

"My righteous-  
ness 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

Vol. V, No. 42.

New York, Friday, October 12, 1923.

Price 2 Cents

## INTERNATIONAL CARRIES ANTI LEAGUE DECISION INTO EFFECT

Official Statement by Secretary-Treasurer Baroff on Why Many Members  
Board of Local 22 Were Removed From Office

Executive

Our members at large and the labor movement in general are familiar with the attitude of our International towards the organized opposition groups which are conniving at the breaking-up of our union and are threatening the existence of our entire organization. A thorough investigation has brought to light the fact that these groups are in their essence opposition unions which seek to undermine the already existing locals in our trades. We have therefore issued a warning to all our members that those who belong to these opposition unions cannot at the same time be members of our locals or retain membership in our union.

Our International Union believes in the freest and fullest exchange of opinion among its members. Its policies are formulated and its leaders are elected in accordance with the most modern democratic conceptions and traditions. There is therefore no place within our organization for a secretly organized opposition.

When some members of our locals, incited and instigated thereby by various outside elements, began to form separate groups aimed against the will and the interests of the overwhelming majority of our members, we appealed to them and endeavored to enlighten them upon the dangers

to which they were exposing our union. It appeared, however, that their active antagonism towards our organization and the interests of our members was not the result of sheer

blind obstinacy but a wilful and conscious endeavor to undermine the basis of our locals and of our International.

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## Boston Locals Confer on Forming One Joint Board

According to the news contained elsewhere in this issue, in a long correspondence from our regular Boston contributor, the Boston locals have now firmly decided to form one joint board of all the local unions of our International.

A conference for this purpose has already been held last week and, though not all the obstacles in the way have been removed as yet, the prospects for one central body in Boston are extremely bright.

As known, about a half year ago,

the Boston locals formed a district council to serve as a medium for united action and closer relations between them. This district council, however, did not work and our Boston members have now come to the conclusion that only a joint board such as is functioning in other women's garment-making centers can coordinate the efforts of the individual locals and work to the satisfaction of all the affiliated bodies.

A second final conference on this subject will be held very shortly.

## Sixth Quarterly Meeting of G. E. B. Next Week in Chicago

Next Wednesday morning, October 17th, in Chicago, the sixth quarterly meeting of our International Union will open its sessions at the Hotel Morrison. President Morris Sigman

will arrive in Chicago for the meeting on his way east from Portland, Oregon, where he is attending the convention of the American Federation of Labor.

According to Secretary-Treasurer Baroff, this meeting of the General Executive Board will be one of the most important in the history of our International. In practically every women's wear-making center in the country, there have arisen within the last few months problems of great importance for our workers and these demand quick action.

The savage attacks which have been leveled in the last few months

## Union Members Buying Shares of International Union Bank

The preparations for the opening of our International Union Bank are in full swing. According to Philip Kaplowitz, who is charged with the managing of all the provisional work for the opening of the bank, this financial institution of our union will be open in December.

Subscription books for the purchase of individual shares have already been placed in the local offices and in the office of the Joint Board. A number of members have already subscribed and it is expected that all shares will soon be sold out.

As a matter of fact, the stock of the bank could have easily been distributed among the local unions without being sold to individual members. The bank committee, however, decided that a certain portion of the stock be left over for the members themselves as a good, safe, and dividend-paying investment.

## Local 62 Wins Injunction Case in Brooklyn Supreme Court

The White Goods Workers' Union, Local 62, won a substantial victory last week in the Brooklyn Supreme Court.

As reported more than once in the columns of this Journal, Local 62 has been waging a bitter fight against the Meigart Underwear Company of Brooklyn for the right of the workers to belong to a labor union. The firm applied for an injunction to the courts, and obtained a temporary writ restraining the workers from picketing the shop. A number of strikers have since been arrested near this factory and heavily fined.

The hearing on this temporary injunction came up last week before Judge Haggerty in the Brooklyn Supreme Court. Morris Hillquist, the legal adviser of our International

Union, appeared for the strikers and, in a convincing argument, asked the court to rescind the injunction and to restore the workers to their right to freely organize and leave off employment wherever, and whenever they, as free American workers, might see fit to do so.

Last Monday Judge Haggerty handed down a decision rescinding the temporary injunction and declaring that the union has in no instance violated the law in this strike and that the firm is entitled to no special remedies.

Now the strike against the firm will be continued with renewed energy and waged until the owners of the Meigart shop are forced to settle with the union.

## A Surprise for N. Y. Members

While the arrangements for the opening exercises of the Workers' University and Unity Centers, on November 10, have not been completed, we are in a position to tell our members that a wonderful surprise awaits them on that evening.

The Educational Department has succeeded in engaging an artist, whose name is known throughout the country and who has been heard by thousands of our members at his concerts in the city. While we cannot disclose his identity at present, we

want our members to be sure not to forget the date of the opening exercises, and set that evening aside.

Tickets are being distributed among the local unions in proportion to their membership. Our students and other members are urged to obtain these as soon as possible in order to be sure of admission, since no one will be admitted without a ticket.

In addition to this great artist, there will be other attractions equally fine and also prominent speakers from the educational and labor world.

## Vice-President Cohn Visits Philadelphia, Baltimore and Chicago to Organize Educational Activities

In response to insistent demands by members of our locals in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Chicago, President Sigman, before leaving for Portland to attend the American Federation of Labor convention, requested Vice-president Fannia M. Cohn to visit these cities and endeavor to organize lecture courses and form

steady educational agencies for our workers.

Last week Miss Cohn left New York for the West on this educational mission. She visited Philadelphia on October 4 and attended a joint meeting of the local educational committees at which plans were

(Continued on page 2.)

## New Local Organized in Waterbury

In response to repeated requests from cloakmakers and tailors employed in several shops in Waterbury, Conn., the General Office of the International Union directed last week Bernard Schub, an organizer of the Out-of-Town Department, and Abraham Tuvim of the International office to proceed to that city and make an effort to form an organization among the local workers.

The meeting was held on Wednesday, October 10, and proved to be a very successful one from every viewpoint. Waterbury, while a big manufacturing city, has only forty ladies' garment workers. But this compar-

tively small number of workers is determined to make a living at their trade and to work under decent conditions.

Sixteen workers of those present signed an application for a charter, promising to bring all the other Waterbury garment workers to the next meeting, which will be on Tuesday, October 17, at the Waterbury Institute, 24 Kingsbury Street.

Temporary officers were elected and an application made for a charter, which will be handed over to the new local, at that meeting. Brothers Schub and Tuvim will again be in Waterbury on the evening when the new local will be installed.

## Topics of the Week

By MAX D. DANISH

### THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY IN GERMANY

**Q**UITE unexpectedly, the torrent of events last week in Germany has brought to the fore a new great issue—the eight-hour workday.

On this issue the Stresemann cabinet temporarily collapsed earlier in the week and was later resuscitated. The Socialists and the labor unions from the start agreed to take a part and to support the Stresemann coalition in order to effect a united front to the plottings and machinations of the Monarchists and anti-Semites who from Bavaria to Silesia are conniving to overthrow the Republic. But when it became clear that "big business" which entered into the coalition was working to give Stresemann dictatorial powers that would include the prerogative to abolish the eight-hour day, the only real heritage of value left over to the German workers from the revolutionary days of November, 1918—the labor elements in the coalition bolted and overthrew it.

Of a sudden, the eight-hour day became the center of the political crisis. Rather than split their own strength and face industrial feudalism under the rule of business barons, the Social Democracy of Germany decided to take their chances against the power of reaction single-handed. And the courageous stand of German labor has scored. The reformed Stresemann cabinet which labor now again agrees to support has won from the Reichstag semi-dictatorial powers to deal with the emergency situation in the country, but these powers are expressly limited with regard to the right to scrap or tamper with the eight-hour day, the limitation of pensions or doles to unemployed workers and other social granta.

To Stinnes and his associates who only a few days ago brazenly declared that "big capital must rule Germany this day," and that French reparations can only be extracted from the German workers through forcing them to work ten hours in the Ruhr and elsewhere, this victory of the German Social Democracy comes as a bitter pill. No less disappointing is this assertion of power of the German workers to the French invaders in the Ruhr who already have made advance arrangements with German industrialists concerning huge deliveries in coal and other materials that would result from this mythical ten-hour day.

### LLOYD GEORGE IN AMERICA

**L**LOYD GEORGE, the unique, the incomparable, came last week to the United States, snatched a few glimpses of New York streets and banquet-room interiors—and conquered the heart of the press, and of an army of glib-tongued politicians.

George is in America as a "plain citizen," though, of course, he is being received as a potentate. He came to deliver a series of lectures in the United States and Canada on the state of affairs in Europe, and incidentally, we hazard, on himself, his past, present, and don't you forget, his future.

There is no doubt in the world that Lloyd George wants to come back. And judging by the botch of a job his successors, the Baldwin outfit, are putting up in England, it looks mighty probable that he will. How and by what means, and with the aid of what party—that really does not matter. Parties and principles have not played much of a part in Lloyd George's past performances and will in all likelihood not bother him in the future.

Nevertheless, George's trip to America and his merciless hammering of the French military clique headed by Poincaré for the way they are butchering up what is left of Europe, is not without value. In a negative sense, Lloyd is doing excellent work in this respect, work that hurts, judging by the way Poincaré has been snapping back at him lately.

### WILL WALTON BE OUSTED?

**O**KLAHOMA continues to be the arena of the most spectacular battle between the white-hooded Klansmen and their opponents.

Early in the week, Governor Walton received a powerful blow in his campaign against the Invisible Empire as the election returns proved that the Klan legislature had carried the day and received from the Oklahoma population a mandate to summon the legislature without the consent of the Governor. But Walton rallied quickly and issued a call for the legislature to assemble in advance of the Klan call for the purpose of passing a measure for stern dealing with such secret organizations as the Klan in the State of Oklahoma. Again it is reported that the Republican minority in the Oklahoma Senate will stand by Walton against every attempt to impeach him upon the part of the "Democratic" Klansmen, and will prevent his downfall.

Martial law is meanwhile being relaxed in the State and the statewide clash between the supporters of the Klan and their antagonists is being gradually shifted to the courts. So far the fight can be regarded, pugilistically speaking, as a draw. Yet in spite of the fact that Governor Walton has undoubtedly somewhat overreached himself in having put the entire State under military rule and in having suppressed for a time freedom of speech and of the press, he has already scored a great moral victory inasmuch as he has bared before the eyes of the entire country the mischievous and bloody tactics of the Klansmen and the entire monstrosity of this bigoted and sectarian aggregation.

