8-11-1922

Justice (Vol. 4, Iss. 33)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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Comments
Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of Justice were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of Justice shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of Justice.
UNFORTUNATE OCCURRENCE NEAR BEEKING HALL.—IMPORTANT STRIKE MEETING OF JOINT BOARD.

THE TRAGEDY NEAR BEEKING HALL.

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

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

(Continued on page 1)

Pres. Schlesinger Leaves for Europe August 15

BON VOYAGE DINNER NEXT SATURDAY, AUGUST 12

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

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

(Continued on page 5)

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

The beginning was made in the firm of Dorfman & Weinstein, of 1115 Broadway, one of the principal jobbers in the dress industry of New York, supplying work to more than 90 contractors in this city. At its contractors' shops, employing over 7,000 workers, have been on strike since last week.

The above mentioned firm has had an agreement with the Union, binding it to make its work in union shops only. Recently, however, this firm violated its agreement and the Union, after several attempts to settle the controversy, probably as a last resort, called out the workers. The strikers meet at 7 East 15th Street. The General Manager, Mr. Hochman, after the strike against this firm is successfully terminated, the Union will proceed to take similar drastic measures against other jobbers in the trade, and in the dress industry who violate their agreements with the Union by sending work to non-union shops.

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

International Organization Department Starts Work

VICE-PRES. JACOB HALPERN MANAGER OF DEPARTMENT

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

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

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

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

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

On Thursday morning, August 10, the Third Quarterly Meeting of the General Executive Board of our International will commence its sessions at the Edgewater Club, Edgewater, L. I.

The meeting is being held somewhat sooner than it should have been, owing to the fact that President Schlesinger is leaving next week for England as delegate of the A. F. of L. to the British Trade Union Congress. President Schlesinger and Secretary Baroff will render comprehensive reports on our situation in our International and its activity during the last two months. The

(Continued on Page 2)
TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By N.S.

PRESIDENT'S NEW RAIL PEACE PLAN

After the railroad executives had rejected his proposal for the settlement of the railway strike, the President has announced a new plan. His first plan, it will be recalled, was unacceptable to the companies, and to the people at large, because it involved the granting of seniority rights to strikers. This ran counter to their union-smashing activities. It interfered with their energetic sea-faring and the formation of the new corporation.

The President now suggests that the question of seniority be referred to the Railroad Labor Board and that meantime the strikers return to work. If this should work, the whole question can be settled in one way or another. According to this scheme, the Labor Board, which has "outlawed" the strikers and given a certificate of 100 per cent Americanism to the unions, has again been re-established as a government agency. While at first the railroads and the workers will be kept from being formally announced at this writing. But the attitude of the strikers is made clear by the statement of Bert M. Jewett, head of the Ship Crafts Federation, that the President's scheme constituted "a most solemn effort to help the railroad workers break the strike, and that "nobody ought to get the idea that the shop men will accept any settlement that does not bring them back into the old unions," and that they were forced to abandon the attitude of neutrality and watchful waiting. Their insistence, however, that the President may take a

A significant development of the strike is that other railroad unions, including the "Fast Brotherhoods," are beginning to be called in. A week ago Warren W. Stone, President of the Locomotive Engineers; W. C. Lee, President of the Railroad Trainmen, and D. B. Robertson, President of the Firemen and Enginemen, met to consider the railroaders' policies at Washington to arrange a conference between the President and the brotherhood chiefs. In the telegram they said that, "Complaints in increasing numbers are being made by the officers acting on claims that men take out locomotives and equipment which are in dangerous and unsafe condition, in violation of safety statutes and rules, and of assaults on and insults and injuries to officers and agents demands that something be done to the railroad properties." The Brotherhood chiefs finally realized that it was "too late to begin any new organization of the "old unions," and that they were forced to abandon the attitude of neutrality and watchful waiting. Their insistence, however, that the President may take a

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A Letter from England

BY EVELYN SHARP
(\London Daily Herald Service)

