against him. But it will also fail to squash the impeachment movement. It will only prepare the ground for the new Congress which will go after Daugherty in a more effective manner.

A PROGRESSIVE BLOC IN CONGRESS

THE outcome of the conference of the progressive Senators and Congressmen last week was the formation of a radical bloc in the new Congress. There are persistent rumors that it will eventually develop into a Third Party. Meanwhile, however, this group, consisting of the left wings of the Republican and Democratic parties and a sprinkling of Independents will abide by progressive "non-partisan" principles.

Although no detailed program has as yet been formulated, the general principles were laid down by Senator LaFollette, the leader of the conference, when he declared that it was the idea to carry out the original plans of the People's Legislative Service, founded two years ago, namely, to prepare legislation "to drive out special interests," and proceed slowly and sanely in this direction. Resolutions were consequently passed with the view to the appointment by the chairman of a "non-partisan" committee "for the purpose of bringing about the cooperation of progressives throughout the country to aid in the advancement of liberal laws and general reconstruction." Recommendations of a model primary law was made, which calls for party balloting and for the nomination of candidates for the Presidency. Demands for immediate aid for the farmers in the Middle West were presented. The Federal Reserve Board was accused of being dominated by Wall Street. Attorney General Daugherty and Secretary Mellon were denounced for using the government as a tool to promote the interests of high finance.

Many of the progressive Senators who participated in the Conference, such as Frasier of North Dakota, Shipstead of Minnesota and Brookheart of Iowa, will only be able to exert their influence when the new Congress will be convened. For the present the repudiated Republican majority rules supreme.

A number of labor heads were present at the conference. Samuel Compers, President of the American Federation of Labor; Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of the Locomotive Engineers; William H. Johnston, President of the International Association of Machinists; J. A. Davis, International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers; Andrew Furuseth, President International Seamen's Union, and many others took active part in the deliberations.

Whether this group, consisting of labor leaders, farmers, liberals of every description will finally make up a Third Party and whether it will initiate progressive legislation is as yet uncertain. One thing, however, is evident, and that is, that this bloc or party could never represent the interests of the working masses of this country.

THE EXECUTION OF THE GREEK EX-MINISTERS

FIVE former Cabinet Ministers of Greece, three being former Premiers, and the former commander of the Greek Army were executed a week ago. King George is held prisoner in his palace, and his uncle, Prince Andrew, has been sentenced to perpetual banishment.

An official statement issued by the court martial, giving the reasons for imposing the sentences of death, declares that the condemned knowingly conspired from the people the danger involved in former King Constantine's return to the throne and that, although Greece was breaking away from her alliances, they did their utmost to consolidate Constantine's throne in order to enjoy office under him. "By terrorist methods," the statement adds, "they stifled all public opinion contrary to them, arranged a pretended offense against Constantine and thereby brought about the collapse of the Greek front in Asia Minor."

Who IS the American Venus?

Most Embarrassing Law Suit Ever Brought to Court in the Rival Claims of Two Young Beauties



Mystery of Mrs. Caruso's Sister Almost an Egg-a-Day Hen Countess Cassini, a Sewing Woman!

IN CURIO'S CALABOOSE— and WHAT GOES ON THERE

Young Mr. Don Caswell's Interesting Revelations of What Happens in the Show Girls' Trade When the Show "Goes on the Road"

You are NOT Too Late to Begin
The Secret of the Red Emir's Tent by Bertman Aikley
A Romance of Desert Love and Hate More Thrilling Than "The Sheik"

8 Pages of Colored Comics

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In Next Sunday's
New York

Sunday American

Memorial Meeting for Ricardo Flores Magon

A memorial meeting for Ricardo Flores Magon, with a demand for the release of all political prisoners, will be held at the Park View Palace, 116th Street and Fifth Avenue, Friday, December 8th, at 8 o'clock, under the auspices of the American Civil Liberties Bureau and the Magon Memorial Committee.

The committees in charge of the meeting state that: "The death of Magon at the United States penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, while a political prisoner there, horrified the American people and brought home the fact that, though the war has been ended more than four years, there are about sixty-eight political prisoners still in jail."

These executed diplomats had to pay with their lives for playing the imperialistic game arranged for them by England. And now Greece will have to pay dearly for punishing these diplomats. England broke off relations with Greece, and Lord Curzon at the Lausanne Conference has abandoned his advocacy for the Greek cause. Venizelos, the Greek representative, is said to have left the conference. Greece now expects no favors from any quarters.

THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW

AT THE invitation of the Soviet government, delegates from Lithuania, Finland, Latvia, Poland and indirectly from Roumania came to Moscow a week ago with a view to work out plans for the limitation of armaments.

Maxim Litvinoff, the Soviet representative who opened the conference, proposed to cut the Russian army to 200,000 in a year if the countries represented at the conference would follow. "The reduction of standing armies is not enough if not accompanied by reduction of military budgets," said Litvinoff. He also pointed out that border warfare must be done away with through mutual neutralization of border zones. But Russia is not willing to cut down her present naval forces because she fears warships of the naval powers may determine to pass through her waters.

The delegates of the Baltic States, however, expressed no enthusiasm for Litvinoff's proposals. They insisted first on discussing "moral disarmament" and "political disarmament" before any concrete measures are undertaken. Count Radoslaw, who represents both Poland and Roumania, stated that he would present "certain projects of a political character." What these projects are have not yet been made clear. It is quite evident that this conference will not be more fruitful than the Disarmament Conference at Washington a year ago.

The following is the list of speakers:

Norman Thomas of the American Civil Liberties Bureau.
Charles W. Ervin, Editor of the New York Call.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn of the Workers Defense League.

Joseph Cohen, of the Freie Arbeiter Stimme.

Harry Kelly, of the Modern School of Stetson, N. J.

Harry Weinberger.

It is expected that various unions and liberal bodies will cooperate in making this meeting a strong protest over the death of Magon in jail and the demand for the release of all political prisoners.

A Letter from England

By EVELYN SHARP

(London Daily Herald Service.)

Lausanne looms large on the foreign horizon as these words are written. It is something to the good that the Near East Conference has not been further postponed, as was freely suggested not many days ago; but its opening has been attended with certain significant circumstances that do not augur well for a settlement. One hoped that the failure of all the conferences that have been held since 1918, from that of Versailles onwards, had taught our diplomats something; but it appears from the first decision of the Lausanne autocrats—that the proceedings of the commissions that are to do the real work of the conference shall be secret, only a brief communiqué being issued to the press—that the old bad ways of the old bad diplomats are not to be dropped even here. Further, the refusal to admit Russia to the conference, although, next to Rumania, she is most concerned in the question of access to the Straits, is simply asking for trouble. Yet, the representations both of Mussolini, the new Fascist Premier of Italy, and of the Turkish envoy, Ismet Pasha, have not succeeded so far in altering the dogmatic attitude of the Big

Two, France and England. Ismet is naturally apprehensive, the more so that no Turk has been appointed chairman of the Commissions, which are presided over, respectively, by Lord Curzon (Britain), General (Italy) and Barrere (France). It is interesting to note that at this "Peace" meeting one of the Turkish envoys, mentioned to George Simpson, the Daily Herald correspondent, that the famous speech in which Mr. Lloyd George encouraged the Greeks to invade Asia Minor, cost both nations 300,000 dead and the Turks one million homeless starving refugees in addition. And this problem does not take into account all the thousands of other refugees, Armenians, Greek, etc., etc., who are still in Constantinople awaiting expulsion or worse.

It is significant also to note that the diplomats' attempt to split the Moslem forces—that ancient device!—by raising Indian Moslem opinion against the Kemalists, has failed, the former having just accepted Ankara's choice of a Khalif.

UNEMPLOYMENT

In his statement on being elected

leader of the Labor party, Ramsay MacDonald, said:—"The first thing we shall have to tackle is unemployment, and as that is connected with foreign policy, the state of Europe must also receive our immediate attention." The state of unemployment already threatens to disturb the "tranquillity" on the promise of which Mr. Bonar Law got his majority. The latest official figures show 1,377,100 persons as wholly unemployed on November 13, being an increase of 10,335 in one week; these figures do not take into account the large numbers employed on short time, or those who for various reasons are not registered at the Labor Exchange. Cases of suicide, of robbery, induced by hunger and misery, are common in the newspapers, and far, far commoner outside their columns. A procession of unemployed men, who have marched from all parts of England and Scotland to lay their case before the Prime Minister, have been referred coldly to the Minister of Labor. As I write, it is believed that they will be induced to accept this alternative, rather than provoke the machine guns that are known to be in readiness to quell any riot. But the contemptuous attitude of Mr. Bonar Law towards these poor fellows, known to represent no revolutionary spirit but only the desperation of hard-working men who want work not dole, can but have far-reaching effect; and it is hoped that it already teaches its

lessor to those misguided voters of the working-class who must in some instances have voted for their return to power.

THE MINERS' MEETING

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain in London, this week, will throw another stone into the tranquil pool of Mr. Bonar Law's political imagination. As Mr. Robert Smillie said a few days ago, the presence of even 142 Labor members in Parliament, many of them miners, would create a situation in which it would have been impossible for the report of the Sankey Commission, three years ago (recommending nationalization of mines) to be ignored. He confidently predicted the reopening of this question in the present Parliament. Meanwhile, the low wages of the miners, the distress caused in all the mine fields except one, by unemployment and by low wages and short time, are matters that will be discussed by the Miners' Executive and placed before Mr. Bonar Law, who is probably to be asked to receive a deputation on the subject. It would be interesting to see how he will avoid this request from the most powerful body of organized workers in the country. Certainly, he is likely to find it increasingly difficult to remain "tranquil" in the present state of industry. Even machine guns make a good noise when restoring order.

In Local No. 17

By JACOB HELLER

The shop of Tobias & Klipstein, it seems, will remain a Union shop. In the course of the past few weeks several conferences have been held with this firm, and it looks like a settlement.

The firm has climbed down from its "high horse." And, of course, as you know, the Union isn't out for anyone's "blood" either. As these lines are being written the agreement with this firm is already prepared, and only final signatures are required. We hope that this will entail no more obstacles and that the workers will be at their machines by the time these lines are read.

In these recent days we also came to learn the true character of the firm of M. Cusken & Co. While we were negotiating with it the firm managed all the time to parade before us in the garb and feathers of a harmless dove. Mr. Cusken, wearing the boots of the late Weinstein Bros. firm, invariably pretended to be a decent and respectable firm. It appears now that it was all on the surface. Underneath, however, it was not at all a Weinstein Bros.

A few weeks ago this firm began to complain that it cannot stay in business any longer. The Union, as you well might know, has no money to advance to manufacturers for business purposes; so while we regretted the matter very much, we couldn't help the situation and bade the firm good-bye.

Now it appears, that the story hasn't been told to us quite correctly and that it has an entirely different ending. We learn that the firm is making all sorts of plans to run a non-Union shop. The highly respectable Mr. Cusken is making all sorts of connections to give the Union a fight!

