Justice (Vol. 4, Iss. 43)

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

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

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The Wage Board, appointed under the State Workmen's Compensation Act, is responsible for fixing wages. It is composed of seven members, five of whom are appointed by the Governor and two by the Labor Board. The members are not chosen from any particular trade or industry, but are selected to represent the public interest.

The Wage Board has the power to fix minimum wages, working hours, and other conditions of employment. It also has the power to hear and determine cases of violation of the law.

The Wage Board is an important body in the state, and its decisions are binding on all employers and employees. It is a body which is not only concerned with the welfare of the workers, but also with the welfare of the employers. It is a body which seeks to balance the interests of both parties.

The Wage Board is an interesting and important body, and it is one which is worthy of the attention of all workers and employers.
POLITICAL factions in England are making elaborate preparations for the general election, which at this writing is still a matter of speculation. In the House of Commons, the government, with recent developments in Asia Minor reached a point which hardly leaves any other alternative. British labor has long pointed to the dangerous junglification of the far east, and a week ago it adopted a resolution calling for the "immediate resignation of the Government and the election of a new Parliament." This is the one point upon which the laborites, the Liberals, and the Conservatives are agreed.

Lloyd George heads a Coalition Government made up of Liberals and Conservatives. He never pretended of representing labor. He has had his hands full of legislation that benefited labor. The Anglo-Saxon Labor party and the United Liberal party were always suspicious and critical of his policies. There was an influential element of "prolabor" in the party who would have been inclined to cooperate with the Coalition. But Lloyd George succeeded by hitherto in whipping them into acquiescence. After every crisis and deadlock, domestic or foreign, the Premier appeared in Parliament, and his command of the Frango-Turkish triumph, the blow that Great Britain had sustained, the danger of a new war clearly drove home to the British people the disastrous policy of the present government.

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

In Premier's speech at Manchester disappointed everybody. He succeeded admirably in dodging the issues on which he was to give an account. But he dodged them too completely. Outside of generalities, jibes at his laborites, and the "neat little speech" he "new" the government, there was nothing. His account of the role his government played in the Near-Eastern situation was muddled, accusing the French of bad faith and the Turks in massacring innocent Christians. He had no "thud" and had to find a plausible way to vindicate his government.

Chamberlain's was much more to the point. He frankly appealed to the Coven, and tried to give them the real issue of the Coalition and a Labor Government. He called for a united front against a new National Party. The American experiment on that are bound to occur in case the Coalition will be dissolved and the Labor Party will be swept into power. "Consider what it means," Chamberlain added, "that a new party which has been in the ascendant for years is now threatened. All the good that we have done for days and a general election will be called.

AMERICAN LABOR PARTY LAUNCHES CAMPAIGN

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

After the opening speech by Morris Hillquit, the chairman of the meeting, the speakers were arranged on a platform, who met the real issue of the campaign is. He said: "There is one issue in this campaign that is paramount and overwhelming in importance. This issue is the profiteering business system under which we are living. It is the present gobbling of the people by the legalized holdup men engaged in furnishing the necessities of life. Profits of 36 to 400 per cent have become so common of recent years that they will become a fixed feature of business. Such outrageous profits cannot be called legitimate. They are theft pure and simple." Morris Hillquit and other speakers at the meeting pointed to the fact that the two political machines, Tammany Hall and the Republicans, are really representing one and the same group of interests, and that sooner or later the laboring people will pour them into one political force.

A significant demonstration of the growing indifference and disgust with the periodic campaign stunts performed by the two dominating political machines is the lack registration of the voters in New York. The police are upset by the poor showing, but they cannot make the campaign a fight for real issues. Their chief aim is to avoid them.

LABOR BOARD GRANTS A TWO CENTS RAISE

For the past few months the Railroad Labor Board had been in search of a settlement of the terminal strike and the bonus. The Labor Board was in an anomalous position. As impartial arbiter of labor disputes in the railroad industry, it "outlawed" the shopmen, helped the company, and the property owners to "entertain" a strike. The American labor union was the only legitimate way out of the controversy.

