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Justice (Vol. 4, Iss. 33)

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.*
UNFORTUNATE OCCURRENCE NEAR BEETHOVEN HALL.—IMPORTANT STRIKE MEETING OF JOINT BOARD

THE TRAGEDY NEAR BEETHOVEN HALL.
On Tuesday afternoon last, there occurred a tragedy near Beethoven Hall on East 5th Street, which resulted in a number of our members being wounded and several dying.

This unfortunate occurrence had nothing to do with the cloak strike, but was the result of a gangster feud between some Italian criminals who were looking in an automobile, for a

(Continued on page 5)

Pres. Schlesinger Leaves for Europe August 15

BON VOYAGE DINNER NEXT SATURDAY, AUGUST 12

As our readers know, President Benjamin Schlesinger of our International Union was elected, at the last Convention of the American Federation of Labor at Cincinnati, fraternal delegate of the Federation to the British Trades Union Congress which opens its sessions on September 4, at Southport.

The choices of President Schlesinger as representative of American organized labor to the English labor meeting was hailed as a signal honor and a badge of distinction for our International organization, our great membership and its leader. It was

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International Organization Department Starts Work

VICE-PRES. JACOB HALPERN MANAGER OF DEPARTMENT

The last convention of our International has had under discussion the out-of-town and general organization work of our Union, and after lengthy debates decided to instruct the General Executive Board to establish an Organization Department with branches all over the country, for the purpose of organizing all the ladies' garment workers who are not yet within the fold of our Union, and so to strengthen those of our locals which have become weakened during the last two years and have lost full control of the local trades.

In conformity with this decision, the General Executive Board established the first branch of this Organization Department, which will be known as the Eastern Branch and will have jurisdiction of the territory between New York and Chicago.

This branch is under the management of Vice-President Halpern, who has had varied experience in this field and was at one time the manager of the Out-of-Town Department of the International. The main office of this branch is at the home building of the International, 5 West 16th Street, with branch offices in Jersey City, Newark, Hamilton and Long Branch, N. J., Spring-Valley, N. Y. and South Norwalk, Conn.

The Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union in New York placed ten organizers under the supervision of Brother Halpern in conjunction with the present Baltimore conferences in the cloak industry of New York. The Eastern Branch expects to open branch offices in the near future in Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore.

Third Quarterly Meeting of G. E. B. This Thursday

On Thursday morning, August 10, the Third Quarterly Meeting of the General Executive Board of our International will commence its sessions at the Edgemon Club, Edge-

more, L. I.

The meeting is being held somewhat sooner than it should have been, owing to the fact that President

Schlesinger is leaving next week for England as delegate of the A. F. of L to the British Trade Union Congress. President Schlesinger and Secretary Baroff will render comprehensive reports on the state of affairs in our International and its activity during the last two months. The

(Continued on Page 2)

New York Raincoat Makers Mobilize Forces

MANHATTAN LYCEUM MASS MEETING ADDRESSED BY BAROFF AND HALPERN

There is a great deal of activity going on these days among the water-proof garment manufacturers of New York. Local 20 is on the eve of renewing agreements with the employers in the trade and the Union is in a position to conferring, with them, though it has not succeeded yet in reaching a general agreement. So far, the Union has settled with 26 individual employers, and has given notice to 30.

The fighting ground in the industry is centered in the contracting shops. The contractors are obstinate and hope that somehow or other they will succeed in dodging union control. Local 20, however, is on the alert and is mobilizing all its forces to offer the contractors determined resistance.

Big Strike of Dress and Waist Makers

CONFERENCES WITH EMBROIDERY MANUFACTURERS THIS WEEK

The Joint Board of the Waist and Dress Industry has launched an energetic drive to organize the shops in the trade, this time under the management of its new General Manager, Brother Julius Hochman.

The beginning was made with the firm of Dorfman & Weisnen, of 1115 Broadway, one of the principal jobbers in the dress industry of New York, supplying work to more than 30 contractors in this city. Four of the contractors' shops, employing over 3,000 workers, have been on strike since last week.

The above mentioned firm has had an agreement with the Union, binding it to make its work in union shops only. Recently, however, this firm violated its agreement and the Union, after several attempts to settle the controversy peaceably, was compelled to call out the workers.

The strikers meet at 7 East 15th Street. According to General Manager Hochman, after the strike against this firm is successfully terminated, the Union will proceed to take similar drastic measures against other jobbing firms in the dress industry who violate their agreements with the Union by sending work to non-union shops.

In this way this union-breaking practice of the jobbers will be speedily and decisively brought to an end.
TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By N.S.

PRESIDENT'S NEW RAIL PEACE PLAN

AFTER the railroad executives had rejected his proposal for the settlement of the recent strikes, President Wilson presented a new plan. His first plan, it will be recalled, was unacceptable to the companies and led to the formation of the Committee of Tenors of seniority rights to strikers. This ran counter to their union-managing activities. It interfered with their energetic sea-capturing and the formation of the Independent Brotherhoods. The President now suggests that the question of seniority be referred to the Railroad Labor Board and that meantime the strikers return to work and the companies work out a new way or another. According to this scheme, the labor Board, which has "outlawed" the strikers and given a certificate of 100 per cent Americanism to the scab, has again been renamed a union-managing body. Whether the changes are for the worse and the workers will be has not been formally announced at this writing. But the attitude of the strikers is made clear by the statement of Bert M. Jewett, head of the Shop Crafts Federal, that the President's scheme constituted "a most speeded attempt to help the railroads break the strike and that no body ought to get the idea that the shop men will accept." A significant development of the strike is that other railroad unions, including the "Dead Brotherhoods," are gradually being drawn in. A week ago Warren W. Stone, President of the locomotive Engineers; W. G. Lee, President of the Railroad Trunmen, and D. E. Robertson, President of the Firemen and Enginemen, have joined the anti-strike organizations at Washington to arrange a conference between the President and the union leaders. The telegrams say that, "Complaints in increasing numbers are voiced by effective officers against demands that men take out locomotives and equipment which are in dangerous and unsafe condition, in violation of safety statutes and rules, and of assaults on and insults to officers, including persons acting under authority of the various railroad properties." The Brotherhood leaders finally realized that it is "the last chance for a settlement of the union strife," and they have asked the President to intervene. The strike will go on as the President changed points and has hatched a plan acceptable to the companies.

On Tuesday of all the railroad unions has been called for October 22, where the next move will be determined. This is doubtless an encouraging sign of the solidarity of labor.

COAL STRIKE NEARING END

ONLY the public perhaps believes that the President's order to dig coal as part of the war would prove effective. The operators know better. Except for purposes of publicity the plan of the Shipping Board to import coal from England was equally futile. And if the government did not admit that it had submitted its fate to the interests of the District, the President's Committee was a genuine article, the United States Geological Survey soon dispelled this fond hope through figures showing an actual decline in coal production since the proclamation of the President's order.

