12-1-1922

Justice (Vol. 4, Iss. 49)

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.
C. E. B. Refers Final Vote on Week-Work Issue to Referendum Vote

The special meeting of the N.Y. Merch. Agen. U. called by the C. E. B. is reported in the columns of JUSTICE last week, devoted practically its entire attention to the question of week-work in the dress and waist industry of New York. The committee representing the Dress and Waist Joint Board was given the opportunity to lay on the table the entire proposal and to present the views and the opinion of the officers of the dress and waist industry.

Nevertheless, in view of the extreme importance and size of the task involved in this issue, the General Executive Board decided that before this change be definitely undertaken that a referendum be taken on the subject affiliated with the Dress and Waist Joint Board. It has been decided that the workers have voted by a substantial majority to approve the week-work proposal in the G. B. B. to carry it out. Accordingly, the following letter was forwarded on November 30th to the members of the Dress and Waistmakers' Union: Dear Sirs and Brothers:

Representatives of the General Executive Board, President Schlesinger providing, in answer on November 27th, the request of the officers of the Dress and Waist Joint Board to take a referendum on the proposal for week-work in the dress and waist industry, have heard the request of your organization and have considered this matter.

The C. E. B. has decided that the dress and waist industry shall have the right to vote on week-work as proposed. A vote shall be taken on the week-work proposal in the G. B. B. to carry it out. Accordingly, the following letter was forwarded on November 30th to the members of the Dress and Waist Joint Board:

The agreement of the Philadelphia Cloakmakers' Union with the Philadelphia employers expires within a few days, and the Board has been quite prepared to make arrangements for its renewal. The agreement is a considerable number of sub-contractors' shops in that city that have to be organized, and it is both the Union and the manufacturers in conference steps will be taken to organize these shops so that the Philadelphia cloakmakers are able to present a solid front to the employers when negotiations start. The Philadelphia Cloakmakers' Union is very anxious that President Schlesinger will be able to arrange a conference committee and to this end Mr. Masett, the head of the Union, will visit New York this week to see President Schlesinger and to take up the negotiations for the renewal of the agreement. The agreement is a considerable number of sub-contractors' shops in that city that have to be organized, and the Board has been quite prepared to make arrangements for its renewal. The agreement is a considerable number of sub-contractors' shops in that city that have to be organized, and it is both the Union and the manufacturers in conference steps will be taken to organize these shops so that the Philadelphia cloakmakers are able to present a solid front to the employers when negotiations start. The Philadelphia Cloakmakers' Union is very anxious that President Schlesinger will be able to arrange a conference committee and to this end Mr. Masett, the head of the Union, will visit New York this week to see President Schlesinger and to take up the negotiations for the renewal of the agreement. The agreement is a considerable number of sub-contractors' shops in that city that have to be organized, and it is both the Union and the manufacturers in conference steps will be taken to organize these shops so that the Philadelphia cloakmakers are able to present a solid front to the employers when negotiations start. The Philadelphia Cloakmakers' Union is very anxious that President Schlesinger will be able to arrange a conference committee and to this end Mr. Masett, the head of the Union, will visit New York this week to see President Schlesinger and to take up the negotiations for the renewal of the agreement. The Philadelphia Cloakmakers' Union is very anxious that President Schlesinger will be able to arrange a conference committee and to this end Mr. Masett, the head of the Union, will visit New York this week to see President Schlesinger and to take up the negotiations for the renewal of the agreement.

On December 9th, President Schlesinger in a letter to the members of the C. E. B. stated:

I am going west on Saturday to be back on the 9th, and I shall then come over to New York to see Mr. Masett and arrange a time that is satisfactory to all of us.

Yours sincerely,

NORMAN HAPGOOD.

Election Results of New York Cloak Business Agents

We have received the following list of the 67 successful candidates for the office of business agent of the New York Cloak Joint Board for 1923 whose names appeared on the ballot in the recent elections. The list is headed by Saul Masett of Local 1 who received the highest number of votes—4851—down to Rosenblatt of Local 87, who received 3093 votes. The following are the elected business agents:

**Vice-President Halperin Leaves for That City**

The General Office received a wire from Baltimore this morning about the effect that considerable trouble broke out in the mill operated by the Dannenbaum Cloak Company which looked out its workers in an effort to do away with the union shop. It appears that this firm had been itching for a battle with the Union for quite some time and now decided on a definite breach.

The General Office thereupon requested Vice-President Halperin to proceed immediately to Baltimore to take charge of the situation and to handle the preparatory organizing campaign among the cloakmakers, and to take the responsibility of making the Baltimore General Board at its last meeting. Vice-President Halperin is now in Baltimore, and the company is ready to attempt to force the issue. He is expected to arrive in New York to manage the out-of-town department of the cloak business in that city.

Secretary Baroff visited Philadelphia during this week and conferred with the Representative of the C. E. B. on Local 15 with regard to the general organizing work begun by the Philadelphia dress and waistmakers and also the organizing work conducted among the custom dressmakers beginning last month.

The joint campaign will be managed by Vice-President Reiberg, the local organizer of the C. E. B., and will charge both the work in Local 15 and Local No. 15. Local No. 15 elected a consultative committee of 100 which will commence activities early next week. Local No. 15 also elected a committee of 100 which will confer in conjunction with the committee of Local No. 15 in an effort to organize the trade.

Secretary Baroff appeared very much satisfied with the work conducted by the Philadelphia workers and feels hopeful that the drive, both in the dress and waist business and the custom dressmakers’ trade, will prove a success.
AMERICA, OIL AND THE LAUSANNE CONFERENCE

The legend as to American stoopness from world affairs has been dis- pelled by our stand at the Lausanne Conference. Although Ambas- sador Child is only an observer amid full-fledged Allied and Turkish delegates, he has held his own, and the masterful presentation of the country's economic situation and idea of a freer system has made our position clear. We have not played into the hands of our enemies, but have strengthened our own position in the world. We have not yielded any of our rights, but have gained a foothold in the world.
A Letter from England

By EVILYN SHARP
(London Daily Herald Service.)

November 16, 1922.

