

"My righteousness I hold fast, and will not let it go."

—Job 27.6

JUSTICE

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

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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PHILADELPHIA CLOAKMAKERS BEGIN GENERAL STRIKE ON THURSDAY, FEB. 1st

VICE-PRESIDENTS FEINBERG AND AMDUR WILL LEAD STRIKE—FIGHT FOR A 100 PER CENT ORGANIZATION

The cloakmakers of Philadelphia, together with the General Manager of the Philadelphia Union, Brother Amdur, took affairs in hand and within a short time all necessary steps were taken for the walkout.

Last Monday evening, the Philadelphia 'Cloakmakers' Union had a very well attended and enthusiastic mass meeting which was addressed by Brothers Feinberg, Amdur and Reinberg and the well known local labor speaker, H. Weinberg. The meeting decided unanimously to call out the Philadelphia cloakmakers on strike on Thursday morning, February first.

As these lines are being written, the call for the strike has already been issued and from advices received by telephone, we learn that the Philadelphia workers have responded to the call like one person.

SECRETARY BAROFF SPENDS BUSY WEEK IN CHICAGO

ORGANIZATION CAMPAIGN AMONG WAIST AND DRESSMAKERS FAST DEVELOPING

General Secretary Baroff has spent almost the whole of last week in Chicago. He had several meetings with the executive boards of the Chicago locals, with the Joint Board, and addressed a large meeting of dressmakers, among whom an extensive organization campaign is now being conducted.

At the meetings of the executive boards, a number of matters of an internal nature were taken up and an endeavor was made to straighten them out in the most agreeable manner to all parties concerned. Among the subjects discussed was the ques-

tion of the transfer of the finishers from Local 100 to Local 59.

On Thursday, January 25, Secretary Baroff addressed a big mass meeting of dressmakers and was received with stormy applause. He stated at the meeting that the International will do everything in its power to help make Local 100 a 100 per cent union in the local dress industry. On Friday evening Brother Baroff attended a meeting of the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union where he was warmly received.

Local 100 has sent out an agreement to all the employers in the

Organization Campaign in Canada A Marked Success

Vice-President Seidman Warns Cloakmakers Not to Go to Montreal—Empire Garment Co. on Strike.

Vice-President Sol Seidman spent several days of last week in New York and brought with him cheerful reports of the organization campaign conducted by the International in the cities of Montreal and Toronto under simultaneously in these two Canadian his supervision.

The drives are being conducted cloak centers. Vice-President Seidman divides his time equally between these two cities.

Both in Montreal and Toronto the cloakmakers have responded warmly to the call of the Union and are making ready for another conflict with the employers. Several of these employers have already begun counter-campaigns against the Union, giving wage raises in some places, and intimidating the workers in others from joining the union.

These efforts, however, seem to be quite belated, as the cloakmakers are determined to win conditions for themselves through their own union.

In Toronto, the success of the (Continued on Page 9)

trade asking them to sign it and to assume the obligations of union employers. Should any of them decline to sign these agreements, the union will declare their shops on strike without delay.

Conferences Renewed in N. Y. Dress and Waist Industry

UNION PERFECTS MACHINERY FOR GENERAL STRIKE—GENERAL SHOP CHAIRMEN MEETING ENDORSES ACTION OF CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

The conference with the manufacturers in the dress and waist industry, broken up last week, owing to a conflict on the question of week-work, were resumed on Tuesday, January 30th.

The interruption in the negotiations came because the Association had insisted that the Union eliminate the demand of week-work and proceed to the

discussion of the other changes in the agreement. The conference committee of the Union, however, with Acting President Ninfo at the head, emphatically refused to concede this point. After an exchange of communications which took up several days, the Association withdrew its demand and both sides agreed to an arrangement in accordance with which a discussion of

all the Union's demands was to be had, without in any shape or manner abandoning the workers' demand for week-work and reserving to the Union the full right to present it after several of the other demands have been discussed and decided upon in conference.

Meanwhile the preparations for the general strike are in full progress. At a meeting of the Joint Board and of

the executive boards affiliated with it, a complete general strike committee was elected which was instructed to proceed to work at once. On Tuesday evening, January 30th, a big shop chairmen's meeting was held at Beethoven Hall, attended by more than one thousand chairmen and chairladies. At this meeting, General Manager Hochman of the Joint Board, the spokesman of the Union's committee at the conference, delivered a report of the negotiations with the manufacturers. The shop chairmen's meeting fully endorsed the action of the committee, and instructed it to proceed with the work to a successful end.

INTERNATIONAL BEGINS AN ACTIVE DRIVE IN BOSTON

CAMPAIGN CONDUCTED UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF VICE-PRESIDENTS PERLSTEIN AND MONOSON

The International has started live work in Boston, too. As reported in this journal, the General Executive Board has, at its last meeting, assigned Vice-President Perlstein to help in organization work in Boston. On Tuesday, January 23, Brother Perlstein arrived in Boston to begin the work in conjunction with Vice-President Monoson and Bro. Tsuchider, the Manager of the Boston Joint Board, and a number of other active local officers and members.

The organization campaign in Boston is conducted in all the trades, but particularly among the cloakmakers and the dressmakers. Recently, the work conditions of the Boston dressmakers have become absolutely unbearable. The employers, taking ad-

vantage of the bad times in the trade, began to treat their workers like chattels, and it stands to reason that (Continued on Page 9)

White Goods Workers' Union, Local 62, Ready for General Strike

VICE-PRESIDENT LEFKOVITS IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION CAMPAIGN

The organization campaign of the White Goods Workers' Union, Local 62 is in full swing. The Union is getting ready for a general strike should the employers decline to renew the agreement in the trade. But the campaign is conducted not only for the renewal of agreements

but for the purpose of better organizing the trade and for obtaining a more substantial control in the shops as well. The drive is under the supervision of our International, and Vice-President Lefkovits has been appointed by the General Executive (Continued on page 9)

Children's and House Dress Workers on Eve of General Strike

VICE-PRESIDENT HALPERIN WILL AID IN MANAGING STRIKE—UNION CONTROL IN SHOPS CHIEF DEMAND

Practically all our women workers' locals are mobilizing their forces these days for a strike along the entire line. Among the first to come out, as it seems at this hour, will be the Chil-

dren's Dressmakers and the House Dressmakers, Locals No. 41 and No. 26. These locals have made all preparations to call a strike within a week, though the exact date has not yet been agreed upon. The bitter slack situation which affected these two trades more than any others of the minor ladies' garment trades in the city of New York, has had a demoralizing influence on the workers and resulted in the loss of a large number of shops to the Union and a corresponding drop in membership.

Locals No. 41 and 26 will have the full support of the International in this campaign. Right now, Vice-President Jacob Halperin has been requested by the General Executive (Continued on page 9)

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By N. S.

WHAT IS HAPPENING IN THE RUHR

"**T**WENTY Germans dead; many hurt; French expel 100 German officials." "Martial rule in the Ruhr." "Strikes paralyze Ruhr and Rhineland; trains stalled, wires interrupted." "Shots fired at French sentries; Ruhr crowds met by bayonets." "Customs barrier now encircles Ruhr."

These are some of the headlines that daily stream across the front pages of our press. They are fairly descriptive of the situation in the Ruhr. The French have not yet been able to break German resistance. Strikes, boycotts and sabotage are growing more and more widespread and effective. Despite the importation of French, Polish and Czechoslovakian workers to operate the railroads and mines, the industries are growing from bad to worse.

But behind this national resistance to French domination there is a perceptible undercurrent of doubt and vacillation among the Germans. The other day the German Socialists informed their government that they cannot indefinitely keep their ranks solid in opposition to the French. They strongly urged negotiations with the French for a new conference at which the reparations total should be fixed. They urged the government to forget it had sworn not to deal with the French until they left the Ruhr, arguing the French can stand a prolonged deadlock while Germany cannot.

With regard to this crisis, the American and British governments are in harmony. They are aloof, non-interfering, "waiting for further developments." But in England there is a powerful, politically-minded labor movement which is now forcing the hand of Premier Bonar Law to take positive action. Last Monday the Parliamentary Labor Party passed a resolution demanding an immediate summoning of Parliament, and Ramsey MacDonald communicated this resolution to Bonar Law formally. However, in case Bonar Law will be driven to adopt a positive policy, it is extremely doubtful whether he will do anything more than withdraw the British troops from Germany.

TWO TYPES OF LABOR BANKING

IN November, 1920, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Cooperative National Bank opened in Cleveland. It started with about a half million dollars, and despite the industrial depression and widespread unemployment during the last two years, its resources today are nearly 20 million dollars. The bank is a 100 per cent labor institution. It was organized solely to serve an organization of 80,000 members and the labor movement as a whole. A majority of the stock is held by the Brotherhood as an organization and the balance by members as individuals.

Other labor organizations in different parts of the country have followed the example of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. According to Evans Clark of the Labor Bureau no less than eleven new banks have been authorized by labor groups in nine different cities and will open their doors during the coming year. The million-dollar Federation Trust and Savings Bank has been organized in New York by the joint efforts of the local Central Labor Council and the State Federation of Labor. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has announced that it will also open a bank during the next few months. The Brotherhood of Railroad Clerks and the Order of Railway Telegraphers at their last convention authorized the establishment of banks in Cincinnati and St. Louis. Increasing numbers of labor unions are establishing banks and thereby control the credit system.

⁴ Until about a week ago the cooperative labor bank was something entirely different from the profit-making commercial bank. It still is different. But a new and confusing element has now entered this enterprise which may do a great deal of harm to the cooperative bank idea. It is this, The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, whose Cleveland Cooperative bank served as an inspiration to the rest of the labor movement, has purchased a "substantial interest" in the Empire Trust Company, a private New York bank whose resources amount to 60 million dollars. The directors of the bank are well-known 'open-shop' advocates, among whom are Charles M. Schwab of the Bethlehem Steel Trust, Coleman du Pont and others. Now, Warren E. Stigne, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood, will sit around the directors' table with such union-smashers as du Pont and Schwab and administer or frame policies for the conduct of the bank. Although it is not known how substantial the Brotherhood's share in the bank is, it is pretty certain that it does not control the majority of the stock. It will therefore be outvoted by Schwab and du Pont, that is, its money will be directly used to promote the interests of big business. The question naturally arises, why has the Brotherhood entered into partnership with Charlie Schwab?

EMPLOYERS WANT IMMIGRANT LABOR

JUDGE GARY of the United States Steel Corporation, the National Association of Manufacturers, the Chamber of Commerce, have been among the proponents of a new immigration law. Despite the long depression and the millions of unemployed, they are continuing their clamor for more and more workers. A country-wide campaign has been launched for repealing or at least modifying the 3 per cent restrictive immigration law.