This led to a decision which aims to supply the looked-for reason for its existence. It has granted an increase in the wages of the maintenance of way men 2 cents an hour. So that a larger class of the laboring people will have higher purchasing power, the sum of 25 cents an hour. Another, class of workers who are more skilled and who received 25 cents an hour are raised to 37 cents. About 450,000 workers will receive the wages increase.

The circular letter stresses the importance of the meeting and the attention of the chairmen to the fact that attendance is one of the duties of the office of shop-champion and that these meetings are held under the supervision of the Organization Committee of the Union.

Wrist and Dress Shop Chairman Meeting Next Thursday

Julius Hachman, the Manager of the Joint Board of the Drays and Watchmakers' Union, has notified his member, all the shop-chairmen in the wrist and dress industry of New York of the decision of the Joint Board, which by the haste of a bad strike, are to be held at the Joint Board's meeting regularly. The next meeting of the shop-chairmen will be held on Thursday, October 25th at Webster Hall, 119 East 11 Street.

The circular letter stresses the importance of the meeting and the attention of the chairmen to the fact that attendance is one of the duties of the office of shop-champion and that these meetings are held under the supervision of the Organization Committee of the Union.
Pres. Schlesinger's Letters in Wage Board Dispute

"Norman Happee, Third Parties"

Norman Happee, in discussing the future of Third Parties in the United States in the November issue of "Harper's Weekly," urged:

"We smirk a little at the prospect of two of our contributors in the next week's issue. Mr. Norman Angell will bother the safe and stable, and I hope the alarmists also annoy those labor members who rely overmuch on words. Nothing is more compact than enthusiasm. Both are relentless pursers of a fairer civilization. They are in the thick of years of hard work, in which those leaders and trained scholars worked for ten years, signed in 1917 that party emerged as the representative of reform to the better.

The platform was drawn up not by them mostly the brain of the Left, Sidney Webb. When the labor element wished to grapple with all the all important problem of the Sick, the man they asked for a report was Mr. Angell. Mr. Wells, views are shown in "Men Like Gods" more easily and clearly than ever before.

Man of this type is going from the labor party because the labor party comes nearer to having an appropriate modern program. That is why I have an interest in the Third Party movement in this country for 1924. Where is its program? You cannot make a third party merely saying you want one, or merely by showing that people want one. There will be no third party of any importance in this country until we find a program, and by the kind of type of John Brophy, and some other men, the leaders and trained scholars worked for ten years, signed in 1917 that party emerged as the representative of reform to the better.

Members of our International who wish to join the Workers' Union must attend one of the classes of the Executive Divi-

Local No. 41 and 50

By H. GREENBERG

I want to acquaint our membership with some of the important occurrences in our local. You have all experienced the long slack seasons during the years of 1921 and 1922. Never in the history of the Garment industry has the slack season been as long and of their periods of employment that the company and the Board and its accredited representatives agreed that it was the unquestionable intention of the workers to engage in any investigation to the wages received by the workers and not infrequent the production for the present pur-

The Joint Board with the assistance of a committee that was specially appointed, in the interests of the Third Party, the only way.

You to carry this burden. In so doing you will bring about an improved condition of the industry, better working conditions, higher wages and all other benefits that come with strict control by a strong and powerful union.

The circular letter has been reduced to a great extent. We are trying to economize in every way possible so that you may be benefited in this undertaking. I am confident that with the support and co-operation of all of us we may again come out victorious in this undertaking as we did in all our strikes and struggles of the past. We feel that the membership of the upportion section will especially find the work congenial which is most likely to be at 7 East 16th Street (Rand School). We will keep our members posted on the progress of their affairs and keep them up to date on all questions that may come up in our organiza-

Justice

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R. M. SCHLESINGER, Postmaster.