The operators finally realized that the only way to resume production is to settle the strike. They consequently accepted the invitation of the President of the United Mine Workers, to hold a conference which began in Cleveland last Monday. Although the outcome of this conference was uncertain, the miners were encouraged by the demonstration of the members of the Central Competitive Field, which is made up of the chief coal producing states, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, agreed to a joint national holiday, to be observed as a sign of the miners. The representatives from both camps, the operators and miners, predicted the settlement of the strike within a week as a result of the conference. The days of the strike will be lessened, as the operators agreed to give the coal miners will return to work at the wages prevailing prior to August 1, and a joint committee, to be approved by the President, will be named to consider the agreements the miners will receive. The conference was adjourned at that date. A meeting of anthracite miners and operators is also planned for this week, where, it is believed, a like effort to conclude an agreement will be made.

LITARY CENSORSHIP

IT IS not generally known that New York has a privately financed institution whose business it is to guard the morals and impulses of the people. For the past several years John S. Summer, secretary of this institution, the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice—has been functioning as censor, pre-colonial and moral guardian rolled into one. If he comes across a book he thinks is "bad," it passes out of his hands. Any way, the other day he went after it hammer and tongs, and after he only object had to withdraw the book from circulation, to annihilate it, and to keep the morals of the people pure and uniled.

A few days ago the world witnessed the birth of a new plan from the brain of Summer. This plan was revealed in a letter Summer sent to twenty publishers urging the adoption of a "uniform plan of censorship," a proposition of books prior to their publication. In that way publishers would know beforehand that the books they are putting out on the market are in accordance with the President's idea of the "right sort of literature." Summer has a great respect for his job. He regards it as vital to the preservation of the race. "In our present social life," he declares, "the literature we are offered takes care of that. is economic waste and suffering are non-existent. He therefore directs his attention to the other instants—the "vices." Any literature, particularly that of the younger school, which "tends to arouse the senses, is immediately seized upon to persecute and demolish. Even scientific and medical books dealing with sex are subject to his scrutiny."

That John S. Summer is not a patient in a psychopathic ward of some hospital is one of the sad and examples of misplaced individuals. Instead there is a plan of talking of him as censure, pre-colonial or similar to the positions occupied by Judge Landis in baseball, Will Have in the seasons and Augustus Thomas on the stage. Many publishers are said to have expressed the wish that the swillers follow suit and submit their manuscript to Summer for approval.

THE REIGN OF WHITE TERROR IN ITALY

The Fascisti, the ultra-chauvinist terrorist bands of Italy, are again burning, looting, destroying and killing. Inflated bands of Fascisti have been on the rampage. They have been responsible for different acts of vandalism, including the burning of buildings, clubs, libraries, and newspapers owned by Communists. For instance, in Genoa a band of 200 Fascisti, armed with axes and picks, forced an entrance into the headquarters of the "Lancers" and burned the building, which is a saw mill. Destruction of railroad workers' clubs and Socialist buildings has taken place in Bologna, and so on.

The Fascisti are made up of a lot of good people. The only thing they could do is to make mistletoes plain for peace, order, and brotherly love. The government has turned preacher who points to the glories of Fascisti band as examples to the world. It has, however, long ago said the government has tried to insist itself by declaring war for foreign war in a few of the provinces, but the Fascisti ignored this and continued their mass murderism.

The Fascisti inaugurated this reign of terror to break up the general strike which was called a few weeks ago in protest against Fascisti repressions against the socialists and communists and democrats on the defensive new. They are being heavily as a result of this furious onslaught. The government, however, is even a heavier hour. It is being demonstrated that it is futile and cowardly, and its declarations and policies were sermons.

EUROPEAN "CRISIS" STILL PENDING

LAST Monday there began in London what is so often advertised as "the most important conference" between Premier Lloyd George and Premier Bismarck. The topics to be discussed are as usual, German reparations and inter-allied understandings.

A few days before the opening of the conference the British government addressed an identical note to the French and other allied governments, requesting them to come across with the payments of their debts to Great Britain. In other words, the British government is trying to throw on the ground that the United States insists upon the payment of Great Britain of her debts. The British government, the note states, "would like to wipe off all the obligations to the extent that the French and Americans want her cash and therefore England asks France and the other allies to pay at least that portion of the debt which she owes the United States of America."

The relations between France and Germany have again reached a deadlock. On August 15 Germany was to pay to France $16,000,000. As usual, it did not have the cash and asked for postponement. France refused and threatened with her mail stop. Premier Bismarck hurriedly devised methods of collecting the money. Germany was offered a cash payment, or re-collateralization, and other progressive measures are to follow. Germany yet panicky and the mark swooped downward.

President Wilson without the advice and co-operation of the other Allies, "this troublesome irratidated England. The present conference will have to straighten out these things. There are some who declare there are no negotiations and that there is little hope that the ever-pending "crisis" will be averted.

Meeting of G. E. B.

(Continued From Page 1)

Light against the "social" sleep in New York is going to be cast by a group of conservative associations for renewal of agreements in Chicago, Boston, and New York, with an object to bring about a cessation of strife and thorough-going discussion. The newly started out of

Local 22 Thanks Sec y Schoenholtz
in Warm Resolution

The committee which was elected by the Executive Board of Local No. 22 on July 11 to express appreciation to their President for his work as Schoenholtz, for the faithful and good services he had rendered to that body, held on August 1, the last meeting of the Executive Board held on August 1. They explained that after consideration they had come to the conclusion that the most suitable way to thank Brother Schoenholtz for his good work and devotion to the interests of the members of the local No. 22, it is to express to him heartily what the Executive Board feels towards the man who gave all his time and what the Executive Board feels towards the man who gave all his time and what the Executive Board feels towards the man who gave all his time and what the Executive Board feels towards the man who gave all his time and what the Executive Board feels towards the man who gave all his time. The Executive Board then unanimously approved of, and which it was decided to publish in the workers' press.

Resolution

To the following serenely and conscientiously has given all his ener-
Tours the right to work on the following text of resolutions and to encourage to his future work in the following terms of the Coalition for the good and welfare of our members.

Presented by

Executive Board Dressmakers' Union.
Local No. 22, 1 L. W. W.

Committee:

SAM WEINBERG

FRED KOHNSTEIN

VOL RINNOW

To

Brother Iuliere Schoenholtz as a token of appreciation for his work in the past and en-couragement to his future work in the present, in behalf of the Coalition of the good and welfare of our membership.

Presented by

Executive Board Dressmakers' Union
Local No. 22, 1 L. W. W.

Committee:

SAM WEINBERG

FRED KOHNSTEIN

VOL RINNOW
Glenn Plumb and His Work

By J. CHARLES LACE

In addition to his ability to press the interests of railroaders on the road, Plumb also held a theory that a railroad was a "public high- way," and that the state and that the constitution of the United States provided ample justification for acquiring and using these roads by the state in the interests of the people when private companies neglected them or became too costly as a result of inflated valuation and capitalized interest. He argued that the roads or their earnings could be acquired to provide a free road system for the benefit of the public. Plumb was the first to coin the term "railroad control," referring to the idea of the state taking over the management of these assets.