No one would have supposed a meeting of workmen and govern-
ments in London on election night, as the Labour gains were
flashed upon the walls, could have helped comparing this
election with the one of 1911, when the results of the "Khaki"
election, held in the last days of 1911, began to tell. For every
voter and every vote would have been won by the Labour
party. The fact that the labour and the Liberal parties
were in joint stock seemed to have been the only interest
of the electorate. A movement that could be described as a
"backwater"; and the "shoppers" were reserved for the defeat
of the very men who have now sailed into Parliament
in large majorities—men who were voted down in 1911 for saying
that a peace of violation would ruin Eu-

Labor Gains

Well, the results have come true, and so far as the election
returns have already come in at the lines of writing, they show
that in many parts of the country, at all events, the British people have
come to their senses at long last. An out
of the assets gained prominent
women are intellectuals who are
particularly reviled in 1918 as "pa-
cifists" because they advocated a

Labor movement, and to its success in

Italy. In Bavaria, in Hungary and

in Poland, the growing strength of the Socialist parties is being met by
a "White Terror" that may well

A Letter from England

they were in coalition with the late
government) and instituted the reac-
tionary industrial program that will
solidify his financial position. His
success is undeniably due largely to
the intrigues that were carried on be-

the "good old days," the Thür
nearly set up in Italy by Mussol-

Trouble at Home

Will the new government find

and easy task sweltering them when

and to its success in

they turn to home affairs. The lat-

two serious risks—just as we risk our investments.

Running Risks

First Mine Owner: Many killed.

Second Mine Owner: Oh, a few. But these working stiffs have got to learn
great risks—just as we risk our investments.

Resolution

At a shop meeting of the workers of

28th Street, held in the Union office,

45 East 23rd Street, the following

decisions were adopted by the people

of said shop:

We, the workers of this shop, hereby present the working with his
Brother Lipman, with a diamond ring,

for his faithful service to the shop.

We, hereby, also present the Bar-

nian, with a diamond pin for his work towards the welfare of the shop,

and make the grievance of the Labour

first to reach London from the
east points of the compass in the last
week or two, began to arrive in small

squares of footnotes and horizons, and

lauding men,

Men. Every day, men

who are being charged up in the
court and tried for theft

respectable people who in no sense
belong to the criminal class, but

who are driven to steal because they can

no longer endure to see their families

starving. It is something to be able
to record that magistrates are in many
cases refraining from passing sen-
tence upon those unfortunate victims
of an industrial depression that is not

DAILY

MINE

BRIEF

Killed

MINE

BRIEF

Killed

Just In

First Mine Owner: Many killed.

Second Mine Owner: Oh, a few. But these working stiffs have got to learn
great risks—just as we risk our investments.

Running Risks

First Mine Owner: Many killed.

Second Mine Owner: Oh, a few. But these working stiffs have got to learn
great risks—just as we risk our investments.

Ending with the participation of the

Editors.

EVELYN SHARP

\(London\) Daily Herald Service.\)

"Can Every Man Earn a Living Under Capitalism?"

SUNDAY, Dec. 10, at 2:30 P. M.

Brooklyn Academy of Music

Tickets: 50c to $2

Rand School, 7 East 15th St.

Members of the L. L. G. W. U. who wish to join the Unity Con-
cerse where English for beginners, element-
y, intermediate, advanced

and high school English,

History of the Labor Movement,

Appplied Economics and Physical

Training are taught can register

at the offices of their Local Unions, or at the office of the

Educational Department, Fourth

Floor, 3 West 15th Street.

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A Series of Recommendations for Chicago

As reported in JUSTICE last week, President Schleicher had spent a very busy ten days in Chicago, not only investigating the situation in the Chicago Cook Joint Board and its affiliated societies, but also in making an attempt to secure union men to take up the question of wages and working conditions. The President took the opportunity to urge upon the men the importance of securing better wages and working conditions. He pointed out that the men had not only a moral duty, but also a legal duty, to improve their working conditions. He further stated that the men should not be内容被截断，无法提供完整的内容。
The Legislative Prospect

By J. CHARLES LAUE

With but one month intervening when these defeated for re-election to the legislative halls will go out and their successful rivals will come in, it might be profitable to review the chances for securing improvements by law as the result of the change in personnel of Congress in the states and particularly New York state.

All political forecasts are now made with a view to the Presidential elections in November. Very few of the desired reforms it is expected can be effected within two years and for many of the major benefits that the workingmen's labor agitation is only beginning.

The most primary reform that the American Federation of Labor is seeking is to work the power of the courts, that of the State and Federal Court, in nullifying such humane legislation as the constitutional amendment, penalizing the exploiters of child labor and the power of the courts in granting and nullifying conventions by sending injunctions. The state federations of labor are of course part of the general movement to have the laws amended and to curb the power of the lower court to grant injunctions and other union activities.

This agitation will require perhaps five years to get results, but with the present progressive administration in Congress and the desire of the present government to give effect to the laws, the progress may be made in the next two years.

The executive council of the A. F. of L. at its recent session devised its immediate program and will then plan to support its campaign to secure the impeachment of Attorney General Daugherty for his effort to crush the railroad workers' strike by means of the injunction. The United States government by the way spent $1,500,000 in fees to lawyers and special deputies to attempt to break this strike of some what the A. F. of L. unions.

The greatest support of the Federation's program is expected from the radical bloc in the Senate and the House of Representatives while the union card delegation will contribute votes on minor matters that do not conflict too seriously with party discipline. Political expedition will rule.

On general policies such as the bonus, light beer and wine, and opposition to the tariff program of the Federal Reserve Bank, the Federation will bend its political strength, but its main attack will be on the usurpation of power by the courts to modify or neutralize the power of the legislative functions of the government.

The outcome of the election in Kansas is already determined, the result gratifying to the labor men, for the new governor, Jonathan Davis has pledged that his first official act will be to initiate the repeal of the Kansas Industrial Court to obtain a long prohibited strike. It may be that he will

liberate Alex Howat, president of the Kansas miners, who has been imprisoned for opposing these laws, immediately upon taking office.

Next to Kansas, New York and New Jersey have the most promising legislative outlook. The Chancellors courts in New York are particularly vitals in their denial of the right to strike, the most disastrous case being the recent conviction of five workers in New Brunswick, N. J., for contempt of court following their insistence upon their constitutional right. In Jersey City, Newark and Trenton, many unions, including the International, have felt the opposition of the judiciary. It is expected that labor will be able to clean out the state courts, complete the full crew, enact a law providing for state compensation insurance and otherwise improve the labor laws.

In New York state, the labor forces have already formulated their program with the object of having in effect by 1924, a code of factory laws that will be the standard for the rest of the states by 1924.