At a meeting of the National Republican Club last week, representatives of the manufacturing interests outlined their immigration plan. Mr. Emery, the notorious union-baiter and lawyer for the manufacturers' association advocated "selective immigration" and urged legislation to permit employers to seek the kind of labor they needed in foreign countries and to make contracts with workers, something now prevented by the law prohibiting the importation of foreign labor under contract. These contracted workers would under this plan be registered and watched over during the period of

Union Health Center News

An unusual new course has been arranged for the Friday night Health Lectures at the Union Health Center, 131 East 17th Street. This course for the entire month of February will be a discussion of Great Figures in Medicine.

On Friday evening, February 2nd, the life of Louis Pasteur and his contributions to medicine will be discussed by Dr. William Park, Head of the Bacteriology Department of the Department of Health of New York City, and of the Willard-Parker Hospital.

On Friday evening, February 9th, the life of Robert Koch and his contributions to Tuberculosis will be discussed by Dr. Hans Zinsser, Professor of Bacteriology of Columbia University.

On Friday evening, February 16th, the life of Metchnikoff will be discussed by Dr. Victor Robinson, author of "Pathfinders in Medicine," and editor of "The Medical Light."

On Friday evening, February 23rd, Dr. Haven Emerson, formerly Commissioner of Health of New York City, now Director of School of Public Health at Columbia University, will discuss Figures in Public Health Work.

This entire series of lectures prom-

ises to be one of the most important and most interesting for the workers attending the Union Health Center classes and lectures. Members of the I. L. G. W. U. are cordially invited to take advantage of this unique series of lectures.

FIRST AID COURSE AT THE UNION HEALTH SCHOOL

Beginning Tuesday evening, February 6th at 8 P. M. a special course of lectures on First Aid will be given by Dr. William A. Rogers, Head of Second Surgical Division of Bellevue Hospital of New York City. This course will consist of a series of lectures and practical demonstrations on "How to bandage and make a splint," "How to create artificial respiration," "How to arrest bleeding," in general, "What to do Until the Doctor Comes."

Shop chairmen and members of the sanitation committees of the shops should take advantage of an excellent course in the elements of First Aid given by an excellent teacher.

A First Aid Diploma will be given to students attending the entire course of lectures. Now is the opportunity for workers to learn something to do in case of an emergency.

MASS MEETING

OF Russian-Polish Cloakmakers

A very important MASS MEETING of Russian-Polish Branch will be held on

**Monday, February 5th, at 7:30 p. m., sharp,
in People's Home, 315 East 10th Street, N. Y.**

Will give report of results of present time in "Cloak Industry."

It is the duty of every member of the Branch to be present at this meeting.

A. E. SAULICH, Secretary.

their "alliance," and after a rigorous course in "Americanization" would be admitted into citizenship.

This plan has the wholehearted approval of the manufacturing and kindred interests. Sooner or later a bill embodying this scheme will be introduced in Congress. There will be the customary lobbying. "Figures" and "facts" will be circulated to prove the dangerous "labor shortage." The plans for such a campaign are already made clear. But it is also clear that this movement is only another version of the 'open-shop,' union-smashing campaign.

THE ANTI-SALOON SCANDAL

WILLIAM H. ANDERSON, New York State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, was long and passionately concerned with keeping the morals of the American people pure and untarnished. He was not unlike such spirits as Censor Sumner, Archie Stevenson and Silver Ware Lusk. He specialized, however, in keeping the nation temperate and dry. He was stern, exacting and feared by legislators. And during the Miller regime it is said he was the dictator in Albany.

But during the last election the "wet" forces regained prestige and influence. Republicans as well as Democrats feel the "wet" tide coming. It is stronger than the law. Such law-abiding citizens as President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, in a speech before a body of lawyers, assailed that part of the American Constitution which forbids men to drink. This spirit is quite general and it is growing and spreading over the length and breadth of the land.

With this right-to-drink movement as a background the scandal of the Anti-Saloon League which daily occupies long columns in the press is particularly exciting. It appears that Mr. Anderson who has been ministering to the morals of the American people for \$15,000 per annum, has appropriated for his own use large sums of money which was intended by his donors for other purposes. He tried to cover the traces of his financial manipulations by falsifying the books. He silenced his assistants by letting them share in the loot. In short, Mr. Anderson, the guardian of temperance, is now making frequent trips to the district attorney's office, and he is trying to show that he had been "blackmailed." He is not in a hurry, however, to show his books.

As a result of this scandal the Rockefeller, hitherto the backbone of the Anti-Saloon League, have withdrawn their financial support. That is generally regarded as the most serious blow to the 'dry' issue.

CONTRIBUTOR

(London Daily Herald Service.)

Courtesy "American Federalist."

(Continued on Page 4)

Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on January 23, 1919.

Health Education — Union Health Center —

V UNION HEALTH CENTER

How Long Will I Live?

Every person can recall at least several instances when he or she asked this question. The uncertainty of life is one of its most puzzling elements, and all of us, without exception, wish to know the answer to the question.

How Long Will I Live?

It is impossible for the question to be answered accurately, but science has made such great advances in the past few years that it can tell approximately how long the human machine can withstand the rigors of life, this, of course, barring accidents. It has become possible to so thoroughly examine the complicated machinery which makes up the body that a thorough examination can tell the proportion of your chances for a long or short life.

The Union Health Center, recognizing that extension of life is possible, is following closely in the footsteps of all scientific research and discovery, and has installed what is known as a Life Extension Institute, through which, by means of periodical medical examinations, actual and threatening diseases may be readily treated or checked.

The old saying: "An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure," is translated by us into the ferreting out of various diseases and ailments of which the workers themselves are sometimes unaware, and treat them before they develop into advanced stages. Workers sometimes go long years with diseases like tuberculosis and diabetes in their system without knowing of their presence. These ailments can be discovered only through examination and when found in their early stages may be readily cured. In this manner the life of the workers may be extended substantially.

There are other Life Extension Institutes in existence. The charge of many of them is so high that it is out of the reach of the average worker. The Union Health Center in installing this system has placed its charge at the lowest possible minimum. It is \$5.00 per examination. But this also entitles the worker to one or two additional re-examinations during the year. Thus life extension is placed within the possibilities of all the members of our Union.

The following is a rough outline of the actual work of the Life Extension examination:

1. A thorough examination by our house physician, who devotes at least one-half hour to take notations of history and habits and all other preliminaries necessary to a thorough understanding of the worker's body and mind.
2. Tests are then made of blood, urine, sputum. This is followed by a fluoro-scopic X-Ray of the chest.
3. The next step is a thorough physical examination by the head physician.
4. The patient is then referred to our various specialists, including eye, nose and throat, stomach and any others which may be deemed necessary by the head physician.
5. All the physicians who have examined the patient hold a consultation on the case and in this manner determine on the advice and treatment to be given. The patient is then notified by letter outlining the various defects found, the treatment suggested, and the advice to the patient.

Among the great many who underwent examinations under the Life Extension arrangement during the past year were, Abraham Baroff, Solomon Seidman, Julius Hochman, Isidore Sheinholz, Joseph Breslaw, Hyman Schnapper, William Blagman, Charles Jacobson, M. K. Mackoff.

Those of our workers who desire to undergo the Life Extension Examination must make an appointment with the attendant at the Union Health Center. The offer of this Institution is opened to every member of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and it is hoped that its advantages will be readily grasped by the great number of our members who would be richly benefited by the Life Extension Examination.

UNION HEALTH CENTER

HARRY WANDER,
Chairman.

Dr. GEORGE M. PRICE,

Medical Director.

131 EAST 17th STREET
New York City

How May Organized Labor Get Control of the Factory?

By JAMES B. WARBAUSE

If the workers can not successfully get control of the factory by organizing as producers, as experience has shown, how may they accomplish this task which is the hope of the world? The Cooperative Movement offers the solution.

The Cooperative Movement is the movement of the organized consumer. This is the scientific method. It begins in the practical way and ends with the ideal. It is the only cooperative method that succeeds in the world of competitive industry. Experience shows that the more members the consumer society has the better it is for all. An organized craft of workers may adopt its principles.

The clothing makers for example, may organize as a consumers' cooperative society. They may produce clothing as well as other commodities. They may open a store where the products of the capitalist shops in which they work are sold. They will buy these products for their store in the capitalist market, and sell to themselves. And non-members also will buy in their stores. Their distributive business grows. They open more stores. Or other groups open stores, and they federate to form a larger society with larger selling and consuming power. The consumers' society which runs the stores may then start a small factory to produce for it when its sales have reached a volume to justify such a step. As the sales increase the factory output may be increased. But the reverse of this is dangerous—factory output in excess of guaranteed sales is the capitalistic method and the method of the producers' profit-sharing factory. By maintaining a distributive business with a membership of consumers the product of the factory which the consumers own is disposed of by the scientific cooperative method.

This program is slow and requires serious work on the part of the members of the cooperative society. It is not so easy or so spectacular as to take a lot of the workers' money and put it at once into a big manu-

facturing plant. But it is the safer and surer way to work today in the midst of competitive capitalistic business.

Such a society with its retail stores and its factory must connect if possible with other cooperative societies to become a part of a federation in which other avenues of distribution of its product may be found. But there is one hard thing for the non-cooperative trade unionist to grasp—that is, that in all this organization the interest of the worker as a consumer must dominate the interest of the worker as a producer. He must grasp this, because this is the only method at the present time that can work in competition with capitalistic industry.

The way back to the control of productive industry is by the road of consumers' cooperation. This is more than a theory; it is proved by a hundred years of experience.

COOPERATIVE FIRE INSURANCE

One of the oldest and best established cooperative societies in this country, which is furnishing fire insurance at rock-bottom cost, is described in a news release issued by The Cooperative League. Fifty years ago, a group of radical German workmen organized the Workmen's Furniture Fire Insurance Society, to protect members against loss from fire. During the ensuing half-century, this strictly cooperative organization has charged an average of only 11 cents per \$100 of insurance, based on the actual losses of the previous year. Organized with but 44 members, the membership grew slowly year by year, until at the present time there are 38,704 members. The insured value of property protected by the cooperative insurance society is \$30,000,000.

Almost half of this insurance covers property in New York and the vicinity. Branches of the Workmen's Furniture Fire Insurance Society have been organized all over the country. Thirty workers are the minimum number who may form a branch. There are groups in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Illinois, New Jersey, Maryland, Missouri, Wisconsin, California, Washington, and other states. Each member of the organization has one vote, and members elect the officers. On joining the society, members pay a deposit of \$1.00 for every \$100 of insurance, 90 cents of which is returned to them on leaving the society or reducing the amount of insurance. There are no insurance premiums; members are assessed according to the actual cost of losses and of maintaining the organization. The highest assessment ever charged was 28 cents per \$100, which covered the heavy losses due to the San Francisco fire of 1906. The usual assessment is 10 cents per \$100, a surprisingly low rate. No large salaries are paid to officers, and inexpensive office quarters are maintained.

