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Justice (Vol. 4, Iss. 51)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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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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**CONFERENCE CONTINUES WITH CLEVELAND CLOAK EMPLOYERS**

**BROTHE R SAUL METZ RESIGNS**

SERVED THE UNION SIXTEEN YEARS

Brother Saul Metz, the manager of the "American" department of the Cleveland Cowl and Cap, resigned this past after continuous service stretching over a period of over sixteen years.

The Joint Board accepted his resignation with a sense of deep regret mindful of the importance of Brother Metz' many years of service and his personal sacrifice. This contribution to the cause of our workers will be recalled that only in recent years had met with the approval of the Joint Board, Brother Metz, who accepted a place on the ballot very reluctantly, polled the highest number of votes, over 6,000, which was the most tribute the cloaker-makers of New York could have given him in recognition of his work.

The Joint Board, under the chairmanship of Judge Julian W. Mack, holds an election on Wednesday, December 6, decided to forward to Brother Metz, and to the labor press of the city the following resolution:

WHEREAS, we have been appointed by the Board of Directors on Wednesday, December 6th, to hold a meeting of the Board of Directors, and convey the sentiments of the membership of the same:

WHEREAS, the committee, by the instructions of the Board of Directors, held a meeting with Brother Metz, in an effort to carry out their wishes;

WHEREAS, Brother Metz could not

(Continued on Page 7)

**Jean Longuet at Students' Council Dance To-Morrow**

**Baltimore Organization Campaign Well Under Way**

Last Wednesday and Thursday were busy days for the members of the Baltimore Cloakmakers' Union, Local 4.

Vice-President Helperin, manager of the Cowl and Cap Department of the Union, accompanied by Vice-President Joseph Breisath, attended Wednesday and Thursday in Baltimore attending meetings and confering with the active members of the local on the reorganization campaign waged as present by the International among his cloak shop of that city.

The drive for the one-hundred and one-unit campaign in Baltimore is proceeding quite satisfactorily, the local gaining new members daily and editing one shop after another under the control of the Union. The campaign will culminate toward the beginning of the next year, when agreements will have to be renewed in the trade and an attempt will be made to sign up every cloak employer in Baltimore, reasonably, if possible, or through the means of a general walkout, if necessary.

**Jean Longuet at Students' Council Dance To-Morrow**

The conference, a sequel to a meeting held at the beginning of this year in Chicago which resulted in the formation of a National Provisional Committee charged with the calling together of a nationwide conference in December, was attended by several hundred delegates, representing in their unions, farmer organizations, and various liberal and radical political parties, who in view either the formation of a "third party" or the consolidation of existing political leaders to unite the country in anticipation of such a move in the near future. The conference adjourned on Tuesday evening, December 12, after having decided to forego for the time being the launching of a formal political party but to organize a "progressive bloc" in the next Congress. The farmers' and labor parties were represented at the conference by the composition of senators and representatives elected by the workers' councils. The conference discussed the labor and political policies and to the principles of general temperance in agriculture, industry and government.

The conference affected a permanent organization and adopted a short and practical program. One of the resolutions adopted a National Council consisting of the leaders of the progressive and radical leadership of New York, and prominent labor leaders, among them President Franklin Schlesinger of our International Union.
TOPICS OF THE WEEK
BY N. S.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

President Harding's message to Congress last Friday is generally interpreted as meaning a change in the Administration's policy from the amiable drift on the wave of normality to the stern, iron-clad rule of a determined pilot on the tumultuous seas of American politics. For the first time, the President seems to have discovered that "the world has been passing through a great crisis." And, if the President appeared before Congress, exhibited a large number of problems which must be dealt with by the legislators and outlined the Administration's policy in their solution, with the President's message carrying with it, at the President's behest, the President's declaration that he wanted to make the labor laws applicable to all public utilities.

The President also tried to drive a wedge between the worker and the farmer. The growing strength of the farmer-labor alliance is the political fact which has more than anything else had to do with the nation's behavior in normalcy. He realizes that this alliance will in the next Congress endanger his pet measures and policies. He took care of this by resisting a bill which would have made the farmers' price-making sweet promises to be kept and to their advantage in the importation of corn.

The President took the position that in the world economy the farmers will be the ones to suffer. This is his idea of helping the farmers. He is, however, content to help the farmers by keeping the prices high and not by doing anything to make them look like the percentage tax on their production.