Plumb was a recognized leader in the movement for public ownership of railroads, and his work laid the groundwork for the eventual nationalization of the rail network. His efforts were particularly influential in the United States, where the issue of railroad ownership and control was a contentious one. Plumb's advocacy for public railroads was based on a belief in the social and economic benefits of such an arrangement, as well as a desire to ensure that the railroads were managed in the public interest.

Glenn Plumb's work was carried forward by others, including the later railroad nationalization movements, such as the National Railways Economic Study Commission (NRESC) in the United States in the 1930s. These efforts were part of a broader movement towards more centralized and democratic control of the means of production and distribution, which sought to address the problems of monopoly and unfair practices in the economy. Plumb's legacy continues to be an inspiration to those who believe in the potential of public ownership and control to promote social and economic justice.
The Conquering Jobber

BY BERNARD ACKERMAN

Quite absorbed in the eating of my noon-day meal at Spitzer's Han- garian Delicatessen, I was quite unaware of the nature of the dis- cussion going on at a table directly below me. I could only guess that I was being duped by a wily and deceitfully disposed of a generous portion of "Schintzels," I ordered coffee and let the argument, which was becoming quite heated.

"Tell you, Schwartzman," shrieked one of the voices, "the way things are now, a legitimate contractor is by jobs nothing more than a slave. Believe me, if I would have a reasonable price and a good job, I would be a push cart peddler I would be better off by now."

"It isn't so bad yet, Neiman," said an answering voice, apparently Schwartzman's, "you always make it worse than it is, but me, you can't bluff; when I get a job it will be successful."

"Well, I sold a house last week I drew a lot but not a cent I did not get paid."

"Me, I am not going to do business here and my expenses are the same and I got a terrible rent to pay, only God knows when I will get the money."

"To get work and lose money is no trick at all."

"The trouble with you contractors is that you don't know how to figure your costs. That is because you do not get the expert the slack seas- on, if you don't, no one will buy better work."

"I don't have to go to no insurance man like you are, Mr. Schwartzman, to get my work."

"Sure, I am not too bad but you are not the man, you are no expert."

"All right."

"Then I can tell you," said the second voice, "in the construction business, in fact I am going to tell you about the good job I had Monday."

"Oh, no, that is more than enough."

"Let me tell you," said the second voice, "I had a job on a block of houses and my expenses were the same, the men were paid and everything was working smoothly."

"Tell me how much did you make?"

"Well, let me tell you, if I have to make $45 a week, I am going to quit."

"But let the contractor offer the use of his property to another jobber, can't he?"

"Of course he can, and so can the individual worker discharged by a contractor, offer the use of his hands to another contractor, but this amounts to discharge. It is strange to me that the contractor will not allow this to be done, but it is strange that you will in no way permit the discharge of workers by reason of the benefits of your contract."

"You mean that the contractor will not allow this to be done."

"Well, that is enough."

"Patronize Our

Advertisers

for UNION, the national house."

for INDOORS, which means Dance, Socials, Mas- querades and heaps upon heaps of wholesome fun."

for TABLE, which three times a day, is covered with delectable and nourishing food."

for NATURE, the beauties of which abound at UNION HOUSE, the Workers' Vacation Resort."

stands for UNION, the Dress and Waistmakers, who own and operate the UNITY HOUSE.

for INDOORS, which means Dance, Socials, Mas- querades and heaps upon heaps of wholesome fun."

for TABLE, which three times a day, is covered with delectable and nourishing food."

for NATURE, the beauties of which abound at UNION HOUSE, the Workers' Vacation Resort."

New York Office:
16 WEST 21ST STREET
Can Russia be Rebuilt with American Money?

By N. SHU

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers have recently published a booklet entitled "Reconstruction of Russia and the Soviet Labor Market," which contains, in addition to President Hillman's speech at the last convention of the union, an account of the economic situation of Russia and some press comments on the breakthrough in the American-Russian talks. It is an attempt to organize a million-dollar corporation for the purpose of establishing clothing industries in Russia.

In introducing Hillman at that convention, the Secretary of the Amalgamated, John Schneirman, said, among other things: "Brother Hillman spent several weeks in Russia. He is a very interested observer, with a microscopic analysis of social theories and philosophies. Hillman's message is very clear. He laid down the rules that he was interested in understanding the situation as it is, good or bad. Brother Hillman told us to use this opportunity for the purpose of seeing conditions with his own eyes, and not through the window. Let us try to open the door to our fellow workers in Russia, and find out in what way we can best be of service to them so that they can weather the storm of reorganization and reform.

We have read carefully Brother Hillman's report and we are glad that this booklet is making a very depressing impact upon us. Through this operation we desire to understand the situation of our Russian fellow workers and their struggles. He spent his time as a tradesman, as we only spend our time as workers in this country. He is as much a laborer as we are. Let us take from him, above all, the courage and the spirit of his program. He did not lose his heart to the iron discipline of the labor movement. He went to Russia, to Belgium and Moscow, and the workers in the Russian textile factories work with a zeal that we may try to follow.

That's practically all Hillman has to say about Russia.

Several remarkable things about the speech consist of an economic-judicial-political treatment on the World War, the situation in Russia, the international economic situation and the "criminal policy of the American State." It is the duty of the workers of all countries to understand the population of the Soviet labor market from starvation. It is true, this economic-judicial-political treatment is original: in the last 2 or 3 years we have come across similar discourses, more than once, in newspapers and among the government, "The Nation," and "The New Republic." We shall not, however, lose much time on this. In conclusion, we may say: A president of a labor union has no more the right of an original statement. What important is the substance of Hillman's speech—i.e., let us state it frankly—the fact that in recent years we have to pass over the workers, to the "other Bolsheviks". It is not only that they do not conceive things badly. The only reason is that the situation is improbable and impossible.

"One can easily imagine that Zinov'ya and Lenin and other Bolshevik luminaries may have impressed Hillman as "practical," because he has been able to second to none on this terrestrial globe. When he comes to us, to the workers of the world, he speak to us from the world to the people, are people at it these days as "electrification," a term that would be easily understood here in America too. This mar-

Cloak Stoppage Near End

(Continued from Page 1)
certain Zaneroni and who is under $15,000 bail in a homicide charge. Spreading away from the police in a recent raid on the New York office of the American shirt tailors, he and a, man were captured by the Holland, and, obviously under the impression that the strikers were about to block the main entrance to the building, the police entered the premises and took eight, severely wounded persons.

At the time of this writing, one of the wounded, Morris Goldstein, has died, while two others are in a critical condition.