The twenty-second International Peace Congress has assembled in London. Some 899 delegates from 20 different nations and every continent have come together to comprise four commissions: Economic, Social, Political, and Secular. The work of the Economic Commission, under the chairmanship of Mr. H. L. Fisher (Minister of Education) and the representatives of several industrial countries, will be another in their eagerness to talk of the evil of war and the blessings of peace. One tried and true effort to forget how many of these inter-day pacifists had breathed blood and thunder during the "Prosperous Year," it was impossible to help noticing that all the principal speeches were made by those new converts to the doctrines of Christianity, while the Christian preachers who had remained true to their profession during the world war, was giving the world and for its belief in the possibilities of self-constraint, it marked a profound step forward in the work of the peace movement. The usual propagandist resolutions, which I know honestly means to do, would stand or fall upon the contributions of the delegates. It was a step forward the movement represents a real world peace movement, but it was apparent that it was no longer feasible to live, they cannot realize the recovery, or the fear and likelihood of war.

Glenn Plumb and His Work

By J. CHARLES LAUE

In addition to his ability to press the land. He succeeded only because the system of railroad ownership and in a distinct lack to the labor movement of was in the position of the high pressure to form the railroad system, the state and that the constitution of the United States provided ample justification for the formation of those roads by the nation in the interests of the people in which the state and the public's right to them became too costly as the result of inflated valuation and capitalization of the roads. He succeeded in having the laws changed before wages could be reduced or rates lowered.

He had manipulated the state had contributed by grants of public land and utilities almost the same as used in public utilities in the United States. His theory on the valuation of public utilities was based in his thinking of the railroad property and the property of many corporations engaged in litigation with the municipality.

Plumb was retained as special counsel by the United States Attorney Hoyne in connection with the proposal of the Chicago the power of corporations brought him in touch with Warren G. Harding, the grand chief of the Brotherhood of Railroad Clerks. Harding, who had been in some of the Chicago railroad property in question. After that he acted as counsel for the brotherhood.

He had much practical experience on which to base his theory of the property of corporations engaged in existing railroad systems, for soon after graduating from the law school he worked for the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. He had joined a large number of corporations in Chicago representing at one time Charles T. Yerkes, the lawyer and railroad properties in question. After that he acted as counsel for the brotherhood.

In these duties Plumb found himself called on to draw up franchises for union leaders knew what he was trying to do, and they dared not act. But they acted so that the country could not work on their property. He made an unusual move in a proceeding of this kind, in filing a petition in the courts on a quo warranto proceeding. The higher court reversed him, but his theory of valuations was upheld.

The Chicago railroads then agreed on an arrangement he was told, and the arrangement was reported to the courts on a quo warranto proceeding. The higher court reversed him, but his theory of valuation was upheld.

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The Conquering Jobber

By BERNARD ACKERMAN

Quoth the Jobber, “I have a new line that I think you will like.”

“Tell me about it,” I said, and he did.

He told me that he had just gotten a line of new, exclusive handkerchiefs, and that they were going to be a big hit.

“I think they are perfect for men,” I said.

“My father always used them,” he replied.

“Well, I think they are perfect for women too,” I said.

“I agree,” he said, and we both laughed.

We then discussed the merits of men’s and women’s handkerchiefs, and I learned a lot about the history of the handkerchief.

“Did you know that the handkerchief first appeared in the eighteenth century?” I asked.

“Yes,” he said, “and it was used primarily for wiping the nose.”

“Really?” I said, “I had no idea.”

“Well, it’s true,” he said, “and it was only later that it became a symbol of status and fashion.”

I found this fascinating, and we spent the rest of the morning discussing the evolution of the handkerchief.

By the time we were finished, I was convinced that the handkerchief was a perfect gift for any occasion.

“Are these handkerchiefs available in a variety of colors?” I asked.

“Yes,” he said, “and they come in six different sizes.”

“Perfect,” I said, and we made our purchase.

I left the store feeling much better. I had learned a lot about handkerchiefs, and I was grateful for the opportunity to share my knowledge with others.

I hope you enjoyed this brief History of the Handkerchief. Remember, it’s a gift that will last a lifetime. Thank you for reading.
Can Russia be Rebuilt with American Money?

By R. H. SHURMAN

The Almanac of Clashing Forces has recently published a book titled "Reconstruction of Russia". This book contains an introduction to President Hillman's speech at the last convention of the American Society for the Restoration of Russia. It embarks on the economic situation of Russia and some press comments on the book.