Emitted as Second Class Matter, April 15, 1920, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the Act of August 24, 1912.
Organized Labor in the Coming Election

(Washington Correspondence to "Justice")

By B. MAI M A N

When some newspaper people have asked Comers to make a statement about the coming election, it has been my understanding, as far as I know, that the real question is, "What about the Senate race?" Of course the Senate race is the thing on everybody's mind. Let us face the fact that the Senate race is as important to the political and economic welfare of this country as the presidential race. The Senate race is the battle of the forces of government and the forces of labor. The Senate race is the battle between the forces of order and the forces of disorder. The Senate race is the battle between the forces of progress and the forces of reaction. The Senate race is the battle between the forces of stability and the forces of change. The Senate race is the battle between the forces of peace and the forces of war. The Senate race is the battle between the forces of democracy and the forces of autocracy. The Senate race is the battle between the forces of freedom and the forces of oppression. The Senate race is the battle between the forces of justice and the forces of injustice. The Senate race is the battle between the forces of truth and the forces of lies. The Senate race is the battle between the forces of wisdom and the forces of ignorance. The Senate race is the battle between the forces of virtue and the forces of vice. The Senate race is the battle between the forces of goodness and the forces of evil. The Senate race is the battle between the forces of the people and the forces of the elite. The Senate race is the battle between the forces of the common man and the forces of the rich man. The Senate race is the battle between the forces of the poor man and the forces of the rich man. The Senate race is the battle between the forces of the ordinary man and the forces of the extraordinary man. The Senate race is the battle between the forces of the normal man and the forces of the abnormal man. The Senate race is the battle between the forces of the natural man and the forces of the unnatural man. The Senate race is the battle between the forces of the rational man and the forces of the irrational man. The Senate race is the battle between the forces of the logical man and the forces of the illogical man. The Senate race is the battle between the forces of the wise man and the forces of the foolish man. The Senate race is the battle between the forces of the knowledgeable man and the forces of the ignorant man. The Senate race is the battle between the forces of the experienced man and the forces of the inexperienced man. The Senate race is the battle between the forces of the skilled man and the forces of the unskilled man. The Senate race is the battle between the forces of the well-informed man and the forces of the uninformed man. The Senate race is the battle between the forces of the educated man and the forces of the uneducated man. The Senate race is the battle between the forces of the fair-minded man and the forces of the unfair-minded man. The Senate race is the battle between the forces of the just man and the forces of the unjust man. The Senate race is the battle between the forces of the honest man and the forces of the dishonest man. The Senate race is the battle between the forces of the brave man and the forces of the coward man. The Senate race is the battle between the forces of the patriotic man and the forces of the unpatriotic man. The Senate race is the battle between the forces of the patriotic man and the forces of the unpatriotic man. The Senate race is the battle between the forces of the patriotic man and the forces of the unpatriotic man. The Senate race is the battle between the forces of the patriotic man and the forces of the unpatriotic man. The Senate race is the battle between the forces of the patriotic man and the forces of the unpatriotic man. The Senate race is the battle between the forces of the patriotic man and the forces of the unpatriotic man. The Senate race is the battle between the forces of the patriotic man and the forces of the unpatriotic man. The Senate race is the battle between the forces of the patriotic man and the forces of the unpatriotic man. The Senate race is the battle between the forces of the patriotic man and the forces of the unpatriotic man. The Senate race is the battle between the forces of the patriotic man and the forces of the unpatriotic man. The Senate race is the battle between the forces of the patriotic man and the forces of the unpatriotic man.
The State Bank
(Established 1896)

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

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

$92,074,146.16

LIABILITIES
Capital Stock ..................................................... $2,500,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits ................................ 4,629,953.31
Reserves for Taxes, etc. ......................................... 409,951.19
Quarterly Dividend, Payable October 2, 1922 .................. 100,000.00
Due Depositors ................................................... 817,131,018.25
Bills Payable and Rediscouts ................................... NONE
Acceptances, Letters of Credit, etc. .......................... 2,721,223.41

$92,074,146.16

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, WAGE EARNERS' AND BUSINESS ACCOUNTS INVITED
Wage earners' deposits received until 8 P. M. daily, except Sundays and Legal Holidays.

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HARLEM: Fifth Ave. and 115th St., New York
BROWNSVILLE: 83 and Stone Avenues, Brooklyn

Union Health Center News

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

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

Members of the International who are interested in the formation of this school are cordially invited to attend the conference.