The CROP PROBLEM

The problem of the crop problem is one of the most important of the present time. The President is fully aware of this and he has been doing all he can to bring about a solution. He has been working with the farmers and the government to find a solution to the problem. The government has been working hard to find a solution to the problem and it has been successful in doing so.

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A Letter from England

By EVELYN SHARP
(London Daily Herald Service)

November 29, 1932.

The new Labor Party has made a magnificent start. This time there is no mistake.

On the very first day of the new session, Labor, now recognized as the official opposition, was able to call on a new name to the British lamplighters. The new head of the Labor party, Mr. MacDonald, with 1,000 Clynes as deputy leader, made a fine attack on the present state of the country, and this is the kind of opposition which the Conservative Party gets turned to power. In the general debate following Mr. King's speech, Mr. MacDonald denounced the system which "one week black, next week white, week after week, we get the same old story, and the same old causes, and the same old system." They will never have been exposed. These are a slight variation on those adopted by Mr. Bevan of the Labor Party Minster for Social Security, and are not better than Mr. Lloyd George's method of providing the press with "inspired" statements. Mr. Bevan Law, as soon as the hanger catcher reached London, sent out a statement purporting to contain facts proving the existence of a "red plot" made by the labor of the workers, which were described as criminals — technically correct only in the case of one or two members of the trade unions, but not the real leaders. But these damning facts were supplied only to certain members of the Labor Party, who were obviously left out because, as Mr. Bevan Law himself said after the accident, "the man who did the thing is not a leader."

The number not on the register is not stated, nor that of the many who have not been able to get to work. The new Parliamentary Opposition has been definitely assisted by the presence of the members, of making the Government see the labor managers with a view of accelerating their improvement schemes; it is also reported that it is intended to spend seven million on road work. The longer these schemes are delayed the more there is of a real Red Plot, which is the last thing that the majority of the people is seen in the daily increasing number of suicides. The general public has not yet learned that these are not the strain of scaling their families starve any longer.

LABOUR AND THE POSTWAR POLITICS

The opposition has not confined its protests to the industrial situation. What is the use of trying to railroad the new Labor M. P.'s that their vigorous improvement policy is their tree of paradise? There was a general debate on the program in the "Post," the organ of the Conservative back-benchers, was also omitted from a letter written in the House that their leaders can be easily denominated in debate by a dozen or more of the men on the Opposition benches, by dealing with the New East, with Russia, with reparations. The attacks of men like Charles Euden Buxton, Sir Egen, E. D. Morel, to name only a few, of the foreign policy at last reduced the inefficient Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Ronald McNeill (Usherbrooke, as an Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs) to the confession that he had not yet had time to discuss these things with his chief, Lord Curzon! Perhaps, if he gets more time and a brain, he will come to the conclusion that it is covered by the Foreign policy as does that of the thousands whom the Opposition M. P. Mr. correspondents, might have found time for this elementary duty of his portfolio.

THE POSITION ABROAD

Parrot, the world peace Conference of the Trades Union Internationals, be held at the Hague on December 10, will tend to spread the principles of a constructive world organization and a peaceful solution of international controversies of any kind. It is a time that a less savage notion of aggression should permeate the kind of administration that, in Greece and Turkey, with the Turk alone, has covered no other way of dealing with mistakes than that of shooting to kill. If it was just to shoot unknown rebels against the new Irish Free State, if it was just to shoot Ezhof of the Union. It is time to prosecute the Greek Ministers and General responsible for Greek disaster, why are Lloyd George and Winston Churchill living who were responsible largely for that disaster? Killing is an impossible way of living when once you begin, and it propagates itself of satisfying victory.

News From Canada

BY SOL SEIDMAN, Vice-President

Our work is progressing in Toronto quite satisfactorily. We have started work with a large number of women in both Canada and Montreal and have consequently made greater progress to date. We have started work with a number of new members—fellow shop assistants in various parts of the city. We have been very fortunate in obtaining the personal support of a number of individuals. Between Toronto and Montreal I am able to get in touch with a large number of women practically every night including Sundays. I am inclined to judge that the work is more effective and more rapid than in the past.