In introducing Hillman at that convention, the Secretary of the Almanac, John Schmaltz, in his remarks, among other things, observes: "Hillman has spent several weeks in Russia, and he has been interested in understanding the situation as it is good or bad. But I am not sure that he has the purpose of seeing conditions with his own eyes, so that through him we might learn what is the present status of our fellow workers there, and find out in what way we can best be of service to them..." Hillman's efforts to reconstruct their lives.

We have carefully read Brother Hillman's book, and we are interested that he has made a very depressing impact upon us. Throughout the book he repeatedly conveys the situation of "our Russian fellow workers" and their struggles. He speaks often of the workers, such as only we from him that he had never seen such practical, courageous, and strong individuals in his "souls" as those who rule Russia today. We also learn from his speech that nowhere in the world are men and women working with such diligence and industry like in the factories of Russia; that the workers are not interested or partisan to any "international" thought. The workers of Great Britain and the workers in the Russian textile factories work with the same spirit as those in the United States. That's practically all Hillman has to say about Russia.

The real changes in the state of affairs, according to the speech, consist of an economic juridical-political situation on the World War. It has been and is the international economic situation and the "criminal policy of the American State" which has led to the changes that are shaping the Russian population to death from starvation. It is true, this economic juridical-political situation on the World War is not original: in the last 3-4 years we have seen similar situations, more than once, in all the countries of the different nations. "The American," "The Nation," and "The New Republic." We shall not, however, pass over the other nations, among them this: A president of a labor union has become an original statement of what is happening in the World War. In Hillman's speech he-is, let us state it frankly-the one who has the same seriousness to dismiss the Bolshevik movement; he not only conceals things but he elicits things that are improbable and impossible lately.

"One can only imagine that "Zinis, and other Bolshevik luminaries may have impressed Hillman as "practical, brave, hard workers" and to second one to another on this territorial globe. But when he comes to us, in the same speech, he says that "most of the workers in the world are people of..."

...at it these days as "electrification," a term that would be easily understood here in America too. This mar-
...to the "electrification" of Russia. No, the Hillman's plan is landed as epoemicizing. We almost forgot to mention that the booklet also contains a chapter on the "electrification" of Russia. Many will probably recall how last year Lenin suddenly declared in a periodical that the anti-Soviet Russia lies in "electrification." As soon as electricity is introduced all around Russia, that country will become a paradise—just like that, in miracle, paper like faction. A plan for the immediate electrification of all Russia was immediately drawn up and the Bolsheviks press all over the world began at once to extoll the glory of this great accomplishment of the Bolshevik government. A time passed however, and the Bolsheviks have by this time completely cast away and forgotten electrification. Even the Communists in Russia scoff..."
JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

1 Park Row, New York, N. Y. (Telephone: Chicago 2146)

R. SCHLESINGER, President
S. YANKOFF, Editor

A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer
ABRAM TUVIN, Business Manager

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EDITORIALS

THE WAGE COMMISSION AND ITS TASK

Now, that the Union has elected President Schlesinger as its representative on the Wage Commission and the Protective Association has designated Mr. William Basset, an industrial engineer, to be its representative, it may be expected that the Commission will soon get to work. That this might not be fruitless or barren of satisfactory results, it is highly important that it be started in the proper spirit and frame of mind. It is only too well known that, as a rule, one obtains from an investigation what one usually starts out to get from the very outset. If, for instance, our employers have made up their minds that this investigation must yield them unmistakable facts that are absolutely unequivocal at the first glance, they might find convenient figures to prove even such an extravagant assertion. Figures are flexible and pliant, and can be used by one side as it suits their case.

It is true, a third party, an impartial member, has been assigned to this Commission for the purpose of counterbalancing the judgment of the two partisan members. But the difficulty, evil, and result of the third party's trying to prove some rare specimen in these days of side-taking and partiality. That's why we believe that the fundamental question that is involved itself, at the very beginning, of every possible prejudice and preconceived notion and proceed to investigate conditions in the cloak industry as they are and forget, as far as possible, that the conditions of divergent interests. It may be difficult but it is impossible - if the will and the spirit are there.

