10-20-1922

Justice (Vol. 4, Iss. 43)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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Keywords
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.

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The principal topic of interest to the cloakmakers of New York today is the relief work for the unemployed in the trade. The decision of the Union, levying a tax of 3 per cent on the earnings of all the men and women employed in the trade for the benefit of those who have been idle during this season, in meeting with whole-hearted response in the shops.

Of course, not all the cloakmakers who are unemployed apply to the Union for aid. Some of them, who, if they help themselves are pawing their last belongings in order to avoid coming to the organization for help. Most of those who resort to the last method are persons who have reached a stage of helplessness and wretchedness beyond the scope of the Union demands from them now.

President Schlesinger visited the executive board meetings of Locals No. 9 and 59 and called upon them to apply themselves energetically to the task of collecting this relief fund.

CONCERT TO OPEN WORKERS' UNIVERSITY ON NOVEMBER 17TH

The re-opening of our Workers' University and Unity Centers will be celebrated with a good concert and short addresses by friends, who are invited to join in the Workers' Unity Movement, on Friday evening, November 17th, at the Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 16th Street. The program will end with a sing-along.

The following day, Saturday, November 18th, at 1:30 P.M., will be our studies, for which members can register now.

For further information apply to the office of our Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street.

White Goods Workers Raise Big Organizing Fund

Last Tuesday evening there was held at Beethoven Hall a well-attended general meeting of the White Goods Workers' Union, Local No. 62, to discuss the problem of revising the general agreement in the trade which expires shortly. The meeting took up again the problem of propositions for a conflict with the employers, should it become impossible to settle the agreement amicably.

The local union of the workers in the white goods trade, never fully organized, had always a different local organization in Harlem and the 23rd Congressional District, in the Bronx, are also working for the election of Nichols, Carlin, and Panken.

CLOAKMAKERS ATTENTION!

1. Applications for business agents can now be made on the official form at the Joint Board, 40 East 23rd Street, 4th Floor.
2. Applications can be made out daily, until November 4th, from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. On Saturday, applications will not be received later than 1 P.M.
3. Applications can be made out only by those who are members of the Union and not by mere visitors.
4. Applications will be received only from members belonging to Locals 33, 46, 58, 59, 62, 65, 98, 151, 182.

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White Goods Workers' Union
BRITISH LABOR AND THE GENERAL ELECTION

POLITICAL factions in England are making elaborate preparations for the general election, which at this writing is still a matter of speculation. It is certain, however, that the Conservatives will go to the polls by the close of the year. A week ago it adopted a resolution calling for the "immediate resignation of the Government and the election of a new Parliament." This is the one point upon which the Laborites, the Liberals, and the Conservatives agree.

Lloyd George heads a Coalition Government made up of Liberals and Conservatives. He never pretended of representing labor. He had his hands full of the men he represented before he entered the Legislature. The Anglo-British Laborites were always suspicious and critical of his policies. There was an infinitesimal element of "disillusionment," I fear, in the first few months of his administration. He was not in tune with the labor leaders and was not in tune with the coalition. But Lloyd George succeeded inquieting them into acquiescence. After every crisis and deadlock, domestic or foreign, the Premier appeared in Parliament, and in his calm, manly, Franco-Turkish triumph, the blow that Great Britain had sustained, the danger of a new war clearly driven home to the British people the disastrous policies of the present government.

In face of the sweeping attacks on the Government, two speeches were made in its defense. One was made by Austen Chamberlain, Government Spokesman and Conservative leader in Parliament; the other by the Premier himself.

Mr. Premier's speech at Manchester disquieted everybody. It succeeded admirably in dodging the issues on which he was to give an account. But he dodged them too completely. Outside of generalities, jibes at his opponents, and an "old friends" homily he "new friends" speech was, in effect, a defense of the status quo.

Chamberlain's speech was much more to the point. He frankly appealed to the Conservatives and tried to show that the only thing that was to be expected was the breakup of the Coalition and a Labor Government. He called for a united front against the "red" Party. He said the Laborites are a "national" party that are bound to succeed in the coming conflict and the Labor Party will not be swept into power. "Consider what it means," Chamberlain added, "that the British nation would have to fight and die as a class for the causes that are bound to occur in ease the Coalition will be dissolved and the Labor Party will be swept into power."

"Consider what it means," Chamberlain added, "that the British nation would be required to fight and die as a class for the causes that are bound to occur in the Coalition will be dissolved and the Labor Party will be swept into power."

It would mean a blow to the Laborites' cause. His speech lacked the diplomatic equivocation. Whether Lloyd George erred or not, whether British diplomacy suffered or not, in fact, the Laborites are in fear and effect face to face with the imminent "danger" of a labor victory. To let labor assume power because of the Russian victory would mean to add injury to insult to the privileged classes.

Whether this appeal by the Coalition supporters will continue Lloyd George in power is extremely doubtful. They are trying to ignore the demands for a general election. In neither of the two speeches was it intimated that a general election would soon be called. But the Government is demanding an end to the speculation. It is only a question of days and a general election will be called.

AMERICAN LABOR PARTY LAUNCHES CAMPAIGN

The American Labor Party, a political partnership which has recently been affected among the Socialist party, the Farmer-Labor party and the independent labor organizations, launched its campaign last Sunday in New York.

After the opening speech by Morris Hillquit, the chairman of the meeting, the speakers for the American Labor Party were heard, who explained what the real issue of the campaign is. He said: "There is some issue in this campaign that is paramount and overwhelming in importance. This issue is the feeding of the business system under which we are living. It is the present going of the people by the legalized buying and selling in the necessities of life. Profits of 36 to 40 per cent have become so common of recent years that they will become a fixed feature of business. Such outrageous profits cannot be called legitimate. They are theft pure and simple."

