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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.

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The special meeting of the 3rd Ward \( \cdot \) is reported in the columns of JUSTICE last week, devoted practically its entire attention to the question of week-work in the dress and waist industry of New York. The committee representing the Dress and Waist Joint Board was given the opportunity to lay before the Joint Board the entire proposal and to present the views and the opinion of the officers of the dress and waist industry.

Nevertheless, in view of the extreme importance and size of the task involved in this issue, the General Executive Board decided that before this change be definitely undertaken that a referendum be taken on this proposal. A committee was affiliated with the Dress and Waist Joint Board to be headed so that the workers had voted by a substantial majority to approve the week-work proposal and that the G. E. B. undertake to carry it out. Accordingly the following letter was forwarded on November 28th, to President C. E. ·B., Brooklyn, N. Y., and the Dress and Waistmakers' Union: Dear Sirs and Brothers:

On behalf of the Executive Board, President Schlesinger, providing articles on No call and had heard the request of your union to endures a general strike in the... and waist industry of New York for the purpose of the introduction of the week-work system in this industry.

I am instructed by the Board to inform you that after due discussion of your request, the General Executive Board was willing to consider a proposal of a field of week-work in the waist and of your proposal, the General Executive Board deems it necessary to refer

... the proposal to the Joint Board for consideration. If the Joint Board approve the proposal, the General Executive Board will undertake, through the President of the International, to work out a week-work system provision of a minimum scale and all other changes that go with it.

Philadelphia Cloakmakers on Eve of Agreement Renewal

The agreement of the Philadelphia Cloakmakers' Union with the Philadelphia employers expires within a few weeks, and the Joint Board have made up to prepare for its renewal.

There is a considerable number of sub-unionists in this city that have to be organized, and before the Union will meet the manufacturers in conference steps will be taken to organize these shops so that the Philadelphia cloakmakers are able to present a solid front to the employers when negotiations start.

The Philadelphia Cloakmakers' Union is very anxious that President Schlesinger should have a conference committee and to this end Brother Max Amund, the manager of the Union, visited New York this week to confer with President Schlesinger and to have the talks returned to the World office in Philadelphia and take up the negotiations then.

Union Ready for Wage Survey
Upon Schlesinger's Return

On November 30, during President Schlesinger's absence in Chicago, he received the following letter from Mr. Norman Rapoof: We have received the following list of the 67 successful candidates for the office of business agent of the New York Cloak Joint Board for 1923 whose names appeared on the ballots in the recent elections.

The list is headed by Saul Metz of Local 1 who received the highest number of votes—4583—down to Rosenblatt of Local 87, who received 2049 votes. The following are the elected business agents:

Vice-president Halperin Leaves for That City

The General Office received a wire from Baltimore this morning to the effect that considerable trouble broke out at the shops, conducted by the Dannenhagen Cloth Company which looked out its workers in an effort to do away with the union shop. It appears that this firm had been itching for a long time to break with the Union for quite some time and now decided on a definite breach.

The General Office thereupon requested Vice-President Halperin to proceed immediately to Baltimore to make the necessary arrangements and to handle the prepyatory organizing campaign among the cloakmakers in the Baltimore and Los Angeles and will endeavor to bring a permanent peaceful arrangement between the Los Angeles Cloakmakers' Union and the cloak manufacturers' association.

As readers of this journal know, the relations between the Los Angeles Cloakmakers' Union and the manufacturers have been at a breaking point for quite some time. Peace was patched up last December but several pacts concerned are now awaiting the arrival of President Schlesinger to the Pacific Coast.

On his way to the coast, President Schlesinger will visit Cleveland, where he will confer with the Joint Board and the local executive boards on the week-work issue, as well as with the manufacturers and in the industry and many other matters of importance. President Schlesinger will also look over the cloakroom stop in Cincinnati and Toledo.

Secretary Baroff Confers With Locals 15 and 76

ORGANIZED CAMPAIGN IN PHILADELPHIA DRESS INDUSTRY BEGINS

Secretary Baroff visited Philadelphia during this week and conferred with the Local 15 Committee, through Local 15 with regard to the general organizing work begun by the Philadelphia dress and waistmakers and also the organizing work conducted among the custom dressmakers beginning.

The joint campaign will be managed by Vice-President Reissberg, the Local 15 Propaganda Committee will take charge both of the work in Local 15 and Local No. 76. Local No. 15 elected a seven-member committee of 100 which will commence activities early next week. Local No. 76 also elected a committee that will work in conjunction with the committee of Local No. 15 in an effort to organize the trade.

Secretary Baroff appeared very much satisfied with the work displayed by the Philadelphia workers and feels hopeful that the drive, both in the drencnik trade as well as the custom dressmaking trade, will prove a success.
TOPICS OF THE WEEK
By N.S.

AMERICA, OIL AND THE LAUSANNE CONFERENCE

The legend as to American aloofness from world affairs has been dispelled by our stand at the Lausanne Conference. Although Ambassador Child is only an observer amidst full-blooded Allied and Turkish delegates, he has done much to relieve the sense of equilibrium and complacency which the diplomats had labored to maintain. Ambassador Child warned the conference against carrying out any secret agreements which would prejudice the political position of Turkey in the world. This attitude of the United States, and the appeal of the "open door" doctrine of American foreign policy, will make it difficult for other conciliators. As is well known American oil interests have been long trying to gain a foothold in Asia Minor. Now when the monopolistic, greedy, seeking the market for their commodities America cannot be expected to remain as a passive onlooker. When it is a matter of safeguarding the industrial and financial interests even an on-looker is able to assume a very active collaboration.

The Allied diplomats and press expressed disappointment and chagrin at the absence of the Turks on the other hand are gratified. Not because there is greater justice in American concession-hunting but because it is the first indication of the disagreements among the Allies which have undermined the confidence before.

What is really taking place at the conference is unknown because the Allies decided against the wishes of the Turks to conduct the deliberations behind closed doors. The British Foreign Office has not yielded to this conference. Constantinople and the Straits are still up for discussion. The conference faces many rocks ahead.

THE KU KLUX KLAN LAUNCH ORGANIZATION DRIVE

A week ago Governor Parker of Louisiana, came to Washington to dis- cuss with President Harding plans to curb the Ku Klux Klan terrorism. This was not an official mission, Governor Parker has not been asked to deal with this matter, and that its rapid spread over all the country may soon bring about dire results. The press has again turned its attention to this boundless influence and noise-making was produced by the Versailles Treaty. More than any other one clause in the pact, the American press is voicing the hope and war against Catholic, Jews and Negroes. It is not a national movement, but it is making preparations to extend its activities to other countries. It is now in a movement of agitation in all parts of the world.