STRIKE MEETING OF JOINT BOARD

A very important meeting of the

Pres. Schlesinger Leaves For Europe Next Week

(Continued from Page 1)
the first time in the history of the Greater New York. Among those will be: the American Federation of Labor, the Central Trades and Labor Unions, the United Mine Workers, the United Hebrew Trades, the International Molders' Union, the Capes, the United Auto Workers, the Painters' International Union, the Workmen's Circle, and the Forward Association.

Of men prominent in the American labor movement who will attend we may mention such names as President Samuel Gompers, Vice President Matthew Wall, of the A. F. of L.; President Timothy Rosy, of the Amalgamated, and many others.

Last Saturday, our Philadelphia organi-
zations had tendered a banquet to President Schlesinger in celebration of his leaving for England in which all of the important labor organi-
zations of that city took part.
JUSTICE
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S. Y. Roca, Treasurer, New York, N. Y.
L. K. Gellatly, Secretary, Chicago, Illinois.
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EDITORIALS

THE WAGE COMMISSION AND ITS TASK

Now, that the Union has elected President Schlesinger as its representative on the Wage Commission and the Protective Association has designated Mr. William Basset, an industrial engineer, to the commission, it may be expected that the Commission will soon get to work. That this work might not be fruitless or barren of satisfactory results, it is highly important that it be started in the proper spirit and frame of mind. It is only too well known that, as a rule, one obtains from an investigation what one usually starts out to get from the very outset. If, for instance, our employers have made up their minds that this investigation must yield them unmistakable proof that the workers are not making a fair return on the machines, they might find convenient figures to prove even such an extravagant assertion. Figures are flexible and pliant, and can be made to do anything. It is true, a third party, an impartial member, has been assigned to this Commission for the purpose of counterbalancing the judgment of the two partisan members. But the difficulty, of course, is that a third party, a very rare specimen in these days of side-taking and partiality. That's why we say that President Schlesinger not appearing in a capacity as Judge, at the very beginning, of every possible prejudice and preconceived notion and proceed to investigate conditions in the cloak industry as they are and forget, as far as possible, that the results be of no interest. It may be difficult but it is impossible— if the will and the spirit are there.

From what we have been informed about Mr. Basset, his selection by the Manufacturers' Association was made in good judgment. If it is really true that Mr. Basset believes in the principle that an industry in which a worker is employed must pay him enough to make a living all year round, he will find, in this respect, President Schlesinger not an opponent but a coworker. And, the viewpoint of our Union—and if on this point the representative of the Union and of the Association can agree, it will eliminate the necessity of calling upon the impartial member to compose differences. The Wage Commission will be conducted in a wholesome and salutary manner and that its report will be unanimous.

What concerns our own representative on the Commission, President Schlesinger, we could not, of course, aver that he is, in this respect, prejudiced. Quite the contrary. At the point where the wage he is decidedly partial. He has fought until now, and with great success, against wage reductions, and we are confident that his impartiality is not in the least prejudicial to the Union. What he hopes to be able to increase, through the findings of this Commission, the wages of a certain class of workers in the industry, he would have no reason to consider as being any more for their work than what they deserve to be paid.

Yet, strong as President Schlesinger's convictions are in this matter, the fact remains that, in the working of the cloak business, the conditions are such that a man cannot, in a week, earn in comparison with other workers in trades as skilled as the cloak trade, President Schlesinger, we are not going to a reduction, might help in evolving a plan, on the basis of the disclosed facts, which would prove satisfactory to all sides concerned.

Let us assume that the Commission should find that cloakmakers earn, during the work periods of the year, say the average sum of $60 per week. Let us say further that the Commission then decides that a cloakmaker earning $30 per week should work twenty-five weeks during the year and that the remaining twenty-seven weeks he must subsist on the savings from the work-seasons. It would be, in such a case, that the average earnings of the cloakmaker would amount to less than $30 per week. What Commission, in such circumstances, derive a cut in wage scales, if it is to remain true to the principle of the industry in which a person is permanently employed owns him a decent living all year round?

The Commission would have the following alternative: It would either have to decide in plain and simple terms that the worker's wages should be set so high that they reach the minimum required to enable a family to make a reasonable living. All would therefore have to remain as before and the hump on the worker's back by which he is driven to leave the trade entirely, an idea the Union could never become reconciled to. Things will therefore have to be left as they are. We are in favor of the principle that this wage should be so high that even the burning a profit today—will lose a great deal of its acuteness by next December, when the report of the Commission is ready.

Here is the reason for our optimism: Our cloak manufacturers, particularly the more thinking element among them, do not complain that the wages of the cloakmakers are too high. They know that it is not so. They, however, maintain that since there are shops in the trade where work is being performed by machines, most of which are better in than in the shops which use the cloakmakers compete with such shops and they ask for a wage reduction in the hope that this wage cut might enable them to compete with those small shops and to keep them in the industry.

Well, there is some ground to this complaint, and it was on the strength of this grievance and in order to protect its own interests that the Union has inaugurated last month the great fight against the "social" shop in the cloak industry of New York.

To conclude, President Schlesinger has already declared that the Union is determined not to give up the fight against the petty "corporation" shop until it is out, root and branch, of the industry.

By December next, it can be reasonably expected, the cloak industry of New York and vicinity will be completely rid of the worst form of the social shop, and the fight can be directed to the wholesale manufacture. There might be slight variations in minor matters, but in their principal features the terms of employment in the cloak industry of New York will be the same everywhere. It is a subject of vital importance to the union.

We were truly amazed, therefore, when we learned that at the conclusion of the agreement between President Basset, President Schlesinger, Vice-President Schoolman and the committee of the Chicago Joint-Board, that the employers proposed to have a branch of the cloak industry, on which conditions can be fixed that would not only be more favorable to the cloakmakers but would also be more favorable to the cloak industry as a whole, since a change in the conditions in the cloak industry of New York will have the effect of making the cloak industry in Chicago more attractive, and the cloak industry of Chicago more attractive to the cloakmakers will mean the salvation of the cloak industry in New York. The cloakmakers' Union and the International are ready to give up the most important point they had gained for the workers during the last dozen years? Do they not conceive that the Union cannot even consent to accept this proposition as a subject for negotiation or debate?

Granting, for a moment, that the conditions in the cloak industry of Chicago are slightly different from those in the New York market, can this be regarded as sufficient ground for yielding a portion of the recently won advantages?

We are not, therefore, inclined to believe that the Chicago cloak manufacturers will have any right to be satisfied with a mere change of the piece-work proposal, without a change of the piece-work system. They are aware that the New York cloak manufacturers, in their recent negotiations with the cloakmakers' Union have not even made any gesture of a wish to return to the piece-work system, knowing well in advance that it is unattainable and therefore impracticable.