The cooperative is therefore able to insure furniture at a rate from one-third to one-tenth the rate usually charged by private insurance companies, which accumulate millions of dollars from the profits of their business. All workers, regardless of nationality, are eligible to membership in the cooperative insurance company.

A LETTER FROM ENGLAND

(Continued from Page 3.)

can hold out it is not so probable that the attempt will yet be made elsewhere.

The Prime Minister continues adamant with regard to the demand from the workers that Parliament shall reassemble before the end of the two months holiday they are now taking. A powerful deputation was received by him yesterday from the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, who urged him in the interests of the unemployed to call Parliament together before the date already fixed, February 13, so that it might deal with the problem. His reply was a complete refusal, on the ground that nothing would be gained by it, since all the Ministers concerned were now hard at work on schemes for the unemployed, from which they would be diverted if Parliament reassembled. He was quite unmoved, apparently, by accounts of the destitution of men and women and children by assurances such as that given him by Mr. Robert Smilie, that if a serious epidemic were to break out now, "the children of the working class would die like flies because their systems have been undermined by lack of food."

Bread and Freedom in Austria

By EMMY FREUNDLICH

Vienna Woman Socialist Member of Parliament.

(Special Correspondence to Justice)

The little republic of Austria is a state founded on an economic reason or upon the will of a people, but is the creature of a vindictive treaty of "peace" which is holding half of the world today in the grasp of hunger and indescribable misery.

As soon as it became obvious, right after the signing of the abominable St. Germain Treaty, that it meant a death warrant for little Austria and that the little republic could not go on living without bread for its people and coal for its industries, the working people of Austria began to ask that they be permitted to unite with Germany. We pleaded that since we all are Germans in this little republic of ours, that we should have the right to affiliate with whomever we wanted. But as you know, the French imperialists, fearing that if Austria added its six and a half million of people to Germany, she might give Berlin a potential field from which to draw additional soldiers, did not allow us to join those whom we most liked to join.

The only chance to live and exist that loomed up on our horizon in those days was denied to us. But we were promised help, to be given to us in the form of credits from all the powers who signed that treaty, so that we might develop our industries and our agriculture and live by our own work.

Indeed, promises we had plenty but money and credits—little if any. It is true, American public and private philanthropy had spent forty-eight million dollars in Austria during the first year after the war, the worst period of all the miserable days visited upon our little nation. A good deal of this is still continued now, but a nation cannot be sustained by alms. After five years of war and after a revolution, we needed not so much charity, as raw materials in order to save our manhood, our wo-

manhood and our children from eternal pauperism.

You will understand that like in all countries, the Austrian laboring people were principally the ones who had to pay the cost of the war. The workers in the Austrian parliament had made one attempt after another to have the capitalists carry a considerable part of the burden. But their efforts were far from successful. We proposed a high levy on capital but the capitalists have done all in their power to nullify or make the law inactive. Today in Austria, the government is in the hands not of socialists, but of the bourgeois parties, a change effected during the period—when international reaction was at its height and the influence of the worker everywhere at a low ebb. This new government, of course, saw to it that the levy on capital meant no danger to the capitalists. Now we have only taxes on tobacco, wine and other things used by all the people, an indirect, burdensome consumer's tax.

Nevertheless, the situation in Austria is quite different than the situation in other countries because we have relatively speaking, the strongest trade union movement in the world. In a population of six and a half millions we have one million workers organized and our soldiers have their own trade unions. The policemen are all organized, and should the working people want it, they can take over political power into their own hands without much difficulty. Yet, because we are such a small country and depend so much upon other nations, we cannot do all that we would like to do. But on the other hand, our capitalists dare not either and cannot do what they would be likely to do in many other countries.

But what our capitalists have not been able to do by themselves, they now expect to do with the help of international capital. Our bourgeois

government was not able to get big taxes from our capitalists and instead went around begging and pleading for loans from the Entente nations. It succeeded in obtaining from England, France, Italy and Czech-Slovakia some few millions. Nothing constructive, however, was accomplished with this money and for a time it only bolstered up the money market and brought temporary prosperity to our money-changers. As a matter of fact, our own industrialists are not much interested in producing or manufacturing for Austria proper. They have thousands of millions of kronen in foreign banks and as the secretary of one of our great industries told me, they are only interested in selling goods to foreign markets.

Now, as you know, foreign capital, through the League of Nations, has finally come to our "help." We know the reason for it and we can explain the situation pretty clearly. Foreign capitalism has an interest in helping Austria. Bear in mind that Austria has the best labor and factory legislation of any country in the world. We have the right of labor councils in the factories, the workers have and do exercise the right to participate in the factory management boards; our soldiers are well organized; we have councils of soldiers who control the arsenals and the ammunition of the country. Now this, frankly speaking, is a dangerous thing not only for the Austrian bourgeoisie but also for the capitalists of other countries. We are, in a sense, a bad example to others and while we have no raw materials sufficient to run our industries and no credits, our young republic is feared a good deal on this account.

So a fine plan was evolved under the leadership of the League of Nations, which is in reality a League of reactionary governments, under which we shall also lose a great deal of our rights to self-government. Under the guarantee of seven governments, we are to get an international loan amounting to 650 million of gold kronen. A commission will come to Austria and under its direction this money will be spent annually abroad for the benefit of Austrian industry.

A 10 per cent interest plus all expenses which amounts to an additional 5 per cent, will have to be paid by the Austrian people. Our state income from customs, state forests and tobacco factories, is to serve as first guarantee for this interest, and if not sufficient, this dictator can say what else we must contribute so that the interest on the loan is paid. In a sense, our parliament will have to abdicate a good deal of its power to this commission while the Austrian people will have little to say but pay, pay and pay.

So this is the situation. Our small, free nation which bought its freedom so dearly after years of war and after the revolution, is now facing a new slavery and perhaps new starvation, while international capital, with the help of the League of Nations, will have placed another binding mortgage upon it.

Small wonder that the trade union and co-operative movement of Austria is fighting this agreement and is waging a hard and energetic campaign against it. We have suffered a great deal and our people have lost much of their moral power and strength. We must, therefore, have the help of workers the world over to defeat some of the pernicious features of this loan. In every parliament, in every country the truth about Austria must be told. Not only in newspapers but also at meetings and conferences, so that the whole labor world might see what the capitalists and their servile tool, the League of Nations, are planning against the liberties and the self-government achieved by the Austrian workers.

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

Are Labor Unions Our Hope or Our Despair?

Employers, labor leaders, economists, workers, and representatives of that mythical third party—The Public, venture answers in the February number of

THE WORLD TOMORROW

SAMUEL J. PROKESCH, employer:

"Labor Union or Company Union?"

A. J. MUSTE, of the Brookwood Workers' College:

"The Union of the Future."

ALICE KIMBALL, a factory worker:

"In the Sulk."

POWERS HAPGOOD, coal miner:

"From the College to the Ranks of Labor."

OTTO BEYER, economist with the Labor Bureau:

"Do Unions Care About Production?"

CEDRIC LONG, of the Co-operative League of America:

"Our Hope and Our Despair."

GEORGE SOULE, of the Labor Bureau:

"Questions Before Labor."

HERBERT A. JUMP, of the Public:

"That Plumber of Yours."

J. B. SALUTSKY, of the A. C. W. of A.:

"Corruption, Dishonesty and Violence."

GEO. S. LACKLAND, a minister:

"The Churches and the Unions."

NINA SAMORODIN, of the National Labor Alliance:

"Quiet Life of an Organizer."

Verse, book reviews, a story.

JUSTICE

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EDITORIALS

A WORD TO OUR UNEMPLOYED

We assume that there can be no two opinions about it,—that every labor union is eager and anxious that all its members are at work and are earning a living. Even the cynically-minded, those who habitually sneer at labor leaders would have to admit that it is to the interest and advantage of these very leaders that the membership of their union is plentifully supplied with work. Unemployed union members can pay no dues, and dues and assessments are the mainstay of a labor union's income, of a labor union's ability to maintain offices and sustain officers.

Nevertheless, our homegrown demagogues and union-smashers would fly in the face of even such plain, irrefutable logic. Employment in our ranks is to them but additional grist to their mill. They are aware of the psychology of the ordinary worker out of a job. The period of unemployment is their harvest time, their glorious opportunity to start tumult and to raise trouble. When a worker is idle he naturally seeks an outlet for his accumulated wrath and anguish—and in such a state of mind he is likely to lend a listening ear to the insidious whisper of those who tell him that the source of all his misfortunes is the union, that the union is to be blamed because there is not work enough for all the cloakmakers in the trade.

True leaders of labor have, in times of unemployment, always and invariably called the attention of the workers to the real causes of their sufferings. They have told them that as long as the present chaotic, planless economic system prevails, there will be unemployment and men will suffer want and privation. They have called upon labor to demonstrate and to protest in the open against the terrors of enforced idleness and have, from time to time, endeavored to arouse callous public opinion to the need of immediate help for the unemployed. Men without ulterior motives, without intrigues to harbor or petty personal politics to foster, men actuated solely by a desire to help the workers cannot act but in such a way. The demagogue, however, to whom the worker and his woes serve only as a ladder upon which to climb to power and to well-paid offices, pursue, quite naturally, a different course.

Yes, they shed tears, crocodile tears, over the bitter lot of the unemployed. They call meetings of the idle workers, too; but instead of explaining to the workers the underlying causes of unemployment, they say blatantly to them: "You men and women in the throes of want and starvation, do you know who is responsible for your sad lot? It is your union and your union leaders who care not whether you work or you are idle. Had they only wanted to, they could have created work for you. If you want work, eliminate all your corrupt leaders and put in their place better men, and then you will have work aplenty."

It is a disgrace and a pain to have to admit that such demagogic stunts can have an influence on union workers. Nevertheless, it is a fact, a sad fact which should not be denied. We find today workers in the "Cloakmakers' Union" who "fall" for the such talk and who can be made to ascribe to the union the blame for the hard times they have been facing in recent months. These workers are suffering, and this state of their mind makes it impossible for them to realize that just as the union cannot claim credit for the prosperous times the cloakmakers have had in recent years, it cannot accept responsibility for the scarcity of work in the industry today. These workers do not seem to be able to perceive that the one thing that a labor union cannot do is to create activity in industry when work there is none.

Of course, it can be said that the union could see to it that whatever work there is in the trade be divided equally among the workers. It is a good plan, but the trouble with this plan is that it is somewhat too good, too ideal. First, our workers themselves are not yet sufficiently advanced to consent to such a plan of their own free will. We have from time to time agitated and spoken for this plan very, very ardently. We must admit, nevertheless, that we have had but little success with our appeal to those "fortunate" ones who have had some work to share it on the basis of equality with those who have no work at all.

