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Justice

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
(ILGWU)

11-23-1923

Justice (Vol. 5, Iss. 48)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

Comments

Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of *Justice* were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*.

"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."

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LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. V, No. 48,

New York

November 23, 1923.

Price 2 Cents

INTERNATIONAL UNION WILL OPEN

Principal Officers Already Elected—Secretary-Treasurer

The Banking Committee of the International, together with the representatives of the other labor organizations that will cooperate with our union in the International Union Bank, met this week and definitely set the date of Saturday, January 5, 1924, as the opening day of the bank, a month later than originally planned.

The International Union Bank was to have opened on December 1, but it appeared that the extensive alterations which are now being carried on in the building which is to house the bank will not be completed before the beginning of the year. The postponement therefore became inevitable.

The bank will be located at the south-east corner of 21st Street and Fifth Avenue, in the very heart of the industrial district.

The following principal officers were elected for the bank:

President, Abraham Baroff, secretary-treasurer of the International; Vice-president and Manager, Philip R. Rodriguez; Cashier, Philip Kaplowitz, now secretary-treasurer of the Joint Board Cloak and Dressmakers' Unions.

Brothers Baroff and Kaplowitz are sufficiently well known to the members of our International and to the members of other labor organizations in New York not to require an introduction. Mr. Rodriguez is well known in New York banking circles and has had considerable experience. He was for many years executive assistant to the Senior Vice-president of the Mercantile Bank of the Americas, and

BANK JANUARY 5, 1924

Baroff Will Be President of Bank

before this was associated with the Corn Exchange Bank of New York. He has been highly recommended for his post and his choice was unanimously confirmed by the banking committee.

The Board of Directors of the International Union Bank will be elected at the next meeting of the committee, and we shall then print the list in full.

Educational Season Opened in Philadelphia

Hundreds of our members in Philadelphia last week assembled in the beautiful auditorium of the New Century Drawing Room, and celebrated the opening of their educational season. A musical program was arranged in which Mr. Wm. K. Kincaid, first flautist; Louis Schenck, baritone; and Max Miller Mount, pianist of the New York Symphony Orchestra, participated.

Brother Reisberg, manager of the union, in his opening remarks pointed out the significance of the educational activities that are arranged for the members in Philadelphia by the Educational Department of our International, and urged the members present to take advantage of them.

Vice-president Feinberg, chairman (Continued on Page 16.)

PROTRACTED STRIKE IN CAMDEN, N. J.

The Out-of-Town Department of our organization has been conducting a long and bitter fight in Camden, N. J., against the Reliable Cloak Company of that city. The strike is already several months old. Yet the strikers appear just as determined to fight on today as they were on the first day the walkout was declared, and they are just as confident of its ultimate success.

The firm is doing all in its power to break the strike and has repeatedly arrested strike pickets and a number of the more active strikers, going to the extent of provoking fights between the strikers and some strikebreakers in order to discredit the strikers in the eyes of the local public. One striking picket was even put under \$3,000 bail and now his case is being heard in a local court.

Sooner or later this firm will find out that all its efforts to break the strike will be of no avail; as long as the local workers are united and are ready to fight, victory for them appears assured. The International has given the Camden strikers all support and assistance during these months and will continue to do so in the future.

Cleveland Board of Referees Renders Decision After Hearing

Demands of Employers Practically Rejected—Vice-president Perlestein Argues Case for Union

The agreement in the Cleveland cloak industry will expire on December 31, 1923, and, in accordance with its terms, both parties to the agreement filed on October 1, three months before its expiration, a statement of terms under which they would be willing to renew the agreement.

The manufacturers demanded a number of drastic changes in the agreement, which they said were absolutely necessary if they are to go on with their business. The Cleveland Joint Board, under the leadership of Vice-president Perlestein, decided to make a strong fight against

these demands of the Cleveland employers. After several conferences with the manufacturers which brought no results, these demands and counter-demands were finally placed before the Board of Referees in the Cleveland cloak industry at a hearing which occurred last Saturday and Sunday, November 17 and 18.

Among the principal demands of the employers was the abrogation of the guaranteed period of employment of 41 weeks per year and of the allowance of two-thirds of the minimum wage scales to workers whose employers might fail to provide them

with that many weeks of work during each year. The employers also wanted the abolition of pay for legal holidays; and they asked for the extension of the trial period of new workers from two to four weeks.

Vice-president Perlestein, the spokesman for the union, delivered a strong argument against the demands of the employers and proved that their demands are extravagant and unjustifiable, that the Cleveland manufacturers have had a better season and made more money than employers in other cities, and placed the responsibility for the trade falling under the

control of the jobbers at their own door, as they disagreed among themselves and could not effect harmony and cooperation in the trade.

The Board of Referees, after hearing both sides, rejected the demands of the manufacturers. The wages of the workers remain as heretofore and the pay for legal holidays will also stay undisturbed. A small modification was made in the number of weeks of the guaranteed period of employment from 41 to 40, and the workers who might fail to get the full employment quota will be entitled, instead of two-thirds of their minimum wage scale to only one-half. The Board of Referees also decided to take up the question of establishing an unemployment insurance fund for the Cleveland workers at its next meeting in April, 1924.

All N. Y. Dressmakers Soon in Local 22

Simultaneously with the decision to affiliate Local 22 with the Cloak Joint Board, another decision was adopted to transfer all the dressmakers who formerly were members of Local 23, the Skirtmakers' Union, to Local 22, and to have all the dressmakers of New York belonging to one organization.

The transfer of the dressmakers of Local 23 to Local 22, however, was proceeding at a very slow pace. The Executive Board of Local 22 was too much preoccupied with "right" and "left" discussions to take care of the ordinary business of the local. The

situation has completely changed now, with the unseating of 49 members of the Executive Board of Local 22 for activity unbecoming union men and women. The remaining members of the Executive Board upon whose shoulders it has now fallen, provisionally to administer the local, actively set themselves to work with the result that already 1500 dressmakers who formerly belonged to Local 23 have now been transferred to Local 22, and very soon, as conditions in the shops improve, all the New York dressmakers will be transferred to this local.

Local 9 Complies With Order of International

Our readers probably remember the account printed in these columns concerning the appearance of Brother Louis Hyman, manager of the Cloak Finishers' Union, Local 9, at the last quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board in Chicago, and the statement he made to the Board that the Local would carry out the decision of the International with regard to members belonging to the so-called Trade Union Educational League. The General Executive Board appointed at that meeting a special committee to supervise the carrying out of this order. The committee consisted of Vice-presidents Feinberg, Breslaw, Fannin M. Cohn, and Seidman, as chairman.

Last Saturday afternoon, the executive board of Local 9 held a special meeting for this purpose in the presence of Brother Seidman. The meeting voted to carry out the order of the International. There are in

the Executive Board six members who belong to the League. These were confronted with the alternative of resigning from the Executive Board or from the League. They chose to resign from the Executive Board, which proves clearly that they have never had any business nor right to have been members of the local to begin with.

The Executive Board of Local 9 accepted their resignations, but this does not end the case. These six are still members of a dual union; they are members of a group which slanders our International and seeks to destroy it by every means at its command. Charges will very soon be preferred against them for belonging to that opposition union.

WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

Washington Irving High School,
Room 529

All Shops to Close Thanksgiving Day

Next Thursday, November 29, is Thanksgiving Day, a legal holiday for all workers in the cloak and dress trades in New York City. Week-workers are to receive pay in full for that day.

Brother Louis E. Langer, secretary

of the Joint Board Cloak and Dressmakers' Union, requests us to announce that committees of the union will patrol that day the cloak and dress districts and workers found at work in the shops will be called before the grievance committees of the union and severely punished.

Topics of the Week

By MAX D. DANISH

TAX CUT OR BONUS?

THE aprear which followed the proposed plan for cutting down taxes offered last week by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon seems totally out of proportion with the potential amount of relief it might give, if adopted, to the wage and income earning population of the country.

True, this reduction of Federal taxes by about \$300,000,000 annually would remove all the so-called "nuisance taxes" on various minor luxuries, such as theatre tickets and messages, and would result in a cut in the tax on incomes less than \$70,000. But we doubt if this plan would have started so much noise had it not been wrapped up around the condition that the country cannot have both a tax-cut and a soldier bonus. In this manner Secretary Mellon and the anti-bonus forces have stolen a march on Congress and have put President Coolidge in a pretty hole to boot.

A considerable section of the Republicans are in favor of a bonus and are committed to it largely for fear of the soldier vote. The same is true of the Democrats—and we therefore expect quite a lively scuffle on this subject when Congress opens in two weeks from now. The outcome will probably be some sort of a makeshift which will put the bonus over for an indefinite period—perhaps until the next year's elections are over.

As far as the wage-earners of this country are concerned, they will in the majority welcome any proposal that will bring down taxation and ease the burden which since the war has been steadily piling up on their slender incomes. The Mellon plan, while it does not amount to much, still means something. And as we consider the horrible and bloody mess in which Europe finds itself today, five years after we helped to make the world safe for Poincaré, we are inclined to say that we have not made such a pretty job of it to have to pay bonuses for it in the form of additional taxes for the next generation to come.

THE SUDDEN BRITISH ELECTIONS

WHAT is behind this sudden dissolution of the British Parliament and the precipitate call for a new election issued by the Baldwin cabinet?

England is shrugging her shoulders in amazement. The present Parliament has had more than three years to run and, as the Tories had a comfortable working majority, they, it seemed, had little to worry about, especially in the face of a divided Liberal party and only the Labor opposition to contend against. The surface explanation advanced for the new elections is to obtain a verdict from the country for the adoption of a new protectionist policy to relieve unemployment and to "put new life" into British industry. But the speed with which the tariff maneuvers has been executed, before even the step had been adequately discussed in the press and in the Commons, gives rise to well-founded suspicion that the dissolution of Parliament was not entirely due to Baldwin's anxiety to rush his tariff protection legislation at top speed.

A close-up view of the standing of the Baldwin ministerial outfit might offer a possible key to this puzzling move for a new election. The Baldwin cabinet has been an astounding failure from the day it was formed despite the fact that it rested on a solid Tory majority. It steered an insincere foreign course and from day to day has been lowering English prestige abroad, meeting one defeat after another at every encounter with the wily Poincaré. Instead of checking the further ruin of Germany and saving the British market, it vacillated and shrank from playing a strong hand—until today the British unemployed number almost a million and a half.

The revival of the cry for a tariff wall as a savior of English industry and as a panacea for unemployment, may serve the Tories a useful purpose. If they win, they will get another lease on life and a chance to dabble with the tariff for a few years in the hope of "muddling through" the present European chaos. If, however, they are defeated, their loss will only be nominal as it will give them only a chance for an "honorable" retreat from a desperate dilemma.

The Labor Party in England least of all welcomes this new election. The campaign will prove to it a huge burden and it can expect little gain from it. The tariff issue in England, as in America, is justly regarded by Labor as a side show staged by politicians in order to divert attention from the big ills underlying a decaying social order. In such a campaign the position and the fighting attitude of the English laborites will, of necessity, be largely a negative one, a position that cannot gain for them many seats, if any. Perhaps this was not one of the least considerations, the weakening of Labor, that the Tories had in view when they ordered the new election.

A "PROGRESSIVE" CANDIDATE FROM CALIFORNIA

THE front pages of the country's newspapers were adorned last week by a declaration of progressive faith from a redoubtable crusader from California, that original Rooseveltian Senator Hiram Johnson. This pronouncement was made in connection with the undisguised reappearance of the Senator from California as presidential candidate in 1924.

The event in itself is neither startling nor unexpected. Johnson has had the Presidential buzz in his hat for some years past. Both in 1916 and 1920 his name was being vigorously put forward at the Republican conventions as the rightful heir to the Roosevelt mantle and tradition and in both instances he was duly smothered by compromise or "dark horse" candidates. What is surprising and to an extent disgusting, is the call of Johnson in trotting out his candidacy on the platform of "progressivism," whatever that has meant in the past or means today.

During the past half dozen years Johnson has consistently repudiated every vestige of right to be classed as either progressive, non-conformist, or rebellious member of Congress by his unbroken record of voting against every measure advanced by the more liberal or radical Senators. He voted for the present tariff wall, he supported Newberry, and he above all has not lifted a finger in his own State to help do away with the abominable anti-labor and inhuman anti-unionist laws, the worst on the statute books of any state in the Union. In California, let us remember, there are still

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Union Health Center News

MASK BALL FOR THE UNION HEALTH CENTER

The Committee appointed by the Board of Directors of the Union Health Center last week, has met and tentatively decided to arrange a huge Mask Ball for the latter part of March, in some very large hall, for the benefit of the Union Health Center. The affair should be made popular; it should acquaint our workers with the benefits of the Union Health Center activities and should likewise replenish the coffers of the Health Center, the funds of which are low at

present. Details of the undertaking will be given later.