We believe that the Chicago manufacturers have simply put forth this demand for piece work as a maneuver in the faint and distant hope that it might possibly succeed. Now, after the conference is over, we are, probably, fully convinced that their own best interests demand that they cease nursing dreams into

CONFLERING WITH THE CLOAK MANUFACTURERS OF CHICAGO

It has become the rule and custom in the industry that after the Cloakmakers' Union of New York reaches an agreement with the employers there, agreements are accepted in their entirety by employers in other cloak centers. It has become an established fact that our Union cannot stand up against the demands of these employers manufactured. There might be slight variations in minor matters, but in their principal features the terms of employment in the cloak industry of New York are the same everywhere. It is a subject of vital importance to the union.

We were truly amazed, therefore, when we learned that at the conference which has just ended, the employers, and it seemed that if we do not receive a prospect of a piece-work proposal, the Chicago, and President Schlesinger, Vice-President Schoolman and the committee of the Chicago Joint-Board, that the employers proposed to have a branch of the cloak industry, on which conditions can be fixed that would not only be more favorable to the cloakmakers but would also be more favorable to the cloak industry as a whole, since a change in the conditions in the cloak industry of New York will have the effect of making the cloak industry in Chicago more attractive, and the cloak industry of Chicago more attractive to the cloakmakers will mean the salvation of the cloak industry in New York. The cloakmakers' Union and the International are ready to give up the most important point they had gained for the workers during the last dozen years? Do they not conceive that the Union cannot even consent to accept this proposition as a subject for negotiation or debate?

Granting, for a moment, that the conditions in the cloak industry of Chicago are slightly different from those in the New York market, can this be regarded as sufficient ground for yielding a portion of the recently won advantages?

We are not, therefore, inclined to believe that the Chicago cloak manufacturers will have any right to be satisfied with a mere change of the piece-work proposal, without a change of the piece-work system. They are aware that the New York cloak manufacturers, in their recent negotiations with the cloakmakers' Union have not even made any gesture of a wish to return to the piece-work system, knowing well in advance that it is unattainable and therefore impracticable.

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Conquering the Press

By MAX D. DANISH

( "Labor Age," August 1922)

Bruised and bleeding from the propaganda shields of its foes, American Labor is stumblingly trying to win a press for itself that will aid it in the conflict. It has not made a great deal of headway, except in a few places. The majority of the guns of "public opinion" are still in the hands of the rich. The Central Labor Council, for instance, has a budget of $50,000 for various communications with "public opinion." The New York Times, the New York Herald Tribune, the New York Sun, the New York American, the New York Daily News, and the New York World are the four newspapers which control the New York press.

The more Labor reaches out to become more self-sufficient, and enters the province of its foes, the more necessary it becomes for Labor to bring up the big howitzers of the press for offensive as well as defensive purposes. Without such aid, its co-operative stores and its labor banks will be victims of the richest sort of defamatory attacks by the "professional" press. The New York World, for instance, recently endeavored to smear the United Mine Workers of America and the Western Federation of Miners by the publication of a pamphlet filled with lies. The New York Times and the New York Herald Tribune have always been in the forefront of the war against labor.

There is no way to escape from the struggle. A labor movement which is weak in every respect, which is without even the smallest capacity for self-defense, which cannot even stand up for its own principles, is doomed to destruction by all who have any interest in seeing it destroyed. A labor movement which has no press to defend itself, no newspaper to speak for itself, is an impossible movement.

This is the situation of the labor press in the United States. In view of these facts it becomes the duty of all who are interested in labor movements, to take up in earnest the question of founding an independent labor press. This is the pertinent question: Is there a field for such a publication? If labor has any principles which it desires to see upheld, if it has any interests which it desires to protect, there is a field for a labor press. The difficulties that have hitherto harassed the labor press could be overcome, if the men of the labor movement were to unite and to make up their minds and to unite them into a movement that would make it possible for a labor press to be established.

Such a movement is needed, for the labor press is the voice of the labor movement, and if it is not made an adequate organ of the movement, the movement will be unable to serve its interests.

In Europe, in countries where the labor movement is poorly developed, the labor press is a strong social and labor press. In Germany, there were dozens of Socialists and labor daily papers in Berlin and other large cities before Labor movement. These papers were trade organ that they might to the needs of this or that particular industry, but newspapers that can rival the big metropolitan dailies, written and edited from the labor viewpoint.

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The Poor Fish Says: Of course Labor creates all wealth, so we will be richer if we work harder.

Of course, there are other reasons for this. For instance, because they don't get rich from chasing phantoms, the Chicago cloak employers should rather, in co-operation with the Union, embark upon this big task as is being planned for the New York City today and which is just as badly needed in Chicago, namely, the fight against the "social" shop disease.
Compulsory Arbitration in Norway

In the early part of 1915, while the World War was in progress, the Norwegian Government presented a bill in Parliament for the purpose of facilitating the settlement of labor disputes. The law as passed prescribes the registration of all trade union organizations and employers’ associations, and compels them to notify the State Arbitrator of the question of affairs in the event of an impending conflict. The law also empowers these public arbitrators to prohibit a withdrawal of labor until attempts at conciliation have been made. Either of the parties on their part, may demand that such arbitration shall be concluded within four days in order that strike action may be taken promptly if such a course is deemed necessary. The law also contains a clause empowering the government to apply the award of a Court of Arbitration, compulsorily, if the magnitude or nature of the dispute is such that it can be regarded as a danger to the general interests of the community.

The Norwegian Trade Union Movement did not raise any objection to the principle of compulsory arbitration.

On the other hand, the unions were firmly opposed to the compulsory imposition of an arbitration award. Shortly before the discussion of the bill in Parliament, the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions proclaimed a great strike in protest against the law. This strike was of long duration but was extremely effective. It induced the government to withdraw the clause (to which the employers also opposed) concerning the compulsory nature of the award. Owing to the fact, however, that in the following year a great dispute was imminent, in which practically all organized workers throughout the country would have been involved, a temporary law was introduced concerning the compulsory nature of an arbitration award, and wages were actually fixed on the basis of the award of the Court of Arbitration. The law was in operation until 1921. The government in power at the time of the expiry of the law did not propose its extension and a proposal to that effect on the part of the Liberals to prolong the act was rejected. In consequence a great number of labor disputes was decided by strike action and the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions, in view of the attitude of the employers on the question of wages, decided to proclaim a general strike.

Ever since the question of compulsory成了 a burning issue in 1915-1916 the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions has been firmly opposed to compulsory arbitration.

This year the question has again arisen on account of the expiration of the wage agreements affecting 68,000 workers, i.e., practically the whole affiliated membership of the Norwegian Federation. The present Liberal government, for this reason, presented a new bill prescribing the compulsory application of arbitration awards. The matter was again discussed by representatives of unions affiliated with the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions, when another attitude was taken up, that is to say, compulsory arbitration was now opposed (Continued on Page 12).

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

THE MESSENGER
The American Tribune Publication for Negro workers in America.
2305 Seventh Avenue
New York City

LOLOY SABAURO
3 State Street
New York City

A GREAT ACADEMY OF DESIGNING AND CUTTING
EMBROIDERY AND BLENDING
DRESSMAKING
FRIDAY, A. DIALESTO,
15 West 37th Street
221 Lower Ave., (164th St.)
Camden, N. J.