One of the first acts of Governor Alfred E. Smith, it is hoped, will be to wipe out the two look laws giving the state control over courses of instruction offered by private institutions of learning and requiring public school teachers to undergo loyalty tests.

Among the other reforms that the New York State Federation of Labor has demanded are the following:

Reforming the State Labor department to its former efficiency to enforce the factory laws.

Making the development of hydroelectric energy solely a state and municipal enterprise without profit.

Creating a State Minimum Wage Commission to define minimum earnings of women and children employed in industry.

Providing an 8-hour day and an hour for women and minors in industry.

Abolishing the issuance of peremptory injunctions in labor disputes.

Strengthening the state labor code and the workmen's compensation fund. Instituting a state insurance fund that will wipe out the present profit taking companies.

Free text books and free medical care for school children.

Superseded upon these industrial problems is the great one, of what to do with the railroads and the mines. Here is where the radicals have a great function for the dominant reformer is latent in the need of capitalistic institutions shall be regulated for the common good.

The United States Railroad Board and the Interstate Commerce Commission, the first regulating wage rates and union activity, the other freight and passenger rates, are both under fire. The recent coal strike has shown the weaknesses of the present system of coal production.

Public ownership of both would be acceptable to the farmer tenant; the railroad unions and the miners are committed to this policy. Whether it can be accomplished depends upon the political sagacity of the radical and progressive groups. Like the program of the American Federation of Labor, these fundamental changes will require years of effort before they can be achieved as undoubtedly by the combined votes of the farmer-labor vote.

ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

I. L. G. W. U.

ATTENTION!

ALL WORKERS IN CLOAK, SUIT, DRESS, WAIST AND SKIRT SHOPS OF THE EASTERN TERRITORY.

ARE NOW ADVISED THAT THE ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL HAS ESTABLISHED

THIRTEEN OFFICES

IN NEW YORK, CONNECTICUT and NEW JERSEY

Members and workers in cloak, suit, skirt, dress and waist shops of these states are asked to cooperate with the Organization Department by bringing information about out-of-town shops to any of the offices listed below, or to the General Office, 3 West 16th Street.

ALL INFORMATION WILL BE CONSIDERED STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

Following is the list of out-of-town offices:

Bridgeport, Conn.  Metal Trades Headquarters 927 Main St.
Newark, N. J.  68 So. Orange Ave.  Market 4501—Mr. Reid
Jersey City, N. J.  103 Montgomery St.  Mulberry 4507—Bruck
Long Branch, N. J.  98 Montgomery St.  Montgomery 2883 — Rosenberg, Schneid
Hackensack, N. J.  114 Broadway  Long Branch 2940—Schaeid
9 Main Street
Jackson Avenue
9 Jackson Avenue
9 Jackson Avenue
Plainfield, N. J.  14 Broadway  Hackensack 1499-R. — Mr. Durando
Spring Valley, N. Y.  7 Main Street  Hunters Point 0068—Minnie
Adam's, N. Y.  239 Jackson Avenue  Fushik, Schub, Oretzky.
Colchester, Conn.  114 Broadway  Mary Occhino
Stamford, Conn.  9 Main Street  Elizabeth Johnson
Mont Vernon, N. Y.  7 Main Street  Mrs. Brittan
42 Stillwater Street  Harry Sarin
35 South 4th Avenue  Anna LaGuardia
JACOB HALPERIN, Manager.

Hickcrest 3796-L. Maggio
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EDITORIALS
WHY THE A. F. OF L. REFUSES TO TAKE PART IN THE COMING INTERNATIONAL ANTI-WAR CONGRESS AT THE HAGUE

Let us say right at the beginning that by no means do we agree with all the arguments put forward by President Schlesinger in his conference with the leaders of the labor movement in Europe. We do not agree that the American Federation of Labor should not be represented at the Anti-War Congress called by the International Federation of Trade Unions to assemble at The Hague on December 10. We shall later point out the inconsistency and sophistry of some of the arguments presented—on the other hand, we can understand the general spirit underlying this action, and understand, we cannot, of course, condemn it.

That our readers, some of whom are, we regret, strongly inclined to believe the worst about the "reactionary" and "bureaucratic" American Federation of Labor, might think we were about to do, we deem it necessary to state the case to them fully and clearly and in all detail. When President Schlesinger was elected at the last convention of the Federation, he undertook to do everything possible to preserve the existence of the Federation as an effective organ to further the International Labor Movement. That was the reason for the reaffiliation of the A. F. of L. with the labor movement of Europe, the International Federation of Trade Unions, which is familiarly known as "The Hague Congress," to which President Schlesinger knew very well the great obstacles that would have to be removed before a reaffiliation is possible. He knew, and was largely in accord, with the widespread belief that the A. F. of L. did not have what it seemed to be the purpose of being united with the International in the first place, and that there might be found, if not for an immediate official reunion, at least for such an accord that would continue the friendship and work towards cooperation.

With this purpose in mind, President Schlesinger had called together a conference of the most prominent labor leaders in Europe and—according to what he told us as he reports about it to the Executive Council of the A. F. of L.—during the week of the conference he held with J. H. Thomas, the President of the International of Trade Unions, C. Martens, the Vice-President, and Edie Pimner, the Secretary of the Council, together with the General Council of the British Trade Union Congress, at which the question of affiliation of the American Federation of Labor to the Federation on the basis of the International Federation of Trade Unions was gone over. We presented the case of our American Federation of Labor and the need for a comprehensive international council, laying particular stress on the onerous character of the duties required from our international, above all upon the necessity for unity and determination of the Federation to preserve its full autonomy in matters involving policies of the central bodies and the whole scope of programs. Our conference seemed to appreciate the special difficulties involved in the situation of the American Federation of Labor in the International Federation of Trade Unions, and the officials of the latter promptly invited President Schlesinger to attend the International, as a member of the Comité with a view of evolving an equitable plan which would obviate the difficulties. President Schlesinger, at the same time, expressed the impression that the organized workers of Europe are very anxious to have the cooperation of our organization and that they are ready to make all reasonable concessions in order to secure such cooperation. When the International Labor Organization has been reorganized, the International Federation of Trade Unions has called a world congress of Labor Unions, Social Democratic parties and other progressive organizations to be held at The Hague on December 10, 1922. The proposed conference is in the nature of an International demonstration for the maintenance of the world's peace, with a general referendum. At the conference of the Federation leaders of the world's labor movement will decide whether or not the American International Federation of Labor will take part in the meeting and will discuss various questions which the American Federation of Labor will be entitled to have on the agenda. The conference has been officially invited by the International Council of the Congress and it is the purpose of the American Federation of Labor to decide on its proposal at this meeting.