### A NEW REPUBLIC

**A**S the last Allied soldier is leaving Constantinople, under the terms of the new treaty between the Turks and the European powers which gave back Stamboul to Turkey, comes the news that Turkey will be proclaimed a republic in the near future.

The new Turkish constitution will provide for a national assembly with legislative powers, to be elected for a period of four or five years and a president to be elected for a similar period. The provisional government at Angora, which has been operating since January, 1921, will then be dissolved and its powers turned over to the new constitutional authorities.

\*Thus will pass from the stage of history one of the oldest dynastic institutions, the Moslem Caliphate, the religious as well as temporal rulers

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## Educational Courses Started in Many Cities

(Continued from Page 1)

adopted covering the entire season's educational activity.

On October 5, Miss Cohn reached Baltimore and spent two days there in conferring with the local educational committee on plans for forming regular lecture courses in that city for the members of our locals.

Miss Cohn arrived in Chicago on

October 10 and, in conjunction with Vice-president Perlstein, set to work at once in making arrangements for the launching of a comprehensive plan of educational work among our members in Chicago. Miss Cohn will remain in Chicago until after the meeting of the General Executive Board and will return to New York about October 25th.

of the Mohammedan world. On the threshold between Asia and Europe, there will come into being a new republic, a democracy in as much as Turkey socially and industrially is ripe for democratic government. There is no doubt that the transformation of Turkey into a republic will hasten the driving out of that interlocking directorate of kings in the Balkan Peninsula which has been the source of so much intrigue, bloodshed and incessant strife in that section of Europe.

### UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

**T**HE first legal contract drawn between a trade union and an employers' association in this country covering unemployment benefits was signed last week in Chicago between the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the local clothing manufacturers' association.

Under the plan the unemployment fund is to be raised by joint contributions of members of the union and the employers. The workers each week pay one and one-half per cent of their earnings into the fund and the employers a like amount. The money is paid to a board of trustees which administers the fund. The board consists of seven members—three manufacturers, three employees and a chairman designated by both. The present chairman is Professor John R. Commons of the University of Wisconsin.

The workers contributing to the fund are entitled to unemployment benefits at the rate of forty per cent of the average full-time weekly wage, but in no case in excess of \$20.00 for each full week of unemployment, and for no more than an amount equal to five full weekly benefits in a single year. Workers who voluntarily leave employment or who are discharged for cause, are not entitled to unemployment benefits. The agreement is made to last for a year and a half and may be renewed or terminated upon its expiration.

It stands to reason that this unemployment insurance scheme of the men's clothing workers will be watched keenly by labor unions in other industries. Though an experiment in the United States, experience gained in somewhat similar undertakings in Europe indicates that it has good chances of proving successful. In Europe the Ghent system of unemployment insurance which is successfully operating in a number of cities, is supported by state or municipal subsidy. In Great Britain a compulsory unemployment insurance act was passed in 1912 providing in different trades for funds to which not only employers and employees, but also the government contributes weekly.

Unemployment insurance has had a tendency to regularize employment by encouraging continuity of work. It has, however, presented numerous difficulties many of which have not yet been satisfactorily adjusted, the principal one being the question of who is and who is not entitled, under the term of unemployment, to benefits. It is the stumbling block in such an arrangement and, if the Chicago plan succeeds in overcoming it, this experiment might be placed on a sound basis.

## FROM OUR JOINT BOARDS AND LOCALS

Boston News

By A LOCAL OBSERVER

The first conference between the committee appointed by the Joint Board of Cloakmakers and the one appointed by the Executive Board of Local 49 for the purpose of establishing one joint board in Boston, took place Tuesday, October 2 at the office of the Waterproof Garment Workers' Union, Local 7, 21 Essex Street. Vice-president Monosson presided and Brother I. Lewin was elected temporary secretary.

After a brief discussion on the necessity of one joint board, it was the unanimous opinion of all present that the establishment of such joint board would be to the best interest of all ladies' garment workers in Boston. It was further agreed that the following locals shall be represented in the joint board: Local 12, pressers; Local 73, cutters; Local 56, cloakmakers and finishers; Local 49, waist, dress and petticoat workers.

It is optional with the Waterproof Garment Local 7 to come into the joint board when such is organized. The committee also agreed that it would be advisable that Skirtmakers' Local 24 join Local 49, and that the dress cutters now with Local 49 be transferred to Cutters' Local 73.

The next question to be taken up was that of how the different locals should be represented at this joint board. The committee representing Local 49 contended that, even though the constitution of the International provides that each local, no matter how big or small its membership may be, is to have an equal number of delegates at the joint board, still in view of the fact that Local 49 represents an entire industry, and that within Local 49 there are separate and distinct crafts, Local 49 should be given equal representation with the Joint Board of Cloakmakers. This contention was opposed by the delegation of the Joint Board on constitutional grounds. The Joint Board delegates further pointed out the fact that among the delegates to the Joint Board from the pressers' and cutters' locals, there are sure to be dress pressers and cutters, and in this way, the representation of the dress trade at the Joint Board will be equalized. A suggestion was made to have the Joint Board locals represented by 15 delegates and Local 49 by 10 delegates. This suggestion did not meet with the approval of the committee from Local 49.

A final proposition was made by Brother A. Finkelstein, chairman of the Joint Board of Cloakmakers, that Local 49 should have an equal number of representatives with an equal number of votes on all matters and questions pertaining to the welfare of the workers in the industry, with the exception, however, of the Board of Directors of the Joint Board where Local 49 is to be represented by one member; and in financial questions that may come up before the Joint Board, Local 49 is to vote as only one local. This arrangement was not acceptable to delegates of Local 49.

The conference then adjourned to be reconvened at the call of Vice-president Monosson.

Although for the present the committee did not come to any understanding on the problem of representation, still it is to be expected that an arrangement will eventually be made that will be satisfactory to all concerned.

## CLOAKS AND SUITS

As predicted in last issue of JUS-

TICE, a stoppage of all cloak and suit contractors against the jobbers took place on Monday, October 1st. All shops belonging to members of the Cloak Contractors' Association as well as some independent shops closed down in the morning. After an all day conference between the jobbers' association and the contractors, which the representatives of the Joint Board were instrumental in bringing together, a settlement was reached. According to the terms of this settlement the contractors' association is recognized by the jobbers. The question of the minimum cost of production per garment will be taken up at future conferences between the two associations.

The shops reopened again the following morning and all went back to work.

A few weeks ago charges were preferred against two members of the Joint Board namely, Brother Morris Shapiro and Sister Esther Kipnis, for belonging to the Trade Union Educational League and for distributing circulars among the members in which the International and its officers were maliciously slandered. An additional charge was placed against Brother Shapiro for scabbing some few years ago at the Columbia Cloak Company.

A trial board was elected by the Joint Board which had two sessions. Both sessions were taken up with the trial of Brother Shapiro.

A public stenographer was present to take down all the statements by the different witnesses for and against the accused. Brother Shapiro was represented by Brother J. Morabito, secretary of the Joint Board, whom he chose as counsel. The following are the findings of the trial board:

Mr. Chairman and Delegates of the Joint Board Cloak and Skirt Makers' Union of Boston, Mass.:

We, the undersigned committee appointed by the above-named organization to try Brother M. Shapiro, Ledger No. 338 of Local 56 on the charge preferred by A. Finkelstein, Ledger No. 91 of Local 56, that Brother Shapiro worked in the Columbia Cloak Company while a strike was on which was declared by the Cloakmakers' Union; and on another charge that he had become a member of the Trade Union Educational League, and distributed circulars in which the Trade Union Educational League declares war against our officers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, union questions discussed and decided upon at the Trade Union Educational League being detrimental to the interest of our Union,—we, the committee hearing all evidence, of which we have a stenographic copy, and taking all evidence into consideration, after hours of debate and deliberation, do find Brother Shapiro, Ledger No. 338, guilty of working in the Columbia Cloak Company while an official strike of the union was on.

Second, the committee after hearing the stenographic report on the charges of his being a member of the Trade Union Educational League and distributing circulars against our officers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and aiming to destroy our Union, does find Brother M. Shapiro guilty of the above charge.

The committee therefore recommends that Brother M. Shapiro, No. 338, shall not hold any office in the International Ladies' Garment Work-

## IN CHICAGO

The organization campaign in the dress industry in Chicago is bringing results.

In the course of the last few weeks we stopped about 35 shops and succeeded in reaching an understanding with their owners to the effect that they employ union men exclusively, recognize shop chairmen and price committees, and permit business agents to visit the shops. Then we sent the strikers back to work, though we did not care to sign any agreement with them for the present.

In this manner we organized about 600 workers, and together with those who joined the union while working in non-union shops, our gain since the start of the campaign amounts to about 900 members. We are also waging a few strikes in the so-called injunction shops. As you know, ten local dress manufacturers banded themselves together some time ago into a mutual association and, after having bonded each other not to settle with the union. Two of these firms are now strikebound and you ought to observe with what loyalty the rest of the members of the Mutual are picketing these shops. They flocked to the mayor begging for more police protection,—mounted police, special police and armed police to guard the shops. They must have spent a fortune for this noble enterprise.

We fixed up a special office to handle in an efficient manner the complaints that come in daily. As it looks to us, the reason why the dress union heretofore has been a failure in this city was that it never functioned as it should. The local worried about everything under the sun except its own business. Our task today consists in canvassing and visiting the homes of the old members and persuading them that the union has now come to stay,—on a sound trade union basis. It is a hard job, but we are at it just the same. The office

ers' Union on the findings above written.

Respectfully yours,

J. SHEINGOLD, Chairman, No. 73.  
I. WEINER, Secretary, No. 56.  
D. GODIS, No. 56.  
M. FEINBERG, No. 12.  
A. SPIEGEL, No. 24.

The decision of the trial board was approved at the meeting of the Joint Board on Thursday, October 4, with only one opposing vote. Sister Esther Kipnis will be tried next by the same committee. The results will be given in these columns.

Pressers' Local No. 12, held a special meeting Saturday afternoon, Sep-

now has a manager, a complaint clerk and a business agent, and the dress shops as well as the cloak shops are being better cared for. Brother Blis, the manager of the Board; Brother Rapoport, the secretary and complaint clerk; Business Agents Rofer, Dolnick and Lieberman; Novack, the chairman of the Joint Board; and several other active members are doing all they can to make our work successful.

Unfortunately there is very little work in the cloak trade in Chicago and a large number of cloakmakers are employed on dresses.

The "lefts" are still causing a little trouble but the large mass of cloakmakers are loyal to the International, and the organization is gradually beginning to come into its own and to do the work that it is intended to do.