Designing, Grading, Pattern Making
TAUGHT DURING THE DAY AND EVENING HOURS. ALL
LESSONS GIVEN STRICTLY INDIVIDUALLY ON WOMEN’S,
MISSES’, JUNIORS’, CHILDREN’S AND INFANTS’ GARMENTS
SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.
Rosenfeld’s Leading College of Designing and Pattern Making
225 East 41st Street, New York City

The Unity Centers will be re-opened September 11th. Those of us members who wish to join them, register at once, at the Educa-
tional Department—3 West 16th Street, or at the offices of their Local Unions.
LABOR THE WORLD OVER

DOMESTIC ITEMS

STREET CAR MEN OUT IN CHICAGO

Blushing wages and the loss of the eight-hour day has caused street car employees to strike in Chicago for higher wages. The efforts are being made to reduce car fares and the workers are asked to bear the burden.

The reports show that the reduction of car fares means 2 cents a day saving to users of the surface lines, while 14,000 street car men have had their wages cut $1.60 to $2.52 a day.

There is a minimum of $50.00 to $15.91 a week for less work for the men’s wives and children,” the trade unionists say.

“It means less food, less clothing, poorer living quarters, unseemly surroundings and less comfort. It means no women and children, no women, no children. It means no enjoyment of the right of proper nourishment and training, and it means means more work for the mothers and children, all bear, the greater burden of wage cut.

“This is the sum total of achievement of the political propaganda in the administration and the Bonnie commission commerce on the fare issue.”

ALLEN’S Dying WAIL

Governor Allen will not be a candidate for re-election but still sings the praises of his handiwork law while being slowly pushed into oblivion. In a speech in this city he reverted to his usual trick of questioning the loyalty of everyone one who opposed his slave law.

“What we need in this country now more than anything else is a feeling of realisation of our government, to our laws and obedience to authority,” he said.

Trade unionists offer this amendment to Allen’s statement:

“We need in this country now more than anything else is a feeling of obligation to the constitution by executives and law makers. Many of the persons in this country are too prone to ignore fundamental rights in their quest for power and wealth.”

LONG TEXTILE STRIKE CARRIED ON BY LABOR

While the rail strike and mine strikers have been in the public eye because of the direct effect on society, textile workers remind trade unionists and sympathisers that tens of thousands of men, women, boys and girls are in the twenty-seventh week of their fight against a 20 cent per week reduction. In another week the duration of the strike will be 46 weeks, only because of a 48-hour law for women and men. In New Hampshire and Rhode Island the mill bars are attempting to lengthen the hours of labor from 68 to 72, being carried on directly by the United Textile Workers of America, affiliated with the A. F. of L.

In urgent financial support of this resistance to selfishdom, the United Textile Workers show that, in this city, there are 17,000 workers on strike. There are 8,000 out in Lawrence, Mass., 6,000 out in Pawtucket, R. I., 3,000 out in Providence, R. I.; 2,000 out in Lowell; Mass.; 4,000 out in Nashua, N. H.; and 2,000 in New Bedford, Mass.

Where strikers have been worked the United Textile Workers have supplied tents.

The course has responded to the appeal of the mill barons and numeruous injunctions have been issued against the workers. The prize writ was issued by Judge Sawyer of Nashua, N. H., the latter part of last May, and it is not to be returnable until October.

LABOR BIRDS WOMAN

The state conference for progressive political action has unanimously voted to support Mrs. Frances C. Altell, candidate in the highest union for United States senator against Miles Paineclen, present incumbent. Mrs. Altell was until recently chairman of the United States employers’ compensation commission.

Candidates for the state supreme court were also endorsed. Headquarters will be opened, and a vigorous campaign will be conducted by the conference.

The conference consists of representatives of the state federation of labor, by labor districts, the state grange and the non-parliamentian. An executive committee consists of one representative of each affiliate.

TEACHERS’ LOW WAGE

One-third of the teachers in cities of 2,000 to 10,000 population are teaching for less than $1,000 a year, and one-half of the elementary teachers in this size group are receiving less than $1,997 a year, says the United States bureau of education.

In the group of cities of 10,000 to 25,000 population conditions are somewhat better, but even in this group 15 per cent. of the teachers receive less than $1,000 a year. In cities of 25,000 to 100,000 population, 7 per cent. of the teachers have not advanced to the $1,000 class. In cities of 100,000 or over the population comparatively few teachers receive less than $1,200 a year.

CO-OPERATIVE COAL MINE GET VACATION WITH PAY

The coal miners in this country, with a half million miners risking starvation in order to maintain a living wage, comes word from the British Co-operative Wholesale Society that the miners in its co-operative coal mines are about to receive a vacation with pay. As previously reported in our columns, these miners are paid $1.20 a ton, and when work is not available, that they are housed in handsome stone cottages co-operatively owned; and are treated with human consideration as brother co-operators. The miners also have their own co-operative refill store, through which they supply themselves with the necessaries of life at cost.

FOREIGN ITEMS

Mexico

WORKERS DEFEND SHOP MILES

Mexican trade unionists are urging workers to stay away from the United States during the railroad shop men’s strike, according to letters to the American Federation of Labor. Mass meetings in sympathy with the shop miles have been held throughout Mexico. In conveying this information to President Gomez, Secretary Vaccarino said:

“I have also received copies of two lengthy manifestos issued by the working people of the republic of Mexico, one issued by the Machinists’ Union of the United States and the Railway Employers’ Association of the Mexican republic, in which the Mexican workers are urged to aid the cause of the striking miners and railroad workers of the United States by staying away from the United States for a period of time, thus thwarting the efforts of recruiting agents who are attempting to secure Mexican workers and ship them to the north as strikebreakers.”

Germany

LIVING COSTS DRIVE GERMANS TO CO-OPERATION

The German Co-operative Wholesale Society of Hamburg reports an enormous amount of registrations at its various branches during the past year, in accordance with the record, with a business of nearly two and one-half billion marks. This represents an increase both in the value and the quantity of goods sold. The German Co-operative Wholesale Society in the English, own branch of the facturers supply its products, including cured meats, clothing, shoes, tobacco, soap, chocolate, pastry and sugar factories.

The Hamburg Cooperative Wholesale Bank shows a similar progress during the past year, Its turnover increased from 3,681,000,000 to 6,641- 200,000 marks, its deposits likewise doubling to 211,000,000 marks and its capital to 20,000,000 marks. The fact that this tremendous business indicates the great power of cooperation in restoring the economic life of Germany on a democratic co-operative basis.

Scotland

SCOTCH CO-OPERATION DURING THE WAR

Over one-half million dollars in dividends has just been distributed by the co-operative society of Aberdeen, Scotland among the consumers of the district. This represents savings made on the purchases returned to them by the store which they themselves own. What a welcome to the thirsty housewives who have been struggling to make ends meet during the present period of depression!