Dr. Draper's lecture on "The Ten Plagues" was listened to with great interest by those present last Friday evening. Dr. Draper, in popular but eloquent language, described the diseases which afflict mankind, their causes and how man struggled against them.

This Friday evening, November 23, Dr. Benzoim Liber, well known author, will give a very interesting lecture on "Medical Fads and Fakes."

today scores of men in state prisons solely because they have dared to take part in industrial clashes and have been railroaded into jail under these medieval laws. The whole labor movement of California is today practically wrecked as a result of these barbarian war-time enactments.

Hiram Johnson's declaration as a "progressive," besides the rebuke which it richly merits and which it will probably receive at the hands of the fighting liberal minority in Congress, indicates once more the contempt and scorn in which politicians of his type hold public opinion in this country and how lightly and deftly they propose to twist and turn it around to suit their personal shifts and mores.

"ANOTHER GERMAN LIABILITY

WHETHER the return of the ex-Crown Prince of Germany from his exile in Holland to the obscure village in Silesia was timed by Chancellor Stresemann to follow right after the stepping out of his cabinet by the labor and Social-Democratic group may remain a matter of conjecture. There is, however, little doubt that from the point of view of the already badly harassed republican and democratic Germany, the return of the Prince is a distinct liability.

There is a view that the return of this Hohenzollern heir will for the time being split the monarchists in Germany into two warring camps, the Prussian and the Bavarian, and that this accentuated feud will play into the hands of the defenders of the Republic and strengthen their position. But, judging by the rapidity with which counter-revolution and the movement for the restoration of a monarchy, aided by French policy, has grown during the last year, there is every likelihood that the monarchist factions will find a way of healing their breach, and will not allow such a comparatively minor matter as a quarrel over the choice of a dynasty to stand in their way.

On the other hand, this return has added to German woes from the West. Poincaré is threatening further invasion into Germany, occupation of vital ports, and will no doubt, with or without the aid of England, carry out most of his threats. To Poincaré, of course, the return of the former Crown Prince is not objectionable on republican grounds. Of that he has given the world enough proof during the last four years by his cynical driving of desperate democratic Germany into the arms of monarchist restoration.

Poincaré's demand for the expulsion of the former Crown Prince, which he knows no German cabinet can or dare comply with at present, is but another thinly veiled subterfuge for completing his deadly stranglehold on his vanquished-into-the-dust foe.

FROM OUR JOINT BOARDS AND LOCALS

Boston News

By A LOCAL OBSERVER

Ever since the war days, when "drives" for different purposes came into vogue, the fifty-two weeks of the year have been designated by name. It is Red Cross week, health week, fire prevention week, home cleaning week, and so on. The past week will henceforth be known as "educational week" among the locals of the International in Boston. It is all due to the visit here of Miss Fannia M. Cohn, educational director of the I. L. G. W. U. Miss Cohn in the short period of three days crowded in at least a month's work. She succeeded in getting all the officers and many of the active members interested in the educational activities of the department of which she has charge. Even outsiders who have no connection with our Union or with any other union whatsoever, were attracted to this work and pledged their support.

To the latter category belong a number of prominent professors and instructors of the different institutions of learning that Boston, the city of culture, is blessed with. Among these are Professor Felix Frankfurter of the Harvard Law School, Professor Clarence Skinner of Tufts College, and many others.

During Miss Cohn's short stay in Boston, conferences were held with the educational committees of the various locals and out of these was organized a Joint Educational Committee, that will have charge of all educational activities for the season 1923-1924. This committee is headed by Brother J. Spiegel of Local 73. Miss Nettie Silverbrook of Local 49, who has had a great deal of experience in this work, was chosen as secretary of this committee. A program was arranged for the entire season, which will be printed in booklets form and distributed among the members. The program includes many topics that are of interest to Labor. Courses will also be given of a general educational value, by prominent lecturers.

Miss Cohn, while here, visited the superintendent of public schools, and arranged to have special classes for those of our members who would like to learn the English language. The superintendent also agreed to give our Educational Committee the use of gymnasium and the services of a physical instructor for our members.

The Joint Educational Committee will also not overlook art, for a chorus will be organized under the leadership of a competent musician. All members of the International locals who wish to join this chorus are requested to apply at the office of Local 49, 919 Washington Street. Knowledge of music is not essential in joining the choir.

The committee is also making preparations for a celebration some time next month. This celebration will mark the opening of our educational activities in Boston. It will consist of a good concert and a few short talks by Miss Fannia M. Cohn and others on the value of education for Labor. Further details will be announced through the medium of circulars and the columns of JUSTICE.

At the next regular meeting of Local 49, Monday, November 19, Professor Clarence Skinner will deliver a lecture on "The Part Labor Plays in the Present Economic Struggle."

The annual ball of Local 49 which will take place this year on Friday evening, February 1, 1924, at Paul Revere Hall promises to be a big success. The Ball Committee is arranging for a number of special features. One of these will be an exhibition of dresses. The dresses, all advance styles, are contributed by the workers of the different shops.

A great amount of work is being done by the Ball Committee to assure a moral and financial success, and from all appearances it seems that this will be accomplished. Members of the other locals are cordially invited to our annual ball.

In Local 76

The largest custom dressmaking shops were represented at the first meeting of the organizing campaign of the Custom Dressmakers' Union, Local 76, of Philadelphia.

Drapers and millinery workers in such shops as Meloy's, Herbst's, Eber's and Julia's, etc., where from 30 to 100 girls are employed, came to the first social meeting and entertainment of the Custom Dressmakers' Union which was held on Thursday, November 1, at the Women's Trade Union League, 1921 Arch Street.

After the music, ice cream and cookies and a good talk from Miss Gladys Boone of the Women's Trade Union League and a former professor of Bryn Mawr College, came the important work of enrolling members and winning recruits from the "Walnut Street" girls.

The most encouraging thing about the campaign which is being conducted by our International in the private dressmaking shops, is that among the hitherto "unorganizable" American girls an element of good fighters and intense believers in unionism has been found. Better still these particular American girls are usually the leaders in the shop be-

cause they are mainly from the drapers and "heads of tables." An analysis of the situation made by the International organizer, Ruth Gordon, to the local's executive board said, in part:

After over a month's work in which all the shops were visited and where three different circulars were distributed, and during which time over two hundred girls were talked to at home and in the shops, I am convinced that the private dressmaking establishments in Philadelphia can be organized. At one of the big shops, after a 49-hour week, with unlimited overtime that must be worked, is causing great dissatisfaction, a group of most prominent girls have already joined the union. There are union girls and sympathizers in all the important shops. From now on the organizing work should go by leaps and bounds because the girls from the inside can do more than the few Jewish union girls who worked in shops far from the big shops.

Another meeting is planned for next week. A feature of this meeting will be a get-together supper for all those who live too far out to go home for supper.

Among the Cleveland Cloakmakers

By CHARLES KREINDLER

As you might imagine, what interests our members most at this moment is the new agreement which is to take the place of the expiring contract between our workers and the Cleveland employers. The negotiations between our Union and the manufacturers have brought so far very few results largely because the employers would have us give up some of the valuable concessions we gained from them in the past. They insist principally on the abolition of the guaranteed period of employment, the minimum 41-week of labor per year.

Readers of JUSTICE know no doubt that under the terms of this guarantee each manufacturer is obliged to deposit each week a sum equal to 10 per cent of his weekly payroll into a trust fund. If, after the year is over, it is found that he had employed his workers full 41 weeks, the employer gets back this money; if he fails to do so, the workers are entitled to receive two-thirds of their minimum weekly wages for every week less than 41 from this fund. Our employers appear now to be strongly opposed to this stipulated guarantee and would very much like to do away with it. The Union, however, is determined not to give it up and will fight for it to the last.

The temper of the workers is best shown by the preparations that are being carried on now among them to defend their standards. The meetings are exceptionally well attended, and the men are paying up all their dues and taxes with a will so as to put the treasury of our locals in better fighting shape. Last week we had special meetings of all locals which were attended by Brother Perlstein. At these meetings the problems facing us were discussed and we decided not to give up any of our work conditions and to demand some more improvements in the new agreement.

The Board of Referees in the Cleveland cloak industry will have meetings on Saturday and Sunday, November 17 and 18. At these hearings an attempt will be made to bring both sides together on the points in dispute and to avoid a clash.

The new program of trade improvements prepared by the General Executive Board at its last meeting has attracted a lot of interest in this city.

Here we feel that the establishment of a guaranteed period of employment in other cloak centers will lead inevitably to the elimination of the small corporation and sweat shops in our industry. The cloakmakers are naturally quite elated over the proposal to establish a 40-hour week, an unemployment insurance fund, and the other clauses of the General Executive Board's program. They feel that the chief executives of their organization are keenly alive to their needs and are planning to bring the cloak industry to a level where the

workers engaged therein will be able to make a safe and secure living and will insure the making of cloaks in clean, wholesome and sanitary union shops.

Thanks to the presence of Miss Fannia M. Cohn in Cleveland last month, we have succeeded here in organizing our educational work for the coming season. For the time being we have formed classes on Social Psychology and on the History of the Labor Movement.

These two classes are already a pronounced success, and we are now planning several more. We are also organizing lectures and discussions during member meetings. Brother Cole, the editor of the Locomotive Engineers' Journal, has promised to deliver a course of lectures to our workers.

We are quite busily engaged now in organizing the few non-union shops that we still have in this city. Committees appear in front of the shops and distribute circulars, and others make efforts to see individual workers and to talk to them privately. We have reasons all around to believe that by the first of January our manufacturers will sign the agreement with the Union—unless they are interested in provoking a fight.

During the last few weeks, our local "lefts" attempted again to start trouble, but they failed. The order of the General Executive Board was adopted in all the locals and by the Joint Board as well. The locals decided that all members belonging to the Trade Union Educational League must withdraw therefrom by October 15. A few of them did not obey this decision and the result was that four members have lost their right to participate in any of the affairs of the Union in addition to being compelled to withdraw from the league.

And now that this matter is at an end, we hope to be able to devote all of our time to trade questions and the important subjects which we have on hand.

IN APPRECIATION TO CHAIR-LADY

We, the workers of Joseph Needelman's Dress Shop, 130 West 28th Street, hereby express our gratitude to Minnie Rutterman, our chairlady, for her faithful service to the workers of this shop, and as evidence of our appreciation we present her with a gold watch.

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JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

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Public Business in the United States

By HARRY W. LAIDLER

The United States and Canada have advanced less rapidly along the path of public ownership than have most nations abroad. The reasons for this are manifold: the comparative newness of the country, the concentration of the population on the exploitation of our abundant natural resources; the individualistic psychology of the people, the lack of class stratification in American life, and other factors. However, the progress even here toward municipal and national ownership has been greater than most Americans realize and in some directions that progress surpasses that found in any other nation.

THE WATER SUPPLY

In the cities of the country perhaps the most outstanding development of municipal ownership is found in the industry of supplying water to the public. M. N. Baker, associate editor of the *Engineering News Record*, thus described this important development a few years ago, before the Mayor's Conference in Philadelphia:

"The rapid growth both in the number of water works and in the percentage of these works under municipal ownership was one of the marvels of the nineteenth century. The century opened with sixteen works in the United States, only one of which was municipally owned. It closed with perhaps 2,500 works, more than half of which were under public ownership, and 200 of which had changed from private to public ownership. Changes from private to public ownership have gone on at a rapid pace in the last seven years, and it is believed that of the hundreds of new works built . . . the greater part are now owned by the cities which they supply. All of the major cities in the United States own their water works."

"In cities with a population over 50,000, in round numbers there are 150 municipally owned works. . . . The natural monopoly feature and the close and vital relationship of public water supply to the health of nations, consumers and the safety of both life and property from fire, go far toward explaining the rapid growth of municipal ownership."

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP OF OTHER UTILITIES

In the electric lighting industry, no less than 2,318 central electric light and power stations were municipally

owned in 1917, as compared with 4,224 privately owned plants. This constitutes 35.4 per cent of the total, as compared with 26.6 per cent in 1907. However, the vast majority of the municipal plants far exist in the smaller towns, and but about 4 per cent of the electricity generated is generated in these plants. The Cleveland and Pasadena municipal electric light stations are among the most conspicuous examples of city electric lighting in the country.

About 125 cities own their gas supplies—about 6 per cent of the total—although but one city, Richmond, Virginia, with a population of more than 100,000, owns its own plant. Several cities, including San Francisco, Seattle, and Detroit, have recently purchased their street car systems. More than half of the cities above 50,000 (125 out of 227) possess municipal markets. A score own their asphalt paving plants, not to mention hundreds of isolated examples of municipally owned docks, warehouses, piers, ferries, garages, heating plants, public halls and cemeteries. Both state and federal governments spend huge sums on education, health, recreational and other facilities.