But it isn't our business to sermonize. We only want to say that we are ready to take up the challenge, and we wish to assure all parties concerned that we shall not be left lagging behind. Down with the mask!

Our local has now two subjects on the order of the day:
1. The famous debate, and

2. The elections.

We desire to say about the "debate" that, judging by the manner it is developing at our meetings, it will become absorbingly interesting in the run of time, as it involves, in our judgment, a very interesting topic.

"What is to be Done and What is Not to be Done," is the theme of our discussions. We have two extreme divisions of opinion, one emphasizing the "What is to be Done" end of it and the other stressing the "What is Not to be Done" part. We consider both parts of equal importance and for this reason:

It is very important to know what is to be done under certain circumstances. It seems to be so obvious yet there are some in a labor Union who believe that there is no such thing as "time" or "circumstances" for a labor organization and it can do all and everything at all times. The truth, of course, is that there are lots of things which a union cannot do at certain times. If however, it should be driven to do these things against its better judgment, it is likely to weaken the organization and bring discouragement among the membership. That is why it is important for a Union to know what it must not do, just as it is important for it to know what it should do. Failure is a dangerous thing with a labor union. That is why we are discussing these matters with so much heat and interest, every member and each officer from his point of view and angle. We hope that the result of this discussion will lead to a series of "Do's" and "Don'ts" which will be of value and worth to all of us.

The second subject is election of officers. We are to elect or reelect an executive board and local officers for 1923. Nominations preliminary and final have already been made and now we are ready for the balloting on December 16. Our members are called upon to come to the meetings and to take part in this election.

We are planning a school for our members. Our local decided to open classes for our members in our of-

fices. English will be taught and once a week a lecture on some timely topic will be given. Only those who will register and will show entrance cards will be admitted. We are calling upon all those who would benefit by this opportunity to come to the

office of the Union to register.

Our members can obtain more details concerning this work from our Educational Committee, consisting of Brothers Max Cohen, Joseph Friedman and Isidor Weinblatt, on Tuesday evenings.

ATTENTION, RUSSIAN-POLISH CLOAKMAKERS!

The following members have accepted candidacy for secretary of the Russian-Polish Branch, and members of Executive Board, Joint Board and Locals No. 1 and No. 35:

- A. Asorin.
- A. Asorin.
- M. Wolchowitz.
- M. Wolchok.
- A. Dawidowich.
- N. Dunafsky.
- G. Krochmaluk.
- I. Kurlielch.
- W. Kapaky.
- P. Malewich.
- W. Mirosewisch.
- W. Martinkewich.
- N. Pinda.
- W. Rimshewsky.
- A. Saulich.
- A. Senko.
- G. Stupewich.
- I. Tatarinich.
- G. Yinsky.
- N. Schakowich.
- W. Shyph.

Anyone who has an objection against any of the candidates is requested to bring such objection immediately to the secretary of the Russian-Polish Branch, at 40 East 23d street.

EXECUTIVE BOARD,
Russian-Polish Branch.

WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT YOUR SKIN

On Friday evening, December 8th, at 8:15 P. M. promptly, Dr. Arthur Sayer, Epidermiologist of the Union Health Center, 131 East 17th Street, will deliver an illustrated lecture on the skin.

Dr. Sayer will go into a detailed description of the anatomy of the skin, the importance of hygiene of the skin and also those common skin diseases which afflict both men and women workers in industry. Dr. Sayer will pay special attention to the subject of pimples and acne commonly found among young women and young men, and he will also explain the modern methods of the treatment of these particularly X-ray therapy. This subject will undoubtedly be of great importance and interest to all the members of the I. F. G. W. U. who are desirous of keeping their complexions without the need of using artificial means. For that reason it is important that the lecture start on time in order that everyone may have an opportunity to ask questions and have them answered.

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

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B. SCHLESINGER, President. S. YANOFSKY, Editor.
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MAX D. DANIEL, Managing Editor

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Second Conference on Fire Prevention

On Monday afternoon, December 4th, a special conference was held on the subject of Fire Prevention at the offices of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control, 131 E. 17th Street. This conference was called by the Joint Board for the purpose of interesting Civil, Labor and Public Organizations in the question of fire prevention and in the need for studying the existing fire laws and remedying their inadequacy.

Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, chairman of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control, was chairman of this special conference. He explained the purpose for calling the conference and declared that the organization he represented was especially interested in the problem, by virtue of the fact that there had recently been two fires in the city resulting in the loss of three of garment workers. He stated that there were no important changes in the fire laws since 1913, and that although there was no desire on the part of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control to criticize existing organizations having to do with fire prevention and fire hazards, nevertheless some constructive plan must be decided on to do away with the great fire dangers that exist in factories.

Dr. George M. Price, Director of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control, stated that the present enforcement of fire laws was not adequate, that whether this was due to the fact that there was a sufficient number of inspectors, or whether it was due to the fact that the law was not sufficiently comprehensive, he could not say. He also stated that the so-called fire drill law was practically a dead letter. With the exception of the garment shops, covered by the fire drill staff of the Joint Board, little was being done in the way of enforcing this law. "The problem of the Joint Board is the fact that we are able to drill only those shops which, belong to the Union or the Manufacturers Association; but as there are many shops on one loft, should a fire break out, we would have no control over the panic that might arise."

Miss Francis Perkins then spoke and stated that in her estimation the community has been lax in the realization that new hazards have been coming into industry that have not been considered by the fire law. A fire starting in a celluloid factory housed in the same building as a garment factory is an instance of this laxness. New codes are necessary (her un-

der the State Department of Labor or the Board of Standards and Appeals. She further stated that poor buildings should be permitted to house only those industries of low hazards and that industries having great fire hazards should be housed only in fire-proof buildings.

Mr. Julius Hochman of the League and Weld Makers Union, also spoke and declared that the union would do every thing possible to impress its members with the need of keeping fire resolutions. But there were certain things that the Union had no control over, and that was the tendency for shops to become smaller and smaller and for large lofts to be subdivided into five, six and sometimes eight small shops. He made a plea for quick action on the part of the conference.

Mr. Haven of the State Department of Labor and Chief Larkin of the Fire Prevention Bureau, both spoke on the question.

The following resolutions read by Mr. H. Porter were adopted:

Whereas, the recent factory fires, with loss of life resulting therefrom, have demonstrated the need of further protection for our industrial population.

Be it resolved, that this conference, representing organizations of employers, labor and of the general public, place itself on record in favor of a survey of all the laws and ordinances relating to the protection of the workers from the hazards of fire, safety and imperfect labor conditions, with a view to bringing these laws up to date so as to result in effective protection for the workers.

Be it further resolved, that a committee be appointed to survey existing machinery for the enforcement of these laws with a view to making recommendations to the end that this machinery be improved and strengthened.

And be it further resolved, that a larger conference of organizations representing employers, labor and the general public be called during the month of January at which these committees will present their reports and further action be taken.

Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, Chairman, was delegated to appoint a committee to carry out this resolution. Those appointed were:

Dr. Moskowitz, Chairman; Mr. Miller, Miss La Dame, Mr. F. H. Olcott, Mr. Burleson, Miss Perkins, Mr. Dodge, Mr. Coleman, Mr. Wile, Mrs. Beyer, Mr. Flam, Mr. Sussman, Mr. Klapowitz, Mr. Porter, Mr. Callahan.

Labor Cooperating Committee of Brookwood Workers' College

Labor leaders met at Brookwood School, Katonah, N. Y., November 25th and 26th, to perfect plans whereby the labor movement is to share in the control of the educational and financial policies of the institution. Members of the Labor Cooperating Committee present at the Brookwood meeting were John Brophy, president of District No. 2, United Mine Workers of America; Fannia M. Cohn, International Ladies' Garment Workers; James Maurer, president Pennsylvania Federation of Labor; Rose Schneiderman, president Women's Trade Union League of N. Y.; Jay G. Brown, former president International Union of Timber Workers and one of the organizers on the steel strike committee; Abraham Lefkowitz, Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York; and Charles Katz, chairman of the Pennsylvania System Federation of the International Association of Machinists.

Organization of the Brookwood Cooperating Labor Committee resulted in the election of the following officers: Chairman, John Fitzpatrick, Chicago Federation of Labor; Secretary, Abraham Lefkowitz; Visiting Committee, John Brophy, Fannia M. Cohn, Abraham Lefkowitz.

Reporting before the Labor Committee for Brookwood Community, Toscan Bennett, Executive Secretary, Josephine Bennett, Treasurer, and A. J. Muste, Chairman of the Faculty, gave accounts of their several departments. The plan of organization for joint control as proposed by the Labor Cooperating Committee and unanimously adopted by the Brookwood

Community gives the Labor Committee power of veto on the budget and on the election of new faculty members. Chairman John Brophy of the visiting committee said with regard to the proposed sharing of control by Labor, "It is our aim to see that the tie-in with the labor movement shall in no way interfere with the present successful functioning of Brookwood, but shall on the other hand provide a genuinely vital contact."

The group of labor leaders with but one exception, was the same as that which in April, 1921, founded the new Brookwood School, announced at that time to the public as follows:

"After two days' conference we, laboring men and women and labor educators, would state what we have in mind in the founding of the new Brookwood, the first resident workers' college in America.

"It was decided to unite with the American Labor union movement a force of education that will serve American labor with training, resource, liberally educated men and women from the ranks of the workers. The new college is not intended to act as a propagandist institution."

Brookwood is now entering upon its second year with an enlarged student body and faculty and an improved plant. Its two years' course has already induced trade union officials and members to come and take up their residence in the community. The Brookwood faculty is in itself a group of the American labor movement having recently been granted a local charter by the American Federation of Teachers.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE WAIST AND DRESSMAKERS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 15, PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 13, 1922.

Whereas, Brother Herman Bernstein was one of the most active members of our International in general and of Local No. 15 in particular, for a number of years, and

Whereas, Brother Bernstein, rendered the best in him for the building and growth of our Union, Local No. 15, at all times ready to sacrifice his very life for the welfare of the organization and its members,

Whereas, being a Recording Secretary and also Organizer, he served the Union in the most efficient manner, Be it therefore resolved that we, the Executive Board of the Waist and Dressmakers' Union, Local No. 15, I. L. G. W. U., regret his departure and be it further

Resolved that we express our sincere gratitude and a sentiment of appreciation to Brother Bernstein, for all his services rendered to our Organization. We also wish, from the bottom of our hearts, the best of luck in his future undertakings.

RESOLUTION COMMITTEE

Elizabeth Rudolph, President of the Union.

Boadie Goran, Executive Board Member, Elias Reiberg, General Manager.

"The Revolution in Pictures and Art"
Three Lectures by
WALDO FRANK

Thursdays, at 8:40 P. M.

December 7, 14, 21

RAND SCHOOL, 7 E. 15th St

A Letter from Philadelphia

By ELIAS REISBERG

It is some time since you have heard from us. There was a reason, of course. In our own little world we have had plenty to do here.