We are not sure that we are ready to blame these men too hard for it, either. They cannot be expected to be better and more idealistic than the average-cut human being of our day. Let those among us who are unemployed today ask themselves whether they would act better or differently if they were in the position of those who have some work—and they would have to admit, if they wanted to be sincere, that they would act just as the others are acting today.

It can hardly be otherwise. If those who have some work would be earning much more than what they want for their immediate necessities, they could perhaps be blamed for such an attitude. But those who sit in the shops are barely earning a living, and it is very difficult, indeed, to demand from them that they share this scanty piece of bread with others.

But let us assume that the cloakmakers are not acting in the unselfish and nice way in which we would like to see them act,—what can the union do in this respect? Have in mind that the union is not, after all, a police power that could force some workers to be nicer and nobler than the majority of them. What is this union, if not the aggregate opinion of the thousands who make it up and who feel and think approximately along the same lines? And how can this union be expected to decide, if it wants its decision to be carried out, that the work be divided equally among all, when nine-tenths of its membership are essentially opposed to such a proposal?

Keep in mind also that even were such a decision adopted by the workers, there is another party in the trade that may have something to say in this matter. It is the employer, who would quite likely be found strongly in opposition to this plan. And against such opposition words would not count and only the weapon of a strike could be employed. In other words, instead of a few hundred unemployed, we might be confronted with suspension of work on the part of tens of thousands—heaven knows for how long a time.

Of course, this is all A-B-C logic. There isn't a worker with a spark of intelligence in his makeup who could think otherwise. But as we said already in times of unemployment, when people suffer,—unscrupulous mouthers have their day. Then it is easy to upset minds and cripple logical thinking. We say, therefore, to our unemployed: Don't be misled by adventurers. Retain your common sense in the name of your own interest and in the name of your union. Remember that there are old tricks,—arguments that you used to hear from your bosses—that are now being preached to you under the mask of "communism." Your bosses have told you times without number that your troubles lie in your union and your union leaders. They have done their damndest to incite you against your organization and have promised you wonders if you'd only give up your union and cease following your leaders. But you laughed at them, and instead you have built up a strong union that is doing its best to help you and protect you. Why, then, treat the calumny and the "advice" that is now handed out to you by the new-fangled leaders and agents of your bosses with less scorn and less disregard?

A WORD TO THOSE WHO ARE EMPLOYED

From the preceding remarks, devoted to those among our ranks who are unemployed, you will observe that we have no sympathy with the attacks that are being engineered against our union and its leaders. We believe that their grievances and complaints are entirely unjustified. Nevertheless, our hearts go out to these idle workers. We know the taste of hunger, and we know, of course, that hunger is a poor counselor.

We know that hungry people are despondent and are ready to commit silly acts and worse things than that. We know, too, that words alone cannot have influence upon them. And because of that we believe that it would be a great deal more to the point to address these few words to you. You who have work are, at least, not hungry and you ought and must understand us.

It stands to reason that we have no grievance against those workers who work regular hours and for the fixed union scales. It would, perhaps, be a very grateful act on their part if they had thought of the unemployed too and would agree on some plan that would enable the idle workers to earn some kind of a living. In the end, this would probably be of advantage to themselves. Yet knowing that our advice would not be followed, we would rather not insist upon it.

But we must utter a word of warning and admonition to those workers in the shops who are taking advantage of their employment to hurt the unemployed and to hurt themselves. We have learned from various sources that in many cloak shops the men work not only during the regular hours but are working overtime and a good deal of that, too. This is scandalous and should not be tolerated. Such unlimited overtime is, to begin with, in defiance of the rules of the union, fixed and agreed to by the workers themselves. By disobeying the will of the organization you are undermining its very existence and by "fooling" the Union, you are in the end fooling yourselves.

Secondly, to work at such an intensive pace at a time when many of your number are unemployed, is both a crime and folly. The union does not ask you to share your bread with the unemployed, but it expects you, at least, not to take the chance of a slice of bread away from them. By working overtime you are sinning doubly—against the union and against your unemployed fellow-workers.

And you need not expect to keep on "fooling" the union for long; either. Eventually, you will be discovered and the union will act towards you not a bit milder than what you are now acting against your hungry brothers. As workers, as men, we appeal to you to drop this overtime at once. If there is in your shop more work than what you can do during regular hours, demand from your employer that more workers be taken up and refuse to work a minute longer than the fixed work-hours. To play the mean game of collusion with the employer, to work long overtime hours so that no new workers may be engaged, is a premeditated, cold-blooded and contemptible business.

Unemployment in Soviet Russia

By TH. DAN

The attempts to inoculate communism by force in economically backward Russia have put the finishing touches to the debacle of Russian industry, already badly injured by four years of war. Mines, factories, and workshops began to shut down. Workers were leaving en masse, and those who remained, compelled by governmental order to stay at the places of their employment, were going hungry and cold, exchanging for bread whatever of their own belongings or factory property they could lay their hands on.

In the spring of 1921, the Bolsheviks have found themselves compelled to give up this peculiar brand of "communism" and to adopt the so-called New Economic Policy. The essence of this policy meant that not only enterprises given over to private capitalists but enterprises remaining in the hands of the state as well, were thereafter to be conducted on a business basis. In other words, they were to yield profits or, at least, not to incur losses.

This fundamental shift of policy was, of course, of great significance to the working masses of Russia. If heretofore, these workers were compelled by force to stay in the factories and the workshops in the name of communist equality in starvation, now, with the inauguration of the new regime, every industrial and business enterprise began to get rid of its superfluous hands and mouths as quickly as possible. And thanks to the general breakdown of industry, which even the New Economic Policy has failed in checking, the number of such "unnecessary" workers appeared to be very large. As a result the plague of unemployment descended with a crash over the heads of the Russian working masses.

According to the report of the People's Commissary for Labor for November last, 1922, the number of unemployed workers in Soviet Russia was at that time not less than 420,000 and was continually increasing. Thus from January last to September last, 1922, the number of unemployed males increased two and a half times and that of women, three and a half time. According to the totals tabulated

and submitted by official agencies, not less than 11 to 12 per cent of the workers are at present unemployed in Soviet Russia. This unemployment, it would seem, affects workers of all occupations alike—metal workers, textile workers, printers as well as workers in the clothing industry. Among the latter, according to official statistics compiled in 81 gubernias, there were in September, 1922, 10,900 registered unemployed. It must be stated, however, that labor statistics are in pretty poor shape in Russia and by far not all the unemployed register at the State agencies.

Of course, unemployment is by no means a national characteristic of present day Russia. Unemployment is international in its nature, just as capital is international. In a socialist society, that would plan and coordinate its economy in the interests of the needs of society as a whole and of its individual members, unemployment of course, could find no room. But wherever the national economy is conducted on the basis of competition between individual enterprises or groups of enterprises and in the interest of money profits—in a word, wherever the national economy rests upon a commercial basis, unemployment is inevitable. From this point of view Soviet Russia, if it stands out in any way from any of the other countries in this respect, it is, perhaps, by the size of its unemployment and its obstinacy and hopelessness. The unemployment problem in Russia stands out in the sense that the profound destruction of the productive forces of the country and the dislocation of the entire economic organization give very little hope for an easy re-establishment of industry and for the eventual assimilation by this industry of the army of unemployed.

But the tragic feature of present-day Russia is the unbelievably bad condition in which an unemployed worker finds himself in that land. The condition of unemployed workers has always and everywhere been very bad. It has everywhere been accompanied by hunger and humiliation. An unemployed is not "needed" in the game of life, not, at least,

until the owners of the earth again find use for his tolling hands. Nevertheless, admitting this miserable situation of the unemployed in other lands, their situation is hardly comparable with what, for instance, the official Bolshevik organ "Trud" (September 17, 1922), reports on the condition of the unemployed clothing workers in Russia:

"From the report of the clothing workers' branch of the Melitopol yeped (county) received at headquarters, it is apparent that during the famine period which affected the above mentioned district, all the workers were left without employment. Those of them who were able to leave Melitopol fled. The rest died from starvation."

At the third All-Russian Conference of the Union of Clothing Workers, the general secretary of the union reported: "Hunger and now mass-unemployment have left the union and its members in a bad way. Many clothing workers have died of hunger." The horrors of death from starvation is not, however, the fate of unemployed clothing workers alone. The same official "Trud" (August 15, 1922) states that in the province of Kiev "the condition of the unemployed amounts to a catastrophe as means for relieving them are totally absent." In the province of Nikolaev, where unemployment affected about 50 per cent of all the workers, "death from starvation and exhaustion, according to the figures given out by the Labor Section, for the years January to May 1921, 251 persons." In the Zaporozhsk province "death from hunger amounts to 5 per cent. Unemployment affects the workers according to trades as follows: Food industries from 25 to 30 per cent; building trades, 20 to 25 per cent; teachers, 10 to 15 per cent; land and timber workers, 15 to 20 per cent; while death from starvation extends not only to those who are unemployed but even to such who are engaged in work," etc., etc.

But how was it possible, one might ask, for such a situation to arise in Soviet Russia, a country where the ruling power is in the hands of one

of the labor parties—a situation where idle workers are left without help, left to die from want and hunger?

To this, the answer is, first of all, the economic condition of Soviet Russia. Russia has become so impoverished that even with the best of intentions, the government could not do much to help the unemployed—just as it could not have done anything substantial to relieve the millions of famished and dying peasants without the aid of America and Western Europe. But even such small measures of assistance which the government could have afforded the unemployed, such as launching public works and utilities, has either not been undertaken at all or was done very poorly on account of the disorganization of the governmental apparatus and the deadening influence of a big, top-heavy and planless bureaucracy. Thanks to that, according to the testimony of the same "Trud," the governmental agencies display in the fight against unemployment "criminal inertia and conservatism."

And what about state insurance? What about self-help through the trade unions? Alas! The same utopian and forcible planting of "immediate communism," which has gone hand in hand with the final collapse of the Russian national economy, has forced the Bolsheviks to destroy the independent trade unions, converting them into state agencies and destroying the entire apparatus of social insurance—regarded as entirely superfluous in a "communist" society.

Now it becomes necessary to begin building all over again. But this requires time, a great deal of time and sacrifice,—while unemployment and hunger do not wait and the Russian workers upon whose heads this catastrophe has descended, remain entirely helpless and defenseless. The State cannot help them. Nor can they not help themselves, because their class organizations, the weapon of proletarian self-defense, had been knocked out of their hands.

The working class pays never as heavily as for infatuation with utopian mirages. There may be good intentions galore in these costly adventures, but at best they are only good to pave Hell with.