And so it happened. The two cabled invitations to the A. F. of L. have made a splendid impression and it looked very much, indeed, as if the American Federation of Labor would come to the Anti-War Congress. Samuel Gompers replied, as a matter of fact, to these invitations that the American Federation of Labor, having been invited, would, of course, attend the Anti-War Congress, as is evident in every instance where it has been invited, as, for example, at the labor council meeting, which was in session at the time the invitations were received. It was with the assurance of this that the International Council of the Congress has decided to re-invite the American Federation of Labor.

And here are the reasons: According to the statement by President Schlesinger, based on the information obtained by him during his consultation with the leaders of the trade union movement in Europe, the Congress was to be one that "would not commit the participating organizations to any specific forms of international obligations." In the letter inviting the A. F. of L. to the Hague Congress, however, it is explicitly stated that each organization participating in the Congress would have to agree to all the "specific forms of international obligations." In other words, the A. F. of L. must either accept this imperialistic point of view and accept the principle of the European labor movement as worked out by the International Federation of Trade Unions. And this, the American Federation of Labor considered, would not only destroy its unity but make it impossible for it to go to The Hague.

For instance, the labor movement in Europe is convinced in the affability of the so-called "world war" and the necessity of a general strike to prevent wars. The American Federation of Labor does not question the possibility of a world war, but it is a question which of these two points of view is the correct one. Let us assume for a moment that the congress in Europe would come to the conclusion that the American Federation of Labor would never accept the invitation. It would default, then, in the absence of the American Federation of Labor, to take part in the Congress. But the Congress would have made conditional upon the acceptance of this point of view, it obviously became impossible for it to go to The Hague.

Anyone who is not obsessed by a blind desire to condemn and aver at the "reactionary" A. F. of L. as a matter of general principle, will not fail to understand which case the action was very consistent. The A. F. of L. would have to disavow its own principles to participate in that congress. Let us again underscore the point that as long as the representatives of the A. F. of L. were under the impression that participation in the Hague Congress would commit them to the policies of principle of the European Federation which is so strongly opposed by stockholders in the coming Congress no new proposals, barring those already on the agenda, anything otherwise besides, that they, the representatives of the American Federation of Labor, which has been invited to the Congress, would in no way accept the invitation to take part in that Congress.

Yes, we understand the action of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in refusing to participate in the Anti-War Congress at The Hague. This, however, by no means, implies that we approve of that action. The case of the American Federation of Labor is, if anything, such a singular one that it can hardly be imagined. General strike resolutions have been suggested as part of the discussion at The Hague. This is the first international general strike of the workers of all countries in case of renewal of the war. Were the A. F. of L. to take part in this Congress, it would commit itself in advance to this declaration. This it cannot do.

The logic of this argument is, mildly speaking, peculiar. First of all, the resolution of the Rome Congress is admittedly only to serve as a "basis" for discussion, and not as a conclusion. The case was very consistent. The A. F. of L. has been invited to the Congress and which is to be the basis of the discussions at The Hague. It is a general strike, the workers of all countries in case of renewal of the war. Were the A. F. of L. to take part in this Congress, it would commit itself in advance to this declaration. This it cannot do.

It would seem to us, therefore, that this argument of the Executive Council is altogether too weak and vulnerable.

Secondly, we cannot very well understand the line of demarcation which the Executive Council is drawing between one kind of war and another. We shall not now delve into discussion as to whether there ever was a war which any or either of the combatants did not regard as religious or national. It would seem to us, therefore, that this argument of the Executive Council is altogether too weak and vulnerable.

Of course, today, when the workers the world over are divided into camps of those who are for or against the war, it is a very delicate matter. The workers of one country in case of war would not only be senza but criminal. Assuming that the French workers were to have declared war on Germany, we might ask ourselves whether they were marching with such enthusiasm in the "holy war" against France, any Frenchman who truly loves his land, his people and culture, would be justified in regarding the French workers as its enemies. The worst enemies of their country. Their strike would inevitably have led to open and armed conflict, precisely by German militarism.

A general strike in one single country is to say the least extremely feasible, this differentiation between an aggressive and a defensive war is flimsy and will stand no serious analysis.

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The Baker-Gompers Correspondence on the "Open Shop"

(The following correspondence between Newbold Baker, former Secretary of War, and Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, appears in the Labor History of the United States. The letters are full of intensely interesting information on the principles involved in the "open shop".)

Dear Mr. Baker: Someone has sent me a copy of a pamphlet, "The Human Side," in which are quoted as being a convert to the so-called "open shop." The pamphlet prints extracts from an advertisement inserted in the Cleveland papers in which the following is said: "An enlightened and determined public opinion will eventually settle the Building Trade situation in Cleveland upon a right principle—the principle of the open shop; the shop where every worker's chance is as good as every other worker's chance, and from which no worker is shunned because he holds a union card and from which no worker is shut out because he has no union card."

Knowing you as I did before and during the war and since, this alluded evasion of yours to all that is detrimental to the interests of the wage earners proved a very great shock. You surely must have been aware that the "open shop" is not "the shop where every worker's chance is as good as every other worker's chance."

Among the corporations that maintain the so-called "open shop" are the United States Steel Corporation and the most packers and butchers. Do you believe that every worker's chance is as good as every other worker's chance in these corporations? That if that were true, hundreds of thousands of employees of the United States Steel Corporation rebelled because conditions were unenlightened, or that the most packers and butchers have rebelled against conditions, if they had been satisfactory? These two industries have demonstrated the fact that the so-called "open shop" is not as good for the worker as the union shop and that the worker is a member of a union immediately erects a bar to his employment.

Do you know in a number of cities there have been employers' associations for the purpose of compelling the laborers in manufacturing to purchase from their own employers all goods and products and to employ their own employees in the manufacturing of said products? Do you believe that the union laborers are the employers' own employees? Do you know that the Employers' Associations of San Francisco has insurged upon the laboring population, and that our men must obtain a permit from that association and that permits are refused to both union and non-union laborers and that the most packers and butchers have rebelled against conditions, if they had been satisfactory?