A great many changes have transpired recently in the dress and waist organization in Philadelphia. We have had an election for executive board members and we have made some innovations in our office too. Like all other lofts, we used to elect a secretary-treasurer by a membership vote. The last secretary, Hyman Kaplan, was thus kept in office for four or five years. At this election, however, we changed the arrangements, and now the financial secretary is not to be elected by a ballot, but the manager of the local is at the same time to be the treasurer and a regular bookkeeper be appointed to do the actual work in the office. Our membership believes that this is a change for the better.

Another bit of news is the resignation of Brother Herman Bernstein, who, for the last eleven years, has been the recording secretary and later organizer of the Union. In his place another organizer and a complaint clerk were appointed.

The lease on the building we have been occupying for a number of years comes to an end on December 31. We are now making arrangements to move to our new office at 1016-1018 Cherry Street.

And now comes the most important news, the organization activities of our local. Since the twenty-six weeks strike last winter the members of Local No. 15 have been in a sort of a trance. "The blow was too strong, indeed, not to be felt for a long time. Apathy, despondence and a feeling of humiliation was evident everywhere. A group of active men and women, unceasingly loyal to the cause of the

workers, however, kept vigilant watch. They did not give up hope and would not let the banner of the organization out of their hands.

Now has come the period of awakening! The waist and dressmakers of Philadelphia are beginning to lift their heads and to look out upon the great wide world. They are beginning to pick up courage. At the last meeting of the Union the pertinent question on everybody's lips was: When are we to begin building up and bringing back to life what was so mercilessly smashed up during the last conflict? And the reply from every end of the hall came: "We have suffered enough!" "We must begin anew!" At once an organization committee, consisting of fifty persons was elected and the manager of the local was given full authority to draft any number of additional persons to augment this committee.

With a feeling of extreme satisfaction I can report that in the course of the last two weeks we have succeeded in getting fifty more persons on this committee. We have now an organization of one hundred men and women and we are ready to do work. The office of the organization is now ready for activity so that when the hour strikes we shall be found prepared and at the post.

All in all you will see that we have enough to do here. In addition to the affairs of Local No. 15 we have also the private dressmakers' Local No. 76 to look after. And as a vice-president, I occasionally deem it a sort of a duty to take a look into the affairs of the local cloakmakers—not because they want my help, far be it from me to assume it—our friend Brother Anshel is certainly competent enough to take care of his affairs.

I am enclosing in this letter a resolution which our local has adopted with respect to the resignation of Brother Bernstein and I would ask you to kindly print it in your Journal.

The Baker-Gompers Correspondence on the "Open Shop"

(Continued from Last Week.)

BAKER TO GOMPERS

THE CLEVELAND CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Founded in 1848

Newton D. Baker, President.
Richard F. Grant, First Vice-President.
F. C. Chandler, Second Vice-President.
George A. Coulton, Treasurer.
Munson Havens, Secretary.

September 28, 1922,
Cleveland, Fifth City.

Mr. Samuel Gompers,
President, The American Federation of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Gompers. I have read with great interest your special article in the New York Times, of Sunday, September 17, 1922, in which you charge that there is a conspiracy to destroy the trade union movement by a concerted movement on the part of employers.

In this article you have enumerated a list of associations which you characterize as "organizations of anti-union employers." In this list you have included the Chamber of Commerce of Cleveland. Such inclusion, I believe, must have been made by you without adequate information concerning the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, its membership, and activities.

This Chamber of Commerce has over 4,000 members, who joined as individuals. Its membership is made up of men from many walks of life, including manufacturers, merchants, educators, engineers, lawyers, doctors, dentists, and other occupations too numerous to mention. Corporations or organizations which employ labor are not represented as organizations.

The record of this chamber in labor relations is clear. Its action in labor matters has been based entirely on its "Declaration of Principles," adopted April 7, 1920, by a committee composed of manufacturers, merchants, attorneys and two nationally known labor leaders. This declaration takes the stand that "the public interest is paramount." It is not anti-union in language or intent.

In April, 1922, press dispatches announced that you had requested labor organizations throughout the country to investigate the activities of chambers of commerce in labor relations. On April 17, 1922, we addressed a letter to the secretary of the Cleveland Federation of Labor in which we offered every facility for investigation of our activities for your information. We were not called upon to furnish any information as a result of this offer. I am quite sure that had such investigation been made, the facts furnished to you would have led you to omit from your list of anti-union organizations the name of The Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.

I am looking forward with exceeding interest for your reply to my letter of August 24 in answer to yours of August 19.

With expression of high regard, I am

Sincerely yours,

Newton D. Baker,
President.

October 2, 1922.

GOMPERS TO BAKER

Mr. Newton D. Baker, President,
Cleveland Chamber of Commerce,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Mr. Baker: I shall attempt to reply to your letter of September 28, and also to your letter of August 24, which I have been too busy until now to give the consideration which I feel it should have.

First I want to say that there is a fundamental difference between your philosophy and the philosophy of the trade union movement, which is also my philosophy, in relation to the labor movement and the affairs of industry in general. It is because of this difference that we find ourselves in opposite positions in relation to such vital questions as the union shop and the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations. Discussion of the immediate facts in either case can not lead to any worthy result because our difference is founded upon something deeper, which is the principle involved.

I shall discuss your letter of September 28, relating to the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce briefly. You believe that I was wrong in naming the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce among institutions of anti-union employers. I am willing to grant you that perhaps the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce is one of the least bitter and least militant of such organizations, but I have no hesitation in saying that in its deeper implications it is as much anti-union as any similar organization in the country. I can not enter into a discussion of the attitude of all of the members of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. No doubt there are among those members many employers of union labor. No doubt there are among those members many who are in thorough accord with the organizations of the workers and whose ideals and principles are of the highest order. The fact is, however, that the declarations of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce afford to anti-union employers what may be called a pious cloak for their iniquity.

It is the expressed conviction of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce that the union shop is wrong and that "an enlightened and determined public opinion will eventually settle the building trades situation in Cleveland upon a right principle—the principle of the open shop. . . ." What holds good in relation to the building trades, so far as the position of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce is concerned, holds good for all industry.

You are at present the President of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. I find you quoted as having said: "The closed shop presents, in my judgment, an un-American and undemocratic principle." I find in the Open Shop Encyclopedia, published by the National Association of Manufacturers, a report of a special committee of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, in which that special committee declares that: "The existence of a closed union shop throughout the local building industry is the prime cause of the following conditions which your committee considered detrimental to the public interest as well as to the industry itself." There follows a digest of the report alleg-

ing underproduction, restriction of output and a consequent alleged increase of 300 per cent in union labor building costs. I doubt if there could be a better example of bias.

I say to you, and I think you know, that the building contractors of Cleveland are incapable of ascertaining upon the basis of present records anything even roughly approximating any change in per man production or in per man cost of productions. I am sure that the building contractors of Cleveland are upon the average no more advanced in methods than are employers throughout the country. After an exhaustive investigation the Federal Trade Commission finds that not more than 10 per cent of the manufacturing and commercial institutions of the country know what are their costs of operation. If the costs of operation are not known, there can be no possibility of accuracy in charging to labor a decrease in productivity or in charging that any decrease in productivity is due to labor. Yet we find the special committee of your Chamber of Commerce charging that the union building trades workers of Cleveland reduced their output by one-third, and fee—that reduced output received twice as much pay as formerly. It is going to be difficult to maintain that any such allegation as that comes from friendly, or even fair, sources. The anti-union propagandists of the National Association of Manufacturers are evidently satisfied that the declaration of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce is good anti-union propaganda material. You are frank in avowing your position. Amazed as I am to learn that it is your position, I am bound at the same time to believe that it is a position taken as the result of thought and conviction. What I am equally sure of is that you have not thought with the thoroughness which might be expected of you and that you have overlooked a great deal of essential information.

The position of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, as approved by you, is that the union shop is wrong and that what you term the open shop is right. You appear to believe that the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce can maintain this position and still be friendly to the organizations of the workers. I maintain that you can not hold this position and seek actively to apply the position to the industrial life of Cleveland and to remain friendly to the organizations of workers. If the union shop is wrong and what you term the "open shop" is right, and if you and your organizations seek to right that which you believe to be a wrong, you can not avoid making an effort to destroy the union shop. Your position must either be a purely academic position which you make no effort to apply in practice or else you must in practice pursue a course which is destructive of the unions; destructive of union standards and bitterly hostile, not only to the desires, but to the rights and interests of the workers. You can not avow a purpose of hostility and at the same time maintain a status of friendship.

I want you to understand that I am not saying these things in a spirit of personal hostility, although I am writing with all of the candor which the subject requires. However disappointed I may be to learn what are your views upon these questions, I am bound to respect them as views honestly aired at a man with whom I have had no other pleasant but I believe useful relations, and for such of whose public work I have had, as you know, a great admiration.

If I may turn now to your letter of August 24, I should like to discuss some of the points which you have there set forth. It is impossible to keep the two letters entirely separate, because the same great issue runs through both communications. You quote in the earlier letter from an advertisement printed by the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, declaring in favor of—

"the shop where every worker's chance is as good as every other worker's chance and from which no worker is shut out because he holds a union card and from which no worker is shut out because he has no union card."

Do you not see what an evasion there is in such a declaration? That declaration constitutes what will appear to great numbers of people as a cloak of respectability for even the bitterest anti-union establishment in your membership. Practically every so-called open shop organization in the United States makes some such declaration as that. These declarations are like a pious wish. The worker who holds a union card may not be absolutely shut out, but he is seldom allowed in in any numbers.

Consider this fact. The shop is only an open shop so long as there are in it sufficient non-union men to make it so. The employer who is determined not to operate a union shop is bound to see to it that at best only a small minority of union men secure employment in his shop. If he puts into his public utterances some such declaration as you have quoted about "no worker being shut out because he holds a union card," he is bound to forget his declaration on that score as soon as union men begin to enter his shop in sufficient number to minimize his union majority.

You fear that I am misunderstanding you on this very point. I do not for a moment doubt your intentions, nor do I doubt your belief that there can be such a thing in general practice as a true open shop, or your belief that it is desirable that there be such an open shop. The point is that you are deluding yourself. Those who declare for what is termed the "open shop," as the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce has declared, are using their declarations exactly as I have said they are using them. The practice is exactly as I have represented it to be. The fact is, it can not be otherwise. I grant you there may be isolated exceptions where there is actual and honest open shop operation, where there really is no discrimination against union men and where the terms and conditions of work put forth by union men as the minimum of justice are provided without question and without any demand on the part of the workers. I do not believe, however, that there is anywhere any such shop in which at sometime, sooner or later, the issue will not arise as to whether finally that shop shall be union, or non-union, and some time sufficient union men will find their way into the shop, or sufficient non-union men in the shop will become union men, to force the issue of unionism.

There are, as you say, four positions which one may take. That is to say, there are four positions in theory which one may take. I know of only two positions which may be taken by those who are willing to face the facts and to understand the philosophy of human relationship that underlies the facts. You might reject the shop and the idea which, if successful, must ultimately become closed against union men. It is much like shrinking from instantaneous execution while welcoming a gradual suffocation.