We can hardly believe that there are many in our ranks guilty of such mean, unconscionable tactics. The union does not demand the employed workers to make great sacrifices. It demands, at the least, the very minimum on behalf of the unemployed and to this it is fully entitled. We hope that within the next few days room will be made for a considerable number of those who have been idle. The union is determined to get employment for them and to get it quickly. And if the employed workers will not cease to work overtime voluntarily, the union will be compelled to force them thereto.

We appeal especially to the shop chairmen and we cannot conceal our amazement that they could have permitted such things to happen. They surely could have stopped such practices if they had tried to. If their own authority was not strong enough, they could have called upon their locals and obtain their aid. They can still make good by firmly adhering to the strict observances of union rules in the shops and the drastic elimination of overtime.

A NEEDLE TRADES WORKERS' ALLIANCE

It is hardly necessary for us to come out for an alliance of the workers in the needle trades. Our International Union was the first to state in clear and undisputed terms that such an alliance was possible, desirable and absolutely necessary. Moreover, our International Union has called, at a psychological moment, a conference of all the international unions in the needle trades, in December, 1920, at which such an alliance was formed.

Unfortunately, this workers' alliance has remained a dead letter. We are honestly convinced that its eclipse was not the fault of our International. The alliance was born in an atmosphere of sharply divergent opinion and this animosity has made it impossible for it to become a living reality.

What, in brief, did this difference of opinion consist of? On the one side the Amalgamated wanted to make of this alliance a sort of a "one big union"—an empty shell, in our opinion, that could not function. From the very beginning, our International had stated that it could not consent to such a plan. And even

though the alliance was formed on the basis of the plan proposed by our International, that it was not difficult to discern from the very first session that the alliance was a dead shell. The fact is that the opposing side has still retained its opinion that unless the alliance is formed along their pet lines, it is worth nothing.

For more than two years nothing practical has been attempted to bring the alliance issue up again. Recently, the Cap Makers' International Union has brought up this subject by inviting the various internationals in the needle industries to come together again to discuss the advisability of forming an alliance. The General Executive Board of our International has discussed the question again and decided to adhere to the point of view adopted at the Chicago convention and later reaffirmed at the Cleveland convention in 1922. It is ready to send delegates to a conference whenever and wherever it will be called, but it must be understood that our delegates will only take part in such a conference if its purpose is to form an alliance on the basis of complete autonomy for each of its component internationals. The idea of a so-called "one big union" must be given up, and in case the Amalgamated will still insist on its former point of view, our delegates are to withdraw from such a conference.

Such was the concrete and definite decision adopted at the last meeting of the General Executive Board in Montreal. The question of an alliance in the needle industry depends now exclusively on the Amalgamated and the other internationals which are, perhaps, inclined towards its point of view. If these organizations have, by now, changed their attitude, an alliance in the needle industry can be formed without further delay and can become a strong and influential factor in the struggles of all the needle workers. If they, however, adhere to their old formulas, such an alliance will remain an impossibility and its formation will have to be postponed until some of the leaders of the workers in the needle trades will have come to realize the danger and harm of toying with big phrases and of appealing to the galleries, and will turn to practical and useful work in the interest of the labor movement.

IN THE REALM OF BOOKS

THE COMING OF COAL

By ROBERT W. BRUERE

(Prepared for The Educational Committee of the Commission on the Church and Social Service of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. Association Press, New York, 1922.)

If Mother Goose were living now what a glorious time she would have. Think of living in a world whose every act provided you with enough stuff for pages of nonsense rhymes, where every happening was funnier than anything your imagination could make up. Mother Goose could amble along and leisurely pluck a rhyme from every waving bush she passed. Can't you hear her humming

Sing a song of sixpence,

A pocket full of coal,

Four and twenty million tons

Packed in a hole.

When the French arrived there

The miners went away

Wan't that you want trick

To play on Poincaré?

Yet even Mother Goose might soon find herself without enough words to rhyme with coal. And what a pity that would be. For truly, nothing in this topsy-turvy old world of ours is quite as amusing as our coal situation. What would you say if I told you of a fishpond somewhere in the country whose fish inhabitants worked hard and diligently to dry up the pond from which they drew life? Or if I discoursed upon a herd of buffaloes penned in upon a plot of pasture land, the great bulk of which looked on, starving, while a few of their members put up signs: "Keep off the grass. It's ours. We'll give you what you want when you pay us what we want." You would say, wouldn't you, "My dear, as an imaginative liar you have Baron Munchausen beat by a mile. Of course, we know no animals are so ignorant of what's good for them."

No animals are. No animals, that is, except man. Man, alone looks on while the sources of his existence are frittered away. What water is to the fish, what pasture land is to the buffaloes, that coal is to modern civilization. Coal makes the steam that moves the wheels, coal lights our cities, coal warms our homes. Yet in the United States, which contains more than one-half of the world's total supplies, our methods of getting the coal waste as much as they yield; our methods of utilizing it wastes far more than they yield; and because some few men can say: "This coal is ours," we face the winter's cold with the threat of a "coal famine" over us.

Yet, in time, even the human turns. While Europe were over coal beds we in the United States are growing restive and uneasy over the planless organization and inefficient management of our coal industry. We are realizing that the very generosity and abundance with which nature blessees us has been a danger to our future welfare. And so we have a steady stream of reports on our coal industry, fact-finding commissions, strike mediation commissions, books on the coal problem.

Mr. Bruere's little book is an interesting contribution to this painful process of enlightenment to which we are being subjected. Through his acquaintance with the Fuel Administration during the war, Mr. Bruere has had close and intimate experience

with the workings of coal industry. But Mr. Bruere also has written his book for the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. This Church has done some praiseworthy work. But somehow Mr. Bruere seemed to keep his church audience continually in mind as he wrote. Consequently the book is a curious medley of hard facts and soft words. I, for one, should have liked a little more of the facts.

Even a summary of Mr. Bruere's thesis can transmit something of the power of his facts, something of the persuasiveness of his pleading. Two centuries ago the harnessing of coal gave man the industrial revolution with its factories, cities, railroads, steel ships, cables and telegraph wires. It converted an age-long economic deficit into an economic surplus. The manufacture of these black diamonds in the bowels of the earth began "when the sun hurled the earth into its orbit." Swamp forests, ocean beaches, inland seas, winds, rains, geographical upheavals all co-operated to deposit the coal in the earth. 70,000,000 years ago the work was completed in North America; 20,000,000 years ago it was completed throughout the world. But the dominion of coal began only 150 years ago. Under it man has prospered mightily.

But it has been a material prosperity only. The great blessing found man spiritually unprepared. Suffering, war, exploitation of men by men, have followed after it. Man's acquisitive instinct, stimulated to even greater activity than before by the uncovering of new and untold riches has battled with his "consciousness of kind." The advance of the latter has been very gradual. It has given us the miners' unions, organization, slow realization that coal is a public utility. But its complete conquest is not yet.

In America the grip of the acquisitive instinct was especially strong. The lure of the free land in the west drew workers from the mines rather than into organizations; the abundance of our coal reserves made men prodigal and short-sighted in their hunt for profits. Yet certain facts were driving men to act together in the coal fields. The dreariness of life in isolated company towns, the bloodiness of the miners' struggle for organization, the injustices created by "scab" wages, the horror of mine accidents and the states' slowness in providing safety provisions against them; the irregularity of mine work gradually cemented the miners together. After a long and hard struggle the United Mine Workers of America was born in 1890. Mr. Bruere looks upon the collective agreement which began in 1898 in the industry as the seed from which a true industrial democracy may grow.

Our exploitation of coal has been so wasteful, Mr. Bruere points out that the danger of its exhaustion is very real. Power engineers put the life of our entire known reserve (two-thirds of which is low grade coal) at the present rate of consumption and normal increase at only about 84 more years. Yet we continue to leave one ton of coal in the ground for every ton we remove, to waste ten tons in locomotives for every one hundred tons moved, to convert only 76 pounds out of every ton (or 4 percent) into productive mechanical energy. We cannot look to petroleum, natural gas or water power to replace coal, simply because the supplies are too limited. Only a technical revolution by which we will manufacture

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power at the mines and transmit it through electric wires, derive every possible by-product from coal, pool all our power resources, will really permit us to realize upon the promise of the "good life." No, not only that. We need in addition, a willingness to follow the truth wherever it may lead, to make the "technique of science obedient to the Great Commandments of Jesus."

It certainly is revealing that the Church should sponsor the issue of such a book. And because Mr. Bruere is its author it will repaginating by all who want a general survey of and introduction to the "diseases" in our basic industry. They will get a thrill, too, from Mr. Bruere's description of the Super-Power plan of electrification. It will help to understand the importance of Lenin's statement that the final success of Soviet Russia hinges upon the electrification of Russia.

But I cannot feel that the solution of the coal problem will be written, even aided, by the Church. The vitality of its teachings has been tested by the Great War, by great strikes, by the revolution. I am not convinced, either, by Mr. Bruere's interpretation of our material development in terms of a struggle between the acquisitive instinct and the consciousness of kind. Why should we not believe, rather, that human nature is much the same today as it was 150 years ago, that its various instincts possess, relatively and absolutely, the same degree of strength; but that the material changes which these years have brought call forth different reactions from them? It seems to me, at least, that our coal problem is part of a larger problem. It cannot be completely remedied until that larger problem is remedied. And just as Mr. George F. Baer felt that "the rights and interests of the laboring man will be protected and cared for, not by the labor agitators, but by the Christian men to whom God has given the control of the property interests of the country," just so I feel that the interests of society will be protected and cared for, not by the Church or its Christian men, but by labor and the engineers who understand the management of machine industry. Until these groups take over the reins of social control, Mother Goose will continue to find fun in our deluge.

SYLVIA KOPALD.

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LABOR THE WORLD OVER

DOMESTIC ITEMS

40,000 SHOPMEN STILL OUT.

Amicable settlement of the strike of railway shopmen which began July 1, 1922 was asked of Governor Pinchot by representatives of labor organizations of the State of Pennsylvania. Although the strike has been settled in most sections, 40,000 shopmen are still affected by it, labor leaders said.

ANOTHER WOULD-BE BENEFACTOR.

Gustav Hottinger, President of the Northwestern Terra Cotta Company of Chicago announced the plan to turn over his entire business with assets estimated at more than \$4,000,000 to his older employee.

Bridgeport Local 33 Holds Successful Dance and Entertainment

The newly-formed Executive Committee of the Corset Workers' Union of Bridgeport, Local No. 33, has reason to feel proud of itself. This committee, which has been functioning as an Organizing Committee since Thanksgiving Day, has kept up its splendid record for winning new members, in spite of a two weeks' shut down of the Warner Brothers' corset factory, and the dull season right now. The Local is growing every day and is reaching out into new departments of the Warner Bros. factory. An opening wedge has also been made in the other factories in Bridgeport—La Resistia Company, Crown Corset Company and B. C. Batchelor & Co.