PANAMA CANAL

Turning from the city to the nation, we find a number of striking examples of industrial activity on the part of the United States government.

The most spectacular industrial enterprise undertaken by the nation prior to the war—and, until that time, one of the largest single undertakings of any government—was the building of the Panama Canal. In constructing this canal the government took practically entire charge of the housing, feeding and recreation of the workers. It supplied the date, attractive quarters for all of its 50,000 employes, furnished with light, fuel and water. It provided through the commissaries every variety of food, of clothing, of household furnishings. It ran its own laundries, ice houses, bakeries, cold storage plants, department stores. It erected more than a dozen hotels for white

Americans, with meals costing 30 cents each, and numerous mess rooms with meals at 30 and 40 cents a day. "So perfect were the arrangements, and such care and business ability were displayed in carrying out the program, that the health of the men employed in the Isthmus was materially less than for the same standards in the United States. The commissaries were able to effect this result by cutting out the usual profits of all middlemen, and the only advance that was made over first cost and transportation enough to cover handling and amortization of cost of plants. For example, the chief engineer, who paid the highest wages in the Isthmus, kept on his table the very best cuts of fresh meats, in superb condition, at materially lower cost than he paid in Chicago—not five miles from the slaughtering pens for the same quality."

The success of sanitation is indicated by the fact that, whereas in 1906 over 800 of every thousand of the employes had to be admitted to the hospital on account of malaria, by 1913 this number had decreased to 76 out of 1,000.

ALASKA

In a less plain fashion, the government a decade or so ago began the development of its northerly possession—Alaska. Here the United States is now building some 500 miles of railroads through many difficult routes at a cost of more than \$50,000,000. It owns more than 500,000,000 acres of mineral and agricultural land, unappropriated and unreserved. It operates, under the control of the signal corps of the War Department, cable, telegraph and wireless services, government submarine cable, being over 2,600 miles in length, and conducts numerous activities in connection with agriculture, navigation, fisheries, forests, game, mines, education and health.

THE POST OFFICE

The Post Office Department, which includes over 390,000 employes out of a total number in government employ of 600,000, and has a revenue of nearly a half a billion dollars a year, has, in recent years, added to its main job of distributing mail many allied activities. By virtue of its postal savings bank, it has become a great banker. On June 1, 1921, this bank had a balance to the credit of its depositors of over \$150,000,000. Through its parcel post service, it has become one of the large express agencies of the country. As a result of the growing popularity of this service, the number of parcels handled increased from about 330,000,000 in 1913 to more than two billion and a

quarter in 1919. Its radio, air mail, motor vehicle, rural delivery, C. O. D., money order, insurance, travel distribution, and other services have, within recent years, increased its effectiveness as a social agency.

UNITED STATES AS LAND OWNER

While the United States government has failed to administer, except for the period of the war, the railroads, telephones, and telegraphs—utilities owned by the governments of most other countries—a number of government departments have developed social and industrial functions to a degree not witnessed in any other country.

Here are a few facts regarding these normal peace-time activities:

The government owns and maintains a vast amount of land. It possessed in 1921, exclusive of Alaska, some 433,000,000 acres of land, of which amount 233,000,000 were reserved—154,000,000 for national forests, 5,500,000 for national parks, and 71,000,000 for Indian reservations. Secretary Fall, of the Interior Department, in 1921, placed the total value of this "national estate,"—much of which has extensive deposits of coal, timber, oil, potash, phosphate, etc.—at twelve billion dollars. However, if the actual value of all of the products to be found in this estate should be considered, it would probably be worth a minimum of one hundred and fifty billion. The resources of the great territory of Alaska and the wealth to be drawn therefrom in the future are almost incalculable. There are 21,000,000 acres of land in forests in that territory and many millions of acres upon the public domain upon which settlers may depend for mining timbers, lumber for houses, etc. A conservative estimate of the total available water power in the public lands owned by the United States is 35,000,000 horsepower of which, however, not exceeding 7,000,000 have been developed.

(End next week)

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Organization Activities in Local 62

By MARY GOFF

During the months of September and October, the organization campaign in Local 62 gained a new impetus. The revival of the season' in the union shops that were almost at a standstill during the summer months brought with it an encouraging note.

At a special conference of chairmen and representatives of every shop, an organization committee, consisting of 75 members was formed. It is interesting to note that, after a brief discussion of the present condition in our industry and the emphatic appeal made by the officers, the members volunteered to serve on the organization committee and promised to cooperate with Sister Mary Goff in the great task which she has undertaken. At the very outset, as may be expected, the entire committee did not function, but at least 40 girls are active. They have been assisting the organizer in a splendid manner. Within a short period a great deal of literature has been distributed, both in the form of handbills and letters to individual shops, stressing the problems the workers in the non-union shops are confronted with. Every important shop was circularized several times

and members spoken to individually without sparing any time or energy.

The second important task before us was to reorganize some of the so-called union shops. Some of the manufacturers, where the element is extremely indifferent and where the manufacturer resents the control of the union, succeeded during the slack period in discouraging the activities of these workers. Gradually these shops were tackled by the union. The workers were encouraged and activity stimulated. The union resumed its control over conditions and the workers are brought back into the fold of the organization.

While nervous as far as the open shops are concerned are slow in coming, we must continue with more concentrated effort to "bore from within" in the scab shops. Surely, we cannot expect to organize in a short period shops that were not disturbed and continued to work in spite of the three general strikes. We hope, nevertheless, to establish a nucleus in these shops. In several instances, individuals came and joined the union. They keep in touch with the office while the committees persistently continue their good work. One of the amazing facts is that

we find a good number of members of our union who were active during our strikes. They even served on price committees on various occasions. We appeal to them now to once more resume their work and shake off the passive state of mind.

The best opportunity to accomplish something, as far as the open shops are concerned, is by being in those shops and utilizing every favorable moment to "bore from within."

In the name of the organized labor movement, we call upon these members to get in touch with the organization committee at once. Since we were hampered considerably by the slack period and later by exasperating heat, we must take advantage of the autumn weeks before the cold weather sets in.

The organization committee will begin to call shop meetings and district meetings of the non-union shops. Here we must have a special encouragement. It is a physical impossibility for one person to even attempt to cover the great number of non-union shops; together with a lively, enthusiastic, loyal, self-sacrificing group of active members, the organizer will feel more hopeful and encouraged.

A special meeting of the organization committee will be called within a few days. Every member is called upon to become active on the committee and attend this meeting without fail.

Serving Youth

(Less than a story)

By N. FERLMAN

At thirty-eight Feistein looks like twenty-three. His face is smooth, genetically without a wrinkle, his teeth white and well preserved, and his hair wavy and lustrous like that of a youngster.

Feistein is an exception among all his acquaintances of similar age, men near forty with the telltale evidence of New York life written large upon them. Nature has blessed him with a tenacious youth despite the fact that his life too has been far from regular and cautious.

When Feistein looks at himself in a mirror at some distance, he invariably marvels at his own youthful appearance. It is only when he approaches the glass closer and subjects his face to a closer analysis that he notices a wrinkle here and there, a slight shadow under the eyes, and a number of tiny furrows curving down the lines of his mouth. He knows too that recently he has been paying more attention to the mirror, and this he interprets as a sign of approaching middle age. But he knows too that others hardly notice it and he is happy at this thought.

Feistein is still "single." The reason for his having escaped matrimony lies not in the fact that he has shunned women or that women have kept at a distance from him. It just happened so. Besides, Feistein is a

diligent, calm sort of a fellow, who weighs matters and calculates causes and effects.

Feistein feels his age and frequently thinks thereof. He knows well, and he fears, that the time will soon be at hand when he will be compelled to make a "compromise with his spirit" and marry a woman of his own age. He will be too old for a young girl. Already he feels that the young girls are beginning to keep away from him; possibly they scent his age by intuition. A man of forty to win a girl of sixteen or twenty must be unusually gifted, and Feistein is only a person of ordinary mold, and he knows that. The only thing that distinguishes him from the rest is his youthful appearance—but how long may that last?

Feistein craves to fall in love and marry. But his heart is inclined only towards young girls and these now seem to have no confidence in him and are shy at his maturity and experience. Often when he meets a young girl to his liking, he begins talking to her in a naive, youthful sort of manner—but of a sudden he realizes that the girl is looking inquiringly into his eyes as if in an endeavor to find out whether he actually means what he says or that he is merely trying to adapt himself to her youthful-

ness, as an older person often would when talking to a child. There is something in his voice, in his solidly-knit figure that young girls may like in a friend or in an acquaintance but not in a lover.

Feistein just awoke from his sleep. After a late night he slept through the whole short winter day and when he at last arose, the shadows of a new evening were already darkening the windows of his room.

He felt tired and dispirited like most men past youth after an unduly long sleep. He sat in a chair near the window and thought of the bustle and noise of last night's dance. And in the quiet of the darkening room, the feeling of dissatisfaction with himself grew sharp and poignant as if he had committed an inexcusable stupidity.

Indeed, there was something to feel out of sorts about. Last night began for him quite auspiciously but ended in an oppressive, empty sort of way. He, the experienced, mature Feistein, had been all through the evening the plaything of that little Mary. It seems to him now as if all of woman's capriciousness and fickleness, in table form, was concentrated in that tiny girl. All evening she maneuvered things so artfully that he found himself not even for a minute alone

with her. He saw nobody in the big dance hall, but felt with the obstinacy of an infatuated man that Mary was fighting him, that she knew her power over him, and was taunting him. When she lost him in the crowd of dancers, she would search him out again so as to be able to evade him and lose him once more.

He came to that ball with her, full of the sparkle and gaiety of a winter evening, but went home alone with head slightly bowed and a feeling of remorse. Some one else took Mary home. And now, as the shadows of the night are spreading bolder and heavier outlines against the side and rear walls of his room, he feels just as dazed and undecided on what to do with himself, how to get rid of this fatigue, this mental depression.

He is in love with little Mary. He thinks of her as an unattainable goal that he must forego and discard from his existence. She told him once plainly that she could not imagine marrying a man like him. But such things cool no man's ardor. He feels that Mary is his last young love, that this will close for him the chapter of youth, that in seeking this little cat he is behaving like a silly young lad.

Feistein arose from his chair. He shook off with force the semi-stupor which the uncanny quiet and darkness of the room had cast upon him. He dressed quickly and in a few minutes left the house. Outside the street lights burned already and the night was on.

Then he took a train and went up town to call on little Mary.

How Militarism Bleeds Europe

Not long ago, on the occasion of the fourth meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations, a report, "Statistical Enquiry concerning National Armaments," was issued, the first part of which gives a survey of the army effective in the various countries, while the second part sums up, with the aid of purely official information, the budgetary expenditure for purposes of national defense during the period 1921-1922.

A similar work was issued by the League of Nations last year, dealing with the period 1920-1922. The more recent report completes the information given by IT countries. If the figures are examined in the light of such changes in wholesale prices as have occurred in the meantime, which is the only possible way of making a valid comparison between these figures and those of the preceding years, it will be seen that two countries in special have gone ahead with great strides. These countries are Czechoslovakia and Poland.

In Czechoslovakia, the expenditure on militarism fell from 3,261,100,000 kronen in 1922 to 3,000,000,000 in 1923. As wholesale prices during that time declined very considerably, this really means an increase in expenditure. If we take the expenditure in 1921 as 100, then that of 1922 will be 128.7 and that of 1923, 147.4.

In Poland the military budget has risen as follows:

| (in thousands (per- cent of marks) centages) | |
|---|-----------------------|
| 1921 | — 61,033,233 100 |
| 1922 | — 152,849,159 250 |
| 1923 | — 2,254,512,070 4,185 |

or, taking into account the increase in wholesale prices, the percentage of increase is as follows:

| | | |
|----------|----------|----------|
| 1921—100 | 1922—110 | 1923—235 |
|----------|----------|----------|

In some countries, such as the United States, Finland, Belgium, and Italy, the war budgets for 1923 or 1924 are much the same as those of the preceding year, while in South Africa, Canada, Denmark, France, Norway, Great Britain, Sweden and Switzerland the military expenditure has somewhat declined. Account must however be taken of the fact that the

estimated or already voted expenditure is sometimes considerably increased by supplementary estimates voted in the course of the budgetary year.

The following announcement occurs in the Official Bulletin of the International Labor Office:

"The first volume of the General Report on the Inquiry into Production, undertaken by the International Labor Office in virtue of a resolution adopted by the governing body at its fourth session, has just been published in French.

"The preface and introduction describe the circumstances under which the inquiry was instituted and carried out. The change in the nature of the production problem during the period 1920-1923—a change from apparent under-production to apparent over-production with its results upon employment—is illustrated in this part by a large number of useful statistical tables and graphs.