You tell me that if you were a worker, you would join a union and would be active in your union, and you would seek to have the strength of that union back of you in collective bargaining for your wages and conditions under which you would work. If you were a union man and a wage-

(Continued on page 8)

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

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EDITORIALS

WEEK-WORK IN THE DRESS INDUSTRY

Very soon the organized dressmakers of New York will be called upon to decide, through a referendum vote, for or against week-work. They will have to declare their preference, by their vote, either for compensation per garment on the basis of prices previously agreed upon with the employers, or for a system of week-work in accordance with which the workers are to be paid a fixed minimum wage regardless of the number of garments they might produce.

That the difference between these two systems of work is very great is quite obvious. Neither do we believe that any thinking worker would hesitate in deciding which of the two systems is the better for him. We deem it worthwhile, nevertheless, to shed some additional light on this question in order to enable the big membership of the Dressmakers' Union to discuss and vote intelligently on it.

Only three years ago piece-work was the prevalent work-system in all the ladies' garment trades, as well as in all the other needle industries. Then the cloakmakers decided, by a huge majority, that the piece-work system is neither desirable, nor healthy, nor morally wholesome for themselves and for their organization. After lengthy negotiations with the cloak manufacturers and after a short strike, the piece-work system was abolished and replaced by week-work.

For the last three years the cloakmakers of New York, Chicago and Philadelphia are week-workers. During this period, the manufacturers have attempted several times to reintroduce the old system of piece-work, but the workers each time displayed such powerful resistance that week-work in the cloak industry, with the exception of some small, unimportant cloak centers, is now the rule.

This outstanding fact speaks stronger than all theories for the system of week-work. If it were not for some persons who believe that what is good and healthy for the cloak industry may not always be good for the dress industry, this fact alone, we say, should be enough to stir all dressmakers to emulate the cloakmakers and to introduce the system of week-work, peacefully, if possible—by a united fighting effort, if necessary. Let us, therefore, analyze the arguments and conjunctions of those who object to week-work in the dress industry.

To work by the piece, as is generally known, means for the worker to be paid a fixed price for each made garment. It is obvious, therefore, that the more garments a worker produces during the fixed work-hours, the greater is that worker's earnings; and vice-versa. And as the desire to earn more is naturally universal, it is rare to find a piece-worker who would not strain every atom of energy to work harder and to produce more. The consequences are that under piece-work a worker is likely to become easily fatigued, his physical resources unduly taxed and frequently exhausted after an arduous work-season.

Of course, all this does not affect the manufacturer in any way. There are plenty of other strong and healthy workers to take the place of those who might fall out of the ranks. For the employer, whose objective is profits only, this piece-work system is, in fact, highly desirable. For the worker and his family, however, this system is a misfortune. The worker who had wasted his strength prematurely at the machine becomes a burden to himself, his family and his fellow citizens. He eventually becomes the ward of public charity, the dependent of "kind and pious folk."

This, however, is not all. It happens quite frequently that when piece-work prices on garments are being fixed by the workers and employers, that the workers err in fixing the prices too low. In such a case the result is that after a week of bitter toil, the workers might find at the end that they hadn't earned enough for their immediate necessities. It happens also that when the price fixed per garment is such that the workers earn a dollar or two more than what the employer thinks they are entitled to, that he seeks, by every means available, to reduce the price. The consequences are that on piece-work there is endless bickering and bargaining between the workers and the employers and it is needless to say that in the majority of the cases the worker leaves the bargain counter second best.

Consider this also—under piece-work, there is created in the shop a feeling of bitter competition between worker and worker. Not all the garments, of course, are paid for equally. On some garments the workers stand to make a few cents more than on others and it is natural that each would aspire to get the more profitable "bundle." The better paid garments, as a

rule, fall to the lot of those workers who are favored by the foreman, the forelady or the employer—and that leads to bitter feelings among the workers in the shop which is indirectly reflected within the Union itself.

It is very rarely that a Union can be really strong under a piece-work system. Piece-work throws the burden of bargaining upon the workers and the employer in each of the individual shops and eliminates the principal element that makes a Union strong and that is—collective bargaining. The feeling of competition and jealousy aroused by the piece-work system also substantially undermines the sentiment of true solidarity. It often leads to distrust of the shop committees elected by the workers themselves, and these committees are constantly looked upon, with or without reason, as if they were catering to the employers in return for certain favors.

Under week-work the situation is entirely different. To begin with, the worker has nothing individually to bargain for with the employer. The minimum wage fixed by the Union for all its members, takes care of that. The question of the number of garments to be turned out by individual workers in the course of a certain number of hours is also done away with. In the negotiations between the Union and the employers for the fixing of a minimum wage scale, it is not the productivity of the individual worker but the minimum living wage, or as our Secretary of Labor would have it "the minimum saving wage," that is the principal factor. Naturally, the Union does not intend that the workers under week-work should loaf or work as little as they possibly can. The Union demands from the workers to give in return for a weekly wage an honest week's work. It asks the worker to work according to his strength but not beyond that. It minimizes the danger of premature exhaustion, early disability, the chances of occupational disease and of "dying inch by inch" that are so inseparable from the accursed system of piece-work.

The week-worker does not have to compete with the other workers in the shop. He knows in advance that after a week's work, he will receive a definite sum of money, no more and no less. He gains in self-respect and gains in the eyes of his fellow workers. He becomes a better union man and his union becomes a stronger and a more wholesome organization.

Of course, it is often advanced against week-work that the piece-worker has more freedom than the week-worker. A piece-worker need not come to the shop at the fixed minute lest he be met by the angry glance of the foreman. As a matter of fact, however, these are only imaginary advantages. While it is true that once in a while a piece-worker might come into the shop a little later, he is, as a rule, on the job bright and early in order to get to the "bundles" as quickly as possible. If the foreman does not drive him, he drives himself with even greater fury in order to earn a few more pennies. The workers who have tasted these "liberties" under the piece-work system will testify freely to that effect.

The truth is that a wage worker, no matter under what system he works, cannot be and cannot feel himself a free man. A person who sells his labor cannot essentially be free. Under the week-work system, however, he is, at least, free from worry about the amount of his earnings. He knows, at least, in advance that after a honest day's work he will obtain his day's pay without catering to either foreman or employer. In this sense he is free as he never was under the piece-work system.

There is, however, one objection to the introduction of week-work in the dress industry which deserves some consideration. It is stated that the dress industry is not as well organized at this moment as the cloakmakers were three years ago. The question is asked, whether week-work can be introduced in the entire industry when a considerable portion of it is not in the Union.

But this is an objection not against week-work but against the possibility of introducing it at this moment. As it seems to us, however, this should not be a strong hindrance. Desirable as it might be to introduce the system of week-work in the entire dress industry, there is no reason why an attempt should not be made to introduce it in as many shops as possible. It must be kept in mind that our organization is not the women's dress industry do not include, after all, all the workers in the country. Unfortunately, there are still a great many workers outside of our ranks; but this fact has not deterred us, in the least, in the past from going ahead and endeavoring to improve the condition of the workers, wherever we could. Why should the Dressmakers' Union not make its greatest effort now to introduce the week-work system—merely because a few thousand workers in the industry in New York have not yet joined the Union?

Besides, we are inclined to believe that this achievement will, more than anything else, bring the laggards into the union. The most obstinate and callous ones among them will realize that they cannot remain any longer outside the fold. They will feel that now that the Union had changed the character of the entire industry, they must contribute their share towards maintaining the Union. It is quite likely that this fight for the introduction of week-work will make an end to the spirit of looseness and irresponsibility from which the Dressmakers' Union has suffered so much in recent days.

The Joint Board of the Dress and Waistmakers' Union has no more important and no greater task before it now than the introduction of week-work in the dress industry. And when the membership will declare itself, by the means of a great vote, in favor of week-work, it will mean that the great majority of the members of the Union had understood the significance of this change of their work system. When week-work becomes a fact in the dress industry of New York, both the Union and the entire dress trade will, for once, be placed on a firm foundation.

The Daugherty Impeachment Case and the A. F. of L.

By E. MAIMAN

(Special Washington Correspondent to "Justice")

Last Friday when Congressman Oscar E. Keller brought in his bill of particulars in the Daugherty impeachment case, the document created a sensation all over the country. The representatives of the press agencies in Washington, who as a rule do not like to spread such stories far and wide, nevertheless had wired columns of "stuff" concerning it to every nook and corner of the land. What the general public, perhaps, does not know is that principal credit for this excellent piece of work is due to the American Federation of Labor.

The story of the Attorney General's impeachment proceedings is highly absorbing and it must be told, as far as possible, in its every detail. The role that organized labor plays in this fight against the chief of the Department of Justice must also be fully emphasized and dwelt upon. The first move in Congress to prefer charges and to attempt to unhorse the present Attorney General was not, as most people think, provoked by the injunction which Daugherty had taken out against the striking railway shopmen. Strangely enough, it was caused by the fact that the Department of Justice had begun to prosecute some of the war grafters. The prevailing opinion is that the charges against the Department were lodged because it did not prosecute the war grafters. The truth of the matter is that the fight against the Attorney General was started when he did begin to prosecute a few profiteers and the individuals under fire commenced to point to the large number of firms who had committed just as contemptible acts against the American government as they had, but who were left unmolested.

It is the old story of honest men getting their dues when thieves fall out among themselves. Protests began to pour in upon members of the House and the Senate that some firms were being prosecuted for war frauds while others, equally as guilty, were being left severely alone. Some directors of one and the same company were being prosecuted while others remained immune. Some lawyers who had aided in swindling the government were put under charges while others were not molested. People began to look for a motive for such peculiar action of the Attorney General's office and were not long in find-

ing it. This was the first move in the direction of the impeachment proceedings against Daugherty.

It is quite certain that the charges against the Attorney General would have culminated in nothing had not the unions suggested the attack after the unjustified injunction taken out by Daugherty during the railway shopmen's strike. The unions not only added moral force to the charges; they also made the necessary investigations, they engaged the proper lawyers and had laid the entire foundation upon which the charges are based now.

Samuel Gompers, the president of the A. F. of L., had also perceived that the most logical move for impeachment would not reach public opinion and he sought a way to bring a sensational element into the case. After all, in all important cases, there is a certain degree of sensationalism which appeals to the public and without which any case is likely to remain still-born. The sensational part of the Daugherty impeachment case is destined to play a great role in these proceedings, should even the Judiciary Committee of the House whitewash Daugherty, as it appears quite likely just at present. The public opinion of the country will stay aroused enough to make it impossible for Daugherty to remain in office should he even be cleared of the charges. He will have to follow the example of Senator Newberry, of Michigan, who resigned after he had been truly whitewashed by the Senate committee.

What is this sensational part of the charges against Daugherty? It consists in Daugherty's appointment of Wm. J. Burns as chief of the Secret Service Bureau of the Department of Justice.