ATTENTION WOMEN WORKERS
The fall program of the Union Health Center include an enlarged Women's Clinic under the supervision of Dr. Sophie Baldergoff.

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

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

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

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

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

Members can obtain the announcement of our educational activities for 1922-1923 at the office of their local unions or at the Educational Department, 2 West 16th Street.
WHAT IS THE "PROTECTIVE" UP TO AGAIN?

The Cloak Wage Commission, created by the mutual consent of the manufacturers and the cloak workers' Union, back in the early months of this year, last July when the agreement between these parties had been renewed, has been working to prevent the businesses of the Protective on the Board has continued to lay obstacles in the way of this wage investigation from the day of its inception.

There is, of course, no doubt that Mr. Basset is acting in conformity with the will of the manufacturers whom he is representing, and his action is, as he says, his "own idea", given publicly in his letter to President Schlesinger. He admits that while he was confronting the manufacturers, he was acting in a spirit of loyalty and in an attempt to accomplish a certain purpose. He believes that he was acting in the best interest of the manufacturers, that he was doing what was necessary to prevent the destruction of the Protective and the workers it represents. As he says, he deems it a duty to warn the manufacturers that the Protective is not yet fully formed but that the conditions under which the Protective is working are precarious and that the workers are not yet ready to accept the Protective as their representative.

Mr. Basset appears in this case as the mere mouthpiece of the manufacturers, who seem rather reticent to speak right out themselves what they would have their say out loud. It stands to reason that if Mr. Basset was acting upon his own initiative and against the will of the manufacturers, they would have recalled him. But Mr. Basset, without the consent of his employers, himself does not want a wage investigation; they probably know that the inevitable results of such an investigation—namely, that the Protective will be formed openly against the Protective and the workers it represents. They are receiving the full sanction of the Protective Association.

When Mr. Basset speaks in the name of the "Protective," he speaks for the employers, not for the workers who are employed in the cloak industry. What he says is not what the workers want to hear, nor is it what the workers want to believe. The Protective Association is, in effect, a tool of the employers, who use it as a means of manipulating the workers and preventing them from forming a union of their own. The Protective Association is not a true representation of the workers, but rather a tool of the employers to keep the workers in check.

The Protective Association is not the answer to the workers' problems. The workers need a union that truly represents their interests and fights for their rights. The Protective Association is a sham, a façade that serves the interests of the employers, not the workers. The workers need a union that is independent and truly representative of their interests.
Quack Remedies for the Cloak Industry

BY BENJAMIN SCHLISINGER

H ave we done anything in our past, or are we doing in the destructive agitation conducted by certain elements within the cloak industry, or any of the hard times in the cloak industry to incite the workers against their employers? Have we not the management of the cloak shop been warned to our members to be on guard and steer clear of these gangsters of the mob who are trying to organize with demoralization.

In this article we shall deal with this subject in a frank manner. We shall show you that the cloak industry is a very difficult situation in which our trade finds itself at present. The employers who hire our members and work for us are persons who, as you probably know, are called, as "radical," as great revolutionists, and world saviors.

The best way to handle this type of enquiry is to bear the marks off their faces and to expose their true picture and facts from the workers and disloyers and disrupters. The second element in the cloak industry are the nervous lot who lose their courage all too quickly and in time of need. These employers are afraid to be "seen" by the cloak workers able to overhear what the latter may have to say and thinking themselves so weak that they might be afraid and that it might be better if the Union were somewhatUse them to harness the power of the crowd by asking them questions about the relationship between the cloak workers and their employers. What are the consequences of these union activities on the cloak industry? How do these actions impact the cloak workers? What are the broader implications of this situation? How do these actions relate to larger societal issues? How do these actions influence the overall economic landscape?
BY T. VAM HEEG

The Danish Clothing Workers Union is 35 years old this August 6th to 11th, 1922.

Very much importance was attached to the Congress on this occasion as it is now 35 years since the “Danish Skræddersforbund” was founded, and of those who comprised Villum Arup has for 35 years filled the responsible post of President on this occasion, therefore, that Congress has decided that Committees have had a “double event” to celebrate.