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

What concerns our own representative on the Commission, President Schlesinger, we could not, of course, aver that he is, in this respect, no different. Quite the contrary! Even at the point when his wages he is decidedly partial. He has fought until now, and with great success, against wage reductions, and we are confident that this courageous work will continue in the Commission. Why, that he hopes to be able to increase, through the findings of this Commission, the wages of a certain class of workers in the cloak industry, is a wish which is shared by all the parties concerned. But these wages are not paid so much for their work as for what they deserve to be paid.

Yet, strong as President Schlesinger's convictions are in this matter, his wages are certain that the true facts tend to prove that the cloakmakers are being overpaid in comparison with other workers in trades as skilled as the cloak trade, President Schlesinger, we not agreeing to a reduction, might help in evolving a plan, on the basis of the disclosed facts, which would prove satisfactory to all sides concerned.

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

The Commission would have the following alternative: It would either have to decide in plain and simple terms that the wages are too high, that is, that they do not satisfy the minimum required to enable a family to make a reasonable living. All would therefore have to remain as before and the human beings who are employed in the cloak industry whom the men who are employed in the cloak industry whom the minimum required to enable a family to make a reasonable living. They would have to decide in plain and simple terms that the wages are too high. Or, perhaps, they would agree upon a plan to increase the present work-seasons, so that instead, for instance, of twenty-five weeks in the year, the work seasons be extended to 40 weeks, for which the workers are to be paid in turn. Only then can there be any talk of a reduction in wages.

Personally, we believe but little in the second plan. We have more than one reason for it—the principal one being that such a plan would compel many of the cloakmakers to leave the trade entirely, an idea the Union could never become reconciled to. Things will therefore have to be left as they are. We are in favor of the first plan of the Commission, that is, of reducing the wage scale in the hope that this wage cut might enable them to compete with those small shops and their more favorable position in the industry.

We, there is some ground to this complaint, and it was on the strength of this grievance and in order to protect its own interests that the Union has inaugurated last month the great fight against the "social" shop in the cloak industry of New York. To succeed, both the cloak and the cloak manufacturer must play up their game, and the Union is determined not to give up the fight against the petty "corporation" shop until it is out, root and branch, of the industry.

By December next, if it can be reasonably expected, the cloak industry of New York and vicinity will be completely rid of this social shop, and the fight will have with it the prejudice that is our existence with regard to cloak wages in New York, that the wage question will not be disturbed again, at least for the next two years, the life-term of the recently concluded agreement.

CONFERING WITH THE CLOAK MANUFACTURERS OF CHICAGO

It has become the rule and custom in the industry that after the Cloakmakers' Union of New York reaches an agreement with the manufacturers, the agreements that are accepted in their entirety by employers in other cloak centers. It has become an established fact that our Union cannot understand of the cloak industry in Chicago or even the International American of its pettiness. We believe that our optimism is well founded and that after the investigation will have brought out the facts as well as the prejudice, we are willing and existing with regard to cloak wages in New York, that the wage question will not be disturbed again, at least for the next two years, the life-term of the recently concluded agreement.

We were truly amazed, therefore, when we learned that at that conference, the manufacturers of Chicago and President Schlesinger, Vice-President Schoolman and the committee of the Chicago Joint Board, that the employers refused to come to terms with a branch of the cloak industry system which, as far as the Union is concerned, has long been dead and buried without the slightest chance of becoming resurrected.

We really cannot conceive what prompted the Chicago cloak manufacturers to come out with such an obviously holier-than-thou proposition. For a moment we thought that the Cloakmakers' Union and the International are ready to give up the most important point they had gained for the workers during the last dozen years. Do they not conceive that the Union cannot even consent to accept this proposition as a subject for negotiation or debate?

Granting, for a moment, that the conditions in the cloak industry of Chicago are slightly different from the conditions in the New York market, can this be regarded as sufficient ground for the employers to refuse any discussion or agreement on the principle of the piece work system? They might as well ask the Union to dissolve on the ground that the "cloak industry in Chicago cannot exist under any other system than the piece work system," the read-while-the-iron-is-heating it is the Union to give the Chicago cloak manufacturers in the event of a suggestion of this sort, and the reply given to them last time, say that they propose to retain the piece work, be introduced in their shops was approximately the same. In Chicago, if an employer is using the piece work, he is not only able to pay each cloakmaker a wage according to the piece work in order to flourish, we would rather see it perish.