"The methods employed in the inquiry, the texts of the questionnaires used and lists of governments, organizations and individuals who replied to them are given in the first three chapters. In Chapter IV the replies to the questionnaire addressed to the governments are grouped under the respective questions to which they refer, forming a very extensive bibliography of the available sources of information upon production and consumption.

"This first volume will be followed by others dealing with output (in general, and the average output per worker), the factors of the crisis in production, and the measures proposed or adopted to meet it and their results."

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Sweatshops of Today

The sweatshop is not an evil of the past, but an active danger today. Homework has been regulated, but as the recent investigations in both New York and New Jersey show, this regulation has not been successful in preventing child labor or in insuring sanitary conditions of manufacture in the home.

For the New York study, carried on by the New York Child Welfare Commission, the Consumers League furnished one of the investigators. The results have not as yet been analyzed, but preliminary reports indicate that conditions on both sides of the Hudson are similar in many respects.

In New Jersey, on the appeal of the New Jersey Consumers League, the State Department of Labor made an intensive investigation of home work throughout the state. The complete report is illuminating.

Work is being done in practically 10,000 homes in New Jersey, and 75 per cent of this work comes from New York City. Newark is the center of the sweating evil. Though some of the work is done under clean and sanitary conditions, the inspectors claim that only 5 per cent of the homes visited met up to the minimum standards of general cleanliness. Contractors, in nine cases out of ten, paid no attention to the conditions in the homes into which they sent their goods. All kinds of disease—tuberculosis, grippe, diphtheria and general disease were found among the workers.

The kitchen was the center of the home factory in 95 per cent of the homes visited. Inspectors found work, finished and unfinished on the floor, on the kitchen table with remnants of food, and even on top of soiled garments of the workers.

Work coming from these tenement homes was seldom sterilized or disinfected before being put on the market. Powder puffs were found handled by a dozen or more hands and then placed in the envelope labeled "sanitary." One firm claimed that these puffs were sterilized before be-

ing sold. All the other powder puff manufacturers frankly admitted that they did not sterilize, and questioned the statement of this concern. Powder puffs were being made in 990 homes in New Jersey.

Clothes for men, women, children and dolls (though the law forbids the manufacture of the last two in the homes), embroidery and bead work, toys, buttons, neckwear and novelties, all were being made in the Jersey tenements. About 35 per cent of this work was done by children under 14. But in homes after home the whole family was found at work.

Earnings were so small that they in no way justify the burning of a home into a factory and undermining the health and well-being of a large proportion of our working population. It is apparent that tenement home work cannot be successfully regulated. The only way to control the situation seems to be to make it illegal for employers to send work of any kind into the homes.

—Consumers' League Bulletin.

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EDITORIALS

THE INVESTIGATION IN THE CLOAK INDUSTRY

After a series of conferences between representatives of our Union and of the cloak jobbers, manufacturers, and contractors in New York, it was unanimously decided to make a thorough survey of all prevailing conditions and known facts in the cloak industry of this city.

The general state of affairs in this trade admittedly leaves much to be desired. There are too many workers in it suffering from a state of practically chronic unemployment. Some of the employers are not prospering either. What the cause of this bad situation are and what can be done to remedy it is by far not a matter of general agreement. The Union has a definite opinion concerning it as it is convinced that it has gone to the roots of the trouble in our trades. The manufacturer and the jobber, on the other hand, have their opinion on the matter and they are, perhaps, inclined to blame the Union and its strict work regulations for it. The contractors, too, have grievances all their own.

It is only natural that each side would look at things from its own viewpoint and would judge them by the dictates of its own interests. This does not necessarily mean that each side sees things in a false light. There may be a dose of truth in each point of view, but it is difficult to conceive how any of the parties can be capable of viewing the industry from the various angles of all the factors that constitute it. They may either be ignorant of them or they may deliberately neglect to take them into account. That's why an investigation of an all-embracing nature conducted by a commission of capable experts is very desirable in the cloak industry. They should make a great effort to get at all facts that can be brought to the surface so as to be able to reach some definite conclusions.

We are sure our readers will recall that a similar survey, planned about a year ago in this industry, did not at that time materialize. It was caused by the insistence of a certain Mr. Bassett, who was to act as the chief investigator for the manufacturers, to read into the terms of the investigation some things which originally were never meant to be included into this investigation. Mr. Norman Haggood, who had been agreed upon by both sides as the impartial chairman of the survey, fully agreed with the stand the International had adopted on that occasion in not allowing the manufacturers' representative to encumber the investigation with irrelevant problems which were never contemplated at the outset. Had the survey been made, we might then have been saved the necessity of conducting one at present as conditions in the cloak industry have changed but little since that time.

The most salient point of the planned inquiry is the promise of scrupulous impartiality. Once in possession of the facts, we shall be able to find a remedy for every one of the ills that beset our industry today. It is true, this commission is also charged with the duty of bringing forth recommendations to the concerned, and there is no doubt that these recommendations will be listened to with all the respect due them. Nevertheless, this duty of recommending changes is, in our opinion, not the important task of the commission. We believe that as investigators they will have fulfilled their main duty by reporting on what facts and conditions they have found and by presenting to the referees as complete a picture as possible of the state of affairs in our main industry.

The commission has allotted itself four months to carry out its task, and we hope that they will finish the job in due time. After their program is exhausted, we shall know how many contractors there are in New York, and how many jobbers and manufacturers; how many machines and how many workers these firms all employ; what volume of cloaks they produce, and what grades of garments each class of firm and each individual firm is making. We shall also learn the amount of capital invested in the cloak industry, the number of legitimate union contractors, and likewise the number of non-union shops which are able to compete with the union shops by underpaying the workers and by working them longer hours.

We shall learn more of the exact nature of the relations between the contractors and the jobbers, and, perhaps, may have to revise our opinion with regard to who is chiefly responsible for things as they are in the cloak trade—the contractor or the jobber. The investigators will seek to obtain these facts from all parties concerned and by a process of comparison and elimination will be able to get down to the bottom of the matter.

It is quite likely, of course, as the commission admits at the start, that it might not be able to reach a unanimous conclusion on some or most matters. But desirable as unanimity may be, the value of the investigation will not be lost even if there is a division of opinion among the commissioners, and we can only wish them the best of success in the work they had undertaken.

We also hope that this survey will substantiate every one of the Union's contentions and that the recommendations of the

commission will fall in line with every one of the demands worked out by the General Executive Board at its last meeting. We dare say that our Board, in having reached the conclusions it did, was actuated on the whole by a thorough familiarity with conditions in the trade in every one of its branches. Our Board knows that, in order to remove the chaotic conditions which today are the rule in the cloak and suit shops and which hurt equally the workers, contractors and manufacturers and the industry in general, its ten demands must be honestly and fully adopted and carried out. Nevertheless, if the investigation should develop that our General Executive Board had erred in a certain subject, we are certain that it will be stung and warned enough to admit its error and change its attitude in that matter.

If the employers in our industry will only prove equally as capable of listening to facts and reason, this investigation will prove a blessing to our industry. Then the changes in the work conditions that would put the cloak industry on a sound basis can be effected in a peaceful, conference-table manner, without resorting to any other means. Let us hope that this is the compelling motive of all the parties behind the investigation in the cloak trade, a fervent desire to avoid anything that might lead to warfare and friction.

Surely this was the wish of our International Union. And if this be the wish of the employers too, we can see no reason why our principal grievances may not be righted and satisfied through the means of this inquiry which already started its work last week.

SOMETHING BARGAINED DOWN

The Board of Referees, before whom a hearing was held last week on the demands and counter-demands of the Cloak-makers' Union and the Cloak Manufacturers' Association of Cleveland, have rendered a decision which, it must be frankly stated, is not entirely favorable to the union. It is, however, still less favorable to the manufacturers. The decision is, as it appears, a sort of compromise between the demands of the manufacturers to abolish practically everything the Cleveland cloak-makers have won in the past, and the firm stand of the union not to concede even the least of these gains and to demand a number of additional improvements.

The Cleveland cloak manufacturers demanded, through their representative, Mr. Butler, no more and no less than that the guaranteed period of employment of 41 weeks per year and the allowance to the workers of everything the Cleveland cloak-makers have won in the past, and the firm stand of the union not to concede even the least of these gains and to demand a number of additional improvements. They also demanded that pay for legal holidays be done away with, and that the employers may at any time hire and discharge workers at will. In a word, the Cleveland manufacturers have shown every sign that they were yearning for the good old times of arbitrary "hiring and firing,"—and as this has been the very backbone of the agreement between the union and the employers' association, it appears clear that the manufacturers actually wanted to leave nothing of their contract with the union.

The union, on the other hand, through its spokesman, Vice-president Perlistin, stood firmly for maintaining all present trade conditions. Vice-president Perlistin denied the assertion of the manufacturers that they are as badly off as they chose to represent themselves to the Referees. True, conditions in the trade are not excellent. But that is the fault neither of the union nor of the workers, and the latter can surely not afford to give up the little which they have.

The result was that the Board of Referees decided that, instead of a 41-week guarantee, the period of employment be reduced to 40 weeks and, instead of two-thirds of the minimum wage in case of unemployment, the allowance be fixed at one-half. Both the union and manufacturers accepted this verdict.

We take it that the union has agreed to this decision not because it has recognized its justice, but because it would not risk a conflict at the present time for the sake of a small concession. We are equally sure that the Cleveland cloakmakers are not very happy over the decision of the Referees, for it is not a sweet thing for the workers to give up anything, be it ever so small, that they had had to fight for at great pain and sacrifice. The Cleveland cloakmakers, however, may have the satisfaction of knowing that their employees have gained only a very small part of what they had set out to win.

Nevertheless, if the Cleveland employers believe that they have scored a great gain by this present decision of the Referees, they are badly mistaken. They have succeeded in bargaining down something from their workers today because conditions are bad in the cloak industry. The union cannot and would not deny that the cloak situation in Cleveland as well as in other cities is not good. But the argument of bad times has its other side too. Conditions will not always be bad. They will have to improve and then the workers will have as much right to demand that they too reap some advantage from it. And the Board of Referees will not be able to refuse their demands at that time if it only logically and consistently follows out its own attitude.

This probably was what the Cleveland workers had in mind when they voted to accept this decision. And who can say that they have acted unwisely in this matter? There are times and circumstances when obstinacy is folly, and when it is better to concede something today in order to be able to make a greater gain tomorrow. To play at heroes and to run headlong into uncertain conflicts is a precarious business at any time. Of course, had the manufacturers succeeded in inducing the Referees to abolish the period of guaranteed employment altogether, the Cleveland cloakmakers would have been compelled to take

The "Ten Commandments"

By S. YANOVSKY

The General Executive Board, at its last two sessions in Cleveland, worked out ten new "commandments" for our Union. These ten commandments did not come to the Board through means of supernatural communion, but through the long, arduous and arduous thinking on the part of every one of its members, including President Sigman and Secretary Baroff. Numerous conferences on this subject have been held already in New York and later an exhaustible change of opinions brought out the unanimous conclusion that this series of trade improvements will have to be adopted if our industries are to be made fit and possible for our workers to make their living at, and if we are to make an end to the hard conditions from which the tens of thousands of our members in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and other cloak and dress centers are suffering.

Well, the principal trouble in our trades unmistakably lies in the fact that the majority of the workers engaged therein have not sufficient work all year around to make a living for themselves and their families. Only a comparatively small number of them work regularly, while most of them go around idle for months each year. This is the great evil in our trades, and this permanent army of unemployed is rendering ineffective every gain and accomplishment which we have made and are making for our workers. This chronic unemployment compels them to give up their fixed wage scales and other trade advantages, and this idleness will play havoc with every favorable clause that we have succeeded in incorporating into our agreement with the employers. The hungry worker, despite his will and wish, cannot scrupulously observe union rules and laws and cannot wait for better times and longer seasons. He knows he is in want and, though a good union man, is forced willy-nilly to secretly or openly violate its regulations.

The problem therefore is: What can we do to change. But to go on strike because one week out of forty-one was pared down or because the unemployment allowance was reduced somewhat, would be unbusinesslike and impractical. The very fact that the union has voted to adopt this decision is evidence that it considered it the best way out in the present situation.

This occasion, however, should serve as a necessary warning to our workers. The Cleveland cloakmakers probably know that their employers are leaving nothing undone to break away from union control of working conditions in their shops. They have proved that by the propaganda which they carried on in the newspapers before the hearing of the Referees took place. We shall not be at all surprised if at the next hearing the Cleveland employers will come out with the same tale of woe in order to abrogate entirely their relations with the union. To us it is clear that the ultimate purpose of the Cleveland cloak manufacturers is not a minor concession now and then, but the open shop. We can see that from their line of argument and from their claim to have a "free hand" in hiring and discharging their workers.