One Sunday morning, Gompers called together the Washington newspaper men into conference. We all took seats around the big table where the Executive Council holds its meetings and Gompers commenced reading to us a letter which another Attorney General had once written to a President of the United States regarding some "stunts" by this self-same detective Burns. That Attorney General was George W. Wickersham, and the President to whom he had forwarded that letter was William Howard Taft—both Republicans.

In this letter Wickersham had told President Taft that the methods applied by Burns were so contemptible that the verdict of a court of justice based upon evidence prepared by Mr. Burns should be annulled. Newspaper men are hardened to sensational charges, but the letter of Wickersham to Taft was replete with so many sensational charges that the newspaper men were left stunned and breathless. For much smaller crimes than those alleged to have been committed by the Burns detective agency at that time men were sent to prison, and if Burns was not put behind jail bars for it it appeared at least quite impossible that he should be trusted later with any responsible government office.

Gompers told us that when he had learned that Daugherty intended to appoint Mr. Burns as chief of the American Secret Service, he went to Daugherty and drew his attention to this letter which a former Republican Attorney General had written to a Republican President. Daugherty, it appears, hadn't had the slightest inkling about that letter. Gompers informed him that it was a part of the official files of his own Department. Daugherty sent for the letter and in the presence of Gompers read it. Notwithstanding this, Daugherty appointed Burns and this Burns is at present conducting all investigations for the American Government.

It stands to reason that this is not all the evidence which the A. F. of L. will present to the House Committee in the impeachment case. It isn't even the most important item of the program prepared by the Executive Council. The main fight will be conducted by organized labor on the strength of the Chicago injunction which, according to the best legal opinion, was a crime against the principle of impartiality that is supposed to guide the United States Government in every conflict between capital and labor. The injunction involved also violations of the right of free speech, free press, and free assembly, guaranteed by the Constitution to all the citizens of the land.

On this point principal emphasis will be laid in the fight waged by the labor unions against a high administration officer who had dared go trample under foot all constitutional rights. Let us not fool ourselves,

however. Despite the tremendous importance of this right to the entire American people, it was not in itself sensational enough to occupy front-page publicity in the newspapers. The American people would ordinarily pay little attention to it. The Judiciary Committee, on the basis of this belief, had "ordered" Congressman Keller to prepare his charges against Daugherty in a hurry so that the matter might be "finished" in short order. The A. F. of L., however, wisely disturbed all their plans. And when Congressman Keller notified the committee that he intends to call as witnesses Chief Justice Attorney Taft and former Attorney General William Wickersham, the members of the committee all but lost their heads and are now completely at sea.

The sensation created by the A. F. of L. disclosure could not, of course, be confined to the House of Representatives. It was a maneuver which our congressmen, and Daugherty too, apparently, had not anticipated.

But the fight against the methods of the Department of Justice concerns not only organized workers, but every freedom-loving person in America. The excellent work begun by the labor unions, and which the rest of the country is now expected to help bring to a successful finish, should be a source of gratification to everybody.

MESSAGES OF CONGRATULATION AT THE REOPENING EXERCISES OF OUR WORKERS' UNIVERSITY AND UNITY CENTERS

The interest in the reopening of the Workers' University and Unity Centers of our International was demonstrated by the numerous messages of congratulations and good wishes received from friends of the Workers' Education Movement.

Speaker Miller, Jr., secretary of the Workers' Education Bureau expressed his appreciation of the "distinctive service of the J. I. G. W. U. in the field of education which stands as one of the important forward steps of the American Labor Movement during the past ten years. As one of the pioneers in this movement conducted under trade union auspices, I am glad to add my personal congratulations in this word of congratulation and God-speed for the work for the coming year."

Dr. and Mrs. Warbanse, President and Secretary respectively of the Co-operative League of America, in their message congratulated our Educational Committee on "the permanent institution and everlasting good which your pioneer efforts have created."

ARTURO GIOVANNITI WITH THE INTERNATIONAL

To the big family of active spirits clustering around our International there was added last week one whom we regard as a big acquisition for the International. This new member of our family is no other than the well-known labor leader, organizer, poet, and writer, Arturo Giovanni, who is as renowned for his staunch loyalty and fighting spirit in the world of labor as he is famous for his gifts in the world of letters.

For those among our readers who may not know who Arturo Giovanni is we shall restate here a few outstanding items from his biography. Twenty years ago Giovanni came from Italy to the United States, a lad of eighteen summers. Already he was at that time mentally a fully developed young man, and instead of earning a little money and going back to his sunny fatherland, like so many of his countrymen had done, he determined that America was offering a wide field for his life's work. He applied himself at once, with all his energy and flaming enthusiasm, to the labor movement, especially among the Italian workers. Our older readers surely recall the great textile workers' strike in Lawrence, Mass., of which Giovanni was one of the chief leaders and in connection with which he was later imprisoned and charged with an assortment of heinous crimes. He was set free only after a lengthy trial and several months spent in prison.

Giovanni, however, did not remain content with the more or less limited field of a labor organizer or agitator. He soon perceived the necessity of taking part in the general labor movement and the social life of the country. He applied himself diligently to the study of English, and, thanks to his remarkable gifts, he is now a brilliant English speaker and writer. The

American literature has been enriched, indeed, by a number of his contributions and books.

Arturo Giovanni is now with the International. We have not the slightest doubt that his influence and activity will soon be felt in the life of our great organization. His forceful, living word will be soon heard from the platform as well as through the columns of our journals. We hope that he will find himself at home in our International. The fact is that Giovanni never was a stranger to us; he was with us whenever our organization wanted him.

We congratulate the International upon the acquisition of Brother Giovanni's permanent services, and we likewise felicitate Arturo Giovanni upon his new great field of activity—so well suited to his abilities and his supreme devotion to the interests of the workers both in the daily striving for the improvement of their lot and their higher aspirations and ideals.

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The Stage

The Stuyvesant Players will repeat their program of four-act plays at the Greenwich House Theatre, Sheridan Square, on Friday and Sunday evenings of this week. The bill includes Molnar's "Lies" and three new plays by American dramatists. In addition to the four plays, a dance poem, "The Green Cathedral," and a short group of character sketches will be offered during two of the intermissions.

For an entire year the Selwyns have been preparing their production of "Romeo and Juliet," in which they will present Jane Cowl in this city about New Year's. During this period Rolfe Peters has been traveling and otherwise acquiring data and atmosphere for the scenic production which he has designed and executed. Throughout this time Miss Cowl has spent her every possible hour in preparation for her characterization of Juliet. The great Shakespearean love-story, with Miss Cowl as the loveliest Juliet the American stage will probably ever see,—will open in Pittsburgh Christmas night, playing in that city a week; and coming into New York immediately thereafter. Rolfe Peters will be Miss Cowl's Romeo, and Frank Reicher will direct the production which will represent one of the most beautiful and artistic

ever offered this city by the Selwyns.

George Cukor has been engaged by the Selwyns to assist Frank Reicher in the production of "Johannes Kreier," the stupendous production in which Jacob Ben-Ami will be presented at the Apollo Theatre, December 18th.

GRACE CRISTIE—DANCER

On Sunday evening, December 10, at the National Theatre, Grace Christie comes from the tumult of London, and the smothering of Paris, bringing her fatherland one of the most touching proofs of her devotion. She is presenting America with a group of dances fashioned from the emotions called up by the voice of the Negro singing his spirituals, for it has been recognized that the Negro's song is America's folk music.

Miss Christie submerged herself to the point where the onlooker exclaims, "see the music," rather than, "see Miss Christie." "To be masked," she says, "is the first step in this direction—to dance in darkness is to forego one's personality; to forego one's personality is to give one's self back to life that it may turn one into something more lifeless—this is the task of the artist, but for the dancer it is peculiarly difficult. You shatter yourself that you may be remolded nearer to the heart's desire."

Baker-Gompers Correspondence

(Continued from page 5)

earner, you would find that in order to be effective your union would have to be strong enough to induce the employer at times to do things which he would not be willing to do if there were no unions in existence. It might not be necessary to write into an agreement the stipulation of absolute union shop operation and that frequently is not necessary, but it would be necessary, as you would find, to have sufficient strength to make certain at all times that the terms and conditions and standards required by the union could not be endangered by the employment of numbers of non-union men. If you were a union man, you would be active and you would do everything possible to secure those things for which union men contend and you would find two obstacles in your path, one of which would be an unwilling employer, while the other would be the non-union worker.

You assume, however, that if you should elect not to join a union you should not be coerced into joining it, or accept as an alternative starvation of your family. You know, of course, that the union compels no such alternative. What the union workers in a union shop declare is this: "We will not work in this establishment if non-union workers are employed. They may, of course, be employed, and the employer has the right to employ them, if he chooses, but in case of the exercise of that right we shall be compelled to decline to continue at work. Non-union men may work in this plant, but if they do, we shall cease to work in this plant. We do not propose to work with those who are unwilling to assist in securing improvements in conditions of work, improvements in wages and the establishment of reasonable hours of labor." That is precisely the union position in the union shop toward the employment of non-union workers. You might elect to be a non-union worker, which is to say that you might elect to take for yourself the benefits, the improved standards of living, the enlarged opportunities, the reduction in hours of work, the protection against uncertainty and whatever safeguards and advantages might be gained by union workers as a result of their united intelligence and ability to bring about those improvements. You would not contribute toward the effort to secure improvements, but you would gladly accept those improvements for yourself. You would incur none of the risk and would suffer through none of the strikes. You would take none of the chances of being locked out for your convictions and would pay none of the dues necessary to maintain organization, but you would take the benefits. These you would get whether you liked it or not, because they would be thrust upon you.

Throughout all of our industrial history the unions have gone ahead pioneering, breaking down one evil after another; destroying one curse after another, removing one after another the menaces of industry to life and limb, raising continually the intellectual lives of the toilers, improving their social status, bringing to them greater opportunities for education and for the education of their children, bringing to them better homes and a better environment generally, fitting them to find a keener enjoyment in life and to have time for that enjoyment, and making them more fit and capable to be citizens of our republic.

I do not think you will presume to say that any great industrial advance has been achieved by unorganized workers, or that any great industrial advance, so far as the workers are concerned, has been brought about upon the initiative of employers. In the background of every single gain that has been made have been the efforts of the organizations of the workers themselves.

For the non-union man who remains so because he is unable to see what is transpiring about him and what has happened in the past, I have a deep sympathy. For him who understands and still remains a non-union man I have a feeling which is perhaps not necessary for me to express. You may be sure it is not complimentary. But that the non-union man, understanding

(Continued on Page 9)

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and Women's Garments, \$2.00
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LABOR THE WORLD OVER

DOMESTIC ITEMS

UNION AND NON-UNION SHOP CANNOT MIX.

Dr. John A. Ryan, Director of the Social Action Department of the National Catholic Welfare Association in an address in Cleveland, Ohio, said, "The opening of a shop to both Union and non-Union workers is an indirect way of attempting to cripple the Union's power."