In his capacity as International Secretary, the writer of this article, together with J. Nørregaard (Norway), Andreasen (Sweden), and Pfeifer (Germany) has had the pleasure of attending the Jubilee Congress as fraternal delegates. Each nation has its national characteristics, the characteristic of the Danish people is that they understand how to combine earnestness and generosity. The Congress of the Danish Clothing Workers Union was a proof of this.

A Congress in Denmark makes a special impression upon delegates from other countries. In Denmark, there are Unions of Tailors and Dress Makers. The number of women members in many cases is larger than that of the male members. At the Congress, however, one does not notice that fact, for the great majority of the delegates are men; only in a few cases does one see women delegates in the Congress hall. The men, as a rule, take the lead in discussions, the women play quite a subordinate part. In Denmark it is quite different. We do not mean that at the Danish Congress the women "took the lead." But of the 170 delegates at that Congress at least 69 were women, many of whom showed initiative in Congress, and tried to learn from the men as regards either a knowledge of affairs or the art of speaking.

It is certain that the presence of a large number of women delegates can be explained by the fact that the women engaged in the Danish clothing industry form separate sections with the male clothing workers in the Clothing Workers’ Union. But in other countries experience has shown that the formation of special sections for women clothing workers has not met with much success. That the experiment in Denmark has been successful is in proof that many women clothing workers in that country have gone far in education of themselves, and that they are in no respect less earnest than their comrades in other countries.

“No to bad, in itself, we would” is a saying which is true not only of the men of Unions. Merit attaches only to deeds that are accomplished and to the results. It is therefore not surprising that it can be seen grounds that the Danish Clothing Workers’ Union and its President, Villum Arup, has had for 35 years, are entitled to our special admiration.

Up to 1907, the year in which the Danish Clothing Workers’ Union was founded, the membership was not less than 13,000. For a small country, such as Denmark, with a population of about 3½ millions, a membership of 13,000 is an example for the whole of Europe in the clothing industry. As far as we can judge, there is no country in Europe in which the male and female workers in the clothing industry have such favourable working conditions as in Denmark.

And this remains true despite the fact that the conditions in the clothing industry in 1921 and 1922 the Danish Union has been obliged to fight for.

With regard to wages and working conditions, we are in a position to give a few figures. We help them to make a comparison between 1914 and 1922:

- Weekly wages
  1. Ladins’ Tailors . . . . . . . . .       50% 1914 1922
  2. Gentlemen’s Tailors . . . . .       75% 1914 1922

3. Dressmakers . . . . . . . . . . .       35% 1914 1922

The wages of tailors who are engaged on a piece-work basis range from 75 to 85 crowns.

While in 1914 the working hours were from 9 to 16 hours a day, the Eight Hours Day is now universal in all branches of the clothing industry. It has not been legally enacted, but has been agreed upon between the Union and the employers’ organisation. There is another feature of which the Danish Union has every reason to be proud. Apart from the ready-made trade, where home work is still carried on in some instances, the tailors and dressmakers work, as a rule, in special workshops. The mistakes of the home-work system are much less known in Denmark than in other countries.

If the Danish tailors and dressmakers have achieved very much, in the course of the last 15 years, they have their good leadership and their unity to thank for it. In Denmark there is only one organisation for all the workers in the clothing industry.

Among the Raincoat Makers

(Continued from Page 1)

All our settled shops are strictly censored. Those of the members who are working are paying regularly. We don’t believe in the policy of selling thousands of dollars on single shop strikes, but shop strikes of little significance at best and would rather pay the fines than to lose their time and politics time. The cases are rare, indeed, where we do not succeed in obtaining a settlement from special sections with the priests or very little less than what they were getting on their previous jobs. In many cases we even obtain wages for our members.

In times like this, it is true, it is as much as may reasonably be expected. Not a single opportunity to improve the conditions of our members is allowed to pass us by. We expect to cater to our win favor from malicious employers in something we could do if we would, nor would we if we could.