The Cleveland workers should entertain no illusions about this fact, and they might as well make up their minds that, even if a conflict has been averted today, this clash is bound to break out sooner or later. It will be a fight for the existence of the union, for the right of the Cleveland cloakmakers to be union men and to be employed as such in union shops and under union conditions.

For such a time the Cleveland cloakmakers must be well prepared, and it is just as well that they begin their preparations well in advance.

The Cleveland cloakmakers must remember that the time that their employers were rather anxious to appear as liberals and to meet the union with a friendly smile has long gone by. Today they regard the union as a burden upon them and they state it openly and frankly. Tomorrow they may come out as the open and avowed enemies of the organization, and last week's verdict of the Referees and the attitude of the manufacturers in general must be therefore regarded as a sharp warning to our Cleveland workers. Now less than at any other time can they afford the luxury of internal conflict over petty matters and things that are entirely alien to our trade and our organization. Today our workers must be preoccupied solely

to be done to make smaller the army of those who for months, year in and out, have no work in the shops? The Union must take care of them, not merely because they are union members, but because it is aware that their plight is a menace to the organization as a whole. It is an undeniable fact, besides, that these workers are a part of the trade and the industry cannot do without them. The industry therefore obviously owes them a living.

As a practical step in that direction the General Executive Board decided that the work-hours be limited to forty hours per week in the New York cloak and dress industry and that the same reduction be carried out in all the cloak and dress markets of the United States and Canada.

But what about the actual carrying out of this matter in practice, one may ask? Suppose here in New York the jobbers and the manufacturers should agree to concede the 40-hour week on paper—and will at the same time continue sending their garments to be made up in contractors' and sub-manufacturers' shops in and out of New York at ridiculously low prices and longer work hours—what is there to prevent them from converting this gain into a veritable "scrap of paper" and thereby leave conditions as bad as before and even worse?

Well, to meet such a possibility, the Board decided that "the jobber may employ only a fixed and limited number of contractors to be agreed upon at the beginning of each season." It stands to reason that these contractors would be placed under the strict control of the Union, and the workers would thereby gain a powerful weapon for eliminating the co-operation or social shops from the industry. Besides that, this reform would do away with the cut-throat competition which is today prevailing between contractor and contractor in the cloak trade from which the workers are made to suffer so bitterly, for it is no secret that, when a contractor is forced to accept a very

low price for the garment, he finds a way of compelling the workers to accept wages even below the union scale.

But how may the Union be confident that this second rule will be observed by the jobbers and manufacturers, unless it is to trust only in their word and pledge? But with all respect to our employers, we doubt if they themselves would expect us to do that. The man who depends on his income for the profit that he might derive from the work of his employees is naturally subject to a multitude of temptations, and to avoid that the Board followed up with this additional demand that "the Union may have the right to investigate all books and other data and facts that might be necessary to insure that the jobber or manufacturer is carrying out in good faith their obligations in its agreement with the Union." And in case a jobber should break any of the assumed obligations, another provision is inserted calling for fixed disciplinary measures to be imposed upon them for such violations.

These four demands of the Board are as vital for the workers as they are necessary for the whole industry. Yet this is not all. As we know then, the problems in our industry are so many and grave that these four changes alone cannot answer them all. And our General Executive Board, cognizant of this situation, has gone much farther in its endeavor to meet and solve these knotty problems.

It is generally known that since 1919 we have had week-work in the cloak industry; but it is perhaps not commonly known that this week-work has been more of a reform in name until now and that in fact it has been right along a sort of modified piece-work system. Under such conditions as prevailed in 1919 it was hardly possible to have effected anything different. Not alone were the employers opposed to the week-work system, but the workers too seemed to be kind of afraid of the new reform. For many years they have been ac-

INTERNATIONAL CALENDAR

By H. SCHOOLMAN

This Week Twelve Years Ago

200 ladies' tailors in Los Angeles go out in general strike. Their demands are recognition of the union, abolition of the blacklist, and maintenance of prevailing wage scales.

Delegation of the I. L. G. W. U. to the committee of the A. F. of L. vote against belonging to the National Civic Federation.

Local 25 issues a "manifesto" to all former members who for years have been lax in paying dues, to come and be reinstated for a nominal price.

60,000 garment workers strike in Berlin, Germany. Their main demand is a 15 per cent increase in wages.

The Mutual Cloak Company, 317 Canal Street, raised the arrest of Business Agent Zerk because the latter forced the firm to clear their fire-escapes from every incurrence and make it reasonably safe in case of fire.

customed to labor under the piece-work system, and for seasons without number they would expect and sometimes did earn considerable sums of money during the height of the season. The idea of a fixed minimum wage per week was to them therefore rather a novel if not a risky experiment. Week-work, however, was finally introduced and a minimum scale fixed. Yet, at the same time, it became understood that a large number of the workers in the trade should receive a much larger wage than the scale, to be fixed in accordance with their skill and earning ability as piece-workers in the past. So when \$60 per week formerly as a piece-worker, his wage was fixed at that amount now, with the result that although all the cloakmakers were working by the week, their wage differed widely, practically as much as in the days of piece-work.

The union at that time was composed (Continued on Page 11)

with the thought of repelling the oncoming attack from their employers.

LOCAL 9 REMAINS LOYAL

In spite of all intriguing from the outside to drive a wedge between Local 9, the Cloak Tailors' Union, and the International, Local 9 remains a loyal division of our organization as heretofore. Those who have been at the helm of this union and who have been toying with the "left" business for some time, have finally learned what the overwhelming majority of the members in the shops think of their crazy antics. They have been made to feel that the members will not tolerate such irresponsibility and they have withdrawn by resigning from the Executive Board. They have done so in good time, too, for, had they waited but a few days longer, the members of Local 9 would have compelled them to withdraw.

There is a great lesson in this affair for the members of the Cloak Tailors' Union. We are forced to say that we are not inclined to put the whole blame on that handful who, as executive board members of the local, have carried us down from down. The members of the "lefts," who, according to form and tradition, are supposed to have all the contempt in the world for the "rearguard," they have been all that was expected of them by their communist friends on the outside. The thousands of members of Local 9 meanwhile neglected to come to meetings and call a halt to those who were playing havoc with their local. And only at the eleventh hour did they wake up to the critical situation and have made themselves heard.

True union people, however, are expected to act entirely differently. The strongest of labor unions can be broken up through the callous indifference of its members. Let the cloak finishers draw a lesson from this incident and take in the future a stronger interest in their union. Let them remember this when new elections for officers take place a few weeks from now. The members of Local 9 must not hand over the reins of their organization into the hands of a group of irresponsible fanatics. Let them elect those whom they know and of whose honesty they have no doubt, whose loyalty to the union is not of yesterday's origin. Only by such vigilant action can they safeguard their local against such a danger as that which confronted it in the last few weeks.

IN THE REALM OF BOOKS

Another Chapter in the Great Betrayal

The Italians in America. By Philip M. Ross. Number II in the New American Series. Charles Hatch Book, editor. George H. Doran Co. New York, 1922.

By SYLVIA KOPALD

Some weeks ago JUSTICE presented an account of *The Russians and Rationists in America*, by Jerome Davis, with a promise to take up later other volumes in the "New American Series." It has always seemed to me that the story of the immigrant in America is one of the most tragic tales of human suffering and disillusion that the world has ever seen. Any opportunity to obtain the exact and intimate data of that story cannot be passed up by those who seek either knowledge or understanding of the travail of the common man.

Mr. Davis' story of the Russians in America conveyed something of the dark misery of Europe's millions, who, seeking freedom and opportunity in America, come to find pitiless exploitation and bleak lives. There was much in the book which held no interest for one who did not share Mr. Davis' interest in Christian proselytizing. But there was also much which struck and hit into the wrong complexity of conventional Americanism.

With the memory of this work still present in my mind, I opened Philip Ross' account of *The Italians in America*, with expectant interest. I was almost unquestioningly ready to find some of those kingly cold, sharp-edged facts on the lives of immigrant Italians which help crumble our venerable myth of "the refuge for the distressed and the land of the milk and honey." Nothing shrouds the soul more than blind adulation, and America long enough has thrown oak-ash paroxysms over her own superiority and nobility. The immigrant must be our conscience and our co-worker. Thus I opened Mr. Ross' book.

But alas! Mr. Ross does not hold the mirror up to America. He is no avenger of America's conscience. He is only a supervisor of congressional work. Seldom have I turned more snug, more unctuous pages. Seldom has any man been more anxious to do good as his group sees the good. Seldom has any man been more anxious to split. For supervisors of congressional work, uplift means not prying men up to the finer impulses within themselves, but forcing them over in the image of the uplifter. Of course, Mr. Ross is very quiet in his bettement counsel. He denounces patronage with suspicious frequency. Yet the mould of his book and the trend of his thought drips the cloying sweetness and ready-made dogma of the professional religionist.

The story of the Italian immigrant is so interlarded with the whole epic. In spite of his preconceived notions and crystallized prejudices Mr. Ross could have knit the facts into something of its pattern, just as Mr. Davis did. In fact, even his handling of it could not entirely remove its sting. Between the lines, underneath the mass of platitudinous generalization, through the few facts gradually offered, bits of the story stand sharply revealed. Piece them all together and you have something like this:

The life offered by their Italian home to the masses of Italy is continually haunted by the shadow of want. Hard feudal arrangements,

divorced of most of the softening content of true feudalism; unevenly productive soil; the existing conditions of absentee owners and lessors make the life of most of the farmers a stern battle. A young and raw industrialism in the cities makes the life of the workers, a similarly hard affair. The customs of the old sectional Italy and the hold of Catholicism both continue to exert a strong hold upon the people, although they are both showing signs of a growing weakness.

For the Italian, immigration to America was frankly an attempt to find a better economic life. He had heard of the "American" as an employer who needed him, took good care that advertising bills, ranking the "gold," should be continually before him. So they came—about 4,000,000 of them from 1887 to 1917. First the men folk, later and more slowly the women and children. Some went back, but the vast majority stayed permanently. For, as the workmen at the Simpson tunnel put it: "It's Italy in for us whoever gives us our bread."

Mr. Ross, with one little sentence, unwittingly pricks the hollow promise of the refuge for the oppressed and disinherited: "America," he remarks surely, "has not wanted, save in exceptional trades and professions, the skilled work or the professional man." Indeed! Should a refuge for the oppressed and disinherited make sense and distinction? This one did because a certain type of immigrant was more essential to America than ever America to the immigrant. She needed the immigrant who would build her mighty industry, and do the rough, hard, "dirty" work of factory, mine, and road. All others who insisted on coming were sent back, "penalized and disinherited." And in spite of this need, how arrogant the "refuge" proved! "Race prejudice, exclusiveness, scorn for things Italian, patronage and discourtesy such as would be shown to no one else save an immigrant, what newcomer from Italy has not encountered some or all of these things!" It is Mr. Ross' question. Let our Italian members supply part of the answer.

By far the greatest number of Italian immigrants have been laborers usually from half to two-thirds of the total; naturally, since America did not want the others. Construction work, the mines, the sweatshops, street-cleaning, street building, the metal trades, the unskilled manufacturing trades,—in these jobs the Italian found a place. It is of especial interest to us to note that "they have invaded the clothing industry, rivaling the Jews since 1890 in New York and Philadelphia, Italian women being respectively two-thirds and one-half of those employed."

Their returns for this heavy and essential toll have not been overgenerous, to say the least. They "have had to accept low wages, less than a living wage according to American standards. . . . Deplovable poverty. . . . irregularity of employment was a problem for the masses. . . ." Even today, because higher wages have to contend with strikingly higher prices, conditions have not improved markedly for them. It is not surprising, therefore, to find

the Italians forced to live in slums—like slums inhabited as many as 1,200 people—crowded, shadowed by disease, preyed upon by the padrones, the Italian banker, and the corrupt politician.

"What is America going to do about it?" asks Mr. Ross. But, who is America? Certainly those masses who made it in the sweat of their brows and the blood of their hands, "belong." It is comforting to realize that the trade unions are beginning to see how much they belong, and the Italians, in turn, are beginning to discover how strategic an aid the union can be in helping them to do something about it. But for Mr. Ross the striking promise in this fact hardly exists and he dismisses it with a paragraph. Then he devotes three full chapters, three appendices and blocks of pages in the remaining chapters to "religious" and settlement house programs.

For Mr. Ross "religious" means Protestant. His acid content, sometimes hinted, more often explicit, for Catholicism is amusing in view of the fact that he is attempting to work with a people for the bulk of whom the Catholic Church has been "religion" for centuries. But it is still more amusing in the manner in which he makes it serve as a fell for his faith in the nobility and superiority of Protestantism. Mr. Ross is a salesman. He has something definite to sell and he enlarges on its talking points like some vendor of another "World's Best."