Because of the great interest shown in the monthly open meetings of the Local, it was decided to run a dance and entertainment the last Tuesday night of January. With only a week to work for it, the Committee has made a great success of the affair. Hun-

dreds of workers and their friends attended the dance. In the ranks of the labor movement in Bridgeport, was found the necessary talent to supply a fine program. Mrs. Louise Galligan, one of the members of the Local, happens also to be a member of the Actors' Equity, and was a former star at a local theatre. She rendered a scene from one of the recent plays. Brothers Abiola of the Barbours' Union and Thelma of the Cigar-makers' Union rendered vocal selections, as did Miss Hammett, a former member of the Union. Coffee and cake was contributed by the members.

Organization work among the corset workers in Bridgeport has been carried on in a quiet, intensive way. "Educate as you organize" has been the slogan of the Committee, so that your membership may understand its organization and stay with it through thick and thin." The results are most gratifying.

Canadian Locals Very Active

(Continued from Page 1)

activities of the Union is evidenced by the fact that even the workers of the well-known Eaton Company, composed exclusively of English-speaking men and women, have begun to organize and are coming over in large numbers to the Union. On Thursday last, January 25th, the Toronto Joint Board had called a mass meeting in the big Standard Theatre. About one thousand cloakmakers attended the meeting and warmly applauded the address of Vice-President Feinberg, who specially came to Toronto from New York to address the meeting. Vice-President Seidman and James Simpson from the local Trades and Labor Council also spoke.

STRIKE IN MONTREAL.

The organization campaign in

Montreal is conducted at the same lively pace as in Toronto. Right now the local union has declared a strike against the Empire Garment Company, involving one hundred and twenty-five workers.

The strike broke out only last week, and already the firm has obtained an injunction against the union, arresting several workers and intimidating several others. The union is determined to wage the strike until it is won.

It has been reported that the firm has sent out agents to other cities to break up strike breakers to Montreal.

The Montreal strikers warn their fellow workers in other cities to give these agents a wide berth.

Philadelphia Dress and Waistmakers Pledge to Stand by Union at Mass Meeting

At a crowded mass meeting of waist and dressmakers, under the auspices of Local No. 15, of Philadelphia, in Garrick Hall, on Tuesday last, January 30th, a resolution was passed unanimously to support the campaign waged at present by Local No. 15 under the auspices of the International Union to reorganize the trade and to obtain again control over the dress and waist industry in Philadelphia.

The meeting was addressed by Secretary Baroff and Vice-Presidents Feinberg and Reiberg. It was the largest member meeting held by Local No. 15 since the memorable days of the six months' strike last winter. The enthusiasm under the resolution was adopted broke all bounds and served as an index of the spirit and determination of the local dressmakers and waist makers. The resolution reads as follows:

We, the members of the Waist, Silk Suit and Children's Dressmakers' Union, Local No. 15, of Philadelphia, assembled in a general

meeting at the Garrick Hall, on this 30th day of January, 1923, hereby, heartily endorse the movement undertaken by the Union to rebuild our Local.

We realize now, more than ever, that our only protection against the assaults on our part of our employers lies in our Organization; that our Union will shield us from inhuman exploitation, maltreatment to which we have been subjected during the past year, and we pledge ourselves with renewed determination and enthusiasm to stand loyally and unflinchingly by our Union and by our International.

We hereby call upon the General Executive Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and upon the Joint Board of our Waist and Dress Local in this city, to exert every effort to reinstate the standards of life and work which we have had for years, and we hereby solemnly bind ourselves to support them with all the means and resources at our command. We further pledge to stand by the Union in whatever action they might deem necessary, even to the extent of calling a general strike, in order to accomplish our aim.

FOREIGN ITEMS

ENGLAND

TO ABOLISH CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

At the meeting of the London members of the Society of Friends a minute was passed for distribution asserting their belief that the time has come for the abolition of capital punishment, the case for which rests upon the assumption that the community may be justified by taking the life of the individual and that some persons are past redemption—two assumptions that the Quakers deny.

The Shoreditch Borough Council is the first public body to announce its intention of introducing a motion demanding the reform of our penal system, including the abolition of capital punishment. A public meeting to enforce this demand will be held in London by the League of Peace and Freedom on February 16th.

BAD HOUSING AND VICE.

Speaking on bad housing in Oxford, the Rector of a parish in that city declared in a speech at the Oxford City Council that as long as such conditions remain, "boys and girls are born and bred in circumstances which make decency and even morality well-nigh impossible."

ATTACK ON BIRTH CONTROL.

In spite of evidence given by Sir Arthur Lamb, the famous surgeon, Mr. Harold Cox and Dr. Drysdale, a London magistrate has ordered the destruction of Mrs. Margaret Sanger's well-known book called "Family Limitation" as an obscene book.

WORKERS AND RUHR OCCUPATION.

The International Federation of Trade Unions, in a strongly worded resolution, has called upon its affiliated members in all countries to protest against the French invasion of the Ruhr and to insist that arbitration shall take the place of armed force. The Executives are meeting immediately to discuss action.

The French General Confederation of Labour has issued a manifesto making a similar protest and demand, and protesting also against the arrest of French Communist leaders.

The Executive Council of the Victoria Branch of the Australian Labour Party has issued a resolution condemning the further aggression of French militarists against the defenceless workers of Germany and supporting their French comrades in their protest against it.

In a resolution of similar protest, the joint body representing the British Trades Union Congress, the Labour Party and the Parliamentary Labour Party, calls upon the British Government to dissociate itself in every way from the French action. Among other British bodies, who have expressed horror at what is happening in the Ruhr, are the Executive of the League of Nations, the League of Women Workers, the League of Nations, the League of Nations, the League of Nations. Prominent labor leaders everywhere are protesting, and Mr. Charles Roden Buxton is taking to Germany a message from the I. L. P.

Boston Joint Board in Cloak and Dress Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

without a union the workers have been helpless.

The Waist and Dressmakers' Union of Boston, Local No. 49, has elected a big organization committee now which pledged to stay on the job until substantial results have been achieved for the workers in the local shops. Under the direction of Vice-President Perlstein, this committee has issued several circulars, which were widely distributed among the workers in the dress shops, and which call upon them to join the union, to attend meetings and to get ready for a concerted move against their employers.

Among the cloakmakers, the situa-

tion is not much better. In that trade, too, a great many small shops have been formed in Boston in the last couple of years, where cloakmakers are forced to work unlimited hours and at starvation wages.

The Boston Joint Board has formulated a set of demands and has sent them out this week to the employers asking that these changes in work conditions be immediately complied with and agreements be signed on this basis. Should the employers fail to concede these demands, a strike will be called without delay. The International is determined to leave nothing undone to put our trades in Boston on a thorough union basis.

WHITE GOODS WORKERS READY TO STRIKE

(Continued from page 1)

Board to help the local and its Manager, Brother Abraham Snyder, in all preparations for the general strike.

Sister Rose Harriet, formerly an officer of the Waist and Dress Joint Board, has now been added to the organizing staff of Local 62. Al-

ready gratifying results are in evidence among the white goods workers and shop after shop is joining the union. Another short period of activity and there is no doubt that Local 62 will be in the best of shape to press forward and to win its demands.

Locals 41 and 50 on Eve of Strike

(Continued from page 1)

Board to step into the fight, and his extensive experience in organization work will be great help to Locals No. 41 and 50 in their present campaign for a bigger union and better working conditions.

In addition to Vice-President Halperin, Vice-President David Dabinsky, Manager of Local No. 10, is doing all in his power to help organize

the cutters in these two trades and is aiding the locals in preparing them for the final move against the employers.

A letter calling upon the employers in these trades to sign agreements with the Union has already been forwarded to them, signed by Vice-President Halperin and Manager Greenberg of Locals No. 41 and No. 50.

Educational Comment and Notes

Educational Activities for Raincoat Workers

Another one of our local unions has become interested in the activities of our Educational Department—Local No. 29.

The educational committee appointed by the Executive Board, and consisting of Brothers Levy, Weinbaum, and Weingart, together with their secretary and our Educational Department, worked out a plan of activities for their members. This will consist of lectures to be given at their business meetings every second and fourth Thursday of the month.

The first lecture was given last Thursday, February 25th, on "The Place of Organized Labor in Modern Society" by Max Levin.

The second will be given on February 8th, on "The Problems of the Modern Labor Movement, with Special Reference to the I. L. G. W. U."

Third, February 22nd, Washington's Birthday. Concert and lecture at the Washington Irving High School, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. H. Rogoff will speak on the "Relations Between America and Europe." The artists who will participate in the concert will be announced later.

Fourth, March 8th, "The Worker and His Health," by Dr. J. Smith of the New York Tuberculosis Association.

Fifth, March 15th, "The Modern Conception of the Education of Children."

These lectures are given in Yiddish and the subjects are of importance to every intelligent worker. We are certain that the active membership and the officers of Local No. 29 will spare no effort to make these activities a success.

LECTURE AND CONCERT FOR OUR ITALIAN MEMBERS ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 4TH, IN THE I. L. G. W. U. BUILDING

The Italian meetings under the auspices of the Educational Department of our International will begin next Sunday with a concert and lecture on "Culture and the Worker" by Arturo Giovannitti, and will continue regularly thereafter at such time and place as will be decided by a vote of the public. An unusual feature of this first meeting will be the singing for the first time outside of the Metropolitan Opera House of "The Song of the Dark," a symphonic poem by Helen Keller set to music by Maestro Cesare Sodero formerly with the Chicago Opera Company and a composer of international repute. This song which has attracted wide attention in all musical circles will be rendered by Elvira Boni, soprano, accompanied by Mo. Sodero himself. Other classical selections will be sung by Mme. Boni who has prepared a highly interesting programme.

The meeting will open promptly at 4 P. M., next Sunday, February 4th, in the Auditorium of the I. L. G. W. U. All members of our International are cordially invited to attend.

DANCE AND GET-TOGETHER OF OUR STUDENTS ON SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 10TH AT THE I. L. G. W. U. BUILDING

Again will our members and their friends get together in the beautiful auditorium of the I. L. G. W. U. Building, on Saturday evening, February 10th.

Again will be dancing, both social and folk dances, and singing and merry making.

Again, will delicious Russian tea flow from the Urn to be served at the snow white tables in the "company" of dainty refreshments.

The Reception Committee that was so greatly encouraged by the success of the last dance, is again at work making all possible arrangements so that their guests may enjoy a few hours in sociability, good-fellowship and merry-making.

Although the auditorium is obtained free, a charge of 10 cents per person will be made, to cover the expenditures involved in running the affair.