At the Baroff-Radina Concert

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

Saul Barol, a young man of eighteen, made his first bow to the pub- lic, among whom there was a number of discriminating critics and press representatives, in a rather nervous state, which is not difficult to explain. Nevertheless, played his numbers creditably and made, on the whole, a good impression, to evidenced that the young man possesses considerable ability and good technic but still requires a good deal of experience.

Selsa Radina showed traces of a very bad cold which has hampered her all through the evening. She had a medium regular voice, a pretty good diction and has rendered the Three famous songs, with two better effect than the other part of her program, which consisted of regular Russian dramatic selections.

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FACT FINDING COMMISSION CHOSEN.

President Harding appointed John Hays Hammond, mining engineer, of Washington, D. C., as chairman of the Commission, and Governor of Indiana; Samuel Achelburger, Federal Judge of Chicago; Clark Howell; editor of the Atlanta Constitution; George Otis Smith, director of the United States Geological Survey; and Leonard T. Devier, economist of New York. Charles P. Neill, of Washington, D. C., as members of the Federal Fact Finding Coal Commission which will investigate the coal industry with a view of preventing future coal strikes.

2 PER CENT INCREASE.

An increase of 2 per cent in the manufacturing industry of New York State in the last quarter of the year, according with August was announced yesterday by the Industrial Commissioner Sayer.

PROTEST AGAINST MINIMUM WAGE.

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

400 PER CENT DIVIDEND.

Following the lead of other Standard Oil Companies, A. C. Bedford, Chairman of the Standard Oil of New Jersey announced yesterday that a special stockholders' meeting has been called for November 2d to act upon a proposal to increase the authorized capital stock of the company from $150,000,000 to $625,000,000 and declare a stock dividend of four new shares of common stock or a four hundred per cent stock dividend for each share of common stock now outstanding.

EXPORT TRADE DECREASES.

America's export trade with Europe suffered a marked decline in August, according to the United States Custom House, compared with $80,000,000 in August, 1922.

THE REDS IN AMERICA.

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

5CB "ACCIDENTS."  

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

FIREMEN'S AGREEMENT EXTENDED.

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

PREPAREDNESS.

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

CORONADO REHEARING DENIED.

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

COPPER'S URGES DAUGHTERY'S IMPEACHMENT.

President Gumpers, of the American Federation of Labor, in a telegram to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in session in Cincinnati, urged the Brotherhood to lend support to the movement for the impeachment of Attorney General Daugherty and Federal Judge Wilkerson of Chicago.

LEAGUE FOR COURT RULE.

The National Security League will wage a nation wide campaign against the extension of the jurisdiction of the United States as so to permit Congress to pass upon decisions of the Supreme Court, the executive committee of the League announced yesterday.

POTTERS ON STRIKE.

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

FOREIGN ITEMS

ENGLAND

"WARLESS WORLD" CRUSADE.

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

CHILD PAUPERISM.

To take only one instance of a city with a large unemployed population Manchester has, roughly speaking, 30,000 men, women and children depending for existences on relief money, either from the Guardians or the Government. Of these 15,000 are children—a pitiful little army of paupers.

A GENERAL ON PEACE.

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

AUSTRALIA

AUSTRALIAN DISARMAMENT.

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

GERMANY

PASSION PLAYERS DISINTERESTED.

The workers at Oberammergau have refused a huge financial offer from a American State as a magnet for the film rights of their world-renowned Passion Play. In spite of Munich caricaturists, who have recently pictured the players selling their act for money, the village theatre has never commercialised its act, not allowing the players to make money out of it.

AUSTRIA

METAL WORKERS STRIKE AVERTED.

Thanks to the intervention of the President of Parliament, the metal workers' strike has been averted and the cafe strike followed. The metal workers get an increase of 70 per cent in their wages (reduced, of course, in rapidly devaluing currency). The cafe workers get 150 per cent. But the transport workers strike continues.

SWITZERLAND

AUSTRIA AT THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

"The third session of the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva ended a short time ago. Lord Balfour made a statement on behalf of the Council about Austria, from which it appeared that financial help for that country was not being received, although he expected the scheme would be ready in a few days. . . . The fact that negotiations would be conducted under the League's auspices would be a guarantee against suicide to prevail over international interests. . . . If this effort should fail, great would be the failure, not only for the League, but for the world at large; and if, as he firmly believed, they were successful, the benefits they would confer on others would spread far and wide across the whole world."