There is little to be expected of the Ku Klux Klan is a defensive one. The Catholics, Jews, Negroes are denouncing this movement. But the "invisible empire" strives to drive under these attacks. The other day Mayor Hylan ordered the suppression of the "this group of anti semites are blaming it on the Catholic and make it so that under it Europe could re- cover." Senator Hays, a Democrat, said: "I should like to ask Clemen- ceau why France continues to provoke Germany by, for instance, keeping 80,000 black troops in Germany, and why he persists in doing so if it means the renewal of the German Treaty." Many other Senators expressed similar sentiments.

In his speeches and articles Clemenceau made his positions clear. He has not moved an inch from the position he occupied at the time he helped to frame the Versailles Treaty. He believes in Germany and is against any invasion into France's area. His speech at the end of the month. The Français this country fails to rise the war position. He is about three years too late.

LAUNCHING A THIRD PARTY

Liberals in this country are about to try their luck to form a new political party. The failure of their brothers in England and on the continent of Europe does not in least deter them. They interpret the results of the last election as a direct mandate from the people to organize a new progressive party. And on Friday, December 1, prominent liberals and progressives will gather in Washington with a view of bringing this party into existence.

Senator Ex-Produktion is credited with being the leader of this movement. Among others who are reported to have already entered are Western Senators, as, for instance, Shipstead of Minnesota, Frazier of North Dakota and Brodhead of Iowa. Other reports have it that Senator Avery and twenty-three Congressmen have accepted invitations to lend the Senator their support. The list of prominent liberals besides Congressmen will participate, but the initiators are said to be Senator Hays and Senator Taft. It is expected that the new party in Congress will be in a position to exert its influence in a marked degree. With eleven votes, for instance, the new group will hold the balance of power in the House.

For this reason President Harding called an extra session of the old Congress in order to jam through the necessary Ship Subsidy bill. He sum- moned a Congress which had been repudiated in the last election because this is the only safe way he can fulfill his pledge to the ship companies.

MAX LEVIN CONTINUES HIS COURSE ON THE NEW PROBLEMS OF CONTEMPORARY LABOR MOVEMENTS

Max Levin is giving a course in Yiddish on "The Aims and Problems of Contemporary Labor Movements" at the address of 9, 2nd Avenue. The class meets every second Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Members of the International are invited to join this group.

BRITISH LABOR IN PARLIAMENT

KING GEORGE opened Parliament last week amidst the customary pomp and splendor. Yet the feeling was general that the picturesqueness of the coronation ceremony and the brilliant procession of the filled stately chariot was only an empty vestige of vanishing social order.

In the House of Lords deep concern was expressed over the commanding position of labor. The knights of the various orders clearly and painfully realized that the time is near when the labor representatives will be called upon to form a government. Their fears are not unfounded.

The government of Bonar Law faces some knotty problems. One of them is the land tax which has been in force for several years. Figure of Parliament a committee of unemployed asked for an interview with the Premier. He refused to meet the committee. So far he has no constructive program for meeting the new situation. But the Socialist leaders are determined to press on with their analysis. It was clear from their speeches that the present government is doomed.

ANTI-SYNDICALISM LAW IN ACTION

Those sangueous souls who believed that the kystics and witch hunt- ing spirit is in the wake received a joyful note last week when the Illinois Supreme Court sentenced a group of 18 communists, among whom are William B. Lloyd, the millionaire radical, Ludwig Loer and others to prison for a period of five to six years.

These men were found guilty of participating in an open convention of the Communist Labor party a few years ago, when this country was in the grip of the Red scare. The real purpose of the convention, it is maintained in the present government is doomed.

Justice Friday, December 1, 1922.

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Bridgeport Activities

At the request of a committee of women of the town, the Red Cross Women's Branch, Bridgeport, Conn., the International assigned an organizer, Miss Margaret Tan, to assist in organizing the cloak workers of Bridgeport.

Up to about a year ago, these workers were organized as a Local Workers' Union, Local No. 33, I. L. G. W. U., with a membership, at one time, of about 500. But with the depression, the plant had been forced to lay off workers for a 44-hour week, better wages, and more liberal hours. The employees were then organized under a new shirt union, and the workers were rapidly losing the advantages of the old Local.

Miss Gibson, who has been assigned to the committee, has been invited to hold a meeting of the workers for the purpose of organizing a new Local Union, Local No. 35, I. L. G. W. U., and she is expected to make a definite report soon as to the progress of the work. She is expected to make a definite report soon as to the progress of the work.

In the week during which Miss Gibson has been at work, about 50 new members of "tailo's and cleaners" will of women is making evening house- to-house visits with the organizer to indicate their desire to join the Union. It is expected that the new Union will be given the work. The organization ex- pected to unite all cloak shops of Bridgeport.

"The Revolution in Pictures and Art" Three Lectures By WALDO FRANK Thursday, at 8:40 P.M. December 7, 14, 21 R.A.N.D. SCHOOL, 7 E. 15th St
A Letter from England

By EVELYN SHARP

(London Daily Herald Service.)

November 16, 1922.

No one would have believed, ten years ago, that London was a city of brooding crowds in London on election night, as the Labor gains were flashed upon the wireless by the Wireless News. The Labor party could have helped comparing the political climate of 1912 with the 1922 climate on the occasion of the election of the "Khaki" election, held in the last days of 1912, began to show. In every evil passion had been roused by the LloydGeorgian-Coalition policy of hate and treason in foreign affairs, "the redoutable hot-blow"; and the classes were revolting for the defeat of the very men who have now sailed into Parliament as large majorities—men who were voted down in 1912 for saying that a peace of violation would ruin Europe, having the Kaiser was an unworthy makeling Germany pay would merely destroy our trade and create unemployment.

LABOR GAINS

Well, all those prophecies have come true, and so far as the election results have already come in at the lines of writing, they show that in many parts of the country, at all events, the British people have come to their senses at long last. An out of the assets gained prominent eminence are intellectuals who were particularly reviled in 1912 as "pacificists" because they advocated a conservative instead of the Labor Peace—I mean men like Ramsay MacDonald, Charles Roden Buxton, Arthur Pethick-Lawrence, and Captain Leo-Smith. If all other Labor candidates had been defeated, these names alone would have made the result a moral, if not a political, victory. The nation, when the resignation of the Labor Ministry is a culmination of the long suspicions of the People's party under Stinnes, directed towards driving the Socialists out of office they were in coalition with the late government) and institute the rea-

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RUNNING RISKS

First Mine Owner: Many killed.

Second Mine Owner: Oh, a few. But these working stiffs have got to learn to run

resolutions—just as we risk our investments.

JUSTICE

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Members of the L. L. G. W. U. who wish to join the Unity Centers where English for beginners, elementary, intermediate, advanced and high school English, history of the Labor movement, etc., are taught. Those wishing to register at the offices of their Local Unions, or at the office of the Educational Department, Fourth Floor, 5 West 10th Street.