We are, nevertheless, inclined to believe that the Chicago cloak manufacturers are out of their minds, in their piece-work proposal. They surely are aware that the New York cloak manufacturers, in their recent negotiations with the Union, have not even made the slightest gesture of a wish to return to the piece-work system, knowing well in advance that it is unattainable and therefore impracticable. We believe that the Chicago manufacturers have simply put forth this demand for piece work as a maneuver in the interest of the trade, and distant hope that it might possibly succeed. Now, after the conference is over, they are, probably, fully convinced that their own best interests demand that they cease nursing dreams idle
Conquering the Press

By MAX D. DANISH

("Labor Age," August 1922)

Friday, August 11, 1922

JUSTICE

WISDOM OF THE POOR FISH

By ART YOUNG

The Poor Fish Says:

"Of course labor creates all wealth, so we will be richer if we work harder."
Compulsory Arbitration in Norway

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

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

On the other hand, the unions were firmly opposed to the compulsory imposition of an arbitration award. Shortly before the discussion of the bill in Parliament, the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions proclaimed a great strike in protest against the bill. This strike was not of long duration but was extremely effective. It induced the government to withdraw the clause (to which the employees also were opposed) concerning the compulsory nature of the award. Owing to the fact, however, that in the following year a great dispute was imminent, in which practically all organized workers throughout the country would have been involved, a temporary law was introduced concerning the compulsory nature of an arbitration award, and wages were actually fixed on the basis of the award of the Court of Arbitration. The law was in operation until 1922. The government in power at the time of the expiry of the law did not propose its extension and a proposal to that effect on the part of the Liberals to prolong the act was rejected. In consequence a great number of labor disputes was decided by strike action and the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions, in view of the attitude of the employers on the question of wages, decided to proclaim a general strike.

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

This year the question has again arisen. On account of the expiration of the wage agreements affecting 80,000 workers, i.e., practically the whole affiliated membership of the Norwegian Federation of the Liberal government, for this reason, presented a new bill prescribing the compulsory application of arbitration awards. The matter was again discussed by representatives of unions affiliated with the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions, when another attitude was taken up, that is to say, compulsory arbitration was now

(Continued on Page 12)

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The Unity Centers will be re-opened on September 11th. Those of our members who wish to join them, register at once, at the Edgewater Department—3 West 16th Street, or at the offices of their Local Unions.

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DOMESTIC ITEMS

STREET CAR MEN OUT IN CHICAGO

Easing wage cuts and the loss of the eight-hour day has caused street car employees in Chicago to withdraw work efforts. Authorities are being asked to bear the burden.

While the men show that the reduction of car fares means 2 cents a day saving to users of the surface lines, with 14,000 street car men the wages have fallen by $1.60 to $2.52 a day.

"The men say that a minimum of $5.00 to $13.91 a week for less work for the men's wives and children," the trade unions say.

"It means less food, less clothing, poorer living quarters, unsanitary surroundings, that is, the very things this community does not want to be an aim of the world.

"It means less children in the school after the working age and more responsibility on the parents. It means they can only be taken to the market two times, thus thwarting the efforts of recruiting agents who are attempting to secure Mexican workers and ship them to the north as strikebreakers."

GERMANY

LIVING COSTS DRIVE GERMANS TO CO-OPERATION

The German Government in holding the fair, and has its own warehouses and even a hotel for accommodating its foreign guests. It is arranging special exhibits of raw textiles and metals and is transporting huge quantities of raw materials from the Siberian co-operatives. The Ural co-operatives alone are exhibiting over three and one-half million tons of metal goods. By arrangement with the government, no export duties will be charged upon purchases made at the Fair.