All told, we have expelled eleven members here for belonging to the league. The union has become very active in various directions such as educational work, open forums for the discussion of conditions in the trade, etc.

## IN CLEVELAND

Last week I received a letter from the Cleveland cloak manufacturers' association asking me to come and talk over the terms of the agreement for the coming year. As you know, the current contract expires on December 31. According to its terms, on October 1st the party which desired to make changes in the agreement was to notify the Referees to that effect. It was for this purpose that I was invited by the employers to come to Cleveland, where I met with the Joint Board a few days ago, and later with the manufacturers at a conference.

The employers were represented at this meeting by Messrs. Kahn of Kahn & Goodman; Sunshine, Keller, Hexter, Butler, the manager and several others. The union was represented, in addition to myself, by Business Agents Kreindler and Katovsky.

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tember 29. The special business for the afternoon, was the recommendation of the Executive Board to levy an assessment on all members of Local No. 12 for the purpose of establishing the defense fund.

The pressers are used to having well-attended meetings, but at this special meeting the attendance was beyond expectation. The members all seemed to realize the importance of the recommendation which was shown by the unanimous decision of all present to concur in the action of the Executive Board to levy a tax of \$5.00. The meeting was addressed by Vice-president Monosson; Brother I. Lewin, manager of Local 49; and Meyer Frank, acting manager of the Joint Board.

## JUSTICE

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# The "Last Constitutional Government" in Germany

By LEON CHASANOWICH  
(Special European Correspondence to JUSTICE)

Berlin, Sept., 1923.

The Social Democracy of Germany is convinced, and its press has emphasized it more than once, that it made a huge sacrifice by deciding to enter the cabinet of the "coalitionists."

From a political point of view, it is indeed a great sacrifice. There is little joy in governing such a country as Germany these days. If anything, it is a heavy burden for a party which draws its strength and influence from its popularity among the masses. For such a party, participation in a coalition government is a great risk on general principles, for coalition government is a government of compromises and give-and-take, and as such cannot obviously satisfy everybody. This risk is particularly augmented in the present case when the Social Democracy consented to go hand in hand not only with those bourgeois parties with which it formed a government some time ago but also with the German People's party—the party of big capital, co-operation with which was regarded as quite impossible even among the most moderate of German Socialists only a short time ago.

The German Social Democracy has had only unpleasant experiences with coalition governments in the last few years. After a short period when the Social Democrats and the Independents formed together the revolutionary government at the end of the war in the fall of 1918, the government passed over to the three parties, Social Democracy, Democrats and the Catholic Center.

Under the influence of the Social Democratic war minister, Noske, the party at that time allowed itself to be led into a bitter fight against the Spartacists (later Communists), while the government displayed leniency against the counter-revolutionary plotters. The direct result of this policy was the Kapp revolt or "putsch" in March, 1920, which forced the government to abandon Berlin for a while and which was only quelled by the remarkable general strike of the German workers.

In the general elections which followed, the Social Democracy met with severe losses. Yet, it still remained the biggest party in the Reichstag though it lost a great many votes. The German Social Democracy was taught a lesson that it is dangerous for it to cooperate with bourgeois parties and it then flatly refused to form a cabinet with any of them. Later, however, when reaction began to raise its head and when for a time it looked as though all the gains of the revolution would be nullified, the Social Democracy again consented to form a government together with the Democrats and the Centre. After the Social Democrats reunited with the Independents in the fall of 1922, there began a movement in bourgeois circles in Germany for the inclusion of the People's party, the party of great capital, in the coalition so as to counterbalance the radical influence in the cabinet. In the last months of 1922, a systematic campaign was carried on for the formation of a "greater coalition" and in the end Chancellor Wirth was compelled to resign because the Social Democracy would not belong to a government that included the People's party. The Social Democrats at that time also withdrew from the government.

It is highly characteristic, for the appraisal of the internal and external conditions of Germany today, that the Social Democrats who categorically refused to form a government with the party of great capital, the People's party, have now found it impossible to avoid such a coalition. The Social Democrats are now members of a cabinet, at the head of which is the confidential leader of the party of big industry, Stresemann. It was a very risky step undertaken against strong opposition in the ranks of the Social Democratic party itself and only the near future will show whether this step will prove to be a blessing or a curse for German Socialism.

Why did the German Social Democracy decide upon this move? Cuno's purely bourgeois cabinet,

which did not receive the support of the Socialists though was tolerated by them, brought Germany through its thoughtless and criminally passive policy, to the brink of a precipice. Cuno was made chancellor because, in the financial world of Germany, it was argued that, as a great captain of industry, a director of the Hamburg-American Line, he was the only person fit to create order in German finances and to check the continued depreciation of the mark. How much Cuno succeeded in this can be illustrated by the fact that, when he took over the government, the German mark stood at 7,000 to the dollar and when he left it, the mark dropped to five million and over for a dollar. No statesman in the entire history of Germany succeeded in ruining its national economic and financial status as did Cuno. It was under his inspiration that the passive resistance against France in the Ruhr was organized which swallowed colossal sums "paid" for by insane issues of paper money which ruined the mark, and, in addition to that, transferred the entire burden of meeting the huge and constantly increasing deficits upon the shoulders of the workers and producers. And when at one time Cuno undertook to stabilize the German mark, this attempt was carried out in such an awkward and crude manner that its result was the transfer of a considerable part of the German gold reserves to the coffers of a few of the leading financial houses in Germany.

German Social Democracy did not actively oppose Cuno and tolerated him for eight months at the head of the government, because it did not want to produce the impression that it was disturbing the "unified national front," and that it was fighting the government because it was not represented in it. It purposely gave Cuno and his supporters plenty of rope to hang themselves. From the viewpoint of party politics, it was doubtless wise tactics. It is doubtful, however, whether Germany can stand up and survive these days such clever party strategy. The Social Democrats

only consented to help get rid of Cuno when the mark fell in one week from one million to from five to eight million to the dollar, and a revolutionary fever began to spread throughout the land.

Had the Social Democracy not intervened at that moment and not formed, together with the Bourgeois parties, with the exception of the extreme chauvinists, a government, Germany would have today been in flames of the wildest civil war. The entrance of the German Social Democratic party into the government saved Germany from this catastrophe, for how long, the future can only tell.

After years of tax sabotaging by the German bourgeoisie, the parties which are forming the present government have now consented to the levy of big taxes upon income in order to balance to a smaller or larger degree the state budget and to normalize the value of German money. Nevertheless, it would be rank optimism to believe that the old values have changed their skins over night. If during the first days of the formation of the new cabinet, one may have been led to believe that the German bourgeoisie had finally come to see that it must give back some of the huge loot it collected during the war and after it, the next few weeks have already brought disillusionment in this direction. The old tax frauds and the egotism of the owning classes are converting the best-laid plans of the new cabinet to naught. The whole heads among the bourgeoisie are already admitting that if the present government fails, it will be the "last constitutional government" in Germany and after it will come, according to the opinion of some Bolshevism—and of others, Fascism.

At any rate, if this government fails, the outlook is only for a long and desperate civil war. Yet even this dismal prospect is not enough to squelch the egotism of the richer classes in Germany who appear to be concerned about nothing, and are carrying on according to the old Bourbon motto: "After us, the deluge!"

The next few weeks will doubtless produce unusual and stirring events in Germany.

## The Forty-Eight Hour Referendum in Maine

On October 15 the citizens of Maine will be called upon to vote on a legislative proposal to limit the hours of labor of women employed in industry in that state to 48 per week. At present there is a fifty-four hour legal maximum.

The Enlarged Committee of Associated Industries, representing the employers, has been declaring in extensive newspaper advertisements that the passage of the law would put Maine at an "11 per cent disadvantage with every other industrial state in the United States making cotton and woolen goods and shoes, except one." They also state that the law will tend to throw women out of work, lower the values of farm property, increase the danger of Southern competition in cotton mills, increase the present movement of the shoe industry toward the Middle West, prevent new industries from coming to Maine, etc. They claim further that the 48-hour law if put into operation will cut production 11 per cent. On what this estimate is based is not shown. Authoritative fatigue studies show in some instances that production is maintained on shorter hours

and in other instances that it is even increased.

The influence of Southern competition has been proved to be greatly over-estimated by reports made during the New England textile strike of last year and by a brief submitted to the Rhode Island legislature during its recent session by the Consumers' League of that State. This brief analyzes government reports and concludes on the evidence that, "because of the more rapid decrease in hours in the South than in the North, because of the more rapid increase in Southern wages, because of scant advantages in raw materials, because of lower productivity for Southern operatives, the alleged advantages of Southern manufacturing have been over-rated."

The final argument is: "Under the proposed law women would be obliged to work eight hours in the same surroundings in which they now work nine. Will they so employ the extra hour as to improve their health or morals?" This contention is identical with one of those put forward last May by the steel manufacturers who defended the 12-hour day. They ar-

gued that it was doubtful if the leisure afforded men by shorter working hours was actually spent at home. This argument, the three church bodies in their widely published joint statement pronounced "unworthy and untenable" and one that would be "bitterly resented by the millions of home-loving workmen in America."—Federal Council Information Service, October 6, 1923.)

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# Coolidge's New Attitude Towards Trade Unions

By R. MEIMAN

(Special Washington Correspondent to JUSTICE)

President Coolidge, who became nationally renowned as an enemy of organized labor, will do all in his power not to retain this reputation. It appears to me that he is seeking, and that he will in the near future doubtless find, a means to prove to organized labor that he would live in peace with them. The new President does not like to be regarded as an enemy of the unions; quite the opposite—he would today endeavor to carry favor to some extent among the union workers.

What has brought about this change, and whether this change is honest and genuine and not merely superficial, calculated to last until the next national elections—I shall not discuss now. This can be safely left to the inferences and the individual deductions of the readers. But that the President is taking an entirely different attitude towards the unions than was expected from him on the strength of former performances of this there can be no doubt. Several of the bigger unions are already taking advantage of this situation and are making plans to benefit still more by it in the future. It may contribute to a revival of great activity among these organizations and may quite likely reflect itself very soon in Congress legislation.

Not so long ago a reactionary wave swept the land, threatening to destroy all that was fought for and won by the workers during the prosperous years of the war. As in the "good old times" when devastating economic troubles would befall the country, anti-union associations and open shop employers set themselves to the task of destroying the unions. This time, however, they did not succeed. The labor unions of America are again on the eve of a great revival and it requires no clairvoyant to predict that very soon they will emerge from the recent slump even stronger than

they had been before. These signs are especially palpable when considered from a national viewpoint and not from the angle of this or that particular union.