Morris Hillquit and other speakers at the meeting pointed to the fact that the two political machines, Tammany Hall and the Republicans, are really representing one and the same group of interests, and that sooner or later they will bring the forces into one coalitions.

A significant demonstration of the growing indifference and disgust with the periodical campaign mutes performed by the two dominating political machines is the last registration of the voters in New York. The polls were open by the poor showing, but they cannot make the campaign a fight for real issues. Their chieft aim is to burden them.

LABOR BOARD GRANTS A TWO CENTS RAISE

For the past few months the Railroad Labor Board had been in search of the reason why a rise in the price of food and wages in the Labor Board, which was an anomalous position. As impartial arbiter of labor disputes in the railroad industry, it "outlawed" the shopmen, helped the com- 
moner to the federal government and the "unfair labor practices company union" as the only legitimate way out of the controversy.

The labor boards in all the railroad states which aim to 
make the laborers work at the "equal" level of the time, but the workman is a dollar and a quarter an hour will be paid a higher rate to the sum of 25 cents an hour. Another, class of workers who are more skilled and who received 35 cents an hour are raised to 37 cents. About 450,000 workmen are affected by the chairman's meetings regularly. The next meeting of the shop-chairs will be held on Tuesday, October 28 at Webster Hall, 119 East 11 Street.

The circular letter stresses the im-
por tance of the meeting to shop-chairs and the attention of the shop-chairs to the fact that attendance is required of the duties of the office of shop-chairs.

The Labor Board, as well as the railroad companies, felt obliged to award the maintenance of wages for deserting the shopmen when they went on strike last July. The others, 3 cents increase. The workers, however, will strike in opposition with their action in the Detroit Convention endorsing the industrial form of organization.

The railroad companies are at the same time going on with their work of establishing "company unions." This other day it was announced that six railroad companies have completed agreements with these "organizations" in gunnery, car service, and equipment. A notice to the shopmen that the 2 cents increase will be taken off the wages of shopmen for deserting the shopmen when they went on strike last July. The others, 3 cents increase. The workers, however, will strike in opposition with their action in the Detroit Convention endorsing the industrial form of organization.

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ENGLAND TO PAY DEBT TO AMERICA

great Britain made her first payment of interest on her war debt to the United States. It amounted to $15,000,000, and is only part payment of back interest on the $4,277,000,000 England owes the United States. The British Government has thus begun to pay in this country a larger sum of money than any Government has as yet paid to any other government in the history of the world.

Why has England decided to pay her debt? The European governments owing money to England are not in a position to pay. They are on the verge of bankruptcy. Their economic life is disintegrating; their finances are in a hopeless state. Cancellation of the debts, they claim, is the only possible way out. Lloyd George was recently talking of a "clean slate," of wiping off all the debts. England, although better off than the rest of Europe, is in a very distressing condition. The British Government is in demand to pay in this country a larger sum of money than any Government has as yet paid to any other government in the history of the world.

The American Government and the American bankers granted this as "an example of financial honor no nation has ever displayed." But the reason for the British action is much more substantial than the desire for honor. One reason is the determination of England to remain a financial power of the first class. Another is to remain an equal term with America and not be her debtor. England is paying her debt in order to maintain her prestige and leadership as a first-rate power.

Waid and Dress Shop Chairmen Meeting Next Thursday

Julius Hachman, the Manager of the Joint Board of the Drives and Watchmen's Union, has notified the Stuyvesant, the waid and dress industry of New York of the decision of the Joint Board, which will be held on Thursday, October 28 at Webster Hall, 119 East 11 Street.

The circular letter stresses the im-
por tance of the meeting to shop-chairs and the attention of the shop-chairs to the fact that attendance is required of the duties of the office of shop-chairs.

Those of our members who wish to study the History, Problem and Aims of the Labor Movement, Trade Union Policies, Applied Economics, Literature or Psychology, should register at once for the Workers' University or Unity Center.

Further information may be ob-
tained at the office of the Educa-
tional Department, 5 West 16th Street.

Patronize Our Advertisers

and that these meetings are held un-
der the supervision of the Organiza-
tional Committee of the Union.
Norman Happee, in discussing the future of Third Parties in the United States in the November issue of Harvard Magazine, said:

"We smirk a little at the prospect of two of our contributors in the next few years of hard work, in which those leaders and trained scholars worked so well. The times, indeed, in 1917 that party emerged as the representative of reform to the best advantage of the people. The platform was drawn up not by the more prominent members of the party, the man they asked for a report was Mr. Angell. Mr. Webb's views are shown in "Men Like God" more easily and clearly than ever before. Men of this type are going to carry this burden because they have been brought up under such political conditions and organization that they are better fitted to the work than any of us."

Justice

Pres. Schlesinger's Letters in Wage Board Dispute

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. William R. Raspberry, President of the National Garment Workers' Union, a member of the Wage Board, has been in New York for the past week.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of the 14th inst. In my reply I have discussed the principles of the wage price relationship as outlined by the Wage Board created by the recent passage of the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act. You will find my letter on file in the Garment Workers' Union.

The lengthy expatriation of your letter is to be found on file in the Garment Workers' Union.

I can only express my appreciation of the efforts made by the Wage Board in the interests of the laboring people, and to the men who have been so long without work, but who have been so long without pay. The value of the agreements made by the Wage Board is shown in the fact that these agreements have been carried out as far as possible in the interests of the laboring people.

I have been told by many of the workers that these agreements have been carried out as far as possible in the interests of the laboring people. I am gratified to hear that these agreements have been carried out as far as possible in the interests of the laboring people. I have been told by many of the workers that these agreements have been carried out as far as possible in the interests of the laboring people.

Respectfully,

S. B. Raspberry, Secretary.

[Signature]

Thursday, October 22, 1922.