Your experience with the United States Steel Corporation during the war should not have induced you to believe that it was an altruistic corporation. If the government of the United States could not compel that corporation to do what it ought to have done for the government during the war, can you believe it possible that its employees will receive the consideration due them when they are dealt with by the corporation as individuals through straw names?

I feel very deeply in this matter, and, after reading what is attributed to you in the so-called "open shop," I could not bring myself to believe that you were正确的ly representing the views of the employers' organization. If the newspapers published in Ohio that you place as the leader of the open shop movement in Cleveland are accurate, you have been re-elected chairman of the board of the Ohio cloakmakers' organization.

It is quite possible that the corporations causing the cloakmakers to go on strike at any time may elect to decide to do the same, to go out on a general strike in case of a declaration by Japan of a war against America, the military appetites of the Japanese government, still present in her heart, and the public feeling that was quickly quenched by this decision of the Japanese workers.

The result of all this is that while we cannot agree with all the arguments advanced by the Executive Council against the strike of the cloakmakers, still, that as an element in the labor movement, we cannot fail to admit that the A. F. of L. could at the moment pay no special attention to it.

To be sure, the International Federation of Trade Unions has in the past been a model in the way that it has maintained unity and has even been agreeable to the interests of the labor movements of the New and the Old World. As long as the government's labor policy is a recruiting policy, think not, and feel not, as Socialists, that they can act as Socialists. If it can be demonstrated that the socialistic platforms, just as the workers of Europe cannot adopt the platform and the American Federation of Labor, so, if the efforts of the workers' movement are to be directed in the same direction, there is to leave each movement to go its own way. At the same time, the relations between both movements must be the most amicable and harmonious that possible, but they must take the greatest pain to understand one another.

THE NEW YORK CLOAKMAKERS' ELECTION

The result of the elections for business agents in the Cloakmakers' Union of New York should be a source of sincere gratification to the great masses of our workers in the cloak and suit industry in the Greater City.

The elections were the best and ablest in our ranks—regards of what opinions they may hold concerning other problems in the labor movement. Their election proves to us that the conditions and principles that have attended the elections of the cloakmakers have had absolutely no effect upon them. Even in this ballding the charlatians tried their worst to start a tumult and to promote discord among the workers, but, unfortunately, they failed dismally. The cloakmakers of New York who know their own mind and business voted for whomever they deemed most capable, most experienced, and most best fitted to represent their daily encounters with their employers.

Another notable feature of the election was the number of voters that participated in it,—by far the largest that ever took part in such an election. It is a sign that our membership is being drawn to take a closer interest in the affairs of the organization than heretofore.

We should like to infer from the results of this election that the cloakmakers of New York are determined that their Union is to remain strong and influential. If this interest will only persist and persist in a similar degree when the election is over, and upon all occasions with regard to everything that affects their Union; if the members will begin coming more frequently to the meetings of their locals and branches,—it would feel more secure that no sinister force on earth can ever harm our big great organization.
Mob Violence Increasing

Over 800 cases of mob violence took place in the United States in the 21 months up to June, according to a compilation made public by the American Civil Liberties Union, in a pamphlet entitled "Who May Safely Advocate Force and Violence?" The facts of mob violence are "put forth to give point to the quoted utterances of men in public life "advocating force and violence against radicals." The figures compiled from the Union's records show that from September 1, 1919, to June 1, 1921, there were 85 lynchings, 51 cases of burning and 177 flaggings, and 490 forcible mob deportations. Striking facts brought out by the figures are that of the 85 men lynched, were white, as were 49 of the 51 persons tarred and feathered, and 50 of the 127 flagged. Five of the victims were women, of whom three were white. Negroes numbered less than one-third of those attacked. The Ku Klux Klan was identified with 53 of the mobs.

The report says, "Most of the mob violence took place in the South and furthest west, it was also well distributed through the far west and middle west, with fewer cases in the east. The record totals over 500 victims at the lowest possible count, and over 900 including riot victims. The figures are all doubtful law, because our records are necessarily incomplete, based only on inadequate press reports."

The inclination to mob violence, according to the pamphlet, began in the early days of the war and has since marked the utterances of many public men. The analysis of these utterances by officials and others contrasts their freedom from prosecution with the relatively rare instances of lesser crimes, for far less intemperate utterances.

In commenting on the collection of quoted utterances, the Civil Liberties Union says:

"We have no record of any one since 1897, whose restrictive laws against radicals were first passed, whose restrictive laws against radicals have been successfully prosecuted. Nor have we any record whatever of mob violence by radicals. We do not refer, of course, to the record of industrial conflicts, in which violence on both sides has been committed, which involves 'the violence of both.' After citing war-time utterances of Elihu Root, Barrett Knapp, Lincoln Steffens, former Ambassador to Germany James W. Gerard, ex-Governor Warfield of Maryland and others, the bulletin says:

"These statements are typical of the Hague Peace Conference

(Continued From Page 4)

of internationalism, they may tomorrow lead back to a system of private interests amongst the states and to the consolidation of the adverse groups which formerly have been the leading lights of the world. One may, truly, criticize the League of Nations such as it has been conceived and as it works, but one must have the courage to declare that, in the development of this Hague Conference, more democratic and international lines, there lies the real guarantee of the peace and security of the world. A supra-national sovereignty ought to be admitted by all because of its inherent necessity and peace. It is necessary to establish an international law superior to the arbitrary will of the strong, and only under a need of a combined movement, in all countries which shall attend the fast spreading of those who talk glibly of peace but whose very act is directed against it.

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DOMESTIC ITEMS

FEARLESS MINDS WORK IN THE MINES.

Fourteen young men said rightfully to belong on the state farm of farmers at Orient, Ohio, were removed from coal mines in Pennsylvania by police boards, and taken by the Central Railroad of New York to Columbus; the company employing the boys declared they had been adjudged mentally and physically competent by physicians, before being employed.

BONUS BILL REVIVED.

Congressmen Britton of Illinois reintroduced the bonus bill vetoed by President Harding at the last session of Congress, as so to provisionally repeal the tax on beer and light wines.

COST OF LIVING MOUNTING.

The cost of living in the United States is steadily increasing and has been for practically a year. It increased on an average of 2 per cent in the recent month of October as compared with September. This statement is made on the authority of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor.

TO HEAD LABOR BANK.

Dr. W. F. McCalie has assigned an assistant to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Cooperative National Bank of Cleveland, and goes to New York to take charge of the new labor bank that is being organized by the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York City.

IMPEACHING DAUGHTERY.