Drawn by ART YOUNG

First Mine Owner: Many killed.

Second Mine Owner: Oh, a few. But these working stiffs have got to learn to run

great risks—just as we risk our investments.
A Series of Recommendations for Chicago

As reported in JUSTICE last week, President Schlesinger had spent a very busy ten days in Chicago, but only investigating the situation in the Chicago Cock Joint Board and its adjutant department. This is an attempt to see the meaning and ways of consolidating the organization and eliminating the effects of ill gumption and friction there accummulated among the members of the industry in the last dozen years.

Among the practical recommendations made, one of the most favorably acted upon by the union and will be carried out in practice in the near future is the following:

1. To commence a general campaign to organize completely the dress industry. Before the International union will begin this drive, however, the personnel of the present executive board will have to undergo substantial changes.

The reason for this recommendation is that the International does not undertake such a huge task as an organizing campaign, which would cost a large sum of money and quite likely lead to a general strike, unless it is reasonably certain of continued success. An adequate executive board at the head of Local No. 100, would play a part in the method of election of business agents.

Another agitation has developed among the pressers to have individual local ballots instead of one general ballot for election of business agents. President Schlesinger opposes the plan as he believes that the importance of the agitation lies in the election of representatives who would have in the near future the interest of the entire organization and the recommendation of this or that branch of the industry.

A Distlows Wife

By MIRIAM KARPILOVE

She had hardly settled in her new apartment, she with her husband and the children, when she was already told about it.

It was true, she herself had supplied the material for this. On the first evening, she had met a neighbor, who was, in her view, a very good-looking woman. The next evening, she had met another, equally good-looking woman. Then one evening, she had met a third. And the next evening, she had met a fourth, and so on.

The reason for her silence is that she did not want her husband to know about it. She did not want to worry him, for he was always so busy.

And then, if he was so busy, it would be better for her to do something for herself. For you must know that children are not children and only get along when the mother's heart is not a pot of water.

Therefore, when she returns home, she will have to think about how to act; she should teach her a good lesson.

But the child is in silence, occasionally nodding his head, which they look as signs of agreement, and a little trilemma of pain, that she could keep up his house, to make him forget his bows, to show him that she still will be good women of the world.

Yes, he offered to pay for everything, and she accepted, for he was firm. But, she was firm, too. And then, she was firm, and he was firm.

And she will not always be alone.

When they had become quite accustomed to him and the children, and they were walking in the park, he suddenly said: "I always wondered of seeing her again—she returned.

At first they did not recognize her, but then they knew it was the same woman. She had a quite different somehow handsome, red-checked, stout and healthy. Evidently she had been away from her one. It must have been for the sake of being healthy that she came back. Otherwise, why should she be happy?

Industically the next door neighbor worker 90s to block her way. What right had she, the false mother, to show herself before her unfortunate husband and his family, that she values so much.

But she immediately decided to stand aside and watch how he will show her with his hand.

Her good appearance was another reason for his not wishing to see her again.

She went back to her kitchen and there through a crack near the "dumbwaiter" she placed herself to observe how he was treated in his neighbor's apartment.

And what she heard and saw was so strange and amazing, that she raised her hands and closed her eyes. The moment the "falsehead" opened the door, the husband rushed to her, embraced her with all his might, and for a long time they kissed. He looked at her with surprise, and she, and they both laughed over the scheme that he had never thought. If she had not proved so "false" to him, no one would have sympathized with her, and she would never have been able to make her way again. And she could not go, under the operation and afterwards to the country to become. The husband was never to have gained her health. She could have died and left him a widow and the children, but she was happy. This was the way this.—Oh, this way. Then she whispered to the neighbor reading her letters. And then, to the one who she: "Why, it is the common joke of all who know about it.

He, the husband, did not laugh so much, but he was relieved and said so much, so much.

And again he embraced her, the "falsehead"—and again they kissed until—he next door neighbor crawled out of her hiding place to spread the news around.
The Legislative Prospect

By J. CHARLES LAUE

With but one month intervening when those defeated for reelection to the legislature will go out and their successful rivals will come in, it might be profitable to review the chances for securing improvements by law as the result of the change in persons in Congress and in the state and particularly New York State.

All political forecasts are now made with a view to the Presidential election of 1924. Very few of the desired reforms it is expected can be effected within two years and few of the major benefits that the workingmen are asking for, the period of agitation is just beginning.

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

This agitation will require perhaps five years to get results, but with the present progressive minorities in Congress and the determination of the present heavily reactionary administration to make sufficient concessions to an armed public to have a chance in the election of 1924 some progress may be made in the next two years.

The executive council of the A. F. of L. in its recent session devised its immediate program and the plans to support its campaign to secure the impeachment of Attorney General Daugherty for his effort to crush the railroad strike's efforts by means of the federal court injunctions. The United States government by the way spent $1,000,000 in fees to lawyers and special deputies to attempt to break this strike of some 16,000 A. F. of L. unions.

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

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

The outcome of the election in Kansas is likely to be a discouraging blow to the labor men, for the new governor, Jonathan Davis has pledged that his first official act will be to initiate the repeal of the Kansas Industrial relations act which prohibits all strikes. It may be that he will

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Making the development of hydro-electric energy solely a state and municipal enterprise without profit.

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

4. Providing an 8-hour day and 10-hour week for women and minors in industry.

5. Abolishing the issuance of peremptory injunctions in labor disputes.

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

Free text books and free medical care for school children.

Superimposed upon these industrial problems is the great one, of what to do with the railroads and the mines.

Here is where the radicals have a great function for the dominant farmer element is insistent that these vast capitalistic institutions shall be regulated for the common good.

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

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

ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

I. L. G. W. U.

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ALL INFORMATION WILL BE CONSIDERED STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

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Jersey City, N. J. Mulberry 4507—Bruck
Long Branch, N. J. Montgomery 2883 — Rosen-berg, Schneid
Hackensack, N. J. Long Branch 2940—Schaeid
9 Jackson Avenue
7 Main Street
9 Jackson Avenue
Spring Valley, N. Y. Adams, N. Y.
Colchester, Conn. Box 226
Stamford, Conn. 42 Stillwater Street
Mt. Vernon, N. Y. 35 South 4th Avenue

Plainsfield, N. J. Spring Valley, N. Y. Adams, N. Y.
Spring Valley, N. Y. Adams, N. Y.

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EDITORIALS

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

Let us say right at the beginning that by no means do we agree with all the arguments of the one or the other about the refusal of the American Federation of Labor to send delegates to the Congress of Labor at The Hague. We shall later point out the inconsistency and sophistry of some of the arguments. On the other hand, we can understand the general sentiment underlying this action, and understand, we cannot, of course, condemn it.