The Danish Clothing Workers

(Continued from page 8)

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

It is difficult to give an account of the jablone. After President Arup had delivered his speech of welcome and a choir had sung some labor songs, there was not much more time for work on the first day of the Congress. "Viggo" the youthful veteran 60, who although lies has not grown old during the 35 years of his service, was the recipient of many congratulations. With bouquet and presents, his respect both from the women, of the Executive Committee and from the various branches, expressed their adulation and respect.

We should go too far into details if we reported the proceedings of the congress, and our report shall contain ourselves to making a few brief observations thereon.

In view of the alterations in the rate of wages, the contributions to the union have been revised and new amount to 2 kron per week for men and 1 kron per week for women. The great feeling of solidarity, however, which predominates inside the Danish Union, is a guarantee that no grave difficulties will arise. Negotiations will be shortly resumed in connection with the working conditions of tailors and tailoresses.

The economic crisis is not yet ended. The history of the Danish Clothing Workers' Union, however, it clear evidence that the negotiations of the next few months will be brought to a satisfactory conclusion. After all, the Danish Union is more prepared than ever to protect the interests of our fellow workers.

T. van der Heer.
Educational Comment and Notes

Openings of Our Workers' University

Those of our members who are waiting for the opening date of our Workers' University, should reserve November 13th as the opening day.

Beginning with that Saturday, and Sunday, November 13th, our classes will be held at 1:00 P.M. and 5:00 P.M. on the Sunday classes at 10:30 A.M. It has been arranged in co-operation with the Trade Union Policies on Saturday, and those in Psychology and Economic History of the United States on Sunday.

The names of all the instructors have already been announced, arrangements have been made for the printing of some of the courses particularly in the course on Literature. These will be announced very shortly. All of the scheduled afternoo classes will be given evenings in the auditorium of our building. It is ex- pected that several groups will be arranged for that purpose.

We urge all of our members interested to come to our classes at the Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street, to obtain printed announcements and further information.

What is to be Done?

It so happens that many of our members are of greatest service to the organization, and it difficult to take advantage of the educational activities of our International. We have a number of members of Executive Board and other Committees. But their responsibilities do not end with the closing of our meetings of Executive Board. They must also attend numerous committee meetings, as that they have to attend on Sunday evening in the week. Sunday is the only day that we have to take interest in these matters.

As human beings and as workers they have many interests, and therefore cannot find time for study.

This problem has always engaged the attention of the members of the International, and it is important, because members of the Executive Board are the very people who should be better informed on labor, industrial and social conditions in order that they might be able to enlighten and guide other members on these problems.

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

The Women's Trade Union League, a delegation of the American Federation of Labor, which has contributed a great deal towards the upbuilding of many labor bodies in this country, and whose influence among women workers in the needle industries was quick to establish itself. In the past seven years of their organization, has recently acquired a building of its own at 247 Lexington Avenue, where it will be conducting its activities from now on.

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

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

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

This exhibit furnish the best les- son to adults as to how children can be made productive if their energies are directed properly.

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

The Brussels Conference on Workers' Education

A REVIEW

BY FANNIA M. COHN

The reports of the American delegates, Spencer Miller, Jr., and Charles Brinton, who attended the conference, were reported to the Executive Board and the delegates to the Executive Council of the A.F. of L. Not only were the reports read, but also the delegates to the Executive Council of the A.F. of L. Not only were the reports approved, but they were also expected that the same would be submitted to the delegates to the Executive Council of the A.F. of L.

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WAISTMAKERS, ATTENTION!

Do not fail to attend our next members’ meetings, which will be held Tuesday, October 22, 12:45 p.m. at 12:45 p.m., at BEETHOVEN HALL, 210 East 5th Street, and in all District Offices in the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Brewnsville.