RUSSIA

JAPAN

JAPANESE CO-OPERATORS HOLD CONGRESS

The amazing growth of co-operation in Japan is indicated by the Eighteenth National Congress of Co-operative Societies recently concluded in Tokyo, which brought together 12,000 delegates representing 2,500,000 co-operative societies throughout the country. The detailed report of the Congress, which has just reached this country through the All-American Co-operative Commission in New York, indicates that there are now 774,000 societies in Japan, grouped in 178 district federations. A majority of these co-operative societies are peasants' and workers' banks or credit unions. These banks not only provide money and foreign credit for workers and farmers, but also engage in the institutions in Japan, mobilizing the funds of the people under their own control, for their use in co-operative productive enterprise.

The Japanese Co-operative Congress passed a resolution declaring for a central co-operative bank, and has petitioned the government to bring in a law on co-operative banks. The resolution, as adopted by the congress, was then submitted to the Diet, but the Bill to create it is still being considered by the Diet. The resolution was passed by both upper and lower houses, and although it is not in force until the Diet has passed it, it is binding on the Diet in fulfilling its duties.
Educational Comment and Notes

Announcement of Courses

In Cooperation with WORKERS' UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON IRVING HIGH SCHOOL
Irvine Place and 16th Street
UNITY CENTERS
FIRST SIX SESSIONS
1922-1923

(Continued from Last Week)

VIII. ENGLISH
1. Public Speaking
The student shall prepare and deliver a speech, with material medium in its attempt to teach English to our foreign-born members, and
2. To develop in him the physical and mental habits of effective delivery, and
3. To familiarize him with the routine of parliamentary procedure.
(To be arranged)

VIII SPECIAL COURSES
1. Special Courses for Union Officials
2. Office Management and Office Accounting
3. Financial System in the I. L. G. U. W.,
4. Economic Geography
A study of the surface, climate, resources, occupations and transport
of the important countries of the world, emphasizing the U. S. and the British Isles and their relation the between one of them and the personal and social life of the workers will be analyzed.
(To be arranged)

ADDITIONAL COURSES TO BE ANNOUNCED

COURSES TO BE GIVEN IN THE UNITY CENTERS 1922-1923

I. LABOR AND UNIONISM
1. Current Problems and Tendency of the Labor Movement
Max Levin
This course will be given to the union, problems and form of organization of the I. L. G. W.
2. History of the Labor Movement in the United States
Theresa Wolfson
A detailed review of the development of industries in this country and the rise of the Labor Movement.
3. Current Economic and Labor Problems
Theresa Wolfson
A study of the economic problems arising each week in the industrial world and the Labor Movement.
4. Some Problems of the Working Woman
Theresa Wolfson
A study of problems to indicate the working woman's position in our political, social and economic world.
5. History of the Labor Movement in the United States
Margaret Daniels
Survey of the beginnings of trade unionism in the United States and the industrial conditions responsible for its growth.
6. Trade Unions in Present-Day Germany
Margaret Daniels
What the organized workers in Germany are aiming at and accomplishing.

II. ADDITIONAL ECONOMICS
1. Economic Problems and the Worker
Solon DeLeon
Examination of the modern industrial and financial system to show how the working man lives on the conditions of the working people.
2. How Make a Living
A. L. Wilbert
This course will attempt to indicate:
(a) The origin and development of the wage system.
(b) The present status of each class of income.
(c) The relation of the Labor Movement to each income class.
(d) The probable future status of each income class.
3. Modern Economic Institutions
A. L. Wilbert
A study of the modern bank, insurance company, market, railroad, etc.

III. SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY
1. Social Applications of Psychology
Margaret Daniels
Practical application of the main facts of social psychology to daily problems of workers.

IV. ENGLISH
1. Classes in Elementary, Intermediate and Advanced English
Three evenings weekly, all centers.
2. High School English
Four evenings weekly, all centers. Teachers assigned by the Board of Education.

V. COURSES IN CIVICS—ALL CENTERS

VI. HEALTH—ALL CENTERS
Lectures and Discussions on Care of Health, etc.

Lectures and Discussions by the Bureau of Industrial Hygiene, Board of Health.

VII. PHYSICAL TRAINING
Weekly Gymnasium Work.
Teachers assigned by the Board of Education. All centers.

ADDITIONAL COURSES TO BE ANNOUNCED LATER.