That our readers, some of whom are, we regret, strongly inclined to believe the worst about the "reactionary" and "bourgeois" American Federation of Labor, are puzzled by the refusal of that body to participate in the Hague Congress, is something that we cannot do, we deem it necessary to state the case to them fully and clearly and in all detail. When President Schlesinger was elected to the labor movement, the American Federation of Labor as a whole, in fact, only one delegate to the British Trade Union Congress, he undertook to do everything in his power to bring his Federation into line with the great international labor movement. This led to a reaffiliation of the A. F. of L. with the labor movement of Europe, the International Federation of Trade Unions, which is familiarly known to us under its former name, the International Labour Council, laying particular stress on the onerous character of the duties required from us by the International. All this, however, led to the determination of the Federation to preserve its full autonomy in matters of labor legislation and the administration of labor and to adhere to the International, if at all, only on the basis of agreement on a minimum program. Our conference seemed to appreciate the special difficulties under which President Schlesinger was placed in the International Federation of Trade Unions, and the officials of the latter pronounced themselves satisfied with the principles of the American Federation of Labor, as its Constitution, which would govern the relations of the Federation to the Committee with a view of evoking an equitable plan which would obviate the risk of a strike. Nor can we be counted as the more <<-ish> the impression that the organized workers of Europe are anxious to have the cooperation of our organization and that they are ready to make all reasonable concessions in order to secure such cooperation. The Federation is the only one of the American trade unions which is truly international in character and personnel, and the organization to be held at The Hague on December 16th, 1922. The proposed Congress is in the hands of an International demonstration for the maintenance of the world's peace, and a general reductio of the powers of the" peace" system are of course on the agenda of this Congress. We understand that the American Federation of Labor was determined not to commit itself to any political views or material obligations. Our brothers in the other American trade unions whose organizations are of an international character will be of great value for the preservation of International peace, and who are desirous of giving the world a demonstration that they would be patently incomplete without the participation of the organizations in which the A. F. of L. is the most important: the presence of the United States in the Hague Congress is not only a demonstration to the American Federation of Labor at the Congress, but also a demonstration to all the nations of the world that the American workers will not be left out of the Conference. The Congress has decided to re-endorse the invitation by a special cable.

And so it happened. The two cables invited the A. F. of L. to make a splendid impression and it looked very much, indeed, as if the refusal of the A. F. of L. to participate in the Hague Congress. Samuel Gompers, replied as a matter of fact, to these invitations, he was on the verge of accepting them, however, he was unable to give the official invitation in a letter signed by Gompers and the Presidents of the national trade unions, the secretaries of the International. It was this official invitation that the A. F. of L. to decline to participate in the Congress.

And here are the reasons: According to the statement by President Schlesinger, based on the information obtained by him during his consultation with the leaders of the trade union movement in Europe, the Congress was to be one that "would not commit the participation of the American Federation of Labor" to any future or material obligations." In the letter inviting the A. F. of L. to the Hague Congress, however, it is explicitly stated that each organization participating in the Congress will "pledge itself at the first regular meeting of the International Federation of Trade Unions." In other words, the A. F. of L. must open itself to the International's social views and accept the principles of the European labor movement as set forth by the International Federation of Labor. And this, the American Federation of Labor cannot accept, and the refusal was in no case made conditional upon the acceptance of this point of view, it obviously became impossible for it to go to The Hague.

Anyone who is not obsessed by a blind desire to condemn or wear at the "reactionary" A. F. of L. as a matter of general principle, will not fail to understand which case this action was very consistent. The A. F. of L. would have to disavow its own principles to participate in that Congress. Let us again underscore the point that as long as the representatives of the A. F. of L. were under the impression that participation in the Hague Congress would commit their Federation to the principles of policies which they would not accept, they had no way to accept the invitation. As soon as, however, that they might swallow in its entirety the resolution adopted at a previous International Congress by which the American Labor Council, which two of its members, myself and Willard Newbold—were the A. F. of L. to take part in this Congress, it would commit itself in advance to this declaration. This it cannot do.

The logic of this argument is, mildly speaking, peculiar. First of all, the resolution of the Rome Congress is admittedly only serve as a "basis" for discussions which did not occur at the Hague Congress, it seems quite clear that for a general strike is by far not a closed affair but something which is to be discussed. And if this be so, there is no need there to agree that the American Federation of Labor has a general strike to the International Labor Council, and does the Executive Council mean that even a discussion on the future of the strike and on the possibility of a strike narrowly defined with the American Federation of Labor, and whether such a proposal remains the official policy of the Federation, it would seem to us, therefore, that this argument of the Executive Council is altogether too weak and vulnerable.

Secondly, we cannot very well understand the line of demarca- tion drawn by the Executive Council is drawing between one kind of war and another. Under this line, the workers of one country in one case of war would not only be subject but criminal. Assuming that the French workers were to have declared a general strike on the understanding that they were marching with such enthusiasm in the "holy war" against France, any Frenchman who truly loves his land, his people and culture, would be justified in regarding the French workers as the worst enemies of their country. Their strike would inevitably lead to the German empire of labor, and by virtue of General strike in one single country to the support of the German method, indeed.

This line of argument is not what the Rome resolution proposes. It speaks of a "general international strike of the workers of all countries," and if this be the case, what sense or meaning is there in the request by the American Federation of Labor that the workers of one country in the world dare to embark upon a war venture which all the countries would stand ready to declare a strike? Of course, if the Congress in one single country to be the support of the German method, indeed.

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The Baker-Gompers Correspondence on the "Open Shop"

(The following correspondence between Newton Baker, former Secretary of War, and Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, appeared in the Oct. 18, 1922, issue of the Cleveland Tribune. The letters are full of interesting information on the principles involved in the "open shop" dispute.)

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

Knowing you as I did before and during the war and since, this alleged avowal of yours to all that is detrimental to the interests of the wage earners proved a very great shock. You surely must be aware that the "open shop" is not "the shop where every worker's chance is as good as every other worker's chance." Among the corporations that maintain the so-called "open shop" are the United States Steel Corporation and the meat packers. Do you believe that every worker's chance is as good as every other worker's chance in these corporations? If that were true, would thousands of thousands of employees of the United States Steel Corporation rebel because conditions were unworkable, and would the meat packers have rebelled against conditions, if they had been satisfactory?

Two of these industries have demonstrated the fact that the so-called "open shop" is only an illusion. The fact is that a worker in a member of a union immediately ejects a bar to his employment.

Do you know that in a number of cities there have been employers' conferences, supposedly for the purpose of tying down the prices and products and to force the unions to provide workers who will work at the lowest rates consistent with personal comfort? Do you know that in the interest of our government, during the great war, you believed it possible that its employees would receive the consideration due them when they are dealt with by the corporation as individuals through a "spit union"?