Justice

"Norman Happee: Third Parties"

By H. GREENBERG

I want to acquire all of the goods of the world. I want to acquire all of the goods of the world. I want to acquire all of the goods of the world.

Local No. 41 and 50

By W. H. GREENBERG

I want to acquire all of the goods of the world. I want to acquire all of the goods of the world. I want to acquire all of the goods of the world.

Joint Board with the assistance of a committee, that was specially appointed, will meet to consider the wage price relationship as outlined by the Wage Board created by the recent passage of the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act. You will find my letter on file in the Garment Workers' Union.

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Respectfully,

S. B. Raspberry, Secretary.

[Signature]
Organized Labor in the Coming Election

(Washington Correspondence to "Justice")

By B. MAIMAN

When some newspaper people have asked Comper to make a statement about the campaign activities of organized labor, the subject of the question has been the size and value of any substantial shift in the make up of the upper and lower house of Congress. Comper—Samuel Comper—began his statement with the following remark:

"Labor has no enemy in the Senate. There is one thing of tremendous significance that has not been pointed out. It has stunned the reactionaries as effectively as to make certain that the election is not decided by any piece of important reactionary legislation."

Well, I am not as certain as Comper is that the reactionaries are "stunned" and that in the next Congress they will not destroy any piece of important reactionary legislation. Our politicians have dared to say nothing about the big issues. The term "reactionary legislation" is also quite methodically and reliably described in a daily newspaper. Over and over, the word "stunned" has been uttered. No longer can they dare to express an opinion that there will be a consolidation of power.

When President Harding came to Congress and proposed that a readjustment of the wartime economy be made, he was told by the powerful committee to "prove" the necessity of such a policy. The word "prove" to us in Congress means "prove" to what end. The word "prove" to a committee means "prove" to what end. Did the President ever "prove" the necessity of such a policy? Did he present any idea of what the end of such a policy would be? Did he ever answer the question as to why Congress should not have an opportunity to make a policy of its own? Did he ever state a plan of action for the improvement of the economy? Did he ever present a program of any kind? Did he ever answer the question as to why Congress should not have an opportunity to make a policy of its own? Did he ever present a program of any kind?

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The above mentioned meeting was attended also by Vice-President Fred Seelig. The President of the International Railway Labor Board, who was present, said that he had heard of the "corporation" shops in our trade and in and around New York. Frankly, I believe that every corporation's policy and every penny spent in combating the "corporation" shops in our trade and in and around New York. I believe that every corporation's policy and every penny spent in combating the "corporation" shops in our trade and in and around New York. I believe that every corporation's policy and every penny spent in combating the "corporation" shops in our trade and in and around New York.

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The State Bank

Member of the New York Clearing House Association
Condensed Statement as of the Close of Business September 30, 1922

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts.................................. $32,315,378.22
Public Securities..................................... 9,918,135.18
Private Securities.................................... 16,980,951.12
Banking Houses....................................... 1,379,988.31
Cash and Exchanges.................................. 8,718,360.29
Customers' Liability, Account of Acceptances, etc. .2,781,333.04

$92,074,166.16

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock ........................................ $ 2,500,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits........................ 4,629,953.31
Reserves for Taxes, etc. ................................ 409,951.19
Quarterly Dividend, Payable October 2, 1922.... 100,000.00
Due Depositors........................................ 81,713,018.25
Bills Payable and Rediscouts................................... NONE
Acceptances, Letters of Credit, etc. ....................... 2,721,223.41

$92,074,166.16

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, WAGE EARNERS' AND BUSINESS ACCOUNTS INVITED

Wage earners' deposits received until 8 P. M. daily, except Sundays and Legal Holidays.

OVERSEAS DEPT.

WORLDWIDE BANKING FACILITIES
TRAVELERS' CHECKS — LETTERS OF CREDIT — MONEY ORDERS

The State Bank
MAIN OFFICE
374-378 Grand Street, New York City

BRANCHES

EAST SIDE:
100 Essex Street, New York

BRONX:
146th St., Union and Westchester Ave.

MADISON SQUARE:
Fifth Avenue and 2nd Street, N. Y.

WILLIAMSBURG:
Graham Ave., cor. Varet St., Brooklyn

HARLEM:
Fifth Ave. and 115th St., New York

BROWNSVILLE:
Pickle and Stone Avenues, Brooklyn

Union Health Center News

STUDENTS' CONFERENCE AT THE HEALTH CENTER
A special conference is being held on Friday, October 29th, 8 P. M., at the Union Health Center for the purpose of discussing ways and means for a permanent Health School.
A students' committee will be elected at this meeting to handle the affairs of the school.

The meeting will be addressed by Dr. George M. Price, Director of the Union Health Center, and by Theresa Wolton, Educational Supervisor.

Students interested in the formation of this school are cordially invited to attend the conference.

ATTENTION WOMEN WORKERS

The fall plan of the Union Health Center include an enlarged Women's Clinic under the supervision of Dr. Sophie Rabinoff.

There will be a general Women's Clinic every Saturday from 12 Noon to 2 P. M., this change was made to suit the convenience of women workers.

A special (gynecological) Clinic for special cases will be held on Thursdays, but admittance to this clinic will be by appointment only. It is important that our women members take advantage of this special clinic; and remember the day they can see a woman physician at the Union Health Center, 13 East 17th St.

THE NEUROLOGICAL CLINIC

The neurological clinic for nervous diseases, nerve trouble and mental diseases will be held on Thursdays at 6:30 P. M.

Dr. J. Smith will be in charge of this clinic; because of the necessity of handling only a few patients during the course of the evening, in order that each patient may receive proper attention, appointments should be made for the neurological clinic several days in advance.

Workers know is the time to get rid of that nervous headache, that pain in the eye, in the arm or the foot, which is directly traceable to the condition of your nerves, the most sensitive part of the human body's makeup.