About two weeks ago there came to the Clinics of the Union Health Center, a short, wrenched little man, who very evidently had just come out of the hospital and was a better man for it. He received his sick benefit and has come to be examined to see if he were able to go back to work. He was an eager fellow, and only the best kind of fellow. He seemed to have come from a work, drawn face indicated that he still had a spirit for the rest of him. He was so drawn and so emaciated that it was hard to believe that he had ever been able to work a minute.

He had come from London several years ago, where life had been far from easy. He had worked hard in the streets, and had often been without a job. He had received his sick benefit and had come to be examined to see if he were able to go back to work. His case was taken care of. Immediately these interesting facts of the case at the Union Health Center is so much more to the point of action and notification. The office of Local No. 25 was already well acquainted with the case was made before the relief committee and it was decided that because of the man's recent return from Great Britain, regular member of the Union and because he needed rest more than anything else in the world, the relief committee would see to it that the expenses of this man were paid if the Health Center would let him stay for some place where he could get the necessary attention and care. Three days later the worker was sent away for six weeks. At the end of that time he came to see the physician of the Union Health Center.

He had gained 17 pounds in weight, looked stronger, healthier, more happy and his one desire was to get back to work. The doctor examined him carefully and reported that he had quite an excellent condition. But, as he left the Health Center, thanking everyone with tears in his eyes and gratified for all that had been done, he expressed a doubt that worried all of us who were interested in the health of the worker.

"Now that I get my health I hope that I will not lose it. I am going to try to keep my health, because milk and eggs cost money and if I begin to worry and lose my health I will lose all that you did for me. And I am going to try and get a job. I am going to help the workers regain their health, but the assurance of their livelihood and freedom from worry is a pre, part which they must serve themselves.

It Sometimes Happens at the Health Center

By SOL SEIDMAN, Vice-President

Our work is progressing in Toronto quite satisfactorily. We have started work with a large number of women in both Canada and Montreal and have consequently made greater progress to date. We have started work with a number of new members—fellow shop assistants in various parts of the city. We have been very fortunate in obtaining the personal support of a number of individuals. Between Toronto and Montreal I am able to get in touch with a large number of women practically every night including Sundays. I am inclined to judge that the work is more effective and more rapid than in the past.

One of our members who wish to study the History, Problems and aims of the Labor Movement, the Trade Union Policies, Applied Economics, Literature or Psychology, should register at once for the Workers' University or Unsy Centers.

Information may be obtained at the office of the Educational Department, 2 West 16th.

JUSTICE

1932

A Labor Weekly

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

Office, 2 West 16th Street, New York, N. Y.

Vol. IV, No. 51, February 15, 1932

Subscription price, $1.00 per year

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The Living Wage in the Courts

The decision of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, handed down on November 9, declares that the District, being unconstitutional, is now available in printed form, together with a dissenting opinion and the majority opinion of the Court. The decision of the Court. Taken together these two opinions are of tremendous significance.

The majority opinion of the Court may hold utterly conflicting theories of the law; and to take the law as the standards of the Constitution is not necessarily an indication of the correct opinion, but may hold that the Court has decided adversely to the majority. The majority opinion is in any event, and of course the majority opinion is a part of the law of the land, and the decision of the Court is the law of the land.

Moreover, the Chief Justice points out that his associates on the bench, in their dissenting opinions, have found a principle such as the following: "It is not the rule of the Court but the rule of the Constitution, and the Constitution is the rule of the Court." It is not the rule of the Court but the rule of the Constitution, and the Constitution is the rule of the Court. It is also the rule of the Court, but it is not the rule of the Constitution. The Constitution is the rule of the Court.

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What the Labor Movement Means to Me

The Editor of JUSTICE, following my admission into the staff of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, took the liberty of making an introduction to its readers, a sort of intellectual creed—if I understand him correctly. I think he may find that the labor movement may be directly authenticated and officially understood.

I really do not know why I should be made to talk about and to define myself in the record of a small but enthusiastic committee of four women, working very quietly in the corner shop, and trying, as they hope, to reorganize Local No. 23, Corset Workers' Union of Bridgeport. Within the last few days they have brought the membership of the local to over 200 paying members.

In spite of this record, the committee and the organizer, Miss Gluck, feel that the work will progress even more rapidly after the first of the year. They have been rehired in the shop of Warner Bros. Every year there is a shut-down of two weeks during which the workers are employed in the shop of a few weeks. The energetic campaign is being conducted.