I feel very deeply in this matter, and, after reading what is attributed to you in "The Rumanian Side," I could not bring myself to believe that you were correct in your attitude. In support of your position, you quote from labor papers published in Ohio that point to you as the leader of the men who have worked against the labor unions. The Washington papers carry a story today that you have been re-elected chairman of the American Federation of Labor, and your support for the "open shop" is being heralded as an increase in the membership of the laboring classes.

The importance of the situation in Japan would be very much less if it were that the American workers had decided to go out on general strike in case of a war, but General Motors of New York is not in a position to decide to do the same, to go out on a general strike in case of a declaration by Japan of a war against America, the military appetites of the Japanese government, still the most aggressive in the Orient, would quickly become dinned by this determination of the Japanese workers.

The resumé of the whole thing is that while we cannot agree with all the arguments advanced by the Executive Council against the principles that form the basis of the "open shop" conference, we cannot fail to admit that the A. F. of L. could not be the object of such criticism.

The immediate object of the International Federation of Trade Unions is to conserve the peace of the world, and, as long as peace can be maintained, the nation will be able to live at peace, and, therefore, to the conclusion that it is still too early to talk about affiliation. There can be no unity between principles and points of view that are diametrically opposed, and it is not possible for the labor movement to remain any longer a body that has been divided into two or more political parties, just as the workers of Europe cannot adopt the platform and the methods of the International Federation of Trade Unions, just as the workers of Europe cannot adopt the platform and the methods of the labor anarchists, just as the workers of Europe cannot adopt the platform and the methods of the labor socialists, just as the workers of Europe cannot adopt the platform and the methods of the labor socialists. But at the same time, the relations between both movements must be the most amicable and non-partisan, and if this is not the case, they must take the greatest pains to understand one another.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the labor movement in the United States, as well as those who prefer the "open shop" or "spit union," will admit the importance of the situation in Japan. The American Federation of Labor, as well as the International Federation of Trade Unions, are determined to do all in their power to avert a war with Japan, and to this end they have decided to form an agreement to the principle of the open shop, for the purpose of maintaining peace and harmony between the labor movement and the employers of the country.

Very truly yours,

Samuel Gompers.

The Baker-Gompers Correspondence on the "Open Shop"

The Open Shop in Ohio

Mr. SAMUEL GOMPERS, President, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Gompers: I have just received your letter of August 19th. By a curious coincidence, on the day you wrote that letter, I read your article in "The Woman Citizen" entitled "The Wrong Way in Kansas," and at the conclusion of my reading I sat for a long time questioning whether I might venture to impose upon your good nature a letter on the subject. Then my attention was drawn aside to something else and now you have written on a very subject, but, generally excusing in advance this additional letter, may I add the following:

I hold no brief for the Kansas Industrial Dispute Act. Such examinations as have been made lead me to the conclusion that rather than of its workings, have inclined me to a favorable opinion of it, but that the Kansas strikes are the result of general consideration and of course, however good the act in itself may be, it is not a cure for the deeper social ills that are the root of the evil. I am very anxious to learn how you would judge the Kansas That I cannot learn what the result of law in practice are, but your criticism of the act impressed me most because in all my experience I have met with such a defense of the workers in a labor controversy. Feeling sure that this omission must be due to the oppression with which you were writing for that paper, I have spent two days reading your views as set forth in "Labor and the Law," and I there again I find that you reject the ideas presented. Any attempt on my part to summarize your opinion would be an impertinence, but these stirring and eloquent arguments are, I believe, the general sentiment of yours seems to me to hold that Labor alone understands its interests, that any interference from the outside with Labor's pursuit of its interests is wrong and that true progress can only be made when Labor is a free hand by negotiation, where the Labor molecule is a selfish and avaricious, where Labor deems them necessary, to secure a recognition of these rights. I am strengthened in the conclusion that this is the essential belief of your philosophy, for your statement is Mr. Underwood before the Lockwood Committee: "An organized society has no understanding of the affairs of labor," and your steady insistence, before the Lockwood Committee, of opposition to every law by abate any evil growing out of the actions, internal or external, of labor unions. This position seems to me not only unassailable in theory and unworkable in practice, but in flat contradiction to every principle of American liberty with which I am acquainted. In the first place, the public interest is not to be aroused by any interference with the employees of a given industry, but a direct, positive interest. It would be folly to argue such a statement as would be the first one to concede its truth, nor would you and I disagree with the conclusion of that they are in sum and that it is necessary to enumerate some of the ingredients in it: (1) The public has an interest in the welfare of workers involving adequate and just wages, wholesome and safe conditions, educational and cultural opportunities, etc., all of which are achieved by the labor movement; (2) the public interest in preventing discrimination resulting from injury and old age; and (2) the public has an interest in retribution of workers, facility in distribution and cost to the consumer, which are not affected by the strike movement.

The New York Cloakmakers' Election

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

The elections were the best and ablest in our ranks—regard- less of what opinions they may hold concerning other problems in the labor movement. Their election proves to us that the com- munist principles which the Socialist party proclaims, and the cloakmakers have had absolutely no effect upon them. Even in this Boston our charter members tried their worst to start a tumult and to pervert the whole movement, but they failed dismally. The cloakmakers of New York who know their own mind and business voted for whichever they deemed most serviceable, and their decision is a true guarantee of their daily encounters with their employers.

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

We should like to infer from the results of this election that the cloakmakers of New York realize that the struggle hereafter should be the struggle of the socialism of the workingmen of the Union is to remain strong and influential. If this interest will only persist and be carried on, our organization for the future is certain to be one that will be maintained upon all occasions with regard to everything that affects their lives, if the members will begin coming more frequently to the meetings of their local and branch offices. —A would feel more secure that no dis- 

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Mob Violence Increasing

Over 600 cases of mob violence took place in the United States in the 21 months up to June 30, 1922, according to a compilation made public by the American Civil Liberties Union, in a pamphlet entitled "Who May Safely Advocate Force and Violence?" The facts of mob violence are put forth to give point to the quoted utterances of men in public life advocating force and violence against radicals.

The figures compiled from the Union's records show that from September 1, 1921, to June 30, 1922, there were 63 lynchings, 51 cases of tarring and feathering, 171 flaggings, and 490 forcible mob deportations.

Striking facts brought out by the figures are the fact that 85 men lynched were white, as were 49 of the 51 persons tarred and feathered, and 99 of the 157 flagged. Five of the victims were women, of whom three were white. Negroes numbered less than one-third of the totals.

The report says, "Most of the mob violence took place in the South and far west, but it was also well distributed through the far west and middle west, with fewer cases in the east. The record totals over 500 victims at the lowest possible count, and over 800 including riot victims. The figures are only a fraction, however, as the records are necessarily incomplete, based only on inadequate press reports."