Members can obtain the announcements of our educational activities for 1922-1923 at the office of their local unions or at the Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street.
WHAT IS THE "PROTECTIVE" UP TO AGAIN?

The Cloak Wage Commission, created by the cotton states, convened the Central Labor Unions' Association last July when the agreement between these parties had been renewed, had been formed. The activities of the Protective on the Board has continued to lay obstacles in the way of this wage investigation from the day of its inception. 

There is, of course, no doubt that Mr. Basset is acting in conformity with the will of the manufacturers whom he is representing, and his efforts are being carried out in every way. As Mr. Basset is the leading manufacturer himself, the workers themselves do not want a wage investigation; they probably know that the inevitable results of such an investigation—namely, that the wages of the workers would be reduced, and that they would not be ready to work under such conditions—would be entirely unprofitable to them. That’s why their representative has, from the very outset, used his power to prevent the Wage Commission from starting its work.

What has the "Protective" done to hinder the Wage Commission from getting to work? Only this, The representative of the "Protective," Mr. Basset, has advanced a demand that this Wage Commission, whose task has been to ascertain the average annual wages of the cloak manufacturers, does not want a wage investigation; they probably know that the inevitable results of such an investigation—namely, that the wages of the workers would be reduced, and that they would not be ready to work under such conditions—would be entirely unprofitable to them. That’s why their representative has, from the very outset, used his power to prevent the Wage Commission from starting its work.

In vain have our representatives, first, Israel Feinberg, the manager of the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers’ Union, and later, President Basset, as well as our leaders, Mr. Otel, Bayard, argued and declared time and again to the representative of the "Protective" that his demand was entirely out of order; that the agreement to which they acceded was that the investigation be conducted in the manner and for the purpose of the Wage Commission, something it knows the Union never will give its consent to. If the employee of the manufacturing company, as a moment believes that this policy is so complex and so shrouded in mystery that a person equipped with ordinary intelligence could not tell what it is. 

There is a single explanation to this whole business: The manufacturers do not want, they are afraid that the world might learn what the real earnings of the workers in the cloak industry are. They do not like to see the legend that cloakmakers are earning fantastic wages exploded into thin mist. It is to their interests to keep up the fiction that it is the wages of the workers that are responsible for the high cost of women’s cloaks. 

There is no other explanation to the course of the manufacturers, and this is the only construction that the public will place on the matter. It is the manufacturers who cannot afford to bear a wage investigation, that it is not the Union that puts boulders in its way. It is the manufacturers who fear this investigation, whose fear and obstruction is the basic point and eloquent argument for the contention of the Union that the wages of the workers must not and cannot be reduced, a contention which would be sustained by the strict and conscientious investigation.

We deem it a duty to warn the manufacturers that it is not yet too late, that they can still — while they have not yet spoken officially—recall their representative, make him the scapegoat, and put another in his place. The Wage Commission will then be ready to start work in accordance with the provision of the agreement.

If they fail to do that, they themselves will be held responsible for all the consequences of an act that can be termed an unpatriotic one, for it will be open to every one to see to what extent and in what degree the public has been entirely forgotten in a recent experience of theirs in connection with a similar act. We warn them that there is still time to think twice about this. 

We have shown in the last issue of JUSTICE how easily this can be done. Three per cent of the wage earners working in women’s clothing would be enough to put the immediate needs of the unfortunate workers who had been thrown into enforced idleness in a clear week and the pay-up of overtime would make room for hundreds of unemployed.

DO NOT FORGET OUR UNEMPLOYED

Let us again try to call the attention of the public to this and all the following weeks. The cloakmakers who are employed in the shops must care for those who are out of work. Who will, if not they? The employed cloakmakers surely would not see their fellow union men and women starve or driven to acts of desperation. Of the thousands of the order of the Union, of charity and recipients of public alms. There’s only one way in which this can be prevented. Our workers must help our unemployed. 

We have shown in the last issue of JUSTICE how easily this can be done. Three per cent of the wage earners working in women’s clothing would be enough to put the immediate needs of the unfortunate workers who had been thrown into enforced idleness in a clear week and the pay-up of overtime would make room for hundreds of unemployed.
BY BENJAMIN SCHLEISNER

Quack Remedies for the Cloak Industry

I

We have mentioned in our past pieces the destructive agitation conducted by certain elements within the cloak industry to prevent the workmen from making the full use of the hard times in the cloak industry to incite the workers against the employers. These attempts have, in some cases, warned our members to be on guard and steer clear of this gang of disreputable elements of the cloak organization with demoralization.

It would seem we have dealt with the cloak industry fairly favorably as a whole, and it is our intention to do so, for we want the cloak industry to be treated fairly. The cloak industry is not without its problems, however, as we will see in the following paragraphs.

II

The workers' health, however, had kept down their earnings and the employers' earnings. We have already commented on the need for additional work and more business among cloakmakers but a palpable reality. This will mean added strength to our Union—and added chargern and dispension to those who have had the misfortune of the hard times in the cloak industry.

We expect, therefore, that the money raised every week from the union's activities can help in the alleviation of the workers' troubles. Through the union's efforts, the workers' wages can be restored to their previous levels. This is a step forward in the right direction, and we hope that the union will continue to support its members in their efforts to improve their financial situation.

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And now a few words on the quality of wages in general. In the present issue, in the midst of stale satisfaction and standard, the following argument is heard occasionally: It is true that the workers are not satisfied with the wages, and the employers are not satisfied either, but you must be content. This is, in fact, more likely, because this year the prices of goods and services have increased. And when there are no orders, many employers will reduce the wages in order to cut their labor costs.

A manufacturer of cloaks will not produce more garments than he can sell; no matter what his relations with the workers may be, and standards of production remain unchanged, the prices of goods will rise. The result will be that this year the prices of goods will be higher than in the past. The prices of goods will also increase as the result of increased production, and standards of production will remain unchanged.