WHO STOLE U. S. OIL?

Senator Ea Pollette of Wisconsin, leader of the progressive "blec" in the Senate and author of the original resolution calling for an inquiry into the so-called tea-pot dome deal has returned to Washington determined to force congressional action for a sweeping investigation of the deal which took from the government the last and the largest of the naval-oil reserves.

LABOR NON-PARTISAN CLAIMS.

In a statement issued by President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, the Federation, through its non-partisan political activities, claimed the credit for electing 24 senators and 158 members of the House of Representatives.

900 PER CENT DIVIDENDS.

Directors of the Atlantic Refining Company declared a stock dividend of 900 per cent amounting to \$45,000,000, payable to common stock holders of record December 12th.

FARMERS OPPOSE SHIP SUBSIDY.

The National Grange in the final session of its ten days convention held in Wichita, Kansas unanimously adopted a resolution as opposing the Ship Subsidy by the U. S. Government. The National Grange represents nearly one million organized farmers of America.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY WITHIN A YEAR.

"The 8-hour day is a recognized fact and within a year or so will have universal application in American industries. It will do much to eradicate the evils of the past between capital and labor," said Secretary of Labor Davis in an interview in Denver, Colorado.

TEXTILE STRIKE OFF.

The strike of the Amoskeag Mills was declared off. The action was taken following the tabulation of the votes of 22 united textile workers' unions. About 8,000 workers are affected.

A SUPER TRUST IN TEXTILES.

An alliance has been consummated between the American Woolen Co., which controls 40 per cent of the woolen business of the country and the Consolidated Textile Corporation which owns cotton mills operating more than 700,000 spindles. The annual business of the two concerns is \$250,000,000.

Baker-Gompers Correspondence

(Continued from page 8)

the facts of life about him, has a moral right to accept the gains, the advances, the advantages and the freedom won by the united efforts of those whom he refuses to join, is something that I can not concede and that I do not believe you will contend after you have given the matter the thought and consideration of which you are so capable.

You speak of the unions as exercising an extra legal power to discipline those who transgress their rules. Because unions at times expel those who are unworthy, you seem to think that we have "two governments in America." I am not inclined to argue the point. It is so self-evident that those who hand together for a purpose have a right to deny their company and association to those who prove themselves unworthy, that it seems to me unnecessary to go further into the matter. Does the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce retain in membership, or take into membership, those whom it deems unqualified or disqualified for membership? If the exercise of this legitimate function constitutes the setting up of a separate government, then it is impossible to say how many governments we have in this country, because every organization exercises the same right.

Your letter leads directly into a further conclusion that: "Such a government might suppress the production of coal and so freeze me and my family to death." I am bound to conclude that such an assertion could be made by you only in haste and as a result of the most superficial consideration of the subject. The miners might say, as they have said, that they would mine coal only under such conditions as were fair and satisfactory to them. They might say, as they have said, that under certain conditions offered by the employers they could not agree to mine coal. No organization of the workers has at any time made any other kind of stipulation. Unless you are to deny to the workers all right to an effective voice in the determination of conditions and terms under which they are to give service, you must concede to them the right not to give service under terms and conditions which they can not approve or accept. The truth is, that if mining operations were to be suspended so as to cause inconvenience to you and your family, or others and their families, it would be entirely wrong and a falsification of the facts to say that mining operations were thus suspended by the autocratic action of the miners. Why not say that mining operations were made impossible by the autocratic action of the mine owners?

We have just had a coal strike. At the very moment that the mine owners agreed with the miners as to the terms and conditions governing mine work, the miners returned to their work and the production of coal was resumed. The purpose of the miners was not to cause inconvenience. It was to bring about the establishment of terms and conditions which they deemed proper. That inconvenience was caused is, of course, a fact. That the

FOREIGN ITEMS

ENGLAND

INCREASED COST OF LIVING.

The British Ministry of Labor states that on November 1 the cost of living was approximately 80 per cent above that of July, 1914, and 2 per cent higher than on September 1 of this year.

PARTIES IN THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

After analyzing the figures of the recent election polls, the secretary of the Proportional Representation Society estimates that there should be far fewer conservative members and considerably more labor members than have actually secured election. No fewer than 178 seats, he points out, are held by members on a minority vote—including Mr. Bonar Law himself.

"G. B. S." ON THE RECENT ELECTION.

Mr. George Bernard Shaw, lecturing to the Fabian Society and commenting on Mr. Sidney Webb's magnificent poll of 20,000 votes in winning the seat of Seaham (Durham) for labor, added that another fact of the election was the unopposed return of Lloyd George, who, "in an intelligent community, ought not to have received a single vote!"

JAPAN

JAPANESE WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

The Japanese government has informed the International Labour Office of the League of Nations that it is introducing bills to amend legislation with a view to fixing a minimum age for the admission of children to industrial employment; in regard to the employment of women before and after childbirth, the government states that provisions have already been inserted in the Health Insurance Act of 1920. In Great Britain, the last government declined to introduce legislation on the latter point to bring existing laws into line with the new recommendations of the International Bureau.

HOLLAND

TRADE UNION PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Peace Conference of the International Federation of Trade Unions will take place at the Hague from December 9 to 14. Edo Fimmen, the secretary, states that the aim of the meeting is the conciliation of nations, the maintenance of peace and the combating of war. Among those invited are 25 trade unions, 29 International Labor Bureaus and trade unions not members of the Federation, 19 teachers' organizations, and 21 international peace organizations.

INFORMATION FOR EMIGRANTS.

"A resolution moved by Tom Mann, the Canadian workers' representative, at the sitting of the Migration Commission of the International Labor Conference, proposing that the International Labor Office be called on to provide information to emigrants regarding conditions of unemployment in the countries receiving emigrants, was voted down by the Government and employers' representatives."

miners were responsible is not a fact. Furthermore, I am sure that you will agree with me that it is much better that there be temporary inconvenience than that there be permanent injustice. I have used mining as an illustration largely because it was the illustration which you used. The principle involved applies everywhere.

Perhaps I have not touched upon every point contained in your letter, but I have tried to so present the case in relation to the major points as to answer at the same time the minor points involved. Perhaps I shall not have succeeded in changing your point of view in any particular. I trust, however, that what I have said may have some effect. I shall be glad if you will let me know your impressions and if there be remaining doubts I shall deem it a privilege if you will communicate them to me, in order that I may seek to remove them. I shall hope to hear from you again in the near future.

Very truly yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President, American Federation of Labor.

P. S.—I am sending you some pamphlets in relation to the Kansas Court and one or two other matters.

GOMPERS TO BAKER

New Orleans, La., October 15, 1922.

Hon. Newton D. Baker,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Mr. Baker: I have re-read with much interest our recent correspondence in regard to that most important and fundamental principle and though we are "on the outs" upon that issue I can not refrain from writing you a word upon that most outrageous article which appears in the Encyclopedia Britannica in reference to your administration of the War Department during the great war. In my judgment a gross and unwarranted misrepresentation and attack has been made upon you.

As a member of the Commission of the Council of National Defense, as a representative of Labor and as a citizen, I had the opportunity of being in close touch with you and your work as chairman of that council, as Secretary of War and as a public-spirited, earnest worker in the great issues so crucial at the time and for the future rights of the people of our own Republic as well as the allied countries, who, with us, were jointly making the greatest of possible sacrifices in order to be able to live their own lives and safeguard their democratic self-determining institutions. Before, during and after the close of the war, I know of no man among all our people who could more efficiently, faithfully and unreservedly conduct the affairs of our War Department than you, and though, as I say, we are "on the outs" upon another issue, I feel it only a fair modicum of justice to you to express my contempt and indignation that so unjustified an attack upon you should have been made by a publication usually regarded as dependable.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President, American Federation of Labor.

Educational Comment and Notes

Political and Social History of the U. S.

By DR. H. J. CARMAN

Description of Course Given at

WORKERS' UNIVERSITY, I. L. G. W. U. — Season 1922-1923
Beginning November 19th, 1922

Probably at no time in the history of the world has mankind faced more intricate and insistent problems than at the present time. On every hand social, economic, political and educational difficulties confront us. More and more, and especially since the great War, the rank and file of mankind are looking to America to take the leadership in the solution of these great problems of war, industry, democracy and education. They are not looking to any one particular group in America, but to all Americans for this leadership. If the people of America—whether at the present time they be factory workers, farmers, members of the professions or of some other economic or social group—are not only to assume this leadership but to do their part in solving the great social and industrial problems which press for solution in America itself, it is highly important and necessary that they be acquainted with political and social history of America.

The old saying that "Knowledge is power" was never more apt than at present. Every man and woman should know how and why our present society and industrial organization in America came to be what it is. We should endeavor to understand why we have industrial classes, why American capital is centered in the hands of a minority of the population, why we have a railroad problem, why the majority of the people of this country are concentrated in cities, and why many of these are without landed property; why we have great industrial organizations, combinations and protective tariffs, why in recent years there has been a growing tendency in the United States toward industrial democracy, and why America has embarked upon the policy of economic imperialism. These as well as similar questions merit our study. In other words, it is of primary importance that we explain the present in terms of the past. Once we have done this, we shall be in a better position to comprehend the present day political, social and industrial problems, and to do our share in intelligently working out their solution.

Courses to be Given at the Clubrooms of Local No. 1

An extensive plan for educational activities to be held in the Clubrooms of Local No. 1, 1581 Washington Avenue, Bronx, was worked out by a committee of its Executive Board and the Educational Department.

These activities will start on Saturday evening, December 9th, at 8 o'clock with a lecture by H. Rogoff on the "Relation of America to the European Countries." On Sunday, the 10th, at 10:30 A. M., Max Levin will start a course on the Economic Structure of our Present Society.

The Saturday lecture by Rogoff will be followed by a number of other lectures on Saturday evenings on current social and economic questions.

Among the lecturers will be R. Vladeck, who will discuss "The Future of the Labor Movement," Mr. Medem, whose subject will be announced later, Mr. Niegler on the "Social Forces in Yiddish Literature," and Dr. I. Gladstone on "The Worker and His Health." The dates as well as the names of other lecturers will be given later.

The Sunday morning course will consist of six lessons.

The Saturday and Sunday morning activities in these clubrooms will be continued throughout the season. Our members who reside in that section are advised to take advantage of them.

Sociable and Dance to be Given by Students' Council of Workers' University and Unity Centers

A sociable and dance will be arranged by the Students' Council of our Workers' University and Unity Centers for Saturday, December 16th. This is to be held in the beautiful auditorium of the building of our International. According to the arrangements of the sub-committee of the council, which is in charge of the preparations, we may expect dancing, singing, refreshments, and in general a jolly good time.

Although the Arrangements Committee will get the auditorium free, a nominal admission of 10 cents will be charged to cover the expenses incidental to the running of such an affair.