The inclination to mob violence, according to the pamphlet, began in the early days of the war and has since marked the utterances of many public men. The analysis of these utterances by officials and others contrasts their freedom from prosecution with the verdict of society for far less insubordinate utterances. In commenting on the collection of quoted utterances, the Civic Liberties Union says: "We have no record of any one since 1871, where these restrictive laws against radicals were first passed, whose death resulted in inciting violence, or actually using violence against radicals or workmen have been successfully prosecuted. Nor have we any record whatever of mob violence by radicals. We do not refer, of course, to the record of industrial conflicts, in which violence on both sides has been committed, which involves a question of force within the law. United States Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon is quoted as saying: "There is a way of dealing with them out West, Western way." Judge R. M. Landis, while still on the federal bench, is quoted as saying: "I have no use for the judicial system of America. What we need is a new definition of treason. Then we can use the side of a battery that would destroy our government."

Adjutant General Pat Harrack of Colorado, who has been widely quoted for his handling of radicals: "We have a weapon, cannon, hand- grenade or gas, is nothing start down here. My men are familiarized themselves with the use of the gas. It is very painful and will make any one gag. We'll gas a camp a few miles out and you'll go in and say there will be no opposition after they've had a good dose of gas."

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FEARME-MINDED WORKERS IN THE MINE.

Fourteen young men said rightfully to belonging on the state farm of ferronals at Orient, Ohio, were removed from coal mines in Pennsylvania by police last night after a summary order was issued by the United States attorney's office in Columbus; the company employing the boys declared they had been addicted to mentally and physically efficient by physicians, before being employed.

BONUS BILL REVIVED.

Congressman Britten of Illinois reintroduced the bonus bill vetoed by President Harding at the last session of Congress, amended so as to provide for the additional bond by the taxation of beer and light wines.

COST OF LIVING MOUNTING.

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

TO HEAD LABOR BANK.

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

IMPEACHING DAUGHTERY.

Representatives of the A. F. of L. will confer with Samuel Untermyer, with the proposed impeachment of Attorney General Daughtery will be considered, according to a statement issued by the Federation. In commenting on the action of the House Judiciary Committee in calling upon Congress in this matter, Untermyer said: "There may be no doubt that the Committee on December 1, Mr. Gompers declared that this is to be a total unheard-of procedure, and is undoubtedly calculated to bias the proceedings and to make impossible the presentation of evidence to support the impeachment charge.

Pennsylvania Convention to Meet.

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

BACK TO 1920?

Economic conditions throughout the country are swinging back to the levels of 1920, the Department of Commerce concludes in its October issue of Survey of Current Business. Production of both bituminous and anthracite coal shows further increases, and there is a demand for steel building materials and other products.

"BAD DAY FOR BIG BUSINESS".

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

PRISON POPULATION GROWS.

The prison population of the United States, not including the chain and road gangs and women committed to religious or charitable institutions, increased from 105,971 on July 1, 1917, to 128,773 on July 1, 1922; the Census Bureau announced. A rate of increase of 12.1% was noted in Federal and State prisons combined.

RAILROAD WILL DEFER LABOR BOARD.

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

A GOVERNMENT FARM PRODUCTS CORPORATION.

Organization for a huge government corporation with a capital of $100,000,000 for the purchase and sale of farm products is the plan that Senator Norris, of Nebraska, announced he is working out for the relief of the farming industry. A bill to this effect will be introduced in a few days.

NATIONALWIDE PETITION FOR NEW CHILD LABOR LAW.

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UNITED STATES TO INVESTIGATE BERWIND MINE STRIKE.

Four representatives of the United States to be appointed to the bituminous coal fields in Somerset County, Pa., to investigate the working conditions of the miners on strike in the Berwind-White Coal Company's mines.

DAUGHTERY'S AGENTS REAL CULPIT.

In a brief filed Saturday in support of the defense motion to dismiss the government's indictment suit against the United States of Labor Union, it was charged that there was evidence of an unlawful purpose on the part of the United States Attorney General (now of Labor Union officials in connection with the strike's riposte.

ENGLAND

LONDON'S FIRST WOMAN MAYOR.

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

"HALF-TIME" COUNCIL'S FUNERAL FEAST.

An opium factory in industrial history was marked in Manchester, on November 11, by the members of the Historic Council, which, for 48 years, has worked for the abolition of the pernicious system whereby children of the strangest are used to work in the Lace, Leeds, or the Labrador Cotton Mills for half the day while going to school for the other half. At the meeting of this council, for which Charles Booth, the party that celebrated this occasion—the coming into effect of the clause of Education Act that effected the Abolition of the Half-Timer—the men bore the burden of the inscription—"In Memoriam—The Half-Tim Council, which died a glorious death, November 11, 1922, after achieving its life work—the eradication of the Little Half-Timer."

UNEMPLOYED AND HOUSING.

A real estate depression with Labor's remedy for unemployment, Mr. Clynes (just returned again for a Manchester depression to $178,000 000 building trade operations, now idle and cooling the country the proposed improvement of labor will gain today. It is estimated that in nine months have presented the country with 50,000 houses.

TWICE AS MANY IDLE AS IN 1909.

The number of persons recorded on October 14 on the registers of the employment exchange in Great Britain as wholly unemployed was 1,362,500. Unemployment is not only more severe than ever before but it is nearly twice as serious in the bad year of 1909.

SWITZERLAND

PRINTERS OUT IN STIKE.

A strike of printers is spreading throughout Switzerland. The strike was called chiefly to force labor organization regulations, but it involves wage demands also.

RUSSIA

"STATE CAPITALISM" IN RUSSIA.

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

HUNGARY

RENEWED PERSECUTION OF WORKERS IN HUNGARY.

It will be remembered that at its recent Congress in Vienna, the Transport Workers' International passed a resolution, against the violent attacks under which the Hungarian Trade Union Movement has been suffering. The delegates of the Hungarian Democratic Council, it reports that the "Kiskolodi Munka" (The Traffic Worker) the organ of the Hungarian Transport Workers, has been suppressed by the government. At the meeting of the Hungarian "Zengo" reports that there have been number of similar "measures" against the socialist and trade union press during the past three months.

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

NORWAY

THE CONGRESS OF NORWEGIAN FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS.

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

(1) Form of Organization of the Executive Committee, the Congress of the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions to be held in February, 1923, will have to deal with the three following points:

(2) International Orientation:

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

Most of the affiliated unions have now expressed their views concerning the form of organization. The proposals of the Organization Commission provide for a regional-central organization of the craft organizations, and for a national district organization. It is understood that he has been expressed themselves in favor of this form of organization.
Reflections on Our Reopening Celebration

By FAMHIA M. COHN

It is sometimes interesting to be on the platform. It gives one a chance to observe others as well as to be observed.