The United Mine Workers have, during the just concluded hard-core conflict, sounded this new note, and they deserve great credit for this achievement. President Coolidge received in that strike a lesson which has helped to make him somewhat different from what he was and what he perhaps had intended to be. They are already talking in Washington a good deal about two other great strikes that are being planned for the near future—should the demands of the unions not be conceded without strikes. These will be strikes on a national scale in which the Government will be forced willy-nilly to take a hand. These nation-wide conflicts are to involve the soft-coal miners and the railroad workers.

The agreement of the bituminous coal miners with their employers will end on March 31, 1924—five and a half months from now. The United Mine Workers are to meet in Indianapolis beginning January 22, 1923—three months hence. At this convention the union with the attitude of the union with regard to the new agreement will be formulated. Which means that if a strike is to be avoided in the bituminous coal fields on April 1, 1924, negotiations between the mine owners and the miner's union will have to start very soon.

The workers in the soft-coal mines are not as well organized as the anthracite miners. The United Mine Workers have nevertheless approximately 400,000 members in these mines and the strike of 1922 has proved that the soft-coal miners are stubborn fighters. The Government of the United States has, therefore, every reason to view this matter with appropriate gravity.

From the other side comes the news

that the railway workers are getting ready to demand an increase in wages. They are planning to insist upon getting back the wages which they used to earn during the war year. Of course the last railway strike was lost but that strike was fought by the shopmen and the maintenance-of-way men. The present demands, however, will be put forth by the "Big Four," the brotherhoods of the engineers, conductors, firemen and trainmen, by far a greater and stronger combination than the groups which walked out on the railroads in 1922. These four railway brotherhoods are now engaged in preparing their demands. They are doing it separately, but from reliable sources it is being assured that they are in complete accord among themselves and that the final steps to enforce these demands will be taken by all four brotherhoods jointly.

Exactly what these demands of the railway workers will be, no one would divulge for the present. But so far it is known that they are working for the restoration of all that was taken away from them eighteen months ago. It is also conceded on all sides that, if the railway executives will not concede the demands of the "Big Four"—and it is difficult to imagine that they will concede them without a fight—there can be no question but that the Government will be forced to interfere in the conflict. The Government took a decided hand in the last railway conflict and it cannot avoid interference in the next one. First, there is the Railway Labor Board which cannot be entirely ignored, and, second, it must be remembered that the Government has guaranteed a fixed interest rate on the railroads and a raise in wages is likely to affect the national treasury.

How, then, will the United States Government with President Coolidge at its head act in the event of these great strikes—strikes that might be

followed by many other great labor organizations or other essential industries? Judging by President Coolidge's reputation earned during the Boston police strike, one may take it for granted that he would undertake to suppress with an iron hand every attempt of organized workers to force their masters to grant concessions. Such an appraisal, however, would be far from correct at this moment. It seems to me that the opposite course might be the nearest to what one might expect him to adopt, and for the following reasons:

When Wilson was President, he used to refer to "voices in the air," but though he spoke of these voices, he himself paid little attention to the aerial messages. Wilson talked too much himself to be able to listen to the "voices in the air." The last election, in which his own party machine was so badly humiliated and which sent a message to men with progressive tendencies to Congress, are forcing Coolidge and his associates to keep their ears close to the ground. In the last strike of the anthracite coal miners, President Coolidge must have received an unmistakable hint that he could not carry on his Boston policy of intimidating the strikers in this case. It was likewise hinted to him that, even as a mediator, as a go-between, the workers would not want him to gain the credit as the person who had settled the coal strike. He was simply forced to hand over the settlement to Governor Pinchot. All these things have made the new President realize that this is quite a different time from the period when he "settled" the Boston police strike and that "new times want new birds."

It is difficult to say how earnest will be and how long will last this changed attitude of the President with regard to the organized workers. It is reasonably certain, nevertheless, that during the next few months he will display towards labor a far more friendly attitude than was expected of him. Added to it we shall soon have the new Congress in session—with the change made in its membership during the last national elections,—but concerning this, more anon.

## Some Immigration Figures

Now that the second fiscal year of the immigration quota law is ended, it is interesting to analyze the results. Complete records have not been published yet, but enough is available to make certain conclusions possible.

On the whole, it looks favorable for the labor movement. A large number of skilled workers arrived, who ought to be easily reached by organization, and this probability is increased by the fact that so many of them came from Great Britain, Germany, and other northern countries where unions are strong. There is less certainty about the arrivals from Southern Italy, Poland and Russia. Many of these are unskilled laborers or farm laborers; yet a large proportion of those from Poland and Russia will no doubt enter the clothing trades, where they will be easily reached by the existing organizations. The number of farm laborers shows that the farmers cannot be suffering much from present immigration policy.

Another striking fact is the different effect on immigration of prosperity as compared with depression. Whereas, up to May of this year about 42,000 more unskilled laborers came in town than went out, during the same period of the previous fiscal year 67,000 more unskilled left us than came in. The excess of arrivals over departures is greater in all classes this year than last.

That immigration has been sufficient for the needs of industry is shown by the reports on employment,

where no general labor shortage is in evidence. Larger immigration might have created marked unemployment, lowered wage scales, decreased the purchasing power of labor, and so injured trade.

### AS TO QUOTAS

Although, 94 per cent of the total number admissible were admitted in the year ending June 30, 1923. Most important countries filled their quotas. Those which did not were Austria, Bulgaria, Danzig, Denmark, Fiume, France, Germany, Iceland, Norway, certain regions of Russia, and Spain. Most of these, however, were so close to the limit as to make the margin negligible. The only countries which fell below 90 per cent were Danzig, 87 per cent; France, 88 per cent; Germany, 73 per cent; Iceland, 79 per cent, and the Estonian region of Russia, 58 per cent.

In absolute numbers, Great Britain leads all others with 77,343—almost twice as many as the next nation, Germany with 49,258. The table below shows the quantities from the countries contributing most. It differs from pre-war conditions in that before the war the countries of southeastern Europe and Russia had an overwhelming predominance, leaving Great Britain and Germany near the bottom of the list.

### IMMIGRATION BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1923

(All countries over 10,000)

United Kingdom ..... 77,343

Germany .....	49,258
Italy .....	42,057
Poland .....	29,730
Russia .....	24,405
Sweden .....	19,867
Czecho-Slovakia .....	14,357
Norway .....	12,202

More skilled workers came to us than unskilled, or than persons of any other one occupation. The skilled workers numbered 97,312 against 74,983 laborers, 49,187 servants, 24,072 farm laborers, 15,217 professional workers, and 11,255 farmers.

### IMMIGRATION BY OCCUPATION

	July, 1922-May, 1923		July, 1921-May, 1922	
	Arrived	Departed	Arrived	Departed
Skilled workers .....	97,312	7,677	47,375	16,696
Laborers .....	74,983	31,546	28,846	95,365
Servants .....	49,187	3,201	41,652	4,488
Farm laborers .....	24,072	865	9,884	2,497
Professional .....	15,217	2,276	10,133	2,988
Farmers .....	11,255	1,617	7,048	4,843

### IMMIGRATION OF SKILLED WORKERS

(All Classes over 2,000)

	July, 1922-May, 1923	July, 1921-May, 1922		
	Arrived	Departed	Arrived	Departed
Clerks and accountants .....	14,707	1,409	8,514	1,758
Carpenters and joiners .....	11,157	485	3,511	1,104
Mariners .....	5,630	354	2,634	1,151
Tailors .....	5,332	447	4,088	846
Miners .....	5,135	746	2,034	2,931
Mechanics (not specified) .....	4,147	281	1,381	624
Machinists .....	4,008	319	1,157	868
Dressmakers .....	3,973	245	3,396	423
Iron and Steel workers .....	3,843	65	666	179
Shoemakers .....	3,163	20	2,209	730
Masons .....	2,997	174	1,318	401
Engineers (loco, marine, etc.) .....	2,696	106	860	212
Bakers .....	2,671	204	1,483	504
Painters and glaziers .....	2,288	190	808	439
Blacksmiths .....	2,126	101	814	279

(Facts For Workers, October, 1923.)

# JUSTICE

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## EDITORIALS

### EDUCATION FOR WORKERS

Strange as it may seem, the problem of adult labor education has for a great many years attracted little if any attention in the labor movement. For this there were many and diverse reasons. When the labor movement was still in its infancy, education for grown-up workers could naturally be regarded as but a luxury and a far-fetched dream. And, making a virtue of this necessity, many a person in the labor movement of those days has succeeded in persuading himself and others that education and knowledge are quite superfluous for the workers. All that was necessary, they said, was to implant in the heart of the worker or hater towards his oppressors, the exploiters of labor. Educating the worker was wretchedly being postponed to the time when Labor would have wrested power from the hands of its masters. "Through freedom to knowledge" was the accepted motto of that period in revolutionary circles.

How wild these ideas sound to us today! Yet, when one considers the miserable conditions of Labor in those days, the long hours, the lean, scant earnings which gave rise to the description that they were "too little to live on and too big to die with," the general low level of social life; and the fact that education was commonly regarded as the privilege of the well-to-do—one can easily comprehend why labor education during that period of the labor movement was justly considered as a Utopia. Besides, a great many of the active spirits in the movement believed then that the "great upheaval," the revolution, is only around the corner, and what sense, indeed, was there to bother one's precious time on such a petty object as workers' education!

Those were the days in the movement of the wage workers of this country when the wish and the dream wielded greater influence than the stern realities of life. Many, many years have since flown by—and the labor movement which at that time was a mere word has grown into full manhood. Work-hours everywhere have been reduced, and the eight-hour day is today in America, as well as in Europe, a firmly-established fact. The standards of living among the workers have also risen, and the devastating poverty of the toiling classes, so touchingly mirrored in Hood's "Song of the Shirt," has all but disappeared. These profound changes in the life of the workers inevitably led up to the idea of adult labor education.

In addition, the old slogan "Through freedom to knowledge" by that time was thoroughly discredited. Experience has taught the workers that they could not dream of true liberty before they had learned what freedom meant. Gradually the motto shifted to "Through knowledge to freedom," and today this idea has become so deeply ingrained in the labor movement that many have come to doubt whether any change, any revolution, is worthwhile and genuine that does not emanate directly from the conscious efforts of the workers themselves.

That's why labor education is this day one of the main problems and tasks of the labor movement all over the world. Everywhere the workers seek to exert an influence upon the public schools so that the children might be brought and brought up to see things not from the point of view of the ruling classes but from the viewpoint of the workers and of general human progress. The labor movement even seeks to obtain a hearing and some influence in the higher schools of learning and strives to present its side, philosophy, and ideals in their true light before the student body. And not alone that. The workers are not content with the enlargement of educational opportunities for the next generation; they seek education for the adult workers, for themselves, and for this purpose they have built up special labor schools and colleges and other disseminating centers of knowledge and culture.