It betrays him into such smugness as the following:

"The noticeable thing about them (a group of young Italian Socialists and free-thinkers), was the defectiveness of their logic, the violence of their prejudice, and the one-sidedness of their reading." (Mr. Ross apparently did not read his own book). "The most undesirable result of these defective religious attitudes is the

sectarianism and intolerance which they exhibited" (p. 107). "Instead of that plain Christian, Judge Gray, and the late lamented Dr. Hall, "H" at first Italy failed to appreciate the abstract, international ideals with which the upper classes thrust the country into war, she was later quite able to appreciate the menace of the hated, invading Austria." (p. 83). "The Italian-American shares but little the current unrest called Bolshevism. He owns too much property, and has too many savings and liberty bonds. . . ." (p. 66); this, in the last paragraph of a chapter narrating the Italian's low wages, low standards of living, squalid dwellings, hard, but barren toil.

One could continue indefinitely. But space crowds and it must not be said, although how important that Mrs. Ross's English is too frequently unrecognizable and sloppy for an "Americanizer" and a "Phi Beta Kappa." Who can decipher such a sentence: "At the tail of the village is the village fountain, the common source for water, and the washing . . . if a brook is not handy by?" (p. 36, bold type mine); or: "The sanctity with which the Italian parents try to hold their family together, and their attachment to the best overseas ideals as they know them, or react to the shocks which American life brings them in the case of their children, must arouse admiration." (p. 75).

Of course, it may be argued that this book was written for a Protestant church group. Admitted. But then why call it *The Italians in America* would not the few things in it justify itself for such an advertiser's folder as it is?

The Protestant Church and the Italians.

The Superiority of Protestantism to Catholicism.

Why more Catholic Italians Should Join the Protestant Church.

Naturalization Work for Women Workers

The Women's Trade Union League of New York has announced a naturalization service to give foreign-born women assistance in making application for citizenship, to accompany them to court when necessary, to advise and inform women in regard to procedure and to hold classes in English for foreign-speaking women to enable them to take out citizenship papers.

Miss Elizabeth F. Roede is chairman of the committee in charge of the service, the other members being Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt; Miss Mary Goff, an organizer for the White Goods Workers' Union, Local 62; Mrs. Theresa McKel; Miss Julia Wanda, a member of Typographical Union No. 6; and Miss Mabel Leslie, a member of the Electrical Workers' Union.

Members of the committee will be at the Working Women's Club House, 247 Lexington Avenue, between 7:30 and 9 o'clock on Thursday evening and on Saturday morning of each week to assist women who apply to them. The service will be inaugurated Thursday evening November 15, by Mrs. Roosevelt. Miss Roede's service will also arrange to send speakers to meetings of working women where the laws relative to citizenship of women either of foreign-birth or of those who are married to aliens will be explained, and will distribute literature explaining the operation of the present law under which women are required to become citizens in their own right.

Miss Rose Schneiderman, president of the New York Women's Trade Union League, says that this service is being established because of the overwhelming number of working women of foreign birth who are not

citizens. A small percentage of this number have been applying to the Trade Union League for information on naturalization laws. The primary object of the service, will be to urge working women to become citizens and to offer and urge possible assistance so that they may do so.

The law requiring women to become citizens in their own right was passed in September, 1922. It provides that women who lost their citizenship through marriage to an alien may apply for the restoration of their citizenship; that alien women who became citizens through marriage to American citizens may declare their allegiance to the country of their birth or to the United States as they wish; that American women who have married aliens since September, 1922, retain their citizenship unless they wish to renounce it formally before a court having jurisdiction over naturalization proceedings; that alien women who have married citizens since September, 1922, remain aliens and must apply for citizenship in their own right.

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LABOR THE WORLD OVER

FOREIGN ITEMS

NORWAY

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES FAIL.

The perpetual quarrels concerning policy which convulse every Communist party have long been raging in the Communist party of Norway. The National Executive has repeatedly refused to comply with the resolutions passed by the Moscow executive. At the beginning of this year the difference between majority and minority were, thanks to the influence of Radek, apparently bridged over, and a breach with the International seemed to have been successfully avoided. Now, however, the strife has broken out anew. The particular point at issue is the attitude of the National Executive to the declarations recently issued by the Third International with regard to the Workers' and Peasants' Government, the question of religion, and the attitude to the Red Trade Union International. The National Executive resolved, by 15 to 13 votes, that these declarations were of no immediate importance for Norway, and had only a theoretical value. On the subject of the Red Trade Union International, it was resolved that members of the Communist party should be under no obligation to vote for the affiliation of the Norwegian trade unions with the Red International. It was further resolved that an extraordinary congress of the party should be convened on November 2, to take a definite decision on the subject.

The results of the elections, so far as these are yet known, show a majority for the executive. The only concrete result of the past activity of the Communist International is the disruption of the Labor Movement. It is very possible that the Third International will score yet more victories in this domain and it may well do so within its own party in Norway.

In connection with the utterance respecting the "traitorous yellow" trade unions, it is worthy of note that the whole of the bourgeois press of Norway, referring to the recently concluded wage agreements, declared that it was the trade unions led by Socialists which gave the employers the most trouble. And "Tidens Tegn," one of the largest papers in Norway, laid stress on the fact that hitherto the sole result of the capture of the trade unions by the Communists has been an increase in the spirit of conciliation and in the readiness to negotiate. Dispatches received this week from Norway announce that the Norwegian trade unions have decided by an overwhelming majority to detach themselves definitely from the Moscow Third International.

BRITISH INDIA

TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

The fourth All-India Trade Union Congress will be held at the end of this year in Calcutta. The trade union movement in British India was founded in 1918, when the textile workers' union was organized in Madras. The first Trade Union Congress was held at Bombay in 1920, the second at Dharia in 1921, and the third at Lahore in 1922. There is in Bombay a Standing Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress, of which Chamman Lall is secretary. 97 trade unions, with a total membership of 1,500,000, are said to be affiliated with the Congress.

HOLLAND

NAVY BILL FAILS.

On October 26, the Navy Bill was rejected in the Second Chamber by 50 to 49 votes—the object of the bill being to provide for the construction of 4 fleet for the protection of the Dutch East Indies. For some months past a vigorous campaign has been waged against the bill by the Socialist party and the trade unions affiliated with the I. P. T. U., a petition containing 1,120,000 signatures having been submitted to the President of the Second Chamber for the rejection of the bill. The success of this campaign is a slap in the face of Dutch militarism, and an unexpected blow to the clerical government, which at once resigned. Needless to say, the Dutch working classes are now rejoicing over their victory.

LATVIA

NEW TRADE UNION PAPER ESTABLISHED.

The Latvian Union of Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Employes has just established a new trade union journal, "Vestnesis." The union is affiliated with the International of Post Office and Telegraph Employes. The publication of the new journal brings the number of the Latvian trade union journals up to four. Of these, two (one Latvian and one Russian) are published by the National Federation of Trade Unions, while the third belongs to the printers' union.

GREECE

REACTION AGAINST LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Official reports from Athens announced a decree of the Greek Government, dated August 20, 1923, by which all legally recognized trade unions and trade union federations are declared to be non-existent and from the date of the decision and are to be dissolved by Royal Decree on the advice of the Greek Government. The public prosecuting authorities are to take over all trade union archives, books and registers and their funds are to be deposited under the care of the same authorities, with the National Bank of Greece, in an account in favor of the Workers' Provident Fund.

In connection with this decision it should be noted that Greece is a member of the International Labor Office, which, as is well known, was created by Part XIII of the Peace Treaty, which contains a clause to the effect that the right of association for all lawful purposes by the employed as well as by the employers seemed to the High Contracting Parties to be of special and urgent importance.

In view of the reaction in Greece and many other countries, which is mainly directed against the principle of the freedom of trade unions, it will

be interesting to await the issue of the international inquiry into the right to combine in trade unions which is to be instituted by the International Labor Office of Geneva, at the suggestions of the Labor Group of its governing body.

BELGIUM

FEDERATION IN PRINTING TRADES.

At an extraordinary congress recently held by the bookbinders and lithographers, it was resolved to found a federation of workers in the printing and allied trades. The new organization numbers some 4300 members, and will at the outset include the national organizations of the bookbinders and lithographers, that is to say, some 95 per cent of all the Belgian workers engaged in these trades. The congress expressed the hope that it would be possible to induce the national organizations of printers, letter-casters and stereotypers to join the federation. Negotiations to that end have already been opened, but they have not yet led to the desired result.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY IN HOTELS.

The "Moniteur," the Belgian official gazette, published on the 18th of October the royal decree for the introduction of the eight-hour day for salaried employes in hotels, restaurants and bars. The law does not yet apply to chefs to the supervisors of chambermaids or to doorkeepers (portiers). It also contains many other exemptions.

SWITZERLAND

CARPENTERS' STRIKE ENDED.

The strike of wood-workers and carpenters at Basle is now at an end. The strike, which broke out on May 23rd, and has therefore lasted quite 20 weeks, affected 850 persons at its outbreak. Although the Swiss employers had pledged each other that there should be no increase of wages, the average wage was raised by an amount ranging from 7 to 10 centimes.

ITALY

RAILWAYMEN VOTE FOR AFFILIATION WITH FEDERATION.

The National Railwaymen's Congress, held at Rome on October 22 and 23, has decided to affiliate with the Italian Federation of Trade Unions. In the resolution which was passed, it is stated that "in view of the present exceptional conditions in the Labor Movement, which made it necessary for all those who adopt the platform of class conflict to unite, the congress has resolved upon affiliation with the Italian Federation of Trade Unions." As the railwaymen and all workers engaged in the maintenance of communications are exposed to special dangers from Mussolini's government, the decision is of great importance. This is also manifest from the above-mentioned resolution which further declares that "if the interests of all workers are to be effectively safe-guarded, it is necessary to take into consideration the demands of the largest labor organization in the country."

POLAND

LABOR DEMANDS MINIMUM WAGE LEGISLATION.

The steady depreciation of the Polish mark, which has an extremely injurious influence upon the wage position, is compelling the Polish trade unions to continual action to maintain the wage level. Two months ago, when a new and heavy fall of the mark took place, the trade unions placed themselves at the head of a general movement for a fortnightly publication of the cost of living index, and a corresponding adjustment of wages. At the time of the settlement of the great strikes in the textile and metal industries, and also during the subsequent strikes of the miners and oil-workers, clauses were introduced into the wage agreements, providing for such fortnightly adjustment of wages to prices. This action of the trade unions compelled the government to issue a decree, ordering the computation of the prices index to take place every fortnight.

The recent depreciation means new difficulties for the trade unions. The fortnightly computation of the index, which rose 85 per cent during the first half of October, is no longer effective. At the recent meeting of the General Council of the Federation, it was resolved to submit to government the following demands:

1. Publication of a weekly cost of living index.
2. Compulsory adjustment of wages to the weekly cost of living index.
3. Legislation introducing a minimum wage.

These demands have been submitted to the government, which has promised to introduce a bill to that effect. They were also advanced at the wages negotiations in the mining and textile industries.

Within the last few days, the government, which is supported by a coalition of industrialists, nationalists, and large landowners, has introduced violent measures against the trade unions. Under the pretext of making war on communism, hundreds of workers throughout the whole country have been arrested, and certain of the trade unions, especially those of Jewish workmen, have been dissolved. The Trades Council has protested energetically against this procedure, and has taken action to put a stop to the persecution.

ROMANIA

TRADE UNION MOVEMENT GROWS.

The Secretariat of the Roumanian National Federation of Trade Unions is now established at 21 Memorandului, Cluj (Klausenburg), the secretary being Comrade Geza Hoffer. The General Council of the Federation and the unions of the metal workers, building operatives, miners, dock workers, bookbinders, printers and allied trades, and workers in the food and drink trades are issuing a manifesto, appealing to the whole of the workers of Roumania to become members of the trade unions.



EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES

The Opening of the Workers' University

That the enthusiasm of our members for education is not limited to the enjoyment of fine concerts was shown last Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning at the Washington Irving High School.

At our opening exercises two weeks ago, when the auditorium of the Washington Irving High School was filled with thousands of our members, some persons thought that their presence was due largely to the excellent musical program.

Perhaps this was true. But if the same critics were present at the opening sessions of our University, they would have felt reassured. Hundreds of our members, men and women, young and old, filled the lecture room for the first class in literature. The teacher was Professor Stair, of the College of the City of New York. His reputation as an eloquent and splendid instructor is certainly well deserved, and the hundreds of our members assembled felt amply rewarded for listening to him instead of perhaps being elsewhere. They realized that the educational activities of their International are sufficiently valuable to attract them from other occupations or recreations that might tempt them after working hours.