Those who participate in a great procession miss this opportunity. They are at the center of attention and not the cause of it. The people watching, however, see the whole, but they can neither see nor reflect.

The same advantages hold in both positions.

Those who are only passive observers miss much, but those who can observe, feel and reflect.

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

This idea came to me as I observed the fifteen hundred men and women who were in the audience at the graduation exercises of the Washington Irving High School on Friday evening, and participated in the celebration of the reopening of our Workers' University and Unity Center.

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

The experience of being on the platform gives us an opportunity to hear what others are thinking, and it's not always in the interest displayed by the audience and their reactions to what was said and done, because the audience is always impressed by seeing new faces.

We could see that some of them were there for the first time. They missed the opportunity to hear any one speak on the subject.

Their minds were elsewhere. The American Dream carried on by their International. Is this possible because of the cultural background of the students? It is scattered among 6,000,000 6 in a city which has the black and white American culture and thought. In this city there are so many conflicting interests. Numerous activities appear to impress the student and are of great importance. In this city every unit can keep its identity by the existence of spiritual and intellectual agencies and their physical equipment.

Those who are interested in the platform as the interest and response displayed by those men, who were told to be interested in the educational activities of our Union. No movement can be successful unless it has the backing—emotionally—if you please—of the rank and file. Especially in this time of an activity like ours, where the students' success must depend upon the support that it gets from the rank and file. At this institution in particular, the inspiration, energy, devotion and idealism of a few individuals, but its development in the participation of the majority, is what makes the organization what it is.

The whole story of what the physical activities are like and their success, to a great degree, are due to the fact that we do not own a physical equipment.

In order to meet this problem for the better reason, they have a spiritual hold on the membership.

We solve the problem men and women, because of their age or some other reason, can not participate actively in this movement by taking advantage of the opportunities offered to them. Yet, there was a bright gleam in their eyes and a feeling of satisfaction on their countenance because they were not completely involved, and some of them unconsciously, animated by the prevailing spirit, felt that the opening exercises of our Workers' University is the best proof that this work, which had such a bad start, but hadn't been gradually growing, will continue to develop. They felt that it will continue to affect American young men and women, and will no longer depend on a handful of individuals only.

The movement of the Labor Education has expanded and can no longer be considered a group effort. The best reward for those who supplied this inspiration, the expansion of this movement.

The re-opening exercises of our Workers' University were not intended only to create an opportunity for the students to express their interest in their educational activities. Our purpose was to interest a larger number of our students, and to motivate numerous locals of our Chambers' Unions to have their local Labor Education Department for lecturers to speak at their business meetings on subjects of interest such as the economic background of the community. We also asked for courses to be arranged at the headquarters of their local unions, in the language best understood by the members of their union.

Those who watch the development of a movement, or idea, must not place too much significance on certain details,—as important as they may sometimes be,—on mistakes. They must look upon the thing as a whole, and if it is not perfect, it still appreciates it in the light of history. They must visualize the part it is destined to play in the future of the movement it serves.

When a criticism applies to the movement for Workers' Education and all the difficulties it had to overcome in its course,—those of our leaders, of the heart,—the success must depend upon the support that is given from the rank and file. At this institution in particular. If successful, our goals will be reached at last, but will no longer be the source of inspiration of the students. We are not interested in the success of the movement, but in the spirit of the people who support it.

The following communication was sent to the officers and members of the Executive Board of our Union:

November 25, 1932.

To the Officers and Members of the Executive Board of Local No. —

We wish to call your attention to the following:

(1) At the last meeting of the Educational Committee, it was decided that we continue to supply our local unions with Yiddish and English lectures on labor and economic subjects. These lectures are given at regular business meetings, during the first half hour of the meeting.

(2) We made arrangements with prominent physicians to give lectures on Industrial Hygiene, Public Health, and English, under the direction of Dr. Ido Gaffeiler, Secretary, Industrial Service of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association. These lectures will also be given at the business meetings. They will discuss the health of the worker in the shop and at home.

We cannot overlook the importance of health lectures, especially for our members whose work is involved.

The Equalizing of Our Goals

These courses are prepared by our Educational Department by a Committee of our Executive Board.

November 28, 1932.

To the Officers and Members of our Educational Board by a Committee of your Executive Board.

The Equalizing of Our Goals

We wish to call your attention to the matter of consulting with the Educational Department in order to make this work successful. This will be done by competent, efficiently, arranged lectures for the lectures must be made at once.

The successful character of these two evenings provides a splendid example of the importance of the cooperation of the different local unions.

The topic of the evening's lecture was "The Social Traits of Man and How Those Affect His Health." There was a good deal of discussion around the topic, particularly in relation to our activities in the economic and industrial fields.

The following communication was sent out to the officers of our local unions:

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With the Waist and 
Dress Joint Board

By M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary

Brother Hochman, in the attention of the Board to the recent fires which took place in Brooklyn and New York, and in order to avoid similar catastrophes in shops under our control, to call upon the Joint Board to institute immediately a thorough investigation into the conditions under which such shops should be classified and wherever violations are found, that we make all arrangements to correct them. The Board approved the recommendation of Brother Hochman and appointed a committee to deal with the matter, consisting of Dr. Fitch, Director of the Joint Board Committee.

LOCAL No. 10 PRO RATA SHARE

The committee consisting of the secretary of the local unions appointed by the Joint Board to take up the request of Local No. 10 with regard to their pro rata share, submitted the following report:

Although the committee agreed in principle that all the locals affiliated with the Joint Board must be assessed proportionately in accordance with their good standing membership, as specified by the Joint Board, and approved by the Record Department, in view, however, of the peculiar situation which exists in the local unions No.'s 10 and 19. The committee feels that it is necessary to give the locals the opportunity to meet this assessment and as the office will establish three committees.

Upon motion it was decided to authorize Brother Hochman to disburse the assessment which was approved by the Joint Board and that the unions referred to be requested to make the following assessment accordingly.

Baker-Gompers Correspondence

(Continued from page 7)

should be as low as is consistent with just compensation to the workers and a rate of production sufficient to tempt it to embark upon and remain in productive enterprises.

When any aspect of this multifaceted public interest is neglected the public is bound to suffer. Neglect of labor is a matter of public right by appropriate means to correct it. This does not mean that the public has the right to secure some elements of its interest by neglecting others, if for instance, we see a rate of production or prices of goods or charges of price at the expense of justice to workers, but it does mean that the public interest is real and far too vital to be left to a individuals protection as may emerge for it out of the unarticulated contradictions between the self interests of employers and employees.