A standard of production in the cloak industry is practically an impossibility. A worker cannot work according to the standards of production, and the employer cannot force him to do so.

It is our intention to bring about a more equitable distribution of the benefits of production. We will continue to use the union as a means to increase the benefits of production for all workers.

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35 Years of the Danish Clothing Workers’ Union

BY T. VAN HEEG

The Danish Clothing Workers Union, celebrating its 35th anniversary this year, has grown from a small union of a few hundred workers in its early years to a large organization with thousands of members. The union has played a significant role in the development of the Danish textile industry and has been recognized for its effective organizing and bargaining practices.

Among the Raincoat Makers

(Continued from Page 4)

All our settled shops are strictly centrally controlled. These of the members who are working are paying the same in a regularity. We don’t believe in the policy of a few thousand of dollars on each shop strike, but of little significance at best, and would rather pay the same in the regular terms. The cases are rare, indeed, where we do not succeed in obtaining from separate sections with priors or very little less than what they were getting on their previous jobs. In many cases even obtain raises for our members.

In times like this, it is, in my view, that the most necessary thing is to work out the frame of mind in order to get a win favor from malicious employers in something we could not do if we would, nor would we if we could.

At the Baroff-Radina Concert

The two principals of the Town Hall Concert in this evening, October 15, Sonja Radina, soprano, and Saul Baroff, violinist, gave an interesting performance, though they were not always to the best of shape on that evening.

Saul Baroff, a young man, made his first bow to the public, among whom there was a number of discriminating critics and press representatives, in a rather nervous state, which is not difficult to explain. Nevertheless, played his numbers

correctly and made, on the whole, a good impression. It is evident that the young man possesses considerable ability and good technique but still requires a great deal of experience. Sonja Radina showed traces of a very bad cold which has hampered her all through the evening. She had a medium regular voice, a pretty good dicition and has rendered the Scherzo from the Beethoven sonata. The effect of these performances is better effect than the other part of her program, which consisted of regular Russian dramatic selections.

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HEADINGS

LABOR THE WORLD OVER

DOMESTIC ITEMS

FINDING COMMISSION CHOSEN

President Harding appointed John Hays Hammond, mining engineer, of Washington, D. C.; Charles F. Millard, former secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and Governor of Indiana; Samuel Alsheeler, Federal Judge of Chicago; Clark Howell; editor of the Atlanta Constitution; George Oils Smith, director of the United States Geological Survey; L. S. Stimson, junior United States Assistant Secretary of War; and Charles P. Neill, of Washington, D. C., as members of the Federal Fact-Finding Coal Commission which will investigate the coal industry with a view of preventing future coal strikes.

2 PER CENT INCREASE

An increase of 2 per cent in the manufacturing industry of New York State is in effect, according to a statement announced yesterday by Industrial Commissioner Sayer.

PROTEST AGAINST MINIMUM WAGE

Protest against the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Law as it now exists and against any mandatory provision in the law was registered before the special session of the Massachusetts Loan and Employment Committee, appointed by the Legislature to investigate this question. Manufacturers are protesting against decisions under which the State Boards establish what they hold to be a living wage for employers.

400 PER CENT DIVIDEND

Following the lead of other Standard Oil Companies, A. C. Bedford, Chairman of the Standard Oil of New Jersey announced yesterday that a special stockholders' meeting has been called for November 6th to set upon a permanent plan of increasing the authorized capital stock of the company from $150,000,000 to $250,000,000 and declare a stock dividend of four new shares of common stock for a four per cent stock dividend for each share of common stock now outstanding.

EXPORT TRADEDeclines

America's export trade with Europe and of marked decline in August, amounting to $13,800,000,000 as compared with $18,000,000,000 in August, 1921.

THE REdS IN AMERICA

The eighth installment of the Boston Transcript's expose of the "Reds in America" shows that there is not an industry in the United States without the germ of Communist. It further shows that the amalgamation of unions in each industry is intense and in the unions of all workers in the entire country who will be ready for a general strike.

525 "ACCIDENTS"

Since the strike of the Steamonian's Union on the Great Lakes, October 1st, four boats have collided in the Lake Erie section," K. B. Nolan, Secretary of the Lake Carriers' Association, asserted yesterday. Two ships, declared Mr. Nolan, "were manned by crews hired by members of the Lake Carriers' Association, and by the Steel Corporation, which dictates the policy of the association."

FIREMEN'S AGREEMENT EXTENDED.

An agreement extending the present wage and working conditions has been signed by the officers of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen with the New York Central and subsidiary lines, it was announced by W. S. Stone, President of the Brotherhoods.

PREPAREDNESS

American Mining Congress now in session in Cleveland, Ohio, was featuozed by Col. R. H. Bagnall, an expert from the United States Ordinance Department to investigate all workers from banker to laborer in time of war, and by the announcement by W. H. Culbertson, Vice-Chairman of the United States Tariff Commission of an order by President Harding that all investigations under the flexible provisions of the Tariff Law for a change in rates should be filed with the Commission.

CORONADO REHEARING DENIED.

The rehearing of the Coronado Coal Case was yesterday denied by the Supreme Court of the United States. The Coronado Coal Company asked to have reversed that part of the decision which held that the United Mine Workers Union and certain individuals had not been guilty of restraint of interstate commerce.

COMPTROLLER URGES DAUGHTER'S IMPEACHMENT

President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, in a telegram to the Brotherhood of Railway Signalmen in session in Cincinnati, urged the Brotherhood to lend support to the movement for the impeachment of Attorney General Daughtery and Federal Judge Wilkerson of Chicago.