Representatives of the A. F. of L. will confer with Samuel Untermyer, with the purpose of having Daughters of the General Daughtery be considered, according to a statement issued by the Federation. In commenting on the action of the Route Judiciary Committee in calling upon Congressmen Cohn and O'Bryan for the purpose of being heard, the statement of the Committee of December 1, Mr. Gompers declared this to be a totally unheard-of procedure, and is undoubtedly calculated to bias the proceedings and to make impossible the proper presentation of evidence to support the impeachment charge.

Pennsylvania: Convention to Meet.

The Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor will meet at Harrisburg, and will be addressed by Governor-Elect Fitchett. Among the discussions of the convention will be the age pension, and 48-hour law for women workers, and several amendments to the Workman's compensation law.

Back to 1909?

Exceptional conditions throughout the country are swinging back to the levels of 1909, the Department of Commerce concludes in its October issue of Survey of Current Business. Production of both bituminous and anthracite coal shows further increases, and there is a demand for steel building materials and other products.

"BAD DAY FOR BIG BUSINESS".

Apprehensions of legislation harmful to business as a result of the victories of radicals in the last election were presented by delegates to the annual convention of the National Farmers Association composed of corporations and individuals engaged in the operation of iron, steel and brass foundries. "Watching a bad day for big business," was the way one of the members of the association expressed it.

PRISON POPULATION GROWS.

The prison population of the United States, not including the chain and road gangs and women committed to religious or charitable institutions, increased by 12 per cent, from July 1, 1917, to July 1, 1922; the Census Bureau announced. A rule of increase of 12.1 per cent was noted in Federal and State prisons combined.

RAILROAD WILL DEFY LABOR BOARD.

In spite of the decision of the U. S. Railroad Labor Board that the shop committees of the Western Maryland Railroad Company are in violation of the Transportation Act, it is understood that the railroad will continue those contracts. This means that the Western Maryland will refuse to be bound by the Labor Board's decision.

A GOVERNMENT FARM PRODUCTS CORPORATION.

Organization for a government corporation with a capital of $160,000,000 for the purchase and sale of farm products is the plan Senate-March, of Nebraska, announced he is working out for the relief of the farming industry. A bill to this effect will be introduced in a few days.

Nationwide Petition for New Child Labor Law.

A nationwide campaign for the Third Federal Child Labor Law is under way. The National Child Labor Committee believes the new law will be adopted throughout the country and for this purpose hopes to obtain the signatures of 100,000 men and women.

United States to Investigate Berwind Mine Strike.

Four representatives of the Third Federal Child Labor Board are ordered to the bituminous coal fields in Somerset County, Pa., to investigate the working conditions of the miners on strike in the Berwind-White Coal Company's mines.

Daughtery's Agents Real Culprits.

In a brief filed Friday in support of the defense motion to dismiss the government's injunction suit against the Federated Boot Craftsmen Union, it was charged that there was evidence of an unlawful purpose on the part of the United States Attorney General (the labor Union officials in connection with thesymptoms' strike.

FOREIGN ITEMS

England.

London's First Woman Mayor.

Councillor Ada Salter, just elected Mayor of Bermondsey, has the honor of being the first woman Mayor of London. "I do not know if my husband will take up the duties of Mayors' week," she remarked wittily in an interview. Since her election, her husband, Dr. Salter, has been elected Member of Parliament, having achieved one of London's most notable labor gains, as he will not have time for this interesting function.

"Half-Time" Council's Funeral Feast.

An attempt in industrial history was marked in Manchester, on November 11, by the meeting of the Half-Tim Council, which, for 48 years, has worked for the abolition of the penal system whereby children of convicts could be enrolled and transported to the colonies of the Eastern or the Labradorian Cotton Mills for half the day, while going to school for the other half. At this last council which celebrated this occasion, the coming into effect of the clause of the Education Act that effected the Abolition of the Half-Timers - the men bore the bronze inscription - "in Memoriam - the Half-Tim Council, which died a glorious death, November 11, 1922, after achieving its life work the emancipation of the Little Half-Timers.

Unemployed and Housing.

Dealing with a request for the labor board's remedy for unemployment, Mr. Clynes (just returned again for a Manchester division of 178,000 building trade operatives, now idle and cooling the country for the proposed Imperial Housing Act. "We do not want a bad day for big business," was the way one of the members of the association expressed it.

Twice as Many Idle as in 1909.

The number of persons recorded on October 14 on the registers of the employment exchange in Great Britain as wholly unemployed was 1,323,300. Unemployment is not only more serious than ever but is nearly twice as serious as it was in the bad year of 1909.

Switzerland.

Printers out in Strike.

An organized strike is spreading throughout Switzerland. The strike was called chiefly to enforce labor organization regulations, but it involves wage demands also.

Russia.

"State Capitalism" in Russia.

In a speech made at the Congress of the Third International, Lenin said that the new economic policy of the Soviet government was State Capitalism rather than State Socialism, but he reminded his hearers that in 1918 he pointed out that this would be the intermediary stage between small production and Socialism. Russian state capitalism, he said, now holds in its hands, the industry, trade and industry. "Only the smaller privileges have been leased."

Hungary.

Renewed Persecution of Workers in Hungary.

It will be remembered that at its recent Congress in Vienna, the Transport Workers' International passed a resolution, against the violent attacks under which the Hungarian Trade Union Movement has been suffering. The "Vidigital," the organ of the Democratic Party, recently reported that the "Kiskedelmi Kundulat" (The Traffic Worker) the organ of the Hungarian Transport Workers, has been suppressed by the government. At the Congress in Vienna the "Vidigital" reports that there had been number of similar "measures" against the socialist and trade union pages during the past three months.

And during this same period, when the Hungarian government was using every means to crush the Hungarian Labor movement, the representative of the Hungarian government in the League of Nations, Dr. Wolfgang Heiler stated, in the Conference of the International Labor Office at Geneva, that this government was ready to undertake every reform of social legislation. The "Vidigital," however, points out that the Hungarian law permits 12-year-old, and in special cases, 10-year-old, children to be employed not only in factories and workshops but also underground in mines. A 12-year-old apprentice may, by law, be enrolled 18 hours a day and the working hours of a young worker over 16 years of age are not limited.

Norway.

The Congress of Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions.

In accordance with the proposal of the Executive Committee, the Congress of the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions was held in February, 1923, will have to deal with the three following points:

(1) Formation of Organizations for the purpose of Welfare Work of the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions.