LECTURE BY H. GRAF ON "THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT," SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3D, AT 1 P. M., FOR LOCAL NO. 17

This Saturday, February 3rd, at 1 P. M., a lecture will be given by H. Graf, on the "Aims and Object of the Co-operative Movement," in the headquarters of Local No. 17, 144 Second Avenue. Mr. Graf will discuss what the co-operative movement is and what it is not.

The Educational Committee of Local No. 17 together with the Educational Department of the I. L. G. W. U. worked out a plan of educational activities for Local No. 17. The following lectures have already been arranged:

Saturday, February 3rd, D. Graf, "Aims and Object of the Co-operative Movement."

Saturday, February 10th, Vice-President L. Feinberg, Chairman of the Educational Committee, will discuss the question, "Are the 'time-agreements' useful to our members?"

Saturday, February 17th, Dr. J. Smith, "The Worker and His Health."

Saturday, February 24th, Vice-President Heller, "The A. F. of L. and the Amsterdam Trade Union Conference."

H. Rogoff will lecture on the "Relations between America and Europe" at the regular business meeting of the local which will be held on Thursday, February 8th, at 8:15 P. M., at 79-81 Delancey Street.

LECTURE ON APPRECIATION OF MUSIC WITH DEMONSTRATION ON THE PIANO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY EIGHTH

"Appreciation of Music" will be the subject of a lecture to be given in the I. L. G. W. U. Building on Thursday evening, February 8th, by Mrs. L. R. de Craviotto, of the City Symphony Orchestra.

The lecture will be given with demonstrations on the piano. Its main object is to help the audience understand and appreciate symphony concerts.

By special arrangements with the City Symphony Orchestra our members can obtain two tickets for the price of one for any of their concert seats throughout the season. Special cards, which will entitle them to the reduced rates, are obtainable at the office of the Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street.

WEEKLY CALENDAR

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

Saturday, February 3rd

- 1:30 p. m. Social Forces in Literature.
- Dr. E. Lieberman—"Poetry and Life."
- 2:30 p. m. Dr. Leo Wolman—"Policy of American Trade Unions Towards Unemployment."

Sunday, February 4th

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

UNITY CENTERS

Monday, February 5th

- Lower Bronx Unity Center—P. S. 43
- Brown Place and 135th St., Room 305
- 8:30 p. m. Dr. Margaret Daniels—"Industrial History of the United States. Rise and Growth of the A. F. of L. Brownsville Unity Center—P. S. 84
- Stone and Glenmore Aves., Room 310.
- 8:30 p. m. Sylvia Kopald—"Economics and the Labor Movement. Is Distribution of Human Want Satisfactory?"

Tuesday, February 6th

- Harlem Unity Center—P. S. 171
- 103rd St. near 8th Ave., Room 406.
- 8:45 p. m. Theresa Wolfson—"Comparative Development of Industry and the Trade Union Movement in the U. S. The Period of the Civil War. Waistmakers' Unity Center—P. S. 40
- 320 East 20th Street, Room 305.
- 8:30 p. m. Solon De Leon—"Applied Economics. Wages and the Cost of Living."

Wednesday, February 7th

- East Side Unity Center—P. S. 63
- 4th St. near 8th Ave., Room 404
- 8:30 p. m. Theresa Wolfson—"Comparative Development of Industry and the Trade Union Movement in the United States. The Period of the Civil War. Bronx Unity Center—P. S. 61
- Crotona Park East and Charlotte St., Room 501
- 8:45 p. m. A. L. Wilbert—"Modern Economic Institutions (The Nation). Waistmakers' Unity Center—P. S. 40
- 320 East 20th Street
- 6:00 p. m. Loretta Ritter—"Physical Training"

Friday, February 9th

- P. S. 150—Christopher Ave. and Sackman St., Room 206.
- 8:00 p. m. Dr. Margaret Daniels—"Social Psychology. 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
- Bushwick Ave. and McKibben St., Brooklyn
- Classes in Elementary, Intermediate and Advanced English—IN ALL CENTERS on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings.
- Admission to all of these courses free to members of the International.

EXTENSION DIVISION

YIDDISH

Friday, February 2nd

- Harlem Educational Center of the I. L. G. W. U.
- 62 East 106th Street
- 8:00 p. m. Prof. Galatzky—"Development of Social and Democratic Ideas. Local No. 1—1581 Washington Ave., Bronx.
- 8:00 p. m. The Management of the Finances of Our Union—Philip Kaplowitz, Secretary-Treasurer, Joint Board, Cloakmakers' Union.

Saturday, February 3rd

- Local No. 17—144 Second Avenue.
- Local No. 1—1581 Washington Ave., Bronx.
- 1:00 p. m. H. Graf—"Aims and Objects of the Co-operative Movement."
- 8:00 p. m. Joseph Cohen—"Modern Conception of the Education of Children."

Sunday, February 4th

- Local No. 1—1581 Washington Ave., Bronx.
- 10:30 a. m. L. Lehrer—"Social Psychology. Harlem Educational Center of the I. L. G. W. U.
- 62 East 106th Street
- 10:30 a. m. Max Levin—"Economic Structure of Our Present System."

ITALIAN

Sunday, February 4th

- I. L. G. W. U. Building.
- 4:00 p. m. Lecture and Concert—Arturo Giovannitti—"Culture and the Worker."

ENGLISH

I. L. G. W. U. Building.

Thursday, February 8th

- 8:15 p. m. Mrs. L. R. de Craviotto—"Appreciation of Music. Local No. 17—81 Delancey Street.
- 8:00 p. m. H. Rogoff—"Relations Between America and Europe."

Educational Activities for Local No. 21

At the request of the Executive Board of Local No. 21, Newark, Brother Bruck, their Secretary, together with the Educational Department, worked out a plan of activities for our members at that local.

The following lectures have been arranged to be given at their business meetings every fourth Tuesday in the month:

1. Last Tuesday, January 23rd,

they had the first lecture on "The Worker and His Health," by Dr. J. Smith of the New York Tuberculosis Association.

2. February 20th, will be given—"The Aims and Problems of the Labor Movement with Special Reference to the I. L. G. W. U."

3. March 20th, "The Economic Structure of the Present System."

With the Waist and Dress Joint Board

By M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary
(Minutes of Meeting January 17, 1923)

Brother Berlin in the Chair.

OUTSIDE COMMITTEES

Mr. Hubert Harrison, representing the Labor Defence Council, appeared before the Board appealing for the men and women who are confined in various prisons, not for overt acts but for ideas which they expressed on behalf of organized labor. Funds are needed to obtain freedom for these men and women and Mr. Harrison therefore appealed for a generous donation. The request of the Labor Defence Council was referred to the Finance Committee.

HARRY KELLY, organizer for the Modern School Association, appeared before the Board asking that we help cover part of the \$4,000 deficit incurred by this organization. The Modern School in Stelton, N. J., takes care of about 125 children and is considered an excellent institution by labor and radical people all over the country. This request was also referred to the Board of Directors.

COMMUNICATIONS

A communication was received from Brother Abraham Baroff which reads as follows:

"A committee of your Joint Board, headed by you, appeared last summer in Cincinnati, at the meeting of the General Executive Board, and placed before it a request that the General Executive Board take over on behalf of the International Unity House at Forest Park, Pa.

"I wish to inform you in this connection that the General Executive Board had taken up this matter at its last quarterly meeting at Montreal, and decided to take over the Unity House and appointed a committee to that effect.

"Please communicate with us forthwith with regards to further developments in this matter."

It was decided to refer this communication to a special meeting of the Joint Board which will take up the question of the Unity House.

A communication was received from the American Friends Service Committee, the Quakers, which in substance is as follows:

"The Russian peasants in the State of Samara, Southern Russia, are in dire need of food and clothing. To meet this need the American Friends Service Committee must raise a budget of \$2,570.00 and they therefore request that we give them financial aid. As for clothing, this can be sent to the American Friends Service Committee Warehouse, 106 Duane Street, Brooklyn. It was decided to refer this request to the Finance Committee.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' REPORT

Brother Berlin called the attention of the Board to the organization work which is being done and the expenses incurred. He suggested that a committee be appointed to devise a plan whereby payments should be made in connection with the organization work.

Upon motion a committee consisting of Brothers Reisel, Schoenholz and Berlin in conjunction with the manager and secretary of the Joint Board was appointed to work out a plan and submit their recommendations to the Board of Directors.

Sister Winnick and Brother Koshberg appeared before the Board on behalf of the Unity House Committee stating that as it is time to make certain arrangements for the Unity House and in view of the fact

that the General Executive Board decided to take over the Unity House, they requested that the Board of Directors call a special meeting of the Joint Board in order to take up the question of maintaining the Unity House for the coming season.

The request of the committee was granted and it was decided to call a special meeting of the Joint Board at which a party to the Unity House, this meeting to be held on Friday, January 19th, at 7:30 P. M. sharp.

A letter was received from Royal S. Copeland, Commissioner of Health which in substance stated that a Public Health Exposition will be held at the Grand Central Palace under the auspices of the Department of Health during the week beginning January 22, 1923. We are asked to instruct our members that such exhibition will be held.

Upon motion it was decided to advise our members through our official organ to that effect.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

Brother Mackoff, secretary of the Joint Board submitted an itemized statement of expenses incurred by the Joint Board during the month of December, 1922.

After a number of questions were asked of the secretary it was decided upon motion to approve the expenses incurred by the Joint Board during the month of December.

Brother Mackoff further submitted a financial report which was audited by Mr. Wolf, auditor of the International covering the period from May 1st to November 30th, 1922.

After the Secretary was through reading practically all the members of the Board of Directors asked for information concerning various items contained in this report.

The explanations given by Brother Mackoff were well taken.

MANAGER'S REPORT

Brother Hochman, manager of the Joint Board reported that he held a meeting of the business agents and that he received instructions to see to it that the members pay up the assessment. Besides, a letter was sent out to the shop chairmen urging them to stir up the membership to their duty of paying up all assessments and arrears.

As for the strike conducted against the Goldman Costume Company, Bro. Hochman reported that it was found that this firm has some of its work done out of town and Brother Hochman therefore suggested that the Joint Board make arrangements to organize the shop out of town which is doing work for the Goldman Costume Company.

As to our coming campaign, Bro. Hochman reported that arrangements were made to have meetings of our Conference and Wage Scale Committee within the next few days.

REPORT OF MONTREAL COMMITTEE

Brother Hochman reported for the committee which appeared before the General Executive Board at Montreal.

In substance he stated that when the entire committee learned that Brother Schlesinger was not there, they decided to leave a sub-committee of themselves till Brother Schlesinger should arrive.

During their stay the committee appeared before the General Executive Board three times to present the

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request that the Board endorse the introduction of the week-work system in the dress and waist industry and to negotiate with the employers to that effect. The committee was told that this matter was left in the hands of Brother Schlesinger and while they were out there a telegram was received by the General Executive Board from the Pressers' Local No. 60 in which they urged them to be cautious about adopting the decision in regard to introducing week-work in our industry.