As yet, these activities, in a general sense, are quite young. It is only about three years since the American Federation of Labor, as a body, began to interest itself in problems of labor education. The Workers' Education Bureau of America, with which the American Federation of Labor is affiliated, and on which it is represented by Matthew Woll, George Perkins, John Frey, Charles Baine, and Charles Stillman, is even younger than that and cannot as yet point to any signal achievements. The important thing, however, is the plan and the scope of its activities and the increasing clarity of its program. This can be easily gleaned from the report of the Education Committee of the American Federation to the Portland convention, and several paragraphs of this report indeed seemed to be quoted. Says the report:

The Bureau proposes to make its work supported by working people. Unions and workers participating in educational endeavors should jointly share the expense.

Each labor educational enterprise is developed to meet the needs and desires of local wage earners. The courses given have been designed to help wage earners understand the relations to fellow workers, to the community, to the nation and society as organized

internationally. Such understanding must be based upon knowledge of institutions and their historical development. When the whole of life is illumined by interpreting the spiritual life and aspirations which are the generating force, students as workers can approach their problems with the assurance of constructive analysis guided by a unifying philosophy.

This is the attitude of mind or function required for sustained progress of the labor movement and hence the necessity of integrating educational work with union activity.

In view of the evident importance of educational activity to organized labor, we wish to urge upon all labor organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor that each provide a permanent education committee to deal with the special educational problem of each divisional group and to cooperate in making effective the general educational plans and policies of labor. If each national and international establishes a special committee or agency to direct its educational work and work through cooperating committees in each union; if each central body and state federation takes similar action, the labor movement will have the most potential organization in this country which will make Labor's vote effective.

These few quotations leave the unmistakable impression that the Committee is fully aware of the great importance of labor education, and that its intention and plan are good. There is no doubt that the Education Bureau is doing all it can to achieve its task; but it would seem to us that the Bureau is not in a position to do all that is necessary. The majority of those who are at present engaged in this educational work have, besides that, many other tasks to perform as men and women active in their labor unions, as labor organizers, labor editors, etc. Their time is limited and, their best desire notwithstanding, they can do but little. International unions and individual labor bodies may be appealed to to form educational committees but such appeals cannot do very much good. Right now, when this educational work is making its first steps in the proper direction, it is highly important that these initial stages be supervised by persons who are expert in this field and can give their full time and energy to it.

One such international union is spending annually \$17,000.00 for the work of labor education, is according to our best information, the only one in the American Federation of Labor that is pursuing this activity in a well-planned and concrete fashion. Let us hope that the Portland convention will give the subject of labor education its fullest attention as one of the dominating problems before Labor today, and will find a way to interest the various labor unions in participating in this big work which, we believe, is the sole guarantee for the future progress and advancement of the labor movement.

### ACTION LOUDER THAN WORDS

Our readers surely did not fail to notice in the news pages of this journal a couple of weeks ago the decision of the General Executive Board to send a thousand dollars to the sorely-tried Clothing Workers' Union of Germany. This money has already been forwarded, and it is our hope that the organization of our German fellow-workers will, to some extent, be relieved by this timely assistance.

Action of this kind, to be sure, is not a novelty in the history of our internationalism. We always were and are ready to stretch out a brotherly hand to workers in need. We have done so to the steel strikers when they fought their battle against the Steel Trust; we helped the coal miners when an appeal for aid came from them during their conflict with the coal satrap; and the call from the organized tailors of Germany found us in the same mood of helpful cooperation. It would perhaps be worthwhile, nevertheless, to say a few additional words with regard to this donation towards the union of the German workers as, owing to the forest of questions surrounding it, it has been the subject of much discussion. It has been subjected from certain quarters for some time, some appear to have lost sight of the true nature of our great Union, its ideals, and the fighting traditions it represents.

Our traducers have been accusing us of lack of "internationalism," and have pointed to the fact that we have steadfastly refused to join their "Third Internationale," to our affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, and to our refusal to condemn all and everything they seem to dislike in the American Federation of Labor, as the evidence of our backwardness and our "reaction." But it is just such action as the unheralded and generous aid that we give to our sister unions here and abroad that speaks louder than all the mouthings of our peddlers in "internationalism."

We should like to offer our readers another bit of testimony tending to confirm the "reactionary" spirit of the leaders of our Union. Several weeks ago a certain New York cloakmaker got a job in a shop at a very attractive wage. Though a good mechanic, this man has been for some time suffering from the malady of "leftism," which fact was duly conveyed to his new employer by a "brother" worker of his in the shop. The result was that he was discharged after a few days in the shop, and he came to complain about it to the office of the union, the self same union which he, like a true-blue "left," had done his best to demoralize for many months past.

The union forthwith sent a "right" officer to the shop and notified the employer that, unless he was courting trouble, he should reinstate this worker, and that as long as this alleged "left" was doing his work in a proper manner and had as yet raised no revolt in the shop or in the United States of America, he was under the protection of the Union and was going to receive it. The employer was very much taken aback at this action of the Union; he had not thought that the organization would take the side of the "left" against his arbitrary order. But the representative of the Union made it plain to him that the relations of the "left" to the Union are a matter entirely not of his concern and that he must reinstate the worker at once—which he did.

In fairness, the "lefts" should now begin slandering and pouring venom upon the leaders of the Union with even greater zeal and zeal. These arch-traitors surely deserve it.







## By SYLVIA KOPALD

"The Fool," by Channing Pollack. Brentano's, 1922.

Neither in Germany nor in any of the larger countries of Europe do people try any longer to do things for the workers. They worry instead about what "the labor unions are going to do next"; or grant them their lesser demands to keep them from pushing their greater; or fight openly against them—or with them. Labor has passed definitely out of the "patronizable" class. In America there are also sections of the workers who cannot be patronized by timid, kindly souls who believe good capitalists should be the protecting guard-

It must not be thought from all this that The Fool is entirely inconsiderable. Far from it. It has its strong moments and its notes of profound truth. But such strength as it has is a disjointed thing of frills and pieces. The underlying structure is false and weak. Yet the significance of its insignificance lies entirely outside the play itself. It lies in the fact that Americans accepted and applauded its underlying thought.

Daniel Gilchrist is the author's Fool. He is the minister of a weal-

Daniel next attempts to establish a refuge for the poor, where he gives shelter to the homeless, and serves coffee, books and water. He has taken Umanski from West Virginia and taught him a trade which brings him comfort and self-respect. A lame girl, who worships Daniel, helps him in his work. His timid sweetheart has died, and he has learned to find his happiness and offers herself to Daniel whom she loves more than ever. He persuades her that contracts and duties cannot be broken and refused when they become distasteful. But a deadly mob of the waterfront, led by the jealous husband from West Virginia, demands that Daniel give up his refuge so that Daniel maintains his refuge as a blind "for obtaining women" and one night they invade the place. A fight begins and the crowd taunts Daniel asking for a miracle. In her anxiety to help Daniel, Margaret, the lame girl, walks to the front of the Mob and a crowd performed. The chastened crowd leaves and the Fool is acclaimed.

Perhaps I have given this summary too facetiously. In himself Daniel is admirable. He has the courage of his beliefs. Moreover, the play is American in more ways than in its advocacy of mutual interests. Its agents provocateurs, its rich coal owners who have never seen the inside of a coal mine and never want to, the selfishness and doling charity,

It would be absurd to attempt a summary of the *Machine Wreckers*. The blind revolt of the poor starving English weavers against the huge iron Men who represent the means by which their grandchildren's grandchildren are to live; the unity of all society against them; the willingness with which the men who profited by the new regime invented philosophies (Darwinism) to justify the sufferings of others—these things call for the sweeping poetry of epic singers. At the same time, the *Machine Wreckers* moves from epic poetry to homely prose. One carries from his play no memories of this man or that, but of a whole class. Jimmy echoes the promise of the Marxian philosophy, the patient understanding of Christ and the unshakable faith in man of the strongest poets.

And all the differences between the two plays none are so telling as the difference between Jimmy's fate and Daniel's. Americans are not yet willing to admit the existence of the Jimmies; the Gilchristists thus far represent their furtherest concession to the advance of the workers. And their Daniel is completely triumphant in the play. The fact that amidst their wealth has brought them no real joys; while Daniel's self-chosen poverty has won him radiant happiness. But Jimmy dies—killed by the men he loved and who loved him, but who could not understand or trust him well enough. But even his death does not dim the promise of his vision. For Toller was able to bring the Iron Men upon the stage and let us hear the unfounded prophecies of the crazed enemy while Jimmie's mutilated body, Pollack never let the West Virginia mines emerge from the dark background of talk. Consequently, although the machine wreckers are led away to prison as Toller's curtain falls, while Daniel glows over the happiness he has brought a group of West Virginia miners, the play is Toller's play that we take away the deepest hope and finest vision for the worker's future.

## Union Health Center News

By EVELYN SHARP

Ramsey MacDonald more or less expressed what official labor is feeling about the so-called German "surrender" when he said in a speech last night that France's "success" is not a very great or heroic achievement, that she will not get a single mark from Germany as a result of it, and that she is making herself bankrupt as a nation. To support this view, he quoted figures showing that the French national debt has doubled since the war and there is a deficit in the French budget of something between \$40,000,000 and \$90,000,000 PER ANNUM.

He went on very naturally to ask what Mr. Baldwin's new policy is going to be as regards reparations, a subject that seriously affects the British worker, and to point out that labor, alone among political parties here, possesses the power to bring England back into her place among European nations without being militant or aggressive. Charles Buxton, another prominent Labor M. P., went further with a constructive suggestion for solving this problem which, as he says, is "driving whole peoples to despair, starvation and anarchy, with disastrous consequences to our own unemployed workers." His proposal, already voiced by official

labor more than once, is that we should renounce all share of reparations, remit the French debt to ourselves, and join in an international loan to Germany for the French devastated areas, besides promoting economic cooperation and international security on condition that France withdraw from Ruhr and Rhineland, accept an international tribunal on Reparations, and agree to a disarmament scheme. Failing France's agreement to this very moderate and amiable plan, Mr. Buxton proposes that we should not demand these things for the payment of the German debt, but deal with Germany separately, with the help, where necessary, of the League of Nations. I suppose there is about as much prospect of getting France in her present mood to agree to all this, as there is of converting the German Reparations into a loan, but for better or for that, the policy of Buxton and organized labor in this country, and how far it exceeds or differs from that of Mr. Baldwin must remain the mystery he has himself created by his silence and openly declares whether he has again changed his mind, and if so, in what way, or whether, as others hope, he means to stand by his more enlightened plan.