Thanking the Board of Education

Our last convention, at Cleveland, Ohio, passed the following resolution in recognition of the splendid aid being given by the survey of the Board of Education to the educational work conducted by the International Union: "Whereas the Board of Education of the City of New York has cooperated with our Educational Department in its attempt to teach English to our foreign-born members, and

Whereas, To achieve this purpose we have assigned the Professor of English at the Board of Education has made it possible for us to organize Unity Centers in the Public School System and has provided teachers of English for these classes, and

Whereas, The Board of Education has also made it possible for us to provide for the health of our members by organizing classes in physical training and providing teachers for these, and

Whereas, The Board of Convention, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union assembled in the City of Cleveland in May, 1912, expresses its gratitude and appreciation to the Board of Education of the City of Cleveland for its splendid cooperation and cooperation, and is better

Resolved, That this Convention expresses its appreciation to the Board of Education of the City of New York for its splendid cooperation and the Director of Community and Recreation Centers, for their wholehearted support and cooperation.

Extracts from a Report Submitted to the Conference of Sixteen of the National Trade Unions of Great Britain

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

"This conference is of opinion that the time has arrived when the trade union movement should carefully consider the best and most effective means or meeting the educational needs of its members. It therefore approve the call upon the control committee from the members of the conference to consider and report in the best interests of the conference, and to the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress."

Sixteen of the national trade unions represented at the conference approved the report and elected representatives to serve on the committee.

Note,—The Committee responsible for the report were much regarded as the trade union trade union committees. Its report and recommendations, therefore, represent the views of the executive committee and in no way the educational bodies referred to in the report. The committee venture in hope, however, that those educational bodies to which, in addition to the union movement as a whole, the report will be submitted will consider their policy in relation to this report and find if it is possible to cooperate in the way suggested.

Since the inauguration of Ruskin College in Oxford, the interest in education in the trade union movement has grown rapidly. The National Council of Social Service and the South Wales Miners' Federation have made themselves jointly responsible for the Labor College, an increasing number of unions are providing scholarships to the Labor College and affiliated to the W. A. F., the Pools League, the Scottish Labor College has become a fairly well organized.

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

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

A century ago trade unionism was but a handful of institutions of society. Twenty-eight years ago, after more than two centuries of work, the number in the United Kingdom little more than one and a half millions. Today they number more than forty million, constituting

Students of Unity Centers and Workers' University, and those who have benefited by the services of the Department are requested to send new addresses as soon as possible to the Director of Education for a change of address of the Educational Department.

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

By M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary

Meeting August 2, 1922—
Brother Berlin in Chair

Upon opening the meeting, a com- mittee consisting of members of the Technical Aid for Soviet-Russia, appeared before the Board, stating that this committee represented members who organized themselves for the purpose of going to Russia, and that they are interested in an interest for Soviet-Russia. As they must take machinery from here to the Joint Board for a donation, in order to purchase machinery.

Upon motion, a committee consist- ing of Brother Berlin, Sisters Wol- kwitz and Goodman was appointed to investigate the Society for Tech- nical Aid for Soviet-Russia.

Brother Berlin as the chairman of the Joint Board, reported as follows—

IN THE MATTER OF DORFMAN & WIJESS

The Board of Directors of the United Cutleries Local No. 60, at a special meeting held on the 2nd of August, 1922, made arrangements to declare a strike against this firm on Wednesday, the 4th of August. The Board, in order to accommodate the strikers, has arranged to have the whole hall of the Board, and have assigned Broth- er Friedman to attend to this work exclusively.

IN RE CONFERENCE WITH EMB- ROIDERY MANUFACTURERS

Brother Reinhart reported that a conference was held with the Embroidery Manufacturers. In order to accor- dence, Brother Reinhart submitted an agreement of the manufacturers' associations. It was understood that the employers are to give a reply not later than the begin- ning of August. The chairman, representative of Local 60 was present at the con- ference. A letter has also been sent to the independent embroidery ma- nufacturers asking for renewal of agree- ments.

IN RE DRESS MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

Brother Reinhart further reported that he had several conferences with the Dress Manufacturers' Chief Clerk of the Dress Manufac- turers' Association.