(2) International Orientation.

(3) Position of the Trade Unions, including the attitude to be adopted towards the Arbitration Act.

Most of the affiliated unions have now expressed their views concerning the form of organization. The proposals of the Organization Committee provide for a regional-central combination of the craft organizations of the various districts, each of which is to be organized by 40, 46,000 members have expressed themselves in favor of this form of organization and 16 unions with 32,000 members against it. The Executive Committee will now draft a fresh proposal and lay it before the Congress.
Reflections on Our Reopening Celebration

By FANNIA M. COHN

It is sometimes interesting to be on the platform. It gives one a chance to observe people.

Those who participate in a great procession miss this opportunity. They are so much part of the whole, but they cannot see nor reflect.

We are advantages in both positions. Those who are only passive observers miss much, but those who can observe, feel and reflect.

It is advantageous to be on the platform if one can observe the audience, and at the same time receive inspiration from them and respond emotionally to them. It is something that is entirely lost by those sitting in the back.

This idea came to me as I observed the fifteen hundred men and women who walked the campus on Friday, September 7th, at Washington Irving High School, on Friday evening, and participated in the celebration of the reopening of the Workers' University, the Unity Centers, and the Education Centers.

Of course, not everyone has the ability to express a feeling, and it is not always necessary.

The advantage of being on the platform is that everyone who comes in contact with the interest displayed by the audience and their response to what is said, is given a chance to express themselves as they have never expressed at seeing so many new faces.

We could see that some of them were there for the first time. In this city every seat can keep its identity because of the existing spiritual and intellectual agencies and their physical equipment. But, for those who come on the platform as the interest displayed by the audience, and their response to what is said, is given a chance to express themselves as they have never expressed at seeing so many new faces.

Those who watch the development of a movement, or idea, must put their hands in and accept the best reward for those who supplied this inspiration, the expansion of ideas.

The re-opening exercises of our Workers' University were not intention of only symbols of the advancement of our educational activities. Our purpose was to interest a larger group of workers to support the University, and to attract the numbers of our educational activities. Our purpose was to interest a larger group of workers to support the University, and to attract the numbers of our educational activities.

This is possible because of the spirit of our workers. They are scattered amongst 6,000,000 in a city which is the heart and pulse of American culture and thought. In this city there are so many conflicting interests. Numerous agencies appear to be fighting for the same time. In this city every seat can keep its identity because of the existing spiritual and intellectual agencies and their physical equipment. We saw the contrast of those who are on the platform as the interest displayed by the audience, and their response to what is said, is given a chance to express themselves as they have never expressed at seeing so many new faces.

Those who watch the development of a movement, or idea, must put their hands in and accept the best reward for those who supplied this inspiration, the expansion of ideas.

When this applies to the movement for a workers' education and all the difficulties it had to overcome in its course—that is to say, the death of what was once a movement to secure success must depend upon the support it gets from the rank and file. At this, I believe, it depends upon the inspiration, energy, devotion and idealism of a few individuals, but it is the result of the cooperation and union of the mass of the organization which is responsible for this activity.

The workers who are interested in physical activities arise from the fact that we do not own a physical equipment. For this reason, they have a spiritual hold on the membership.

We saw the audience men and women, because of whose age or some other reason, cannot participate actively in this movement by taking advantage of the opportunities offered to them. Yet, there was a bright gleam in their eyes and a feeling of satisfaction on their countenance, a feeling which can only be experienced by some of us who are young and have no opportunity to hear any one speak on the subject.

In conclusion, the educational activities carried on by our international is possible because of the spirit of our workers. They are scattered amongst 6,000,000 in a city which is their heart and pulse of American culture and thought. In this city there are so many conflicting interests. Numerous agencies appear to be fighting for the same time. In this city every seat can keep its identity because of the existing spiritual and intellectual agencies and their physical equipment.

Opening of the Educational Activities in Philadelphia

Our educational reason in Philadelphia dates from September 17th. A large assembly filled the hall at 606 Pine Street to listen to Mr. David S. Cohen, the founder and speaker. He discussed "Social Forces in Yiddish Literature" and arranged for a series of educational activities. The speeches were interspersed with the fine works of Yiddish writers, which are the best in the Jewish people. Later the Jewish Labor Movement, which is itself a part of the life of the masses, was also pictured in Yiddish literature. For these reasons, Yiddish masterpieces made such a strong appeal to the audience.

On Friday, November 24th, our Educational Director, Mr. Alexander Bergelson, had the pleasure of giving an introduction to the first courses in Social Psychology. The hall was crowded with many men and women who wish to participate in the activities of our Philadelphia Union. Mr. Fichandler stated that the purpose of the educational activities is to carry on the names of the teachers who are to follow him and their subjects, and doors, and who are therefore subject to certain diseases peculiar to the individual. Such diseases can be prevented if the worker knows how. The object of the lectures will be to introduce health measures and prevent measures.

We have prepared courses on labor, economic, and social problems, to be given for groups of our members at the offices of their local unions. These courses are carefully prepared by the teacher or lecturer with the assistance of the Educational Department, so as to meet the needs and intellectual background of our members.

We can overcome the importance of health lectures, especially for our members whose work is important. The successful character of these two evenings promises a splendid success in the future. It is planned to arrange additional classes in various subjects to meet the demands of the time. It is planned to arrange additional classes in various subjects to meet the demands of the time.

Lectures at Business Meetings

The following communication was sent out to the officers and members of the Educational Board of the Local unions:

November 25, 1922.

To the Officers and Members of the Educational Board of Local No.

We wish to call your attention to the following:

(1) At the last meeting of the Educational Committee, it was decided that we continue to supply our local unions with Yiddish and English lectures on labor and economic subjects. These lectures are given at regular business meetings, during the first half of the year. We ask that you give us the opportunity to supply our local unions with Yiddish and English lectures on labor and economic subjects. They will also be given at the business meetings.

(2) We made arrangements with prominent physicians to give lectures on Industrial Hygiene, First Aid and Safety, in cooperation with the Tuberculosis Association. These lectures will be given at the business meetings.

We are confident that the educational activities, especially for our members whose work is important. The successful character of these two evenings promises a splendid success in the future. It is planned to arrange additional classes in various subjects to meet the demands of the time. It is planned to arrange additional classes in various subjects to meet the demands of the time.
With the Waist and Dress Joint Board

By M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary

Minutes of Meetings Nov. 8, 1922.