(Continued on Page 9)

Great preparations are being made at the Union Health Center Building, 131 East 17th Street, for the opening of the season of 1923-24. The whole house is being renovated and the third floor remodeled for the equipment of a workmen's physio-therapeutic department. New electrical machines have been bought and are being installed; large baking ovens have been put in and the whole place when fitted up will be complete for treatment of all ailments by electricity, heat and water.

Friday, the 26th of this month, will mark the opening, as well as the fourth anniversary of the establishment, of the Union Health Center on its new quarters, and an interesting program is being prepared for the opening night. In addition to addresses given by prominent persons, there will be some form of concert. That evening will also inaugurate our health education activity which will continue as before with the Health School on Tuesday night, and the Health Night on each Friday. Besides this another course has been established in Corrective Exercises by Dr. C. Ward Orampton, which will be held Thursday evenings and for

which there are still a few vacancies  
to be filled.

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

**THE MESSENGER**

The Only Trade Union Publication for Negro workers in

2305 Seventh Avenue  
New York City

**D'ALESSIO'S  
ACADEMY**

64 W 24th St., N. Y. C.  
Designing, Dreammaking,  
Patternmaking, Grading,  
French Draping, Embod-  
ery, Fashion Illustration,  
Clothing Costuming  
Manufacturing and Home  
Courses, Day and Evening  
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**BUY**

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

**Exclusively**



# Official Statement by General Secretary Baroff

(Continued from page 1)

We are happy to state that our locals are fully realizing this menace and wherever large numbers of them have had the opportunity to express themselves concerning it at member meetings, they have greeted our warning warmly and have ratified our logical attitude decisively.

We have important problems to solve in the next few months. All our locals are looking forward to a period of further constructive work, further struggles for the improvement of labor conditions, and for the fortifying of our positions. On the eve of such times we must get together our forces and close our ranks, and those who hinder and obstruct us must find their place where they belong, outside of our lines.

In Local 22, the Dressmakers' Union of New York, we had to expel nineteen members of the local's executive board. Why did we do this, and what has happened?

This is the letter notifying Local 22 of their expulsion which we have forwarded to it:

September 29, 1923.

Mr. J. Schoenbach, Secretary.

Dressmakers' Union, Local 22

16 West 21st Street

New York

Dear Sir and Brother:

I have been instructed by the General Executive Board to inform you of its action upon the appeal from the decision of your outgoing Executive Board which dealt with the charges presented against the following newly elected members of your Executive Board:

Hessie Ballin	Sonia Chaiken
Yetta Davis	Sarah Dornier
Mary Guterman	Mary Katerinsky
Lena Klein	Rose Kante
Joe Weisberg	Rose Mirsky
Dave Maronov	Harry Gotsky
Ida Feder	Bella Ratford
Mollie Rosen	Irene Steinberg
Sam Warren	Sam Weiner
	Rose Wolkowitz

The General Executive Board finds that the above-named members have wilfully and flagrantly violated Article 8, Section 3 of our constitution which reads: "NO MEMBER OF THE I. L. G. W. U. CAN BE A MEMBER OF MORE THAN ONE LOCAL UNION AT THE SAME TIME or of any other organization of the trade," and Article 8, Section 7, which reads: "NO MEMBER SHALL DISCLOSE TO AN EMPLOYER or to any person other than a fellow-member ANY OF THE DECISIONS OR PROCEEDINGS OF THE LOCAL UNION UNLESS SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY A VOTE OF THE LOCAL UNION."

The General Executive Board decided that, for having violated the basic law of our Union and for having acted in a manner which threatens the security and integrity of our organization as a whole, the above-named members are disqualified from holding office in Local 22 as members of the Executive Board or otherwise, or from holding any office in our International Union for a period of five years.

You are hereby ordered to inform the accused of this decision and to declare their seats in the Executive Board of Local 22 vacant.

The General Executive Board further decides that elections to fill the vacancies in the Executive Board of Local 22, caused by the removal of said members, shall be held at a date which will be set by the General Executive Board and of which you will be informed shortly. Meanwhile the remaining members of your Executive Board shall act as the Executive Board of Local 22 and shall carry on all business of the Board and make all preparations for the coming election.

—On behalf of the General Executive Board, I remain,

Fraternally yours,  
ABRAHAM BAROFF,  
General Secretary-Treasurer.

How did these nineteen members violate the fundamental laws of our organization as stated in the letter?

Our General Executive Board, before giving out this decision, fully investigated the entire affair. The special committee appointed by the Board consisting of Vice-presidents Israel Feinberg, Jacob Heller and Elias Reisberg, conducted the investigation. When these nineteen members took their places, after an election, on the local executive board, the following former executive board members of this local, Benjamin Katz, Mary Rosen, Joseph Rabinowitz, and Julius Liebowitz, preferred charges against them and demanded that the outgoing executive board refuse to install them until these charges had been investigated. The outgoing executive board refused to entertain the charges and installed them. The accusers thereupon appealed to the General Executive Board as the highest instance in our Union. The above-named committee of the Board called hearings to which both sides were summoned and given the fullest opportunity to defend themselves and state their views.

At these hearings it was proved beyond contravention that these nineteen members had violated the basic laws of our union, that they have organized an opposition body to Local 22 and that, together with persons not members of the International, have in that opposition union voted and decided upon the business of the local.

Here is some of the testimony presented:

Right after the election of these nineteen members of the executive board of the local and even before the first meeting of the newly elected executive, these nineteen members who constituted only a part of the new board, had already held a secret meeting at 208 East 12th Street, which is not the headquarters of the union, and have there decided upon who shall be the business agents of

the union, who shall be its delegates to the Joint Board and who shall be elected as members of the standing committees—all acts which, according to the constitution of the union, are to be decided by the entire executive board at its official meetings.

By this action these nineteen members have not only excluded the other six members of the board from participating in its regular activities but they have plainly shown that they have an organization for themselves and that this organization can and does force its decisions and choice upon the entire local. Moreover, the meetings of this opposition body, which usurped to itself the power of ruling over the local, were participated in by persons who are not members of any of the locals of our International. Here is a copy of a letter which was forwarded to these nineteen members of the opposition body of the local:

Dear Comrades:  
An special meeting of all the newly elected "left" Executive Board members of Local 22 will be held on Monday evening, at 7:30 p. m., June 4, at 208 East 12th Street.

Very urgent business will be transacted. Everyone should come without fail; election of Joint Board delegates and other important committees will be taken up.

Comradely yours,

B. MILLER,  
Organizer, Shop Delegate League.

We could have reprinted another letter by the same opposition group, a much longer one than that printed above, in which they are being called to a meeting to select business agents for the local and where they are informed that the so-called "shop delegates" league has become a part of the Trade Union Educational League. The signer of these letters is not a member of any local of our International, yet he was the chairman of those meetings of that opposition group. This group styles itself "shop delegates' league." It was not elected by the local. It was not chartered by

the International and has no legitimate standing in our midst. It is led not by members of our International, and yet these nineteen members have received from it instructions as to how and in which manner to enforce certain things upon the local against its interests and against the interests of the members.

The charges are clear and well-founded. The defendants have not denied these charges and have not displayed the least repentance for their violations of the laws of our union and their filibustering and obstruction of its legitimate work.

These nineteen members remain condemned. By their own hand they have condemned themselves to be deprived of any part of responsibility within our union. Our G. E. B. would have failed in its duty and would have violated the confidence with which it had been vested as the leading body of our International from convention to convention were it to countenance and allow to pass with impunity such flagrant violations of the most essential laws by which our organization is governed.

We have done our duty in the interest of all our members.

## RAND SCHOOL COURSES

Tomorrow, Saturday, October 13, at 1:30 p. m., Scott Nearing will begin his yearly course on Current Events at the Rand School of Social Science, 7 East 15th Street. The topic of the first lecture will be "The A. F. of L. Convention."

The same evening at 8:30, Ludwig Lewinich will begin a course on "Modern Poetry and Modern Life."

## English Labor

(Continued from page 8)

ened utterances in Parliament at the end of last session.

### THE INDU: 'AL POSITION

The Prime Minister will need the prayers he asked for on becoming Prime Minister last spring, now that he has returned from his holiday. Apart from the European situation, home difficulties are accumulating rapidly, industry generally is still paralyzed, and both employers and employed (or unemployed) are clamoring for parliamentary action. The farmers, apparently faced with ruin because of a record harvest all over the world—about the worst judgment of the capitalist system that could be well brought forward!—are demanding some kind of protective tariff for wheat and threatening to stop growing it at all, otherwise. The wool, lace, and hosiery manufacturers, to mention only the principal examples, clamor for similar help against foreign competition. Foreign competition is again alleged to be the main cause of our industrial distress by the bankers, as exemplified in the report just issued by Lloyd's Bank, one of the five big banking concerns in the country. As to why foreign competition is running British industries, one has only to turn to Professor Gilbert Murray's speech at Geneva to realize how the Reparations plague plot, by lowering the cost of production abroad, is killing production here, while unemployment and the lowering of the standard of living reduces the consuming power of the mass of the people everywhere.

Labor's solution does not embrace

protective tariffs. In a very comprehensive letter to the Prime Minister the secretary of the London Labor party presses upon Mr. Baldwin the necessity for passing the Prevention of Unemployment Bill promoted by the Parliamentary Labor party; and he proceeds to enumerate plans for absorbing workers during the coming winter, the prospects of which are so serious. Among them he includes the clearing of slums and formation of new garden cities and villages in the Home Counties, the provision of cheap electricity, and many street improvements and road plans, all of which are urgently needed apart from their efficacy in providing employment.

### THE PRICE OF COAL

The mining disaster near Falkirk, the third British disaster in three months, has come as a terrible reminder of the price that the miners pay for other people's coal. In the space of the last 91 weeks, since the last coal strike in fact, when the miners were driven back by starvation to lower wages than before, no fewer than 1,817 miners have perished in mine accidents—nearly twenty a week about four for each working day. And these figures take no account of the almost innumerable accidents that take place all the year round in the pits, sometimes disabling men permanently. There is plenty of public sympathy when a disaster makes good "copy" for capitalist newspapers, but until that sympathy takes the form of insisting on the miners having a living wage, besides the provision of proper measures for their protection, it is not worth the paper it is written upon.

## GREETINGS FOR THE NEW YEAR TO THE MEMBERS OF THE I. L. G. W. U.

Start the New Year Right—Have Your Teeth Examined  
at the Dental Department of the Union Health  
Center, 131 East 17th Street.

During the months of September and October, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 5 p. m., examination of teeth, thorough cleaning, and tooth brush and tooth paste for \$1.00.