The Students' Council is composed of three members elected by each class of our Workers' University and Unity Centers. The Council has a double function. One, to keep in close touch with the students and the Educational Department, the other, to arrange outings, hikes, and get-togethers of the students. These serve to bring together our members

who belong to the numerous locals of the International and hardly know each other. At these gatherings they have a chance to become acquainted and spend a few hours in sociability and good-fellowship. The teachers usually participate in these affairs.

**WHO
WHAT
WHEN
WHERE**

SCOTT NEARING

vs.

Herbert Adams Gibbons

**"Can Every Man Earn a Living
Under Capitalism?"**

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Sunday, December 10, 2:30 P. M.

WEEKLY CALENDAR

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

Saturday, December 9th

1:30 SOCIAL FORCES IN LITERATURE.
Dr. J. H. Lyons—Prophecy in Literature.
2:30 David J. Saposs—Trade Union Politics and Tactics.
Dual Unionism and the I. W. W.

Sunday, December 10th

10:30 a. m. A. Fichandler—Psychology of Current Events.
Social Psychology.
11:50 a. m. Dr. H. J. Carman—Political and Social History of the United States.

The Constitution of the United States

UNITY CENTERS

Monday, December 11th

Waistmakers' Unity Center—P. S. 40
320 East 20th Street, Room 303.
8:30 p. m. Dr. Margaret Daniels—Industrial History of the U. S.
Rise and Growth of the American Federation of Labor.
Brownsville Unity Center—P. S. 84
Stane and Glenmore Aves., Room 316.
8:30 p. m. Theresa Wolfson—Comparative Development of Industry and the Trade Union Movement in the United States.
Development of National Unions and National Industrial Policy.

Tuesday, December 12th

Harlem Unity Center—P. S. 171
106th St. near 5th Ave., Room 406.
8:45 p. m. Solou De Leon—Applied Economics.
Control of Industry.
Lower Bronx Unity Center—P. S. 43
Brown Place and 135th St., Room 295.
8:30 p. m. Sylvia Kopold—Economics and the Labor Movement.

Wednesday, December 13th

East Side Unity Center—P. S. 63
4th St. near 1st Ave., Room 404.
8:30 p. m. A. L. Wilbert—Modern Economic Institutions.
The Trust.
Waistmakers' Unity Center—P. S. 40
320 East 20th Street.
6:00 p. m. to 7:20 p. m. Loretta Ritter—Physical Training.
Bronx Unity Center—P. S. 61
Crotona Park East and Charlotte St., Room 501.
8:45 p. m. Theresa Wolfson—Comparative Development of Industry and the Trade Union Movement in the U. S.
Development of National Unions and National Industrial Policy.
These courses will be continued throughout the season at the same place, day and hour.

Second Bronx Unity Center—P. S. 42
Washington Ave. and Claremont Parkway
Williamsburg Unity Center—P. S. 147
Buxhwick Ave. and McKibben St., Brooklyn.
Classes in Elementary, Intermediate and Advanced English—IN ALL CENTERS.

Admission to all of these courses free to members of the International.

EXTENSION DIVISION

RUSSIAN

Friday, December 8th

Russian-Polish Branch, Cloakmakers' Union
315 East 10th Street
8 p. m. J. Schliem—Economic Problems and the Workers.

YIDDISH

Saturday, December 9th

Local No. 1—Clubrooms, 1581 Washington Avenue, Bronx
8 p. m. H. Rogoff—The Relation of America to the European Countries.

Sunday, December 10th

10:30 a. m. Max Levin—The Economic Structure of our Present Society.

PHYSICAL TRAINING IN THE WAISTMAKERS' UNITY CENTER ON WEDNESDAYS

At the request of a number of our members, we organized a class in physical training at the Waistmakers' Unity Center, P. S. 40, 320 East 20th Street. This group will meet on Wednesdays between 6 and 7:30 P. M. This hour will make it possible for our members, who live in other sections of the city and who wish to join the class, to have supper and rest before the group meets. There they will spend an hour and a half in gymnasium practice under the supervision of a competent teacher, Miss Loretta Ritter.

It is needless to emphasize the importance of physical training for our members who spend their days indoors. Members can register for this class either at the gymnasium of the school or at the Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE W. E. B.

The report of the proceedings of the Second Annual Conference of the Workers' Education Bureau, which was held in this city on April 22nd and 23rd, 1922, is out. The report consists of two hundred pages and contains most valuable information. It is divided into five parts. Part one deals with the reports on Workers' Education in the United States; two with the Aims of Workers' Education; three with the Labor Movement and Labor Education; four, the Executive Sessions; five, Teaching Methods in Workers' Education.

A detailed review of this publication will appear in these columns within a short time. We recommend this report to our members. They will find it of great value and interest. It may be obtained at the Educational Department. Price 50 cents.

Unity House Report—1922

SUBMITTED BY THE UNITY HOUSE COMMITTEE OF THE JOINT BOARD OF THE DRESS AND WAISTMAKERS' UNION, NOVEMBER 22, 1922.

The Unity House Committee in connection with the financial report which is being submitted to you now, feels it is its duty to report on the activities of that committee since it first organized itself on December 17th up until the close of the Unity House, September 11th.

The Joint Board must have some idea as to the spirit in which the Unity House was managed during the past season, as reports by the committee had been submitted from time to time, and every delegate at one time or another visited the Unity House. However, we feel there are some things which call for additional attention and which should be reported, namely, the activities of the Unity House Committee itself.

DIVISION OF WORK AMONG THE COMMITTEE MEMBERS

With the very first meeting the committee realized that the task they were charged with was one of great responsibility. On the one hand, they realized that they had no experience and on the other, they were anxious to make good the confidence placed in them. For this reason the committee divided itself into sub-committees in order to study in detail each aspect of the conditions confronting them, so that the best possible results might be secured.

Though it was still a few months before the Unity House would be opened, they nevertheless immediately appointed Brother Rothenberg, the Chairman, to make the necessary arrangements for the repair work on the premises and to get ready the cottages, rooms and other conveniences for the enjoyment of our members. And we take this opportunity to express our appreciation for the advice on many occasions which Mr. Oliver rendered during that time.

Brother Jasper and Sisters Winnick and Chanowitz accepted the appointment to engage all the people necessary for the work in the dining room, the store and also the recreation teacher, a life guard and any others needed to carry on the work of the Unity House.

Sister Hirsch and Brothers Rieff and Riesel were appointed to purchase souvenirs for the store.

CONTROL OF FINANCES

From previous reports you know about the appointment of Mr. Mavrin as manager and of many other people who were to work at the Unity House, after it was opened on June 16th. The committee, realizing further that someone would have to be responsible for the money coming into the Unity House as well as the income to the New York office, appointed Brother Mackoff, the Secretary, to take charge of this. He also took charge of the publicity and we believe you read his articles from time to time in the various newspapers and special circulars. He also sent out letters to the shop chairmen of us as well as of other industries, i. e., the cloakmakers and the Amalgamated.

With the approach of the summer we met with a number of unfavorable conditions.

a.—The unemployment of a great number of our members as well as of people in other industries.

b.—The expectation of cheaper rates by the average member, than the committee had decided upon.

c.—The advertising by farmers of much cheaper rates than last year, which led us to expect not a very successful Unity House season.

It was quite clear that we were not very comfortably situated as food stuffs were not any cheaper this year than last and wages were about the same as they were the year before.

RATES

There had been some dissatisfaction last year about the rates which were \$18 and \$22. The rate decided upon for this year was \$16 for members affiliated with our Joint Board; \$18 for members of other labor organizations and \$21 for outsiders. And since we are always glad to have as many of our own members as possible the committee was much concerned as to what the outcome of this season was going to be.

Every effort was made therefore to secure as many people as possible in the belief that the greater the number of guests the smaller the overhead expenses would be. With this in view, the committee decided to change our policy with regard to children and this year we had many more children at the Unity House than we had last year.

UNITY SPIRIT

Upon the opening of the Unity House the committee realized that the manager whom we had engaged for the institution was not the person to bring about the Unity spirit, as he was an outsider, and in spite of his best intentions could not understand the psychology of our people, though as a manager we considered that he understood his business. The committee, however, was not content with the business part only, and not having anyone at that time to contrast with the responsibility of creating the Unity Spirit, the committee decided to request the chairman and other members of the committee to visit the Unity House periodically in order to keep in constant touch with the place.

The first week of August Brother Mackoff received a telegram that the manager took seriously ill. Brother Mackoff called for Brother Rothenberg and advised him to immediately proceed to the Unity House. At the same time a special belief of the Unity House Committee was called for the purpose of deciding what was to be done.

The Unity Committee expressed their regret at the illness of Mr. Mavrin and instructed the secretary to communicate with Mr. Rothenberg, telling him to remain at the Unity House as long as he might find it necessary to do so.

Soon after the committee learned that Mr. Mavrin was too ill to continue at the Unity House and therefore Brother Rothenberg was urged to remain and take charge.

Upon assuming these responsibilities as chairman and manager, Brother Rothenberg tried anew to install the cooperative spirit in our institution. Brother Rothenberg believed that a consultation with the people who worked in the various departments helped greatly in bringing about better results. In addition, the guests became aware of the new spirit brought into the Unity House and on many occasions offered suggestions for the welfare of the House, everything worthwhile being considered. To illustrate that, upon a suggestion which came from the guests, six lectures under the auspices of a Joint committee from the guests and management, were arranged. The lectures were well attended, an admission fee was charged and it was decided upon where the money should

go to and it was forwarded immediately.

The proceeds from the first lecture were donated for the West Virginia miners; the proceeds of the second were donated to the Tools Drive of Soviet Russia; the proceeds of the third, for the Prisoners' Relief; the proceeds of the fourth, for the starving children of Soviet Russia; while the proceeds of the fifth lecture went to the Political Prisoners and the proceeds of the sixth went to a sick member.

The lecturers were Professor Durant, Professor Dana, Dr. Goldenweiser and Professor Fagin. There was one debate.

We wish to add that though it may seem surprising 1500 tickets were sold for these lectures and the people who attended them learned things worthwhile, enjoying themselves at the same time.

In conclusion, we wish to state that the climax of attendance was reached on Labor Day, about 700 people spending their vacations at the Unity House on that day. As a matter of fact, we did not have accommodations for so many people but the sincere cooperation of the people working for the Unity House and the purchase of 100 additional beds made that possible.

The following is a record of the guests at the Unity House for the season of 1922, as shown by the files: Joint Board Members, regular, 462; week-enders, 214. Members of other unions, regular, 353; week-enders, 146. Outsiders, regular, 651; week-enders, 300. Total of regulars, 1406; total of week-enders, 660. Entire total of guests, 2066.

The actual cost of food per person is according to the figures, \$9.42, while the expense in connection with the preparing and serving of food was \$5.13 per person.

Notwithstanding the great number of people taken care of on Labor Day everything was in the best order. The Unity spirit among all those who were there, was all that could be desired.

The Joint Board has reason to be proud of having maintained and managed an institution one hundred miles from New York and to have succeeded in creating the sort of spirit which prevailed during the last season.