Russia

RUSSIAN CO-OPERATORS INVITE AMERICANS TO FAMOUS NINJIN-NOVGOROD FAIR

The All-Russian Central Union of Consumers’ Societies, “Centrocossyn”, which a recent delegation of European co-operative leaders found to be the biggest open market in the world in the field of co-operation, recently just extended to the co-operative organisation of America through the All-American Co-operative Commission of Cleveland, an invitation to send delegates to the authorising such an institution before the next session of parliament since the beginning of the war.

The great Co-operative Order of Russian Co-operative Societies links together thousands of present co-operative craft manufactures and possess in its own name some of the largest factories in Russia. It is collaborating with the German co-operative order in helping to create the Ural co-operative alliance, which is exporting various raw materials from the Siberian co-operatives. The Ural co-operative alliance is exhibiting over three and one-half million tons of metal goods. By arrangement with the government, no export duties will be charged upon purchases made at the Fair.

Japan

JAPANESE CO-OPERATORS HOLD CONGRESS

The amazing growth of co-operation in Japan is indicated by the Eighteenth National Congress of Co-operative Societies recently concluded in Tokyo, which brought together 12,000 delegates representing 2,800,000 co-operators throughout the country. The detailed report of the Congress, which has just reached this country through the All-American Co-operative Commissions, states that there are now 178,779 cooperative societies in Japan, grouped in 178 district federations. ‘A majority of these co-operatives are peasants’ and workers’ banks or credit unions. These people’s banks not only function as a regular savings bank, but also engage in the institutions in Japan, mobilising the funds of the people under their own control for their use in co-operative produced enterprises.”

The Japanese Co-operative Congress passed a resolution declaring for a central co-operative bank, and has pettiioned the government to bring to the notice of the Imperial Diet the condition of the co-operative movement. The Congress was addressed by the Japanese Minister of Agriculture and Com-

merce, Baron Yamanouchi, who stated that “the co-operative societies and the most progressive and promising factor in the national economic development.”
Extracts from a Report
Submitted to the Committee of
Sixteen of the National Trade
Unions of Great Britain

At a conference convened by the Workers' Educational Trade Union Committee, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"This conference is of opinion that a time has arrived when the trade union movement should carefully consider the best and most effective means of meeting the educational needs of its members. It therefore approves and requests the executive committee and the members of the conference to consider and report on the possibility of holding a conference at the conclusion of the session with the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress."

Sixteen of the national trade unions represented at the conference approved the above, as also elected representatives to serve on the committee.

Note: The Committee responsible for the report were divided regarding the trade union committee. Its report and recommendations, therefore, represent the opinion of the executive committee and in no way the educational bodies referred to in the report. The committee venture to hope, however, that those educational bodies to which, although unconnected with trade unionism as a whole, the report will be submitted, will consider their policy in relation to the report and find it possible to cooperate in the way suggested.

Since the inauguration of Ruskin College and the Workers' Educational Institute, there has been material advancement in the education of the workers which is sure to be to the advantage of the national trade unionism. As the Society of Arts and the South Wales Miners' Federation have made themselves jointly responsible for the Labor College, an increasing number of unions are providing scholarships to the Labor College. In addition to the organizations represented in the report, the Labor College has become a rival of the university.

The importance of doing so has been expressed by Mr. Arthur Pugh, chairman of the W.E. T. U.C. at its conference held on October 18, and we venture to submit the following extract from his speech:

"It may be thought that the many difficulties facing the trade union movement make it impossible to ask it to consider educational problems. Yet those who hold positions of responsibility know that the very circumstances which make it appear unprofitable only throw into bold relief the pressing need for courageously facing them."

A century ago trade union life, as distinct from the ameliorative schemes of society. Twenty-eight years ago, after more than two centuries of labor and toil, it was granted in the United Kingdom little more than one and a half millions. Today they number about 12 millions.

Nothing illustrates the new power of trade unionism more strikingly than the way in which the series of attacks made on the movement during the last three decades has only failed in their objectives but gave to it a new stimulus, won for it a new social status, and enormously increased its membership.

(Continued Next Week)
With the Waist and Dress Joint Board

By M. K. Mackoff, Secretary

Meeting August 2, 1922

Brother Berlin in Chair

Upon opening the meeting, a committee consisting of members of the Society for Technical Aid for Soviet-Russia, appeared before the Board, stating that the last week they sent a committee to members who organized themselves for the purpose of going to Russia, and that they offered an interest for Soviet-Russia. As they must take machinery from here to that district, they came to the Joint Board for a donation in order to purchase machinery.

Upon motion, a committee consisting of Brother Berlin, Sisters Welkowitz and Goodman was appointed to investigate the Society for Technical Aid for Soviet-Russia.

Brother Berlin, in the name of the Joint Board, reported as follows:

IN THE MATTER OF DORFMAN & WIESEN

The Board of Directors of Dorfman & Wiesen having already made a decision in reference to this shop, namely, to roll the shop down on strike as soon as possible, I found its necessary. Brother Hochman believes that such a strike must be avoided immediately, in view of the fact that the firm is making preparations to do away, if possible, with the strike. Hochman holds the opinion that the time is the beginning of the season, Brother Hochman believes it would be the worst possible time to take action against this firm.

Brother Hochman further asserted that he made arrangements to declare a strike against this firm on Wednesday. The Board then ordered all shops of this firm, numbering about 200 or 60, on strike Wednesday. Hochman, in order to accommodate the strikers, we have arranged to have the main hall of the Board School, and have assigned Brother Friedman to attend to this work exclusively.

IN RE CONFERENCE WITH EMBROIDERY MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

Brother Hochman reported that a conference was held with the Embroiderers Association. In order to accommodate, Brother Hochman submitted an agreement of the manufacturers' association. It is understood that the employers are to give a reply not later than the beginning of September. A representatives of Local 60 was present at the conference. A letter has also been sent to the independent embroidery manufacturers asking for renewal or agreements.

IN RE DRESS MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

Brother Hochman further reported that he had several conferences with the Chief Clerk of the Dress Manufacturers' Association.

COMPLAINT OF LOCAL NO. 89 TO LOCAL NO. 69

As per decision rendered at the last meeting of the Board of Directors, Brother Hochman held a conference with representatives of Local No. 69, Local No. 89, and the shop. It was agreed upon that the Board Joint Board was to levy an assessment upon the members of this shop in order to bring our members up to the standard of Local No. 69.