### Office Hours

Daily ..... 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.  
Saturday ..... 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.



# EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES

## A Course in Economics and the Labor Movement

By SYLVIA KOPALD

Given at the  
UNITY CENTERS  
of the

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Season 1922-1923

### LESSON 6—Continued.

- The war taught us several things about our industrial system. It showed us, in the first place, that machine industry managed with a distinct group purpose in mind is highly productive. It carried us through the tremendous demand of keeping 12,000,000 men in the field, manufacturing munitions and supporting civilian populations as well as armies. It showed in the second place that private management of machine industry dominated by the profit motive is socially inadequate. In every war country of the world, a state capitalism with its War Industries Boards, War Trade Boards, Food Administrations, Fuel Administrations, etc., had to be developed to meet our needs. Finally it showed up the strategic importance of labor in the industrial system. (H. L. Gantt, "Organizing for Work." Charles Wood, "The Great Change," Chapters 1 and 2; Woodrow Wilson "Message to Congress"—official United States Bulletin—Committee on Public Information, Vol. 2, No. 477, Dec. 2, 1918. Bureau of Industrial Research "American Shop Committee Plans" and "How the Government Handled its Labor Problems During the War.")
- But the war settled nothing. Germany was put out of the race. Bolshevik Russia got out. But otherwise, the old rivalries continued and feverish preparations are on foot for the Next Last War. And after winning this war, the allies proceeded to lose the Peace. Our post-war world is merely a battered pre-war world.
- The Treaty of Peace is crippling our world because it disregarded the fact that the world is an interdependent economic unit. It tried to do two contradictory things; to cripple Germany industrially and also to get reparations from her. (Maynard Keynes, "Economic Consequences of the Peace," Chapters 4 and 5.)
- As a result, we live in a paralyzed world. There has been a tremendous productive slump. Industry is stagnant. In 1919, Herbert Hoover estimated that there were 15,000,000 unemployed workers in Europe. By 1922, even a conservative estimate would add 5,000,000 more. And while the factories close their doors, and men look for work, starvation strikes down masses in Eastern Europe. (Frank Vanderlip, "What Happened to Europe," Part II; Bass and Moulton, "America and the Balance Sheet of Europe," Chapter 1; Brailsford, "After the Peace," Chapter 1.)

## Out-of-Town Educational Activities

We are greatly gratified at the promising beginning made by our Philadelphia and Baltimore members in their educational work for the season.

Miss Fannia M. Cohn, secretary of our Educational Department, visited Philadelphia and Baltimore last week and met with our active members in those cities. They were all enthusiastic about the prospects for the season and showed splendid interest in the plans perfected at the various meetings.

We hope that the educational work in those cities will be successful. Our members outside of New York are hungry for education, and it is the aim of the Educational Department to help them to satisfy this hunger. We trust that the activities in the two cities will be followed up by others with equal enthusiasm and success.

### PHILADELPHIA

A Joint Educational Committee was formed by the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union, the Wrist and Dressmakers' Union, Local 15, and the Custom Dressmakers' Union, Local 76, and the following officers were elected:

Louis Porter, Chairman; Sam Snyder, Vice-chairman; Elizabeth Ra-

dolph, Executive and Financial Secretary; Ruth Gordon, Recording Secretary.

The committee met with Miss Cohn and selected the following courses for the coming season:

Course No. 1.—Social Forces in Contemporary Yiddish Literature—2 lessons—Mr. S. Neger.

Course No. 2.—Social Psychology—3 lessons—Mr. A. Fiehandler, Educational Director.

Course No. 3.—History, Aims and Problems of the American Labor Movement with Special Reference to the I. L. G. W. U.—2 lessons—in Yiddish—Max Levin.

Course No. 4.—Social Forces in Contemporary Literature—3 lessons—in English (Instructor to be announced).

Course No. 5.—Modern Economic Institutions—in Yiddish and in English (Instructor to be announced).

### BALTIMORE

A meeting of the women members of our Baltimore Cloakmakers' Union was held on Friday, October 5. Fannia M. Cohn and Theresa Wolfson addressed the audience.

On Saturday, October 6, a general membership meeting was held. In her address to the audience, Miss Cohn

## Weekly Calendar

### WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

Washington Irving High School  
Irving Place and 16th St.

(Will Open November 10.)

### UNITY CENTERS

The following Unity Centers were opened Monday, September 17th:

East Side Unity Center—P. S. 63—Fourth Street, near First Avenue, Manhattan.

Wailmakers' Unity Center—P. S. 40—320 East 20th Street, Manhattan.

Hastem Unity Center—P. S. 171—1034 Street, between Madison and Fifth Avenues, Manhattan.

Bronx Unity Center—P. S. 61—Crotona Park East and Charlotte Street, Bronx.

Second Bronx Unity Center—P. S. 42—Washington Avenue and Claremont Parkway, Bronx.

Lower Bronx Unity Center—P. S. 43—Brown Place and 135th Street, Bronx.

Brownsville Unity Center—P. S. 150—Christopher and Sacman Street, Brooklyn.

Williamsburg Unity Center—P. S. 147—Bushwick Avenue and McKibben Street, Brooklyn.

Instruction will be given in English at the above enumerated Unity Centers on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays.

## Methods of Organization

(Report Submitted to the Conference of the Workers' Education Bureau)  
(Continued)

The Educational Committee realizes that no plan for organizing educational activities can be successful unless it is expressed in something more than the establishment of Unity Centers, Workers' Universities, Extension Courses, Forums, etc. The plan must produce a mental attitude which in turn would create a movement for labor education within trade unions.

We directed all our energies and attention to the rank and file. We believe that if they will be impressed with the necessity for labor education and if they will become imbued with the idea and conviction that "Knowledge is Power," and that "with the accumulation of knowledge, the world is theirs," then and then only will our work be successful.

One page of our weekly papers published in English and Yiddish and Italian contains the news of our Educational Department. Notices of our activities also appear in the daily English, Yiddish and Italian press which is read by our members. This page contains more than merely the news of our educational activities—it also contains educational material.

During the past two years, outlines of lessons given in the Unity Centers and the Workers' University were published on that page. These outlines dealt with such subjects as History of the Labor Movement in the United States, History of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Industrial History of the United States, Applied Psychology, etc. These outlines reached our entire membership. Many read them and were stimulated to further study of the subject.

On this page we also describe the Workers' Education Movement in this country as well as abroad, and keep our members informed of its aims, problems and achievements.

Our members are reached most effectively through personal contact. We try to stimulate in them a desire for education and then we try to satisfy that desire. Speakers are assigned to address our members at shop meetings and business meetings of the Union, describing our plan of education. The same is done at gatherings where large numbers of our members are assembled. Leaflets and other literature are mailed to the homes of our members and are distributed in shops, local headquarters, at concerts, bazaars and entertainments given by various local unions. Posters advertising our educational work are displayed in union offices and elsewhere.

Through all these means we try to impress upon our members the necessity of making labor education an integral part of the trade union movement. We try to impress upon them the conviction that while organization gives them power, education will give them the ability to use that power properly and effectively.

described the aims and methods of the Educational activities of the I. L. G. W. U. At this meeting it was unanimously decided that educational activities be organized by the International.

The educational work will begin with a course of three lectures by Theresa Wolfson. The first will be given on Friday, October 19, at the Progressive Labor Lyceum, Alisquit and Lexington Streets, and will be continued on two successive Friday evenings. This course will be followed by others in Yiddish.

### REDUCED PRICES FOR OUR MEMBERS TO SASCHA JACOBSEN'S VIOLIN RECITALS

Sascha Jacobsen's first recital of the season will take place Saturday evening, October 27, at Carnegie Hall. Special arrangements with Sascha Jacobsen's management have been made whereby we have obtained a number of tickets to this concert at half rate.

The program is exceptionally fine. In the next week's issue of JUSTICE will appear a more detailed announcement.



## Phila. Custom Dressmakers

By RUTH GORDON

Bernard Shaw once said that the only strike he would enjoy starting would be a strike of waiters in a fashionable restaurant—because it would throughout be directed only against the real rich. There is a reflection of the same sentiment in the good spirits with which the aggressive campaign of the Custom Dressmakers' Union, Local 76, of Philadelphia is being carried on. Not that a strike is looked for, but the unionization of the "small" dressmaking shops in the Walnut Street district, where over 100 girls work in one shop at "private" dressmaking of \$200 and \$500 gowns, getting "as high as eighteen dollars" for skilled and artistic work, is extremely pleasant to work for.

One shop in the Walnut Street district has already joined the union and demands for a 44-hour week instead of 48, and an increase in wages will be placed as soon as the shop gets busy.

A new agreement is to be presented to the union employers about the first of November. The establishment of a minimum scale of wages, which will be the first attempt to standardize this highly skilled industry in Philadelphia, and a uniform increase in wages for those now above scale, will be the demands. These two demands as well as the all-important question of union recognition are also being made the slogans of the campaign on the non-union shop.

A special organizer for the Custom Dressmakers' Union was sent by the International which is prepared to conduct an aggressive and long-time campaign among the two thousand private dressmakers in Philadelphia. Ruth Gordon, the International organizer, who has been active in the recent strike in Baltimore, has a wide experience as an organizer together with training at the Brookwood Labor College. With her is associated an organization committee of which Anna Levitt is chairman and Sophie Pollack, secretary. All the members of the union have been unusually active in the past and know the field thoroughly. Vice-president Reinberg, from whose office the work is being carried on, is in constant touch with and in supervision of the work.

A further feature contributing to a promise of success in the custom dress field at present is the fact that the ladies' tailors who work in the same shops as the dressmakers have just organized the biggest shops and are presenting demands right at the time of writing. When the men get the 44-hour and \$44 minimum scale, as well as the usual union working conditions, there is certain to be dissatisfaction among the girls with their non-union conditions.

## Items from The West

(Continued from Page 3)

Nathan Solomon, chairman of the Joint Board, Louis Friend, Esther Schweitzer, and a few others. The employers complained at the conference of the bad times and of the bitter competition from the jobbers. They asked for some concessions with reference to the guaranteed number of work-weeks, declaring that many of them would have to go out of business if these concessions were not granted. I replied to them that depriving the workers of any of the advantages they had gained by years of effort and fighting would not improve business for the employers.

I pointed to the general factors that make for the slump in business conditions, to the fact that suits have gone out of style, and I emphasized the point that the cloak industry must give the workers a chance to make a living, and that—if the guaranteed number of weeks is curtailed, wages would have to rise in order to allow them to make ends meet. I stated, too, that the union is now wrestling with the jobber problem which the employers themselves have helped to create in many cities, and there can be no question of the workers' giving up any of their trade standards.