COMPLAINT OF LOCAL NO. 69

VS.
LOCAL NO. 53

As per decision rendered at the last meeting of the Board of Direc- tors, Brother Reinhart held a con- ference with the representatives of Local 53. And it was agreed upon that Local 69 and the Dress Manufacturers, are the only manufacturers. He pointed out that the strike of 1913 lasted for six months, when the great number of strikers returned to work on the third and fourth week. It was then that it was decided that the Joint Board levies a $250 assessment for all the members of the Locals affiliated with our Joint Board, which should be paid in the following manner: $10 should be paid at once, and the balance of $10 shall be paid within six months, being understood that the Joint Board holds the necessary arrangements as to the details.

Proposition No. 3, which calls for a shop chairmen's.

Upon motion made to consider the members of the Locals affiliated with the Board, was carried. The Board of Directors were instructed to see how to have the shop chairmen meetings regular and well attended. Also to give rules to the shop chairmen.

IN RE CUTTERS

Brother Reinhart called the at- tention of the Joint Board to the seg- ment of our members in overlooking the interests of the cutters. He pointed out that those members who are responsible for the carrying out of the Union rules, do not give the due attention to the employment of Un- ion cutters in the shops. He there- fore urged upon the Joint Board, that hereafter it should be made known that they will not be held strictly accountable for any and all violations in the respective work. And so what departments the shop belongs to.

APPEAL TO THE JOINT BOARD

Brother Reinhart stated that it does not appear that the best possible results for our Organiza- tion. Brother Reinhart urged that all the information, we know, we do away with Union politics. Fur- thermore, he pleaded that we do investigate the particular groups of pol- icies, but instead become more as- similated. In that way, we will un- derstand that above all, the Organiza- tion is first. In conclusion, Brother Reinhart invited all those who have plans for constructive work and suggestions of benefit to the Organization, and as he is ready for honest criticism, and if an error be found, he will try to do better in the future.

Longer Work Hours in Holland

The Dutch Parliament adopted in its entirety the bill submitted by the General Labor Committee of a law amending labor law of 1919.

Already before the General Labor Committee of the Dutch Government in view of the danger of revolution at that time, took action to pass the Labor Law" for providing for a legal 45-hour week and an 8-hour working day. This has now been legally a 45-hour work hour and an 8-hour working day. Furthermore the Minister has the power to grant exemptions from the provisions of the law in those cases where the employers and workers agree to another time regulation, stipulated, however, that the number of working hours may not exceed 2,500 hours a year. Under this stipulation, therefore, is that the number of this law may be exceeded, provided the regulation concerning the maximum number of working hours is not exceeded.

The law in its amended form is a retrograde step and a concession to the reactionary employers, which have been very much in evidence in Holland recently.

Outside Parliament the employers are openly demanding a 10-hour day while their spokesmen in Parliament are endeavoring to obfuscate these demands by trying to give what they call a more elastic application to that part of the Labor Law which regulates the hours of labor. These they hope to do by eliminating as far as possible government interference and with the granting of leaves for overtime and by inserting in the Labor Law special stipulations for women and children, which have gone even so far as to propose to increase the maximum number of hours of the day to 12, by 2,500, in- cluding overtime.

PERFECT EYE GLASSES MEANS CORRECT VISION

Perfection in Eye Glasses can only be attained by an Optometrist who is a regis- tered physician and the glasses adjusted by a skilled Optician.

DR. BARNETT L. BECKER

Optometrist and Optician

213 East Broadway
100 Lenox Ave.
605 Prospect Ave.
1700 Pikka Ave.
262 East Fordham Road
2313 Seventh Ave.
Between 135th—136th Sts.
**Cutters' Union Local 10**

**ATTENTION!**

**NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS**

Special Wait and Dress Meeting — Monday, August 14th

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

**Miscellaneous Meeting** — Monday, August 14th

**Meetings Begin at 7:30 P.M.**

**AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place**

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Beginning July 1st, 1922, new working cards will be issued to cutters working on the cards secured prior to July 1st should change these for new ones. Cutters going in to work should not fail to secure cards and should not fail to turn them in when they are laid off.

Members failing to carry out these instructions will be disciplined by the Executive Board.