Here Brother Hochman informed the Board that a meeting was held of all the local Secretaries, the Secretary of the Joint Board, including himself, where the financial condition of the Board was discussed. It was agreed upon to recommend to the Joint Board that the local secretary committee in session considered that there are assessments amounting to $6.50, which are to be paid in order to prevent International, therefore it was agreed upon to recommend to the Joint Board, including himself, to prevent, in the financial condition of the Board, to burden our members with various assessments, which are to be levied; this assessment should be known as the One Half Million Dollar Loan. It was also agreed that the members should be $25.00, of which one-third should go to the Joint Board, in order to have the balance $10 shall be paid within six months, being understood that the balance $10 shall be paid within the necessary arrangements to: the details.

Proposition No. 3, which calls for a shop chairman's agency. Upon motion made to consider in the Board of Directors meeting, was carried. The Board of Directors were instructed to investigate the shop chairman's regular and well-attended. Also to rules for organization.

IN RE CUTTERS

Brother Hochman called the attention of the Joint Board to the neglect of our members in overlooking the interests of the cutters. He pointed out that those members who are responsible for the carrying out of the Union rules, do not pay the due attention to the employment of Union cutters in the shops. He therefore urged upon the Joint Board, that hereafter it should be made known to the cutters, that they shall be held strictly accountable for any and all violations in the respective shops.

APPEAL TO THE JOINT BOARD

Brother Hochman made the best possible request for our Organization. Brother Hochman urged that all the work be given to members of the shop, and we do away with Union politics. Furthermore, he pledged that we do not desire any forming of new sections, but instead become more as organized. In that way, we will understand and work to make the Organization in first.

In conclusion, Brother Hochman invited all those who have plans for constructive work and suggestions of benefit to the Organization, to come and tell us how we can do our very best to help.

Longer Work Hours in Holland

The Dutch Parliament adopted in entirety the bill submitted by the Socialists and Labor amending labor law of 1919.

Already before the General Labor Conference of 1925, the Dutch Government in view of the danger of revolution at that time, said what the Labor Law which regulates the Law, providing for a legal 45-hour weekly work and a 7-hour working day. This has never been law, but now it is.

By the act to the humblest, it is the fault and try to do better in the future.

PERFECT EYE GLASSES MEANS CORRECT VISION

Perfection in Eye Glasses, early and late. The eyes must be examined by an Optometrist who is a registered physician and the glasses adjusted by a skilled Optician.
The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

by Joseph Fish

GENERAL

At the last General Meeting Brother Max Stoller, President of the organization, and Brother Teller, Vice-President, announced the appointment of Vice-President. The vice-president has been vacant for quite some time and the Board of Directors felt it was necessary to place the chair of the chairman on the platform that he was already ready to make the appointment. The meeting adjourned.

In appointing Brother Max Stoller, the Board of Directors, in their discussion of the position, declared the title manager, the appointee, declared the position to be an important one and that he would be able to fill the position. As a result, the Board of Directors elected Max Stoller to the position.

The General Executive Board will hold meetings on a regular basis beginning Thursday this week and ending Saturday. As our membership grows, the need for increased meetings and the Board of Directors will attempt to hold more frequent meetings.

One of the topics that will come up for discussion at these meetings is the results achieved by the Cutler Makers of New York in this last week's strike. The members of the Executive Board will have a lively discussion on the matter, as it is quite a subject for studying resultant accomplishments accomplished by this strike.

Additional subjects that will be taken up are the Cutler Makers' commission, the situation in the Waist and Dress and Miscellaneous trades. Each member of the Executive Board will be present at these meetings and will be able to make suggestions and recommendations.

The weekly meeting of the Cutler and Suit Branch for the month of August took place last Monday. Although the branch had a very good attendance at the start, it gradually dwindled down to a mere handful of men who remained to finish the business. It can be seen from this that the majority of the members are attending these meetings simply to avoid the attendance fee. The agreement is found to exist. The Joint Board also is trying to cooperate with the members as well as the others composing the Joint Board and expects to increase its staff so that the meetings may be obtained.

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The reason why the books have been kept is to stamp before the strike was over to the fact that the work has been very warm last few meetings and the members were given very few pieces. However, as soon as the cool weather sets in this will not be practiced and all pieces will be received by the members and expected to remain for the duration of meetings.

According to many sources of information, there were about 3,250 cutters registered, but it can be determined that the reduction by one or two reasons for the reduction, to work as soon as those shops are not profitable, which is, it expected, will be in a week or two. As these figures plainly show that in a week or two the real reason will begin and there

was fixed $10.00 by the Executive Board for working overtime in May and June. This was to be in addition to the usual work on account of the industry situation, even though he had room to place another cutter to work. This reduction, if not by the body was not for the fact that the body of this shop, as has already been noted, was not in business for the total amount of work in May and June was transacted. As it was, it was to be a temporary measure and the number of personal friends of the brother in question, who naturally were involved in dealing with the recommendation of the Executive Board.

WAIST AND DRESS

At the last meeting of the Executive Board it was decided that the next

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION IN NORWAY

(Continued from Page 8)

agreed to on condition, however, that the act would only remain in

forces temporarily. In conformity with this decision, the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions called upon the Social Democrats as well as the Communist factions in Parlia-

ment to vote for the act. The Employers’ Association also on this oc-
nasion was absolutely opposed to the act. During the parliamentary pro-
ceedings the validity of the law, the method of its imposition and the original proposed for five years, was fixed for one year. Moreover the govern-

ment proposed a new proposition of the Court of Arbitration, that is to say, the number of members of the court was to be seven instead of five.

This proposal was also rejected and the act of Arbitration was com-

posed in the same manner as before.

Of the five members of the court, the government appointed three members, the Employers’ Association and the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions one each for each.

It appears that opinion among the workers is very much divided with regard to the usefulness of compul-

sory arbitration.

A conference of all sections of the one national organization, for exam-

ple, expressed its dissatisfaction with the result of negotiations conducted by the representatives of the Nor-

wegian Federation.

The Communists justified their attitude towards the act in view of the new economic situation in Norway and the general unemployment. In their opin-

ion it would be the best course under present conditions if a truce were concluded, and if the workers were to use the law on compulsory arbitra-

tion as a “weapon of defense” against the attempts of the Employers’ Association.

The Social Democratic representatives in Parliament declared that they had voted for the law with con-

iderable misgivings. They had done so chiefly because the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions had ur-

gged them to do so and in writing.

Organized labor would adopt any legal procedure that would not come into conflict with the Norwegian Federa-

tion of Trade Unions. They had done so chiefly because the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions had ur-

gged them to do so and in writing.

ATTENTION!

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

Special Waist and Dress Meeting—Monday, August 14th

Purpose: To take up the levying of a $20 assessment on all Waist and Dress Cutters.

Miscellaneous Meeting—Monday, August 14th

General

Monday, August 28th

Meetings Begin at 7:30 P. M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place

Beginning July 1st, 1922, new working

cards will be issued. Cutters working on

the cards secured prior to July 1st should change these for new ones. Cuts-

ters going in to work should not fail to

secure cards and should not fail to turn

them in when they are laid off.

Members failing to carry out these

instructions will be disciplined by the

Executive Board.