This ended the conference. I went from Cleveland to Cincinnati in reply to a telegram from the manufacturers notifying me that they had met and informed the Referees that they were ready to renew the agreement if the union were willing to arbitrate

some concessions which they demanded. The union in Cincinnati is making ready to defend the interests of the workers and is levying an assessment for this purpose.

In Cleveland, too, the Joint Board will very soon take a firm attitude in regard to the few in their midst who belong to the notorious league.

### IN CINCINNATI

The following day I addressed a meeting of our members in Cincinnati.

Conditions in that town are far from bright. There is work only in a few shops and their conditions are not to be envied. On Saturday I returned to Chicago and was present at the banquet arranged by the local Forward Association in honor of their new manager, Benjamin Schlesinger, a former president of our International. At this banquet there were also present a committee from the Chicago Joint Board, a committee from the Amalgamated Joint Board, President Hillman of the Amalgamated, and representatives of the whole labor movement of Chicago. A number of addresses were made.

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

## THE COLLECTIVE VOICE OF THE WORKERS

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union enters wholeheartedly into labor's endorsement of The New York Leader (formerly The New York Call) because it gives voice to the every-day struggle of the worker to maintain and improve his condition of life.

It is just as important for the worker to have a Newspaper as it is to have a Union to guard his interests and promote his needs. The working class Newspaper, like the Union, is a collective voice which serves the workers during economic conflicts, and spreads those truths about working-class aims and conditions which are generally suppressed by the news agencies of the employing class.

To pit merely our economic strength against that of the employers is insufficient. The workers must avail themselves of all other means that have become part of the class struggle. For this reason we support labor colleges, working-class educational institutions, co-operative leagues and all other instrumentalities which we can use to further our political, social and economic aims.

We have therefore assumed our share of the responsibility for building The New York Leader into a powerful and effective labor daily. In common with all other progressive groups of workers, we call upon the rank and file of our Union to co-operate fully with us in our plans—to buy and read THEIR OWN Newspaper daily—to prevail upon their fellow workers and shopmates to do likewise. *Only in this way can we have*

A COLLECTIVE VOICE OF THE WORKERS—

A VOICE WHICH WILL BE HEARD AND UNDERSTOOD AND RESPECTED.

MORRIS SIGMAN.

## Read the New York Leader Every Day

It is Labor's Only English Daily Newspaper

# The Week In Local 10

By JOSEPH FISH

## GENERAL

The International Labor Bank, which has been in formation for the past few months is at the present time a reality, as it is expected that the bank will open its doors by December 1, or at the very latest, by December 15.

The location of the bank is the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and 21st Street. The organizers of this bank are mainly our own International, the Joint Board, as well as its locals, together with the Furriers, Cap Makers, Forward Association, and other labor organizations.

Aside from these, the Board of Directors has decided that a certain percentage of the stock is to be sold to our members and their sympathizers. We are not going to outline in this article the importance of a labor bank, but what we do want is that our members should respond to the call of buying shares in this bank, which is our own institution.

Shares may be purchased at the office of the organization, from our secretary, Brother Fish, who will also furnish any information and details which may be desired.

In conjunction with this we wish to announce to our members that Brother Philip Kaplowitz, secretary-treasurer of the Joint Board, will be present at the special meeting of our organization which will be held on Monday, October 22nd in Arlington Hall, and will deliver an address, explaining the various phases of the International Labor Bank.

Apromps of this we wish to inform the members that the Constitution Committee will be ready with its work and that a special meeting for the first and second readings of the constitutional amendments, as proposed by the committee, will take place on Monday, October 22, in Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place.

## WAIST AND DRESS

Quite an interesting meeting of the Waist and Dress Division of Local 10 took place on Monday, October 8, where the workings of the organization were discussed.

The first matter under discussion was the question of the office permitting our members in some shops to work on Saturday. General Manager Dubinsky explained to the members present that in two instances the office had received requests for permission for cutters to work on Saturday. In one instance it was granted, in view of the shop being considered an A-1 union house. The other house, when asking for permission to work on Saturday, gave as the reason that they had lost a day on Harding Memorial Day and wanted to make up for it.

When the manager asked them whether the cutters had received pay for this day, the firm did not wish to reply immediately but said that they would call up in a short while and let him know. When they finally did call up they told him that they did not get paid but that the firm intends to pay them this week. Brother Dubinsky then answered that the organization is always willing to stretch a point for a concern that is willing to treat its cutters properly.

Brother Berlin then raised a question as to the advisability of such action on the part of the office. His contention was that, if permission is given to some cutters, a general rule should be made on this question that during certain periods of the year permission should be granted to all and no exceptions made.

General Secretary Fish as well as General Business Agent Shonker and Brother Staller spoke on this subject, favoring the proposition of permitting some firms at the height of the season to work on Saturday on very

rare and special occasions and that the advisability of such action should be left to the discretion of the office.

The discussion also covered the point that there were very few individuals or firms that applied for such permission and in some instances permission was given to one or two cutters to go in to work on a Saturday, due to the fact that they were treated very nicely by the firm and that they were also paid for all time lost and therefore felt some obligation towards such firm.

From all indications it seems that the members present at the meeting were favorably disposed towards the explanation of the office and that no general rule should be made covering this point.

The manager then proceeded with his report for the three months beginning July 1 and ending September 30, 1923. In his report, which will be given below, he mentioned a number of houses such as Leiserson & Hart, Dicker & Ginsberg, Jacob J. Jacoby, Block & Schiller, and Ben D. Shrahan and asked him to come down to see him, an adjustment was reached, whereby the cutters were granted the \$5 increase and were to return to work Tuesday morning.

In the last-mentioned house the cutters notified the firm of their dissatisfaction with the wages being received by them at the present time and that an increase of \$5 was requested. The firm tried to let the matter hang until finally the cutters asked definitely on Monday morning whether or not the firm is willing to give them the increase, to which the firm replied that he could not do it. Whereupon the cutters immediately stopped work.

This stoppage was not directed by the office nor were the cutters instructed by the office to do as they did. Nevertheless, when Mr. Abrahams, one of the firm, called up Mr. Shrahan and asked him to come down to see him, an adjustment was reached, whereby the cutters were granted the \$5 increase and were to return to work Tuesday morning.

We do hope that the cutters will not have to resort to stoppages and that the manufacturers will realize that, although some cutters are receiving above the minimum, \$50 is not a wage for people who are not employed steadily all the year round. However, we believe that from a number of these instances where stoppages have occurred, the manufacturers will take heed and that no further stoppages will be necessary in order that the cutters should raise their earning power.

Below is a copy of the Manager's report:

## QUARTERLY REPORT—JULY 1 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1923

### COMPLAINTS

Boss is doing cutting. No cutter employed.

Unemployed—Cutters were found working .....	34
Cutters in place of work .....	10
No work in shop (being followed up) .....	22
Firm paid fine .....	14
Firm gets cut work .....	1
Withdrawn—no evidence .....	5
Instructed—must hire cutters through office only .....	3
Out of business .....	3
Open shop .....	4
Pending .....	17
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>113</b>

Cutters discharged .....	13
Reinstated .....	13
Collected compensation in lieu of discharge .....	4
Dropped—cutters left shops .....	3
Cutter unsatisfactory .....	1
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>21</b>

Equal division of work .....	1
In favor of union—Total .....	1

Non-union cutters employed.	
In favor of union .....	14
Unfounded .....	4
Pending .....	5
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>23</b>

Cutters have no working cards.	
In favor of union—Total .....	2
Cutters violating union rules.	4
In favor of union .....	2
Pending .....	2
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>6</b>

Firm refuse to pay wages due cutters.	
In favor of union .....	19
Out of business .....	1
Case dropped by cutter .....	1
Pending .....	8
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>29</b>

Dropped members employed.	
In favor of union .....	2
Pending .....	1
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>3</b>

Cutters to leave job as per decision of Executive Board.	
In favor of union—Total .....	1
Cutters are members of firm.	2
Pending—Total .....	2
Cutters did not receive proper pay for overtime .....	1
In favor of union .....	1
Unfounded .....	1
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>2</b>

Firm refuse to pay increase to cutters.	
In favor of union—Total .....	1
Firm hires cutters every week.	2
In favor of union .....	2
Pending .....	1
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>3</b>

Cutters to be stopped immediately to straighten out their accounts with Local 10.	
In favor of union .....	24
Pending .....	22
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>46</b>

Total complaints filed from January 1 to March 31, 1923.	
Total complaints filed from April 1 to June 30, 1923.	
Total complaints filed from July 1 to September 30, 1923.	

Total complaints filed to September 30, 1923, 1,264.	
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Total complaints adjusted from January 1 to March 31, 1923.	
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January, February and March complaints adjusted from April 1 to June 30, 44.	
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Complaints adjusted from April 1 to June 30, 896.	
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April, May and June complaints adjusted from July 1 to September 30, 115.	
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Complaints adjusted from July 1 to September 30, 196.	
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Total complaints adjusted to September 30, 1923, 1,206.	
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Total complaints pending to September 30, 1923, 58.	
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Filed in July .....	4
Filed in August .....	10
Filed in September .....	44
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>58</b>

## MISCELLANEOUS

At the next meeting of the Miscellaneous Division, which will be held on Monday, October 15, Comrade Charles Solomon, who was a member of the New York State Legislature for a number of years, will deliver an address to the cutters.

We are sure that Comrade Solomon's presence at this meeting will make it more than interesting, and we therefore urge all cutters of this branch to attend.

## YOU ARE INVITED

TO COME AND SEE OUR MODERN, PRACTICAL METHODS OF TEACHING DESIGNING, PATTERN MAKING, COPYING FROM SAMPLES, DRAFTING, GRADING AND FASHION SKETCHING.

## ESTABLISHED THIRTY YEARS

THE BERKOWICH ACADEMY

303 Fourth Ave., N. E. Cor. 234 St.

Room 408

L. I. Berkowich - - Salvatore Licari

## CUTTERS—ATTENTION!

A special meeting of all members of Cutters' Union, Local 10, will be held on Monday, October 22, 1923, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place, at 7:30 p. m.

Special Order of Business: First and second readings of constitutional changes, as proposed by the Constitution Committee.

## SPEAKERS

Philip Kaplowitz, Treasurer, Joint Board Cloak-makers' Union.

Marie MacDonald, Organizer, American Labor Party.

## CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

## Notice of Regular Meetings

MISCELLANEOUS .....

GENERAL .....

CLOAK AND SUIT .....

WAIST AND DRESS .....

Meetings Begin at 7:30 P. M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place