LEAGUE FOR COURT RULE

The National Security League will wage a nation-wide campaign against the Antitrust Bill at the Convention of the United States as soon as the Supreme Court passes on the decisions of the Supreme Court, the executive committee of the League announced yesterday.

POTTERS ON STRIKE

From twenty to twenty-five thousand potters are on strike throughout the country because the manufacturers offered a renewal of the working agreement without modification of working conditions. The operators demand a wage increase and certain modifications of working conditions all of which the manufacturers say will increase the cost of production.

FOREIGN ITEMS

ENGLAND

"Warem's WORLD" CRUSADE

The Friends' Peace Committee is issuing on behalf of the Society of Friends in England a pamphlet, "The War's Crusade," advocating the breaking up of the Churches of Christ, the lead in a great crusade for a warless world. The appeal says: "We see two roads before us. One leads inevitably to another war by renewed preparations; the other begins with a complete rejection of war."

CHILD PAUPER ACT

To take only one instance of a city with a large unemployed population Manchester has, roughly speaking, 30,000 men, women and children dependent for existence on relief money, either from the Guardians or from the Government. Of these 13,000 are children—a pitiful little army of paupers.

A GENERAL ON PEACE

General Sir Ian Hamilton, unveiling a war memorial at the height of the recent Turkish crisis, said that a year ago he would not have raised his voice against war, but in that time he had unveiled too many war memorials not to do so. The root of the present crisis was that "we have never made peace." Peace was the last thing the men who made the Treaty of Versailles and Heres were thinking about—punishment was what they were after!"

AUSTRALIA

AUSTRALIAN DISARMAMENT.

Speaking at a meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, Sir Joseph Cook (Australia) said that Australia had reduced her armaments by 25 per cent. Destruction of the nations would follow, he maintained, if armaments were persistet in. "If we keep on with this belligerent spirit, we are going to commit suicide," was the way be put it.

GERMANY

PASSION PLAYERS DISINTERESTED.

The workers at Oberammergau have refused a huge financial offer from a streamlined United States company to magnetize for the films rights of their world-celebrated Passion Play. In spite of Munich caricaturists, who have recently pictured the players selling their act for money, the village theatre has never commercialized its act, not allowed the players to make money out of it.

AUSTRIA

METAL WORKERS STRIKE AVERTED.

Thanks to the intervention of the Presidents of Parliament, the metal workers' strike was averted and the cafe strike settled. The metal workers get an increase of 79 per cent in their wages (reduced, of course, in rapidly degrading times). The safe workers get 150 per cent. But the transport workers strike continues.

SWITZERLAND

AUSTRIA AT THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

"The third session of the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva ended a short time ago. Lord Balfour made a statement on behalf of the Council about Austria, from which it appeared that financial help for that country was not related to good, although he expected the scheme would be ready in a few days. The fact that negotiations would be conducted under the League's auspices would be a guarantee against secret or too great an influence over the League's policy.

The Danish Clothing Workers

(Continued from page 8)

This makes it possible to present a united front to the employers. So far, we have said a good deal about the Danish Union, but very little about the Jablun and the Con.

It is difficult to give an account of the Jablun.

After President Arup had delivered his address of welcome and a choir had sung some labor songs, there was not much more time for work on the first day of the Congress. "Viking," the youth leader, 30, who although iggy has not grown old during the 26 years he has been active, was the recipient of many congratulations. With bouquet and presents, his con- tractions both men and women from the Executive Committee and from the various branches, expressed their ad- miration and friendship. After a short speech he said:

We should go far into details if we prepared the proceedings of the congress and, consequently, we shall continue ourselves to making a few brief observations thereon.

In view of the alterations in the rates of wages, the contributions to the union have been revised and now amount to 2 kron per week for men and 1 kron per week for women.

The great feeling of solidarity, however, which predominates inside the Danish Union, is a guarantee that the union will not have any grave difficulties to arise. Negotiations will be shortly resumed in connection with the working conditions of tailors and tailoresses.

The economic crisis has not yet ended.

The history of the Danish Clothing Workers' Union, however, is clear evidence that the negotiations of the next few months will be brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

After all, the Danish Union is more prepared than ever to protect the interests of our fellow workers.

T. van der Heer.
Educational Comment and Notes

Openings of Our Workers' University

Those of our members who are waiting for the opening date of our Workers' University, should reserve November 18th as the opening day.

Beginning with that Saturday, and Sunday, November 19th, our classes will be in session at The Ethical High School, on Sundays following Saturday and Sunday. The Saturday classes will open at 10:30 A. M. and the Sunday classes at 10:30 A. M. It has been arranged in consultation with the Trade Union Policies on Saturday, and those in Psychology and Economic History of the United States on Sunday.

As the names of almost all the instructors have already been announced, arrangements have been made for the classes to be given, particularly in the course on Literature. These will be announced very shortly.

A number of our previous courses will be given evening in the auditorium of our building. It is expected that several groups will be organised for that purpose.

We urge all who are interested to the offices of the Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street, to obtain printed announcements and further information.

What is to be Done?

What is to be done? How can we make the members of the Executive Boards of our numerous local unions more useful to the organisation by connecting their experience in daily affairs of the Union with theoretical knowledge?

It seems to us that this question would not be difficult to solve if only our several groups of the Executive Boards would become interested in finding a solution. We are sure that all the members of the Executive Boards, who desirous of getting the much energy of the work of their Local Unions, cannot devote an evening or two to this question.

"How?" some will ask.

Very simply. Let the Executive Boards of each Local Union instruct its Educational Committee to confer with our Educational Department and agree that our several courses should be given to the members at a time and place to suit their convenience.

Who will make the start? Who will be the first to respond to this?