The second lecture of the day was given by David J. Saposs, of the Brookwood Workers' College. He dwelt on a subject that requires more hard thinking on the part of the

listeners, "The Philosophy and Tendencies of the American Labor Movement." But his room was filled with interested, intelligent workers who realized the importance of the subject.

The same thing happened on Sunday morning in the class on "Foundations of Modern Civilization," given by Professor Overstreet, and that on "The Social Institutions of America," by Professor Carman. A surprisingly large number of our members was present. The temptation to stay at home on Sunday and take it easy must have assailed them, but they overcame it successfully and came to the Washington Irving High School. In both classes they found a wealth of material to think about and to discuss. They learned a great deal that will help them to understand the situation in the political, economic and social world today. They learned enough to be able to decide on many matters demanding their attention with better judgment and understanding.

It is obvious that the great mass of workers wants education, provided it is the right kind of education. It is also obvious that education for workers within their own organization is something which meets a real need. If there is any doubt in the mind of anyone on this matter, let him visit the next sessions of the Workers' University and be convinced.

Philadelphia Opens Activities

(Continued from Page 1)

of the Educational Committee of the I. L. G. W. U., in a short talk related to the members the story of the educational activities of the I. L. G. W. U., and promised those present that our Educational Department will leave nothing undone to make our work in Philadelphia successful, if only our members will respond.

Fannia M. Cohn, secretary of our International Educational Department, spoke on the aims and purposes of the workers' education movement in this country, of which the activities of the I. L. G. W. U. are a part. She told the audience that the answer to those who questioned whether the trade unions can be entrusted with the social power for which they are clamoring is the workers' education movement within the trade unions. She stressed the fact that the management of the trade unions nowadays is becoming constantly more complicated, and that the trade unions are steadily confronted with difficult problems which they call upon the membership

to solve. And she asserted that an intelligent membership is essential to the growth of the trade union movement, and therefore, educational activities have been organized by our International. She assured the audience that the Educational Department will cooperate with them in making our educational activities in Philadelphia a success.

An educational program has been arranged and C. H. Nieger will give the first lecture in Yiddish on "The Theatre and the Drama." This lecture will be given this Friday evening, November 23, at 1035 Spruce Street.

Next Friday, November 30, Max Levin will give the first of a series of three lectures in Yiddish on "What Is the Labor Movement?"

This course will be continued two successive Fridays in the same place and at the same hour, and it will be followed up by other lecture series.

All these activities are free to members of the I. L. G. W. U. For further information, we advise them to apply at the office of their local union or at the Joint Board.

Reefer Makers Open Educational Center

Our Reefer Makers' Union, Local 17, opened its own educational center at the headquarters of the union, 142 Second Avenue. An educational committee was appointed by the Executive Board to work out its plans in cooperation with the Educational Department of the International.

Among the many activities that will be carried on in that center will be the organization of classes in the English language for elementary and advanced students. The English classes, which will meet on Thursday evenings, began on November 22. Mr. Goldberg, one of the most experienced teachers, is in charge. The

classes will meet from 6 to 8 p. m. This will make it possible for those members of the union who find it more convenient to attend classes right after work to do so. A lecture by H. Rogoff, on "The Rights and Duties of a Citizen in a Modern Democracy," will be given at the business meeting of the union on Thursday, November 22, at 79 Delancey Street.

The Educational Committee is now working out plans to open a library at the center, with books on labor, social, economic and literary subjects. The program of the Educational Committee for this season will be announced later.

Weekly Calendar

WORKERS' UNIVERSITY Washington Irving High School Irving Place and 16th St. Room 529

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24—1:30 p. m. Bird Stair—Social Forces in Contemporary English Literature.

H. G. Wells, the Utopian Scientific Optimist.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24—2:30 p. m. David J. Saposs—American Labor in Modern Civilization—Industrial Evolution and the Origin of the Working Class.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 25—10:30 a. m. H. A. Overstreet—Foundations of Modern Civilization—Advance in the Practical Arts: Its Significance.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 25—11:30 a. m. H. J. Carman—Political and Social Foundations of Contemporary American Civilization—The Economic Revolution, 1866-1900.

UNITY CENTERS

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, Harlem Unity Center—P. S. 171—1034 Street, near Fifth Avenue.

8:30 p. m. Margaret Daniels—Trade Unionism in the United States.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, Bronx Unity Center—P. S. 61—Crotona Park East and Charlotte Street.

8:45 p. m. Miss Sylvia Kopald—Labor and Economics.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, East Side Unity Center—P. S. 63—44 Street near First Avenue.

9:00 p. m. Mr. A. L. Wilbert—Social and Economic Institutions.

EXTENSION DIVISION

YIDDISH

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 25—Local 1—1581 Washington Avenue, Bronx.

10:30 a. m. Max Levin—The American Labor Movement.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29—Local 17—Reefer Makers' Educational Center—142 Second Avenue, Manhattan.

6:00 to 8:00 p. m. Mr. Goldberg will instruct in the English language.

RUSSIAN

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23—Russian-Polish Branch—315 East 10th Street.

8:00 p. m. David Z. Krinkin—Social History of Russia.

OUT-OF-TOWN EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

PHILADELPHIA

YIDDISH

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1035 Spruce Street.

7:45 p. m. C. H. Nieger—Theater and Drama.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1035 Spruce Street.

7:45 p. m. Max Levin—What Constitutes a Labor Movement?

CHICAGO

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23—Gymnasium work. For time and place inquire at the office of the Joint Board.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, Office of Joint Board, 328 W. Van Buren Street.

7:30 p. m. Arthur W. Kornhauser—Social Psychology.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, Lawson School, 1256 S. Homan Avenue.

7:30 p. m. English.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, Office of Joint Board, 328 W. Van Buren Street.

8:00 p. m. Paul H. Douglas—Labor in Modern Economic Society.

CLEVELAND

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, Office of Joint Board, 203 Superior Building.

8:00 p. m. H. A. Atkins—Applied Psychology.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, Office of Joint Board, 203 Superior Building.

8:00 p. m. E. L. Oliver—Aims, Problems and Tactics of the American Trade Union Movement, with Special Reference to the I. L. G. W. U.

BALTIMORE

YIDDISH

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, Office of Joint Board, 291 Aisquith Street.

8:00 p. m. N. B. Fagin—How to Understand the Social and Economic History of the United States.

ALL LECTURES IN ENGLISH UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED.

Our Lectures in the Unity Centers

The calendar on this page contains the lists of lectures on Economics and Trade Unionism to be given in our Unity Centers.

It is very important for our members to realize how valuable these are, and how necessary it is for those of our members who live in the vicinity of these Unity Centers, to attend these lectures.

We should be extremely gratified if all of them attended the English classes in the Unity Center every evening—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday—as well as the lectures in

Economics. We know, however, that in many cases this is impossible.

But we want to point out to all of our members, that it is their duty to themselves and to our organization to devote at least one hour a week to a study which is of such vital importance to them. The lectures last but one hour, one evening a week. If our members attend them, they acquire a good deal of information which is prepared for them specially, by a teacher who has had considerable experience with our own classes and who understands their interests and needs.

The Argument of Power vs. Power of Argument in Germany

By LEON CHASANOWICH
(Special Correspondence to JUSTICE)

One is dumfounded, stupefied; in this the resistance of progressive and revolutionary Germany against the rapid advance of Fascism! Will Reaction conquer one position after another in Germany without the slightest hindrance? Will it continue to advance while the democratic and socialist forces continue retreating all the while?

For, what we are forced to live through in Germany today, is beyond doubt an unbroken series of victories for Fascism without the loss of a drop of blood. If things continue in the same trend, the end of German liberty, the end of the German Republic, the end of Socialism in its classic land, and the end of Germany as a single political conception is a matter of but a few days.

The effect of such an outcome upon the adjoining European countries, and upon human culture in general, is almost incalculable. Should Fascism succeed in gaining a firm hold in Germany, such as it did with little effort in Italy and Spain, and four years ago in Hungary, the breaking of another Holy Alliance on the part of Germany, Hungary, Italy and Spain, a formidable banding together of counter-revolutionary countries, will have become not merely a possibility but a probability. Such an Alliance will find its support, regardless of national contradictions, in France and Poland too and will then

open its guns upon Soviet Russia and will eventually strangle in steel embrace the socialist and democratic movement of Europe.

We are on the threshold of something stupendous in Germany these days, and we cannot help therefore regarding without pain and indignation the maximum of activity on the part of the reactionary forces as compared with the minimum of resistance offered by those elements which are called upon to defend the gains of the German revolution. While the reactionaries, who have faith only in the mailed fist, are mobilizing their forces and are talking only inasmuch as it is in their interests to pull wool over unsophisticated eyes—their opponents are awaiting the future in fear and hope and are clutching at every hypocritical utterance of these enemies of the Republic trying to prove to them by force of argument the fallacy of their ways.

The so-called constitutional conflict between Bavaria and the central government is in reality merely a ruse to delay the crisis. After Germany's defeat in the Ruhr encounter, the Bavarian government gave Dr. Kaehr dictatorial powers ostensibly for the purpose of safeguarding against an uprising of the extreme Right but obviously with the intention of strengthening the hands of the monarchists. The central government, spurred on by its Social Democratic

members, then proclaimed a state of martial law all over the Reich for the purpose of superseding the local martial law state in Bavaria. The Bavarian authorities responded to this that they interpret the German constitution in an entirely different light and, as they had power on their side in Bavaria, they successfully defied the Berlin government. It was this that the Berlin government appeal to the Reichstag as the national parliament which sanctioned its action and held that it was right in superseding the act of the Munich dictators. The Kaehr group decided that they would not obey the Berlin order and there they rested.

Today (and this was written even before the tragical brewery hall insurrection of the Hitler-Ludendorff group—Editor) Bavaria remains impregnable fortress of reaction. The Bavarian government has at its disposal a considerable number of the Reichswehr that will work hand in glove with the large mass of volunteer forces who have sworn death to the Republic. The dictator Kaehr vigorously protests that he is not a separatist and that he would not want Bavaria cut off from Germany. He and his fellow-Fascists aver that they are the best Germans living and they have designated themselves as the official guardians of "Deutschum" against the "anti-national, international Marxism." And in this there may be some dose of truth. Kaehr and his adherents are perhaps not separatists in this sense for they are planning to govern not only Bavaria but to become the dictators of all Germany and to lead a monarchist counter-revolution throughout the country. Of course, should they fall in their greater plans, they will have

to content themselves with Bavaria alone, but for the time being they are sharpening their teeth on the whole country. For the time being they are even ready to sacrifice the Rhineland and the Ruhr, as long as they concentrate their forces for "God and the country."

So far practically everything done by the central government has served as grist for their mills. In Saxony there was organized a Socialist-Communist cabinet in full conformity with the existing provision of the Constitution. And the Berlin government, which would not lift a finger to stop the depositions of the Munich monarchists, has forwarded a division of Reichswehr into Saxony against the protest of the Saxon government and against the protest of all the workers of Saxony and all other honest republicans—ostensibly for the purpose of safeguarding the constitution but in reality in order to soften the hearts of the Bavarian dictators. The very purpose of the forming of radical governments in Saxony and Thuringia was to raise a wall against the possible aggression of the Bavarian monarchist, and now Berlin is playing into the hands of the Munich camarilla by breaking down these working-class cabinets.

And what are the German workers and their leaders doing meanwhile? It is a long and sad tale. For the time being we can put it in one word: They are talking about a general strike, and they keep talking about it. What is on the mind and tongue-tip of everybody, nevertheless, is the question:

Will it not be too late?

The "Ten Commandments"

(Continued from page 7)

pelled to agree to such an arrangement and took upon itself the responsibility of protecting not only the minimum scale but all scales above the minimum—not because it thought that this was the proper thing to do and that it would benefit the union, but because it was the prevailing sentiment among the cloakmakers at that time that to a great extent they still believed in piece-work. It stands to reason that this arrangement worked to some extent during the busy season. When the slack period came this around, the drawbacks of this arrangement became very obvious. The manufacturers began to complain that the workers were not producing enough for their wages and on every occasion demanded a reintroduction of piece-work or of a standard of production. The workers on their side were complaining that, though they were supposed to work by the week, they were actually being sweated and driven beyond endurance. The union would resist every attempt on the part of employers to cut down wages, as it held itself responsible for the wages of every worker is fixed during the early period of week work. And, seeing that they could not fight the union on this score, the manufacturers began little by little to discharge their old workers who were receiving higher wages and to engage new workers at the minimum wage scale. The result is that today only a small percentage of the cloakmakers get above the minimum scale.