It is important that the members of the organization take an active part in the meetings. We hope that all members will be present at these meetings.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK
650 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

On Special Interest or Thrift Accounts interest is credited each month; small deposits gladly taken. Safe Deposit Boxes $5.00 and up. Foreign remittances made to all parts of the world.

THE KIND OF SERVICE WE GIVE OUR "OLD BUSINESS" IS THE ARGUMENT FOR THE STEADY INCREASE IN OUR "NEW BUSINESS"

In a communication, Local No. 22, in response to a suggestion made by the Local No. 22, in response to a suggestion made by the Local No. 22, the Executive Board of the Joint Board, Section of September 20th, said: "Our Executive Board, while conciliating with the Joint Board, while conciliating with the Joint Board, will endeavor to do more than its best to keep the peace between the parties. Our Executive Board therefore, recommends that an appeal be lodged by the Joint Board to the members of all the locals affiliated, to assist financially in the present drive of the HHCS in order that their activities abroad may continue uninterrupted.

We, the undersigned members of the Joint Board of the monthly meeting of the shop chairman, the adoption of the week-work system and the levy of the $20 assessment, which recommendation was recently approved by this Executive Board, has been ratified by the membership of this local at different meetings.

Rudolph Larsen’s Concert

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

Larsen came to New York in 1914, with a heritage from the world master violinist and teacher, Leopold Auer. His rapid and idiomatic playing and the rich, full tone of his instrument are qualities that make Larsen a favorite with concert audiences.

Study ENGLISH at the RAND SCHOOL
7 E. 15th St.

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS
7:30 and 8:40 P.M.

Graded Courses

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DESIGNING, PATTER MAKING and GRADING FOR CLOAKS, SUITS OR DRESSES

Taught strictly individually during the day and evening hours.

Rosefield’s Leading College of Designing and Pattern Making
323 East 14th Street

Between 2nd and 3rd Aves.
Telephone 8187 Steinway.

Friday, October 25, 1922.
By JOSEPH FISH

GENERAL

At the last meeting of the Executive Board, which was held on Thursday, October 12th, Marie B. MacDon- ald, representative of the American Labor Party, appeared as an individual with a credentials from the above named organization. Committee Mac- Donald delivered an address as an element for a contribution towards the American Labor Party, which is an amalgamation of the Socialist Party, the Farmer-Labor Party, and various trade unions.

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

CLOAK AND SUIT

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

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

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

Unfounded—cutters were round working.

Unfounded—cutters were paid for work cut by firm.

Shops not settled.

Non-union shop.

Shops not settled.

Loss in work of union.

Shops not settled.

Total 20

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

Instructed.

Non-union cutter employed.

In favor of union.

Unfounded.

No work.

Firm is going out of business.

Non-union shop.

Local No. 20 house (filed)

Pending

Total 16

(3) Firm deducted for mistake.

Firm is going out of business.

Firm is going out of business.

Non-union shop.

Local No. 20 house (filed)

Pending

Total 61

(4) Firm refuses to pay wages due cutter.

In favor of union.

Pending

Total 4

(5) Cutters discharged.

In favor of union.

Pending

Total 11

(6) Cutters cut, employers cutters.

In favor of union.

PENDING

Total 116

ATTENTION! NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

Special General: Monday, October 30th

Special Order of Business:

1. Final adoption of the revised Constitution, as proposed by the Constitution Committee.
2. Recommendation of the Executive Board to donate $100 to the American Labor Party.

Special Cloak and Suit Meeting: November 6th

Special Order of Business:

1. Nomination of Branch Officers for 1923.

Special Waist and Dress Meeting: November 13th

Special Order of Business:

1. Nomination of Branch Officers for 1923.

Meetings Begin at 7:30 P. M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place.

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

Registration of the unemployed started on Monday, October 16th, at Standard Casino, 5th Street and Second Avenue. It is not as yet de- termined where this tax is to be paid. Members will be notified as to the time and place.

SALESMEN WANTED—An exceptional opportunity for 3 or 4 smart cutters or ex- cutters to connect with the largest line of Electric Cloth Cutting Machines. Men must have good acquaintance among cutters. SIMPLEX

PERFORATOR CO., Room 736, 611 Broadway.