Local 22 Will Have Booth at Women's Trade Union League Bazaar

The Women's Trade Union League, a department of the Workers' Educational Association, which has contributed a great deal towards the building up of many local unions, has a convention this year, and whose influence among women workers in the needle industries was quickened by the formation of the League, five years of its organisation, has recently acquired a building of its own at 247 Lexington Avenue, from which it will be conducting its activities from now.

To celebrate the acquisition of this building, which marks a new page in the history of the League, its leaders have arranged a two days bazaar, on November 22d and 23d, and have invited the immediate movement of the League to New York to take part in this affair.

EXHIBIT OF CHILDREN'S ART AT THE CIVIC ART - 14 WEST 12TH STREET

A very interesting exhibit is held now at the Civic Club, 14 West 12th Street, paintings and drawings by the children of the Ferrer Modern School at Stuyvesant, N. J. These were done by the children, between the ages of three and ten years.

This exhibit furnishes the best lesson in art, to show how children can be made productive if their energies are directed to a definite purpose.

It is open from 9 A.M. to 10 P.M., and admission is free. We are certain that our members will be interested to visit this gallery.

The Dressmakers' Union, Local No. 22, the principal and largest women's trade union in this city, has officially responded to this invitation. Miss Anna Korschak, in charge of the well invaluable services which the Women's Trade Union League has rendered to the Dressmakers and still stand ready to give now.

Local No. 22 decided to have a booth at this Bazaar and to equip it with articles and devices made up by the voluntary labor of their members.

Miss Anna Korschak is in charge of the booth. Miss Rose Schneiderman, the indefatigable president of the Local, is in charge of the bazaar.

OUR MEMBERS CAN OBTAIN THEATRE TICKETS AT REDUCED PRICES

The Educational Department made final arrangements with the management of the Jewish Art Theatre, whereby our members upon the presentation of a card can obtain two tickets for the half price, for Mondays, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, and Saturday and Sunday matinees, exclusive holidays and announced benefit days.

The tickets can be obtained at the Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street, upon the payment of 5 cents to cover the printing of the ticket.

WOMEN'S EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES

The reports of the American delegates, Spencer Miller, Jr., and Charles J. Oelshlaeger, President, respectively, of the Workers' Educational Association, were typical of the youth inspiration and resourcefulness of the people of the United States. It is not so old as that of some of the other countries, it was due to our recent industrial growth for this.

The young work of the movement offered us an opportunity to start on the progress of our movement, and it is only possible for the American Workers' Educational movement to profit by the example of the movement elsewhere and to avoid the "unavoidable" mistakes already made.

The immensity of our country means that there are very great difficulties in bringing together in a highly centralized organisation. Furthermore, we are a not homogeneous population, and a great part of the world is represented here in the new. They bring with them all the different elements of their traditions. These are expressed in their daily life, in their struggles, their aspirations, and their organisations, whether trade union, socialist, or other.

From the beginning, the movement was placed in the hands of the organisation labor of the American International Garment Workers' Union initiated; this work it emulated and the idea that adult workers' education should be the concern of the organized labor movement and the trade union, as a unitary principle. The L. L. C. G. W. U. took up the question enthusiastically and actively, in their programme of organisation at the conventions of the A. F. of L. trying to impress upon that body their idea of the need for the Workers' Education within the Trade Unions. The International Garment Workers' Education Department made a start in that direction by going on record in favor of the establishment of its educational institutions. It was the contention of the delegates of the L. L. C. G. W. U. that "the aim of the union must be to acquire of the vision and appreciation of the price of knowledge through the educational department, must make a start at once." While in the movement doubled and reformed in accordance with such activities, the L. L. C. G. W. U. was encountered with thousands of dollars to make the experiment for the labor movement. Nothing counts as an experiment of the magnitude of that of the L. L. C. G. W. U. A truth seems only a half truth until it is proved in action. The result of it was that the American Labor Movement through the A. F. of L. General Labor Council 1219 sponsored a special committee appointed by the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. Not only were the Educational Activities of the L. L. C. G. W. U. endorsed and approved, but they were accepted as essential to the League's work. The experiment made by the L. L. C. G. W. U., was that a small fund under the control of the labor movement saw the possibility of creation of one of the most effective agencies of workers' education.

Through the efforts of these people the Workers' Educational Association was established two years ago. Its functions, primarily, is to help workers to establish their own educational institutions and to acquaint the public generally with activities throughout the labor movement. Its constitution performs educational services, principles controlled by workers shall be eligible to membership, although they may have other groups with information and advice.

In its declaration of principles the Bureau of Social Research, organised by workers have a very simple object in view. They want to make workmen more deeply interested in the labor movement. They want to surround workers with an atmosphere and encourage their interest in the labor movement and to the working class. They want to make them better fighters in the cause of the working class.

Organised workers want to give to their own young people more instruction as will enable them to help gain the aims of the movement. The work of the Social Research workers is to fight and will always fight the greatest possible barrier to the growth of the movement. They want to teach working men and women whatever will help them to better their lives, and to improve life, with the ever-greater gain of re-making society on a basis of human freedom and justice. Rich, happy and full life will be assured to their brother and sister workers.

This is what workers' study classes organized for workers by workers aim to be.

Workers' education can no more be outside of the labor movement than education of laborers that comes from other sources cannot be conducted purely and safely in the labor movement. Controlled by others may be education, but not true labor education. We, the workers in the movement of the workers, believe that the movement can be a kind that will strengthen and broaden character, democracy, and make the workers the ability to form judgments when they are confronted with serious problems. It is looking towards a new life and educational training such as this is a necessary step towards that attainment.

By adhering to the principle of keeping workers' educations in the hands of the workers there is a basis for obtaining financial support from their own organizations.

The movement is spreading throughout our vast territory. Here and there the schools, study classes are organised, some by international unions, some by local unions, some by central labour bodies. About 10,000 working men are already interested in the advantage of such activities that are provided by the labor movement workers. The labor movement is always trying to make an analysis of this work. It will be some time before it will take hold upon the masses. There is certain, that the labor movement is establishing its own educational authority and organisation.
WAISTMAKERS, ATTENTION!