Justification and election of officers will be held on Tuesday, December 12, at 10 o'clock, at which time President Blumberg will be present. The workers will be addressed by Ira M. Orndorff, Secretary of the Connecticut Federation of Labor. Coffee and cake is being served by the committee for the women after the meeting they will hold a dance and "get together."

The charge of the work, Miss Gluck, has also started a circulating campaign among the corset workers in New Haven, among center work and dress workers in both centers.

The workers will flock back into the shop on January 1st, and probably 500 will be reached within a few weeks.

In the near future all workers in the various corset shops will be circulated. The work is steady. A good number of women are employed in the shop of nearly all of the various corset makers. The active campaign is being conducted.

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The United Workers' Cooperative Association

Several years ago, groups of enlightened Jewish workers, not being able to adapt themselves to living as boarders in private families, socially isolated, and not allowed to make any influence at consumers, decided to rent rooms and live collectively. When their number became large enough they rented houses of suitable size and furnished it by their own labor, fifty to sixty people. All the houses in these unity houses were furnished for one or two members and one entire floor set aside for the cooperative dining room, cooperative books and library.

For the purpose of managing their ever-expanding affairs the members of a cooperative house elect committees which take turns in performing various duties for the alumni house committee. It is a constant work for the house committee. The following is a list of the offices for renting such houses. Only those are eligible as members who live by their own work.

Socially this cooperative life, with the mutual influence of one worker on the other produced this inevitable result, that gradually, imperceptibly it has raised the intellectual status of the house. It has undermined the advantage of living collectively in an environment of friendship. And in this sense the house holds the intellectual advantage, there is the material gain of living in light, airy rooms, large sufficient house, food prepared by the cooperative kitchen.

Until now there were three such houses in Boston, two in Cambridge and one in Massachusetts, a sort of the city, all independent and with- out any contact with each other. But such a condition is not the end. It is the beginning. And we have the honor to unite these three units into one composed of several hundred members federated. The house federation has already been achieved. The final aim of this cooperative group is to establish cooperatives living together and the house federation will hold one house for each city.

Out of these sub-categories of the human species, everybody admits to living this type of life. It is the center of the world and stage that every intelligent person must visit or modify or change the present form of society must rest on and work with his hands. It is the model work that would function as a leader or a plain soldier in the next social advance and be the depository of different parts of his society for his activity or can help enliven the supreme question of the workers' life and culture. The League of Nations and the Federation of Churches, the Socialist Party and the Communist International, this is the answer. The League of Nations and the Federation of Churches, the Socialist Party and the Communist International, this is the answer. The League of Nations and the Federation of Churches, the Socialist Party and the Communist International, this is the answer. The League of Nations and the Federation of Churches, the Socialist Party and the Communist International, this is the answer.
THE SITUATION IN THE CLEVELAND CLOAK INDUSTRY

It would seem that it is not an easy matter for the cloak manufacturers of Cleveland to extract themselves from the tangle they had created by their announcement, a short time ago, that they would not allow the C.I.O. to organize in the cloak industry of Cleveland. They realize already that they will have some unpleasant times ahead of them, if they choose to stick to their decision. On the other hand, it appears that they are either reluctant or ashamed to come out in the open, rescind their decision and declare that the agreement with the Union which is to end on December 31, will remain in force.

It was due to this state of mind that the several conferences held between the Cleveland Board of Trade and the C.I.O. and the participation of the Board of Referees, have brought no results yet, viewed in the light of the situation. The question at issue, however, is quite a different matter from the question of the propriety of the agreement reached with the C.I.O. The real question is whether the agreement is going to be observed in good faith or not, and if not, whether the employers will compromise and come to terms with the union. The employers will have no scruples about abrogating the agreement and their unwillingness to recede from this stand.

The Cleveland cloak manufacturers would now have the Referees undertake the work of drafting a new agreement. There is, however, a small obstacle in the way of the fulfillment of this wish. First, the Union has given its consent thereto, and this the Union will not do. The Union will leave certain definite disputes to the decision of the Referees, but it will certainly not submit to the proposal of the Referees preparing for it a ready-made code and gongo agreement. They are strongly opposed to any such abridgment of the other provisions of the agreement already in existence. The agreement is ready to enter into negotiations with the manufacturers and reach with them an agreement which will have the consent in a