Brother Borch in the Chair.

ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE

The Organization Committee submitted two reports, one of which concerned the maintenance of strict discipline on October 26th and which in substance is as follows:

The Board of Special Control was represented by a committee which had no objection to the take off the cleanliness of the shops and told them to make complete sweep of the factories at the Board Office at 131 East 17th Street.

Another committee representing the "Hills," appeared in behalf of the immigrants and stated that their organization was in such a precarious condition that unless they receive aid from the workers it would have to close down.

A motion was made to the effect that the members give an hour's work for the Hills and the Joint Board to furnish the necessary arrangements for the collection of this money. This motion was adopted.

The Committee informed Brother Borch that the motion in reference to their understanding of the functions with which they were entrusted they are ready to work in harmony with the guarantors under the supervision of the General Manager. Secondly, that Area Committee. I apportioned a detailed plan was adopted by the Joint Board, should be brought into life and should be carried on during the work, also under the supervision of the Joint Board; and third, the Organization Committee suggest that immediate arrangements should be made with the local unions so that such shops should be known as Area Organization Committees which should be distinguished from the following:

The Committee then outlined their plans of activity for the near future. They wish to arrange immediately for the holding of shop chairman district meetings for the purpose of organizing and preparing them for the strike, having particularly in mind that these meetings will be held in the shops during working hours. The committee feels that only the proper educational and administrative offices of the Joint Board shall establish and committees.

Upon motion it was decided to authorize Brother Borch to disburse the claim of the association in the case of Uman-Jesus.

The committee also recommends, in view of the fact that elections are about to be held, that the present arrangement of two business agents of the cutters' union shall continue. If a strike or other action shall be held, the committee requests to be authorized by the Joint Board to employ all local unions to mobilize the force of all local unions on the number of employers in question.

The report of the committee is referred to Local No. 10 was approved by the Joint Board.

COMMUNICATIONS

A communication was received from the New York Call Labor Council congratulating the Joint Board for another successful move.

The Joint Board should elect two delegates to attend a conference which will be held in New York December 3rd. In substance the letter stated that at this conference the labor delegates will render their joint board.

(To be continued next week)
The Week in Local No. 10

By JOSEPH FISH

GENERAL

The Ball Committee held another meeting Saturday afternoon, November 25th, and took up the various phases of the present and future operating conditions of the union and financial success. The Committee intends to solicit advertisements from local merchants and manufacturers who are both good citizens and well-wishers of our organization. The prices for these advertisements will be $3 per inch for 1 inch long, and all those who are interested about them should apply to the Secretary of the Ball Committee and they will be taken care of.

The Committee also took up other important matters pertaining to the affair, and has arranged a detailed receipt for the final arrangements. This committee consists of Brothers Lukin, Chairman of the Ball Committee; Joseph Fish, Secretary; A. W. Wright, Treasurer; David Dubinsky, Isidore Nagler and Sam Shulman, W. C. To be sure that the members will cooperate with the Ball Committee and make this affair one of success.

At our last General Meeting, made of that an order of constitutional amendment was read, and the crowd of 750 persons, for which this meeting was called, we were also honored by the presence of the person of Alexander Fischlander, Education Director.

Comrade Fischlander delivered a short talk on the value of education in our membership and works in general. The educational director happened to come in during the course of the debate on constitutional amendments and listened attentively to the discussion advanced by those present for or against the amendment. He afterwards compliments our members, during his speech, upon their intelligence in planning and conducting the affairs of the organization.

Comrade Fischlander also emphasized the fact that the Educational Department organized by the International was the pioneer in the movement of education for workers, and that the membership of the International should take full advantage of the opportunities afforded them by the educational courses given at the Workers' University; at the Washington Irving High School, and also at the Unity Centers throughout the city.

The address of the director was warmly received by the members present, and all those who are interested may apply for further information at either the local office or that of the International, 3 West 36th Street.

The second reading of the constitutional amendments took place Monday, December 4th. The members present were the Constitution Committee that the new executive board be divided into two divisions, the Marine Division, Organization, Membership and Grievance, and was defeated after a lengthy discussion. This was then followed with the clause of the constitution which provided that unions of one hundred members or over can become law unless carried by a two-thirds majority of those present at a special meeting called for the purpose.

The number of those present was 199, and the motion was carried. The amendment, 57 against, and since it is understood that all these votes were cast after the affirmative roll was taken, 57 votes were in favor of the amendment and 142 against, a total of 117. This, naturally, was not enough to carry the amendment.

In view of the interest of the hour, since the discussion of the amendment to the constitution and Comrade Fischlander's address took up considerable time, the membership decided to continue the reading of the constitutional amendments and to proceed with the nominations for officers, following brothers accepted nominations for various offices of the organization:

FOR PRESIDENT
Jacob Lukin, No. 9009.
Philip Ovtsky, No. 9074.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT
Moses Jacobs, No. 15135.
Meyer Zarkheim, No. 4458.

FOR GENERAL MANAGER
Sam B. Blanken, No. 9016.
Meyer Turkin, No. 9290.

FOR GENERAL SECRETARY
Joseph Fish, No. 8136.

FOR GENERAL BUSINESS AGENT
Sam B. Blanken, No. 9016.
Herman Rosenblum, No. 1674.

FOR INNER GUARD
Sam Massower, No. 727.

FOR DELEGATES TO CENTRAL TRADING AND INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL
Louis Parkinson, No. 3961.
Philip Ovtsky, No. 9272A.
Morton Magen, No. 4464.
Isidore Nagler, No. 4107.
Falk Cooper, No. 3716.
Isidore Lapidus, No. 2779.
Herman L. Weinstein, No. 4534.
Isidore Blum, No. 1239.

Thirteenh Annual Ball of the CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10, I. L. G. W. U.

Saturday, January 6, 1923

HUNT'S POINT PALACE, 953 Southern Blvd., cor. 163d St.

Tickets—50c in Advance
Proceeds in Aid of Relief Fund

Music by Louis Zwingler's Orchestra

Cutters' Union Local 10

ATTENTION

ELECTION of officers will take place on Saturday, December 30th, 1922, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place. The polls will be open from 12:30 to 6 P. M.

CLOAK AND SUIT

Monday, December 4th

WAIST AND DRESS

Monday, December 11th

MISCELLANEOUS

Monday, December 18th

Meetings Begin at 7:30 P. M.

At Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place.