As I have for thirty years been a trade unionist I long ago convinced myself of the common benefits which have to come to the workers and society at large from an organized labor movement and yet I have not, however, found that the required changes in the conditions surrounding Labor have come through that agency. On the contrary, I believe that the public, especially the women, who are the backbone of all organized labor, because of the present inability to secure betterment against the evils of existence is going less and less, to work for more or less organized and non-professional workers. The fact is that the conditions which will bring about a betterment and live the public is in the interest of the workers and not to injure the race. I believe that in the same part of the workers' organization have achieved results in the training of living for which is the best of the conscientious and justly disposed person, though him the work of building in a more thorough and less complete voluntary unemployment. The best outsiders can do is to support the trade unions, without the support of the workers, does an overwhelming weight of public opinion agree with you that no man can fully enter into the emotions of a worker unless he has himself had a wife and family depending for their livelihood upon his pay envelope and has been through the strength of a precarious job and long ignominy of voluntary unemployment. The best outsiders can do is to support the trade unions, without the support of the workers, does an overwhelming weight of public opinion agree with you that no man can fully enter into the emotions of a worker unless he has himself had a wife and family depending for their livelihood upon his pay envelope and has been through the strength of a precarious job and long ignominy of voluntary unemployment. The best outsiders can do is to support the trade unions, without the support of the workers, does an overwhelming weight of public opinion agree with you that no man can fully enter into the emotions of a worker unless he has himself had a wife and family depending for their livelihood upon his pay envelope and has been through the strength of a precarious job and long ignominy of voluntary unemployment.
The Week in Local No. 10

By JOSEPH FISH

GENERAL

The Ball Committee held another meeting Saturday afternoon, November 25th, and took up the various phases of their work and the financial success. The Committee intends to solicit advertisements from local firms, and the members are all interested and wishful of our organization. The price for these advertisements will be fifty cents per line, and all those who are interested should write to any member of the Ball Committee and they will be taken care of.

The Committee also took up other important matters pertaining to the affair, and has selected an Arrangement Committee to handle the final arrangements. This Committee consists of Brothers Lukin, Chairman of the Ball Committee; Joseph Fish, Secretary; Al. Wright, Treasurer; David Dubinsky, Indore Nagler and Sam Shumaker, W. S. This Committee, the members of which will cooperate with the Ball Committee and make this affair once again a success.

At our last General Meeting, made up in the Educational Committee, we decided to call the various officers of the organization, for this meeting was called, we were also honored by the presence of Frank D. Fehlman, chairman of the person of Alexander Fischandler, Education Committee.

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

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

The address of the director was warmly received by an enthusiastic present, and all those who are interested are urged to sign up at the Unity Center at the nearest local office or that of the International, 2 West 16th Street.

The second reading of the constitutional amendments took place Monday, December 4th. The motion, presented by the Constitution Committee that the new executive board be sub-divided into the following three branches: the Executive Committee, Organization, Membership and Grievance, was defeated after a lengthy discussion. This was hailed with the applause of the constitution which we believe that this amendment can become law unless carried by a two-thirds majority vote of the members present at a special meeting called for the purpose.

The number of the members present was 198, and the meeting was in favor of the amendment, 54 against, and since it is understood that all those present were in favor of the amendment, the affirmative vote total 27 votes were given in favor of the proposal. This makes a total of 117. This, naturally, was not enough to carry the amendment. In view of the interests of the hour, since the discussion of the amendment to the constitution and Comrade Fischandler's address took up considerable time, the membership decided that the reading of the constitutional amendments and to proceed with the nomination of officers. Following brothers accepted nominations for various offices of the organization;

FOR PRESIDENT
Jacob Lukin, No. 5609.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT
Morris Jacob, No. 15135.

FOR GENERAL MANAGER
Bennett Jacob, No. 9016.

FOR GENERAL SECRETARY
Joseph Fish, No. 6156.

FOR GENERAL BUSINESS AGENT
Sau H. Blanck, No. 5657.

HERMAN ROSENBLUM, No. 1674.

FOR INNER GUARD
Sam Massower, No. 727.

FOR DELEGATES TO CENTRAL TRADES DEPARTMENT: MR. COUNCIL.
Leon Parkin, No. 3061.

Philip Ortaksky, No. 32764.

Morris Jacob, No. 4660.

Indore Nagler, No. 4107.

Falk Cooper, No. 3519.

Benjamin Berkowitz, No. 2779.

Herman L. Weinstein, No. 4524.

Indore Blau, No. 1259.

These nominations of the various members of Local No. 10, stationed at the different polling places, the cutters responded in big numbers in this election. This signifies that they are taking an interest in the affairs of the Joint Board.

Out of the total number of business agents to be elected, which is practically the entire old staff was re-elected, with the exception of the following brothers: Brothers Brenfield, Lef, Flaman, and Henz, who were defeated, and four new men elected in their stead. The membership is aware of the fact that the three per cent tax has been levied on all members dealing with house controlled by the Joint Board, to go towards the relief of the unemployed. Our organization, as well as the other locals, have been paying benefit in the unemployed to the amount of $10 per week. This has been done for the past five weeks, and last week marked the last relief payment, since the three per cent tax has been in effect only for four weeks, and the amounts collected just covered the number of weeks above mentioned.

As per declaration of the membership to appoint controllers to go out during the slack season on a control of the shops, the Executive Board took this matter under advisement, and decided to start with two controllers for this work. Brothers Parkin and Sam Lider have been appointed to serve in this capacity. The main duty will be to look after the shops where the bosses do their own cutting, as well as various other duties.

From the reports filed by these controllers, we find that although the trade is slow as a whole, about fifty per cent of our members are employed at the present time; if not already, at least part of the time, i.e., putting in a number of days during each week. Through this control we also find that the membership of the joint board is doing their own cutting is greatly exaggerated, as only about three or four cases of such nature have come to the attention of the controllers, and even these violations were of minor character, since the bosses were either cutting a sample, a couple of duplicates, or perhaps a few linings. Adjustment of these cases, although of minor importance, involved several hundred per cent, and cutters were placed to do whatever cutting there is necessary in the shops.

The industry, as a whole, is quite dull, but from conversations with various manufacturers, it is gathered that the new season will begin early, and that a large number of houses are already cutting samples and duplicates, especially those manufacturers a building better line of garments.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL BALL

OF THE

CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10, I. L. G. W. U

Saturday Evening, January 6, 1923

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

Tickets—50c in Advance

Proceeds in Aid of Relief Fund

Music by

Louisa Zwerling's Orchestra

ATTENTION

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

CLOAK AND SUIT Monday, December 4th

WAIST AND DRESS Monday, December 11th

MISCELLANEOUS Monday, December 18th

Meetings Begin at 7:30 P. M.

AT ARlington HALL, 23 St. Marks Place