A meeting of the Unity Committee was held at the closing of the house and a report on the activities of the season was submitted. A resolution was received from a number of people who worked during the last season at the Unity House which extended thanks and appreciation to Brother Rothenberg, and recommending that he be given a two weeks' vacation.

The Unity House Committee concurred in the above said recommendation and decided to recommend that Brother Rothenberg be given a two weeks' vacation with pay.

It was furthermore decided to send letters of appreciation to George Oliver, who served in the capacity of buyer and to Mr. Press, the chef.

The Unity House committee believes that with the submitting of this report their term of office expires and they therefore urge the Joint Board to make immediate arrangements for the appointment of a new Unity House Committee. The outgoing committee will be glad to have the new committee avail itself of the benefits of the experience acquired during their term of office and will give any information they may desire.

Before ending this report the Unity Committee feels it their duty to recommend several things in connection with the Unity House.

REUNION

To begin with, we recommend that a ball be arranged to be held some time in the month of February, for

the purpose of bringing together again the people who spent their vacation at the Unity House. We feel confident that this opportunity of a meeting in the city would be welcomed with enthusiasm by a great number of them and that a sufficient number of our friends would respond to fill a large hall about the size of the 71st Street Armory.

DIGGING OF A WELL

As for the future of the Unity House, the committee recommends that the incoming committee take up for consideration the matter of digging a well within the near reach of the kitchen, as the committee feels it would be to the advantage of the Unity House to secure additional fresh water. The committee realizes that this would entail an expense of about \$2000. Notwithstanding this, the committee feels that the cost of a few years' life would pay for itself, as we are now spending a considerable sum every year for having the water pumped from our springs, and at the same time, we would have more and better water for our use.

LIGHTING ARRANGEMENTS

We also wish to recommend a change in the plan which is supplying light to the Unity House.

Our present arrangement is such that whether one light is burning and whether the entire place is illuminated the whole plant is in operation. In other words, the cost of one light is the same as the cost of burning all the lights in the place. This is an old-fashioned plant which was bought long ago by the former owner and as machinery keeps on improving we find that a modern expense we can secure which is called a storage battery, i. e., an electrical apparatus which can be operated in a way that it would supply only as many lights as are desired. This would do away with our present custom, that of putting out all the lights in the early part of the evening and using kerosene lamps in every cottage. Not only is the light from these lamps insufficient, but considering the danger which can result from their use, we feel duty-bound to recommend the installation of the storage battery.

RENTING OUT OF BUNGALOWS

We further wish to call to your attention the great number of our members who cannot afford to come to the Unity House because of their families, reasonable as our rates are. We therefore recommend that a few bungalows be rented out at a moderate cost to such families who could have their own kitchens and secure their products from the Unity House at a minimum cost.

OPENING OF WINTER COTTAGE

In this connection, the committee also wishes to recommend that the future committee take up for consideration the opening of one cottage as a winter resort for our members. According to our understanding it is possible to either make alterations on one of our cottages or to build a new house for that purpose. By adopting this recommendation the committee feels that you would be able to secure a person to take charge of this winter resort and at the same time look after the entire Unity House the whole year round.

We trust that our report as well as our recommendations will be carefully considered by you and once more beg to thank you and the Joint Board for the confidence placed in us.

UNITY HOUSE COMMITTEE

Peter Rothenberg, Chairman.

M. K. Mackoff, Secretary.

August Hirsch, Celia Chaimowitz,

Ida Shapiro, Louis Jasper, Louis

Rieff, Bella Winnick, Nathan

Riesel.

The Week in Local No. 10

By JOSEPH FISH

CLOAK AND SUIT

An interesting meeting of the Cloak and Suit Division took place on Monday, December 4th. The outstanding features of the evening were:

1. The manager's report.

2. A few members of our organization who have been found guilty by our Executive Board of violating the rules have discovered that it does not pay to come to argue their cases before the membership, as in all cases it is easier to deal with a body of eleven men than a body of four hundred, which about represented the attendance at the meeting.

The meeting was opened by Brother Samuels, our Vice-President, in the absence of Brother Stoller, who was not present on account of the death of a personal friend of his, and a member of our organization, Brother Rudolph Ullman.

The meeting was conducted in an orderly fashion, and the membership listened attentively to the first order of business, i. e., the report of Brother Dubinsky, printed below:

Our members will no doubt recall that about a year and a half ago, during the existence of the agreement, the manufacturers were anxious to secure a reduction in wages, claiming that all other trades throughout the country were compelled to reduce the standards to those existing before the war. At that time, after conferences were held between the union and the manufacturers, a memorandum was finally worked out, which, in a way, appeased the manufacturers, and the question regarding a reduction of wages was dropped by them.

A few months later, however, the manufacturers again made an attempt to force the union to reduce wages by declaring a lockout. The lockout lasted for a period of about nine weeks, and the union was successful in securing an injunction against the manufacturers, by virtue of which the people were returned to work for the remainder of the duration of the agreement. And the second attempt on the part of the manufacturers in this direction was also frustrated.

After the expiration of the agreement, the manufacturers again forwarded demands to the union, among which was the demand for a reduction in wages. At the conferences between the manufacturers and the union, the manufacturers presented statistics and data, attempting to show that a wage decrease is necessary and warranted. On the other hand, the union contended that the short periods of employment and the average earnings of the people engaged in our industry were such that they cannot afford a reduction in wages. The union also came prepared with statistics and data, proving the strength of its contention.

At any rate, the Association disputed the correctness of our statistics, as did we the accuracy of theirs. As a result of many conferences, it was decided to create a commission whose purpose should be to investigate the earnings and the period of employment. It was decided that the commission should consist of one representative of the union, one representative of the manufacturers' association, and these two to appoint a third impartial man, under whose supervision the investigation was to be made.

Mr. Lachman, Vice-President of

the Manufacturers' Association, was chosen by the manufacturers to represent them; President Benjamin Schleisner was chosen to represent the workers; and Mr. Norman Haggood, well-known writer and public man, was chosen as the impartial man to act as chairman.

Subsequent to the organization of this commission, the manufacturers, instead of cooperating with the work of the commission, demanded that instead of investigating the earnings and the time of employment, as per the agreement, the commission should investigate the productivity of each and every worker. Under no circumstances would the union consent to this, since this was the original cause for the lockout which the union had fought so bitterly. Surely after this manner had once been thrashed out and the manufacturers forced to submit and withdraw their demands of standard of production or measured production, the union was justified in insisting that all that this commission was authorized to do, according to the agreement, was to make a thorough survey of the earnings and time of employment, and upon this investigation the question of the wages for the workers should be determined.

The manufacturers realized that the time of employment in our industry during the last year, in particular, was such that if an impartial investigation were made, instead of a reduction in wages, the question of an increase would be in place. It seems that the employers, knowing this as well as we did, set up a cry for productivity, thereby causing the commission to cease functioning, and no investigation has therefore been made, so that the question of a decrease in wages may be a question for the future, but certainly not for the present.

At the General Meeting held two months ago, it was decided to appoint controllers in the various branches of our Union, in order to make a complete control of the shops during the slack period, to ascertain the houses where houses are doing their own cutting, so that special attention can be given in following up these shops in order that the violation may not be repeated.

Brother Louis Fankin and Sam Lader are controlling in the Cloak and Suit Division. Through this investigation we have a good opportunity to convince ourselves, as well as those who are of the belief that in a big percentage of the trade the houses are doing their own cutting, that this estimation is greatly exaggerated. It is no doubt due to the prompt attention and the cooperation received from all the officers of the Joint Board, that we are in a position to arrest this evil, which is a big problem for the cutters.

Out of 216 shops which were visited by Brother Fankin, 150 were found employing cutters; 6 without cutters, which means that a cutter might have been employed during the season for a day or a week, but that in general the manufacturer tries to get along without one. Naturally, as a result of this investigation, these six houses will have to be followed up, and as soon as work will pick up men will surely be placed. Twenty-nine shops were of a nature where they employed cutters from time to time, but at present no cutters are connected with the houses. Sixteen shops are out of business. This instance is typical of our trade. In a district of about three blocks, 16 manufacturers have given up business within a period of about four weeks. Fifteen re-

moved or were given incorrect addresses.

From this it can easily be seen that during the slack season and in a district which is not considered of the best, only very few shops are being found without cutters.

The Executive Board minutes came up for discussion before the body and the first brother who took the floor in his own defense was Nathan Horowitz, who was charged by Business Agent Reik of the Joint Board with working illegal hours, thereby keeping another man out of the job. Brother Horowitz's wages for various weeks ranged from \$74.65 to \$105.00, which was the highest amount. For this violation Brother Horowitz was fined \$50.00 by the Executive Board.

The defense of Brother Horowitz was to the effect that he at various times loaned the firm cash, which was returned to him together with his weeks' wages.

Although the sentiments expressed by a number of members present was to the effect that the punishment meted out to this brother was mild, compared to the punishment they would give him were they members of the Executive Board, nevertheless the recommendation of the Executive Board was concurred in.

The second brother who appeared and argued his case before the body was Benjamin Miller, who was charged by Business Agent Gold with being a member of the corporation shop of the Big M, sometime in 1921, while retaining his membership in this organization. The Executive Board imposed a fine of \$50.00 against Brother Miller.

The brother took the floor in his own behalf and the only claim which he presented against the imposition of the fine was the fact that the vio-

lation occurred in 1921 and that he should not be punished now for what he did almost two years ago. But when the actual facts of the case were explained, the members decided that this case be referred back to the Executive Board as the fine imposed by the Board is not sufficient.

We hope that this will serve as a warning to all those who violate our rules that they will not receive leniency at the hands of the membership nor will the membership tolerate any member's going into business and failing to resign from the organization, even should the Union discover the facts two years after the violation was committed.

IN MEMORIAM

It is with keen regret that we announce the death of two of our young and active members, Brothers Charles Gabriel and Rudolph Ullman.

Brother Gabriel, the son of one of our old active members, Louis Gabriel, died while serving in the organization in 1912. He served with the American Expeditionary Forces, during which period he contracted a lung disease from which he died last week at the age of 29.

Brother Rudolph Ullman joined this Union in 1915, and after the Kerensky revolution, left for Russia, from where he returned in 1921, his health broken and never able to recover. About two months ago he underwent an operation and subsequently went to Lakewood to recuperate. He died there suddenly on Saturday, December 3rd, at the age of 21.

This organization extends its heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved families.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL BALL of the

CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10, I. L. G. W. U.

Saturday Evening, January 6, 1923

HUNT'S POINT PALACE, 953 Southern Blvd., cor. 163d St.

Tickets—50c
in Advance
Proceeds in Aid of
Relief Fund

Music by
Louis Zwerling's
Orchestra

CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

ATTENTION!

ELECTION of officers will take place on Saturday, December 30, 1922, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place. The polls will be open from 12:30 to 6 P. M.

WAIST AND DRESS Monday, December 11th
MISCELLANEOUS Monday, December 18th
CLOAK AND SUIT Monday, January 8th

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