Brother Hochman also stated that the committee tried to impress upon the General Executive Board the advisability of bringing about the unification of the dress locals.

In conclusion Brother Hochman stated that he himself as well as others were astonished on their return from Montreal to learn of the resignation of Brother Schlesinger. The General Executive Board appointed Brothers Baroff and Ninfo to be at the conferences and to take part in all other matters pertaining to our coming campaign.

Upon motion the report of Brother Hochman was approved.

Brother Hochman elaborated on the proposed changes in the agreement and the Joint Board had a warm discussion upon the suggestions made.

The suggestions presented were discussed at length and the Conference Committee was instructed to do all they can in order to secure the best possible agreement for the Union, it being understood that before agreements are made final the Conference Committee will report to the Joint Board on their activities.

GENERAL STRIKE COMMITTEE

A committee consisting of Brothers Antonini, Berlin, Reisel, Wolkowitz and Stein, in conjunction with the manager and secretary of the Joint Board, were appointed to submit recommendations at the next meeting of the Joint Board of members on the various committees of the proposed general strike committee.

Educational Activities for Our Members in Montreal

Every Sunday morning, between 11 and 12:30, a group of our members in Montreal assemble in their headquarters, Prince Arthur Hall, and listen to a discussion of some social, labor, economic, or political question. Most of those who present the subjects are men and women actively engaged in the Labor Movement.

During the time the General Executive Board met in Montreal, a special meeting was arranged. Hundreds of our members gathered in the hall and listened with interest to a talk on "Worker's Education," by Fannia M. Cohn. The speaker discussed the Movement for Workers' Education in general, and the activities of the I. L. G. W. U. in particular. The lecture was followed by a lively discussion. The interest displayed by the members in this important movement with the trade unions, was most encouraging.

After the meeting, the Educational

Committee and the Joint Board together with Miss Cohn worked out a plan of activities for our members in Montreal. It was agreed that the outlines prepared by our Department in connection with our courses be used by them as well. Special mention was made of the very excellent set of outlines which were prepared on the I. L. G. W. U.

We hope that our sisters and brothers in Montreal will make the educational work an effective and constructive factor in their Union.

Members of our International who wish to join the Workers' University, the Unity Centers or the courses of the Extension Division, should register at once in person, or send in their names to the office of their local unions or the office of the Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street.

The Week in Local 10

By JOSEPH FISH

GENERAL

The first General Meeting for the year of 1923 took place, as usual, the last Monday of the month in Arlington Hall. The membership has already become accustomed to the habit of attending at least one meeting in every three months or else paying a fine of \$1.00. However, it is rather lax in attending the meetings of the first month of each quarter, as was evidenced at Monday's meeting. Another bad feature to which we wish to call the attention of the cutters and which we would request them to correct is the fact that when the meetings open generally between 7:30 and 8 P. M. there is just about a quorum of members present, after which the members first start coming in, thereby interfering with the business of the meeting.

Sometimes the meetings are very short, due to the fact that there is very little business to be transacted, as a result of which quite a number of members come down, only to find the meeting adjourned. The attention of the members is called to these two facts that they may be urged to be punctual at the meetings which should start at 7:30 P. M.

They are urged also not to delay the attendance of the meetings to the last month of each quarter or the last general meeting, but are to make it their business to attend all meetings, as it is to their interests not to leave the business of the organization in the hands of the few who generally make it their business to attend all meetings.

Our readers are aware of the fact that Brother Benjamin Schlesinger has resigned as President of the International, and that the General Executive Board has accepted his resignation. According to the Constitution of the International, the General Executive Board, at the resignation of the President or any other general officer, may assume the responsibility of choosing a successor. However, the General Executive Board waived its rights under the Constitution, and decided to leave the matter to the official delegates, who attended the last convention in Cleveland.

They therefore issued a call to the effect that a special convention for the election of a president be held in Baltimore, Maryland, on February 15th, 1923. A communication to this effect was received from General Secretary-Treasurer Baroff and was accepted by the Executive Board as well as at the last General Meeting. The delegates were instructed to attend. Local 10's delegation consists of Brothers David Dubinsky, Sam Perlmutter, Isidore Nagler, Benjamin Sachs, Philip Ansel, John C. Ryan, Harry Berlin and Joseph Fish.

As yet, no definite statements can be made as to who will be the prospective candidate for the office of President. Nevertheless, we are sure that our delegation, as well as the others present in Baltimore, will achieve the results aimed at, i. e., to elect a man to that office who will not only be a credit to the International, but to the Labor Movement as a whole.

Those present at Monday night's meeting concurred in the recommendation of the Executive Board that a ball be held some time next year, and that each and every member of this organization be obligated to purchase at least one ticket for the affair. The Secretary, Brother Fish, was instructed to look for a suitable hall where

this affair may be held. We believe that the ball next year will be as big a success, if not bigger, than the one held but recently.

The Executive Board has taken into consideration the fact that there have been a number of cases before their body recently for the violation of the constitutional law regarding work on Saturday afternoons, and is beginning to raise the amount of the fines imposed upon members charged with such violation. Not only are the fines increased in amount, but the Executive Board is inclined to take these violators off their job, and replace them with cutters, who, they believe, will uphold the rules of our organization.

Aside from this, the Board has decided to increase the number of people who go out on Saturdays and Sundays to apprehend these violators, so that the proper measures may be taken against them. We have been sending out quite a few brothers every Saturday continuously for the past few months. The total number of this committee will be increased to forty, so that they will be able to cover more ground with better results.

WAIST AND DRESS

The Waist and Dress Joint Board, which is the official body of the Waist and Dress Industry in the City of New York at present, has decided that the General Conference Committee, consisting of the Board of Directors, the General Officers of the Joint Board, and the Secretaries of the various locals, be empowered to conduct negotiations with the Waist and Dress Manufacturers' Association, with reference to the new agreement. On this Conference Committee our International is represented by General Secretary-Treasurer Baroff and Acting President Ninfo.

This General Conference Committee, which met some time last week, has embodied in its demands, among others, the clauses that were adopted by the Waist and Dress Division Meeting on November 13th. These are as follows:

1. That instead of two weeks' trial period, there shall be only one week's trial period.

2. That the business agents of the Joint Board be granted permission to visit the shops of the Association without being accompanied by clerks of the Association.

Two other clauses which were also adopted at that meeting, and which read (a) That one week's wages should be collected from manufacturers found doing their own cutting, and (b) That a 25 per cent increase in wages in houses not employing cutters by the week, were amended by the Conference Committee to apply not only to cutters, but to all other crafts as well.

This means that if a manufacturer will be found doing his own cutting, operating, pressing, finishing, etc., he will be subject to a fine of one week's wages. It further means that the twenty-five per cent increase in wages will be applicable to pressers, finishers, drapers, etc.

The first conference between the Union and the manufacturers took place on January 20th, and a subcommittee representing the Joint Board, consisting of Brothers Julius Hochman, I. Horowitz, Luigi Antonelli, Harry Berlin and L. Reiff, was elected to confer with the manufacturers. When this meeting took place the manufacturers insisted that the union withdraw its demands for week work. Whereupon, the union's

committee declared definitely that this cannot and will not be done, after which the conference broke up. The union thereupon began preparations for the conduct of a General Strike in the industry. Subsequently, the manufacturers, it seems, had a change of heart, and withdrew their demand that the union do not take up the question of week work with them. Another conference therefore took place on Tuesday, January 30th.

As yet, no definite statements can be given regarding the results of this conference, but it is hoped that they will be satisfactory to the organization. The Joint Board, in the meantime, has had a joint meeting of the Executive Board members of the various locals, and has decided upon the officers to constitute the various committees.

On the Settlement Committee, Brother Julius Hochman is chairman; Brother Sam B. Shenker, Secretary.

On the Hall Committee, I. Horowitz is chairman; Benjamin Evry for the cutters.

On the Organization Committee, Brother Farber is chairman; Brother Fish, Secretary.

On the Law Committee, Brother Mackoff is chairman; Brother Settle for the cutters.

On the Picket Committee, Brother Berlin is chairman.

On the Relief Committee, Charles Stein, No. 2, for the cutters.

On the Out-of-Town Committee, Brother Henry Robbins for the cutters.

All these committees will consist of five officers each, including the above-named. The duty of these committees will be to take charge of the strike and to see that the work is conducted properly, and to appoint as many people as are necessary for the work of the various committees. Quite a number of names have been mentioned, from our local as well as the other locals, to serve on the various committees, but even aside from these there will be many others who will be drafted from the ranks of the strikers, as the strike progresses.

The Joint Board is fully prepared to go on with the work of a general Strike, should occasion for one arise.

MISCELLANEOUS

For the past year, the Miscellaneous Division has not had any meetings of its own, but had its business conducted in connection with that of the Waist and Dress Division, because of the lack of attendance on the part of its members.

In November of last year the organization decided to call a special meeting of the Miscellaneous cutters, for the purpose of nominating their officers for the year of 1923, and also to discuss the various problems confronting their industry. This meet-

ing was also addressed by the Managers of Local No. 62, Brother Snyder, and by Brother Harry Greenberg, of Locals No. 50 and No. 41. This meeting was quite a successful one both in point of attendance and in bringing a little life into the miscellaneous division.

Since then, it appears, apathy has again overtaken the cutters of this branch, and the last meeting, which was scheduled to be held on January 2nd, would not take place for lack of attendance, there not having been even a quorum present. The Executive Board therefore felt that the best thing to do under the circumstances would be to resume holding the meetings of the Miscellaneous Division together with those of the Waist and Dress Division.

Brother Morris Alois, who was appointed by the Executive Board some time ago to serve in the capacity of an organizer, to assist Brother Greenberg, Manager of Locals No. 50 and No. 41 in the present organization campaign, is doing his best for the interests of the miscellaneous cutters, as well as those of the trade in general, to make this organization drive a success.

From all indications, it is understood that as soon as this organization campaign will be over, Locals No. 41 and No. 50 will start a General Strike in their industry. The International has given moral as well as financial support to these two locals and has even gone so far as to assign Brother Jack Halperin, who is in charge of the Out-of-Town organization work, to take charge of the situation in the Children's Dress and Wrapper and Kimono trades, when the General Strike will take place.

We hope that the money and energy expended for the re-organization of these two locals will not be in vain, and that these locals will again hold the position in the International which they have been holding for the past few years.

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CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

Notice of Regular Meetings

CLOAK AND SUIT Monday, February 5th

(There will be no meeting of the Waist and Dress and Miscellaneous Divisions in February, as Lincoln's Birthday falls on the second Monday of the month.)

GENERAL Monday, February 26th

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