Do not fail to attend our next members’ meetings, which will be held Tuesday, October 24, 12:30, right after work, at BEETHOVEN HALL, 210 East 5th Street, and in all District Offices in the Bronx, Brooklyn and Brooklynville.

Very important matters, affecting the life of our organization, will be taken up for discussion at these meetings. WE CALL UPON EVERY LOYAL MEMBER TO ATTEND THESE MEETINGS WITHOUT FAIL.

Rudolph Larsen’s Concert

Musical New York will soon have an opportunity to again hear Rudolph Larsen, the brilliant and accomplished violinist from Denmark, who, in his first New York recital was acclaimed by critics and music lovers as an artist of the highest order, with a finer sense of artistic value and a musician of lofty ideas.

Larsen came to New York in 1914, with a heritage from the world master violinist and teacher, Leopold Auer. Larsen gave a number of highly successful and rapid application Auer thought sufficiently of Larsen to make him an assistant. For more than four years Larsen continued in this capacity, during which time he continued to perfect himself in violin artistry; until finally Europe acclaimed him the violinist of finished technique and beauty of tone.

Larsen has won recognition for his mastery in arrangements of various compositions for violin, and especially qualified to fill here and melodious, notably those of Ireland. He will give a recital at Town Hall in New York evening, November 2nd. His program will soon be announced.

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BY JOSEPH FISH

GENERAL

At the last meeting of the Executive Board, which was held on Thursday, October 12th, Mary B. MacDonalld, representative of the American Labor Party, appeared as an opponent with a credential from the above named organization. Comrade MacDonalld delivered an eloquent speech for a contribution towards the American Labor Party, which is an amalgamation of the Socialist Party, the Farmer Labor Party, and various trade unions.

After a thorough discussion on the subject, it was decided to recommend to the body that a contribution of one hundred dollars be donated to the new party. See the above Article 21, our Constitution, provides that no sum exceeding twenty-five dollars shall be voted to any one labor union or organization, unless a special meeting is called for that purpose. The Executive Board therefore, upon motion, decided that in view of the fact that the next General Meeting is a special meeting for the adoption of the revised constitution, that this meeting shall act in its special order of business this recommendation of the Executive Board.

CLOAK AND SUIT

In last week's JUSTICE, the report of General Manager Dunphy, submitted to the Cloak and Suit Meeting which was held on Monday, October 9th, was not printed for lack of space. We now take the opportunity of giving the detailed report of the manager for the period of July 1st to September 30th, 1922.

COMPLAINTS FILED FROM JULY 1ST TO SEPTEMBER 10TH, 1922

(1) Boss is doing the cutting. No cutting.

Unfound—cutters were found working...

(2) Boss is helping cutter at table. Unfound, as cutter is doing all the cutting...

Instructed...

(3) Non-union cutter employed. In favor of union...

Unfound...

(4) Firm deducted for mistake. In favor of union...

Pending...

(5) Firm refuses to pay wages due cutter. In favor of union...

Pending...

(6) Cutters discharged. In favor of union...

Pending...

(7) Equal division of work. In favor of union...

Pending...

Total 11

(8) Cutters violating union rules. Adjusted in favor of union...

Pending...

Total 21

(9) Total complaints filed from July 1st to September 30th...

Complaints filed from July 1st to September 30th...

Complaints still pending...

Complaints filed from July 1st to September 30th...

Complaints still pending...

Complaints filed from July 1st to September 30th...

Complaints still pending...

Complaints filed from July 1st to September 30th...

Complaints still pending...

Total 66

(10) Total number of complaints filed...

Complaints filed from July 1st to September 30th...

Complaints still pending...

Total 79

(11) Total number of complaints filed...

Complaints filed from July 1st to September 30th...

Complaints still pending...

Total 117

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER'S HEARING: The Commissioner hearing the above cases is due to be held on Thursday, October 25th, at 7:30 P.M.

Our members have already been afforded the three per cent tax, which has been levied upon members employed at present, the funds of which are to go towards the relief of the unemployed.

We are now calling the attention of the members of the Cloak and Suit Joint Board to the fact that the three per cent tax, which has been levied, has not been paid to the unemployed members, but it is un

designed that it will be about $10 per week, depending upon the income derived from the tax.

All unemployed are to register immediately at the headquarters named above, if they wish to receive benefit. They will have to report to the headquarters twice a day and will receive their benefit at the end of the week. Brother Pickens, President of the Joint Board, is in charge of the registrations, and Brother Katz & reps at the union headquarters taking charge.

LOCAL 10

All cutters working in Cloak and Suit Joint Board houses are urged to pay the 3% tax for the unemployed to the shop chairman, or to the representative of the Joint Board.

SALESMEN WANTED—An exceptional opportunity for 3 or 4 smart cutters or ex-cutters to connect with the best line of Electric Cloth Cutting Machines. Men must have good acquaintance among cutters. SIMPLEX PERFORATOR CO., Room 736, 611 Broadway.

ATTENTION!

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

Special General: Monday, October 30th.

Special Order of Business:

1. Final adoption of the revised Constitution, as proposed by the Constitution Committee.

2. Recommendation of the Executive Board to donate $100 to the American Labor Party.

Special Cloak and Suit: Monday, November 6th.

Special Order of Business:

1. Nomination of Branch Officers for 1923.

Special Waist and Dress: Monday, November 13th.

Special Order of Business:

1. Nomination of Branch Officers for 1923.

Special Miscellaneous: Monday, November 13th.

Special Order of Business:

1. Nomination of Branch Officers for 1923.

Meetings Begin at 7:30 P.M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place