This minimum scale, however, is not enough for a cloakmaker's family these days when the cost of living is not showing any signs of climbing down and when most of our workers are still suffering from months of idleness during the year. This prompted the Board to put forth the fifth demand in which all the workers in the cloak industry are to receive an increase over the present minimum scale, this increased scale to become

the standard wage in the cloak industry and the only one which the union will protect. In other words, the union will henceforth take care that this new wage scale be paid to all the workers alike, that if a worker demands and obtains from his employer an increase over this scale, it is a private matter of his own, and that the union will not feel itself compelled to stand behind the individual worker and force such an increase.

This wage increase with its accompanying provision when carried out, will make possible real week-work in the cloak industry. We shall yet return to this question in the future. We are aware that the comparatively small number of workers who are now still receiving a wage beyond the minimum scale and who probably feel that they will always be the preferred wage earners in the trade, will fail to see the justice of this demand. Their personal temporary interest will make them blind to the imperative necessity of making an end to the various wage scales for which the union is being held responsible. They will fail to see how much better for all the workers it will be when they all receive a fixed equal minimum wage, of course considerably higher than the one prevailing at present.

We believe, however, that the great majority of the members of our international will quickly see the importance of this demand. We are confident that, in the discussion which is now going on among all the locals and joint boards, this point will be made so clear that even its possible opponents will realize that, if we are to make an end to this indefinite, vague and troublesome system of wage scales in our trade we must adopt this demand for a wage increase with one minimum scale which the union will defend.

The remaining five demands of the Board we expect to take up in our next issue.

A LETTER TO THE EDITOR

November 16, 1923.

Dear Sir:

I have just read the JUSTICE and am enclosing a clipping which I resent. ("Like the Jesuit of old, the end sanctifies every means to him.") This is an age-old lie and has been refuted hundreds of times. But you and writers like you try to keep it alive.

You are just for Jew, Negro and Catholic, then by all means let us have Justice and not libel.

NELLIE GALLAGHER
(Union Worker.)

Like every other organ of the labor movement in America, our publication stands unequivocally for the equal rights of every man, woman and child regardless of race, creed or color. We can, to an extent, appreciate our correspondent's displeasure with our remark about the "Jesuit of old." In point of fact, it was not meant as a slur or an attack upon this or that religious or fraternal order. We used that phrase as a standardized-historical term which should carry no more offense to Catholics than does the use of the term "Shylock-like greed" to the modern-day Jew.—The Editor.

THANKS GIVEN TO EMPLOYEES OF HOROWITZ & ERDRICH

Dear Editor:

I am a member of the Cloakmakers' Union, and want to thank the employees of Horowitz & Erdrich of 21 East 32d Street, for their kindness and consideration. I was employed in this shop but became ill, this illness resulting in an operation and an eleven weeks' stay at the hospital, to which I am still going regularly for treatment. All during this period of illness, the employees of the above shop gave my family \$50.00 a week.

Will you please publish this in your paper, both in English and Jewish, so that they may know how thankful I am.

LOUIS KRACHUCK

GUEST-PLAYERS AT THE PROVINCETOWN

The Provincetown playhouse will be reopened shortly after Christmas as a theatre of and in playwrighting—in direction, in setting, directed by Kenneth Macgowan with the active cooperation of Eugene O'Neill and Robert Edmund Jones.

One of the four productions to be offered this season will be a new play by Eugene O'Neill, "All God's Chillun Got Wings." Admission will be only to subscribers and their guests.

A guest-player of distinction and one of the leading designers of settings will aid the directors in the preparation of each bill. As guest-players the following have agreed to appear at the Provincetown Playhouse at such times as their Broadway obligations permit: Jacob Ben-Ami, Frank Conroy, Clare Eames, Rosalind Fuller, Margaret Wycherly and Roland Young.

Each of the following designers has agreed to mount a play: Norman Bel Geddes, Robert Edmund Jones, Hermann Rosanne, Lee Simonson and Cleon Throckmorton, who will be the technical director of the theatre.

The directors hope to encourage originality in playwrighting, open new paths in direction and production, and re-interpret old plays.

RAND SCHOOL NOTES

Tomorrow afternoon (Nov. 24) at 1:30 p. m., Scott Neuring will discuss "Mr. Mellen's Tax Proposal," at his Current Events' Class at the Rand School, 7 East 15th Street.

At 3:30, Ralph Chaplin, Labor's greatest poet, will speak at the Cameraderie meeting at the Rand School on the topic, "After Leninworth, What!"

On Tuesday evening, November 27, Dr. John B. Watson is beginning a four lecture course in Behavior Psychology, at the Rand School, 7 East 15th Street.

The Week In Local 10

By JOSEPH FISH

GENERAL

The first step towards our coming election was made Monday night, November 19, when the Miscellaneous Division nominated its representatives on the Executive Board.

According to the revised constitution, the representation of the Miscellaneous Branch on the Executive Board is limited to two members. The following three brothers accepted nomination to run for member of the Executive Board:

Frank G. Lewis, No. 5677; David Habel, No. 4491A, and Nathan Hofenberg, No. 7174.

Nominations of all the other officers of our organization will take place at the special meeting of the members, which will be held on Monday, November 26. And we expect that the members will be present in large numbers, as this will be their last and only opportunity to make nomination speeches for the candidates they deem best fit to serve the organization.

According to our constitution, a man who accepts nomination for office in our local must be in good standing on the night of nomination, and must also be present in person at the meeting, or send in a letter to the effect that he accepts the nomination for such and such an office.

The following officers are to be nominated at the next general meeting: President, vice-president, manager, secretary-treasurer, business agent, inner guard, three delegates to the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York and Vicar, and fifteen members of the Executive Board.

Aside from the nomination of officers, the nomination and election of six poll clerks will also take place at this meeting. Formerly, poll clerks were elected at their respective section meetings, two from each branch; whereas, at the present time, in accordance with the new amendment to the constitution, they will all be elected by the members at large at the special meeting on November 29.

Appropos of this, we wish to call the attention of our members to the fact that elections will take place in accordance with the revised constitution, on the third Saturday of the month, which this year falls on December 15. Our elections will be held, as usual, in Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place. The polls will open at 12:30 and close at 6 p. m. And on the following Saturday, December 22, a special meeting will take place, where the newly elected officers will be obligated.

At the next general meeting, there will be two members of the organization who will be censured by the chair for actions unbecoming union men.

The first man to be called to be censured will be Brother Harry Garmaize, No. 8944, who was summoned before the Executive Board by the secretary, for duplicating the attendance stamp which the inner guard uses in stamping the books of those members present at the meetings. This brother thought he would save himself the trouble of attending meetings, and somewhere or other procured a duplicate stamp which he used in stamping his book. However, when he came down to the Finance Department to pay his dues, it was immediately noted that the stamp used on his book was entirely different from that employed by the organization. When questioned by the secretary at the time, the brother attempted to excuse himself by claiming that somebody else stamped his book, and offered various other

alibis. He was subsequently summoned before the Executive Board, and when he realized that excuses would not go he finally pleaded guilty to the charge that he tried to duplicate the stamp. The Executive Board took into consideration his plea of guilt and, in view of the fact that this was the first offense of this nature that had come to its attention, fined him only \$15.

The second case, although different from the foregoing, is yet somewhat similar in nature. It is that of Brother Max Baron, No. 9551, who also tried to evade his obligations to the organization, though in an entirely different manner.

This brother happened to be out of town and owed about nine and a half to ten months' dues. And when his wife came down to pay dues for him, she was instructed by the Finance Department that this brother himself would have to come down in person and explain the reasons for his negligence in paying dues.

Instead of appearing the brother in question took up a number of stamps from foregoing pages and pasted them in the year of 1923, so as to make his book come within the nine-month provision. And when Brother Baron appeared at the Finance Department to pay his dues, it was immediately discovered that there was something wrong with his book. Upon looking up his record it was found that he actually owed ten weeks more than his book showed. And upon examining his book closely this deception was discovered. Brother Baron was summoned before the Executive Board and pleaded guilty to the charge. The Executive Board acted very leniently on this case, since this was the first of its kind that had come up before it, and imposed a fine upon Brother Baron similar to that levied against Brother Garmaize.

The Executive Board was very lenient in both of these cases since they were the first attempts of that nature by any members of our organization to evade their obligations towards the local. However, we are citing these two instances so that our members may be aware that such attempts have been made by these two brothers, and that the Executive Board will not be as lenient in the future in dealing with such violations as it has in the case of these two brothers.

Another interesting case that has come to the attention of the Executive Board is that of Brother Benj. Warsaw, No. 3450, who was summoned to the Executive Board by Business Agent Goldofsky of the Brooklyn office, on the charge of working in two places. Brother Warsaw is regularly employed by R. Sadowsky, 1372 Broadway, and did odd jobs in the shop of Rosenfeld, located in Brooklyn.

Business Agent Goldofsky's testimony was to the effect that, while visiting this shop in Brooklyn, some of the workers in the shop told him that a certain cutter by the name of Warsaw, who is regularly employed in R. Sadowsky's shop, is doing odd jobs in their shop. Brother Goldofsky also stated that a cutter by the name of Seide, who was employed by the firm of Rosenfeld, told him that he had seen Brother Warsaw cutting on a Saturday afternoon. Brother Seide subsequently appeared before the Executive Board at the next regular meeting and testified in the presence of Brother Warsaw that, when he came in to interview the firm with reference to a job on a Saturday afternoon, he saw Brother Warsaw as well as another man working at the table. And he further stated

that he even gave Brother Warsaw an argument for doing this.

Brother Warsaw denied all these charges, claiming that he is regularly employed by R. Sadowsky and that whatever time he has is utilized in the real estate business in the neighborhood in which he lives. He also stated to the Executive Board that, although he lives right in the neighborhood of the shop and knows the firm, he has been in the shop only once to interview one of the workers with reference to the prospective sale of a certain house.

However, the testimony presented by the witnesses against Brother Warsaw was such that the Executive Board decided to impose a fine of one hundred dollars against him, to be paid within seven days. Brother Warsaw subsequently appeared at the office and complied with the decision of the Executive Board to pay his fine within seven days, but requested that another hearing be granted to him, claiming that he would have Brother Goldofsky as well as a number of workers of the shop appear before the Executive Board. The secretary informed the Board that Brother Warsaw wished another hearing, which was granted to him. But Brother Goldofsky did not appear at the hearing and the two witnesses that appeared for Brother Warsaw not having their union books with them, the Executive Board refused to listen to their testimony unless they produced their union books.

A few months ago, when the Joint

Board of the Cloakmakers' Union started a drive against the open shops in Brooklyn, it naturally necessitated an increase in its organization staff. Brother Feinberg, the general manager of the Joint Board, in appointing the organizers for Brooklyn, included Brother Arthur Weinstein as business agent for the Brooklyn territory. Brother Weinstein is quite well known to our members, having served as an Executive Board member, and having also been a candidate for business agent of the Joint Board at the last election. Brother Weinstein proved to be successful in his work, but he did not stay very long with the Joint Board, as he recently informed the Executive Board that he has sent in his resignation to Brother Feinberg, due to the fact that he has made connections with a certain chemical house. We very much regret that Brother Weinstein has left the Brooklyn office, as he surely will be missed by his co-workers in that borough as well as by our own members.

On account of a misprint on the working cards, there was some misunderstanding regarding Election Day—whether it is a half holiday or a full day's holiday. The members have since found out that it is a half-holiday; that they work half a day and receive pay for the full day. We are therefore calling the attention of our cutters to the fact that Thanksgiving Day, Thursday, November 29th, is a legal holiday. They are not to work the entire day but are to receive pay for it.

IN MEMORIAM

Memorial Services will be held on Friday, November 23d, 1923, at 8 p. m., at Sinai Temple, Stebbins Avenue and 163d Street, for our late Brother

CHARLES GABRIEL

whose loyalty to his union was at all times beyond question and who was respected by his many friends for his many good and noble qualities. We mourn our loss.

We wish to correct a statement made in this paper some time back—that he died from the effects of the late war, and not from tuberculosis. He was night nurse for seventeen months in the contagious ward at Vau Claire, France, where he contracted leucemia and enlargement of the spleen, both of which are incurable in an advanced stage. He died as he lived—brave and manly to the last.

CUTTERS, MEMBERS OF LOCAL 10, ATTENTION!

Election of officers for the ensuing term will take place on Saturday, December 15, 1923, in Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place.

Polls will be open from 12:30 to 6 p. m.

Members must be in good standing and have their dues books with them in order to vote.

CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

Notice of Regular Meetings

SPECIAL MISCELLANEOUS Monday, November 19th

Special Order of Business: Nomination of two members of the Executive Board.

SPECIAL GENERAL Monday, November 26th

Special Order of Business: Nomination of all officers. Also, election of poll clerks.

CLOAK AND SUIT Monday, December 3rd

WAIST AND DRESS Monday, December 10th

MISCELLANEOUS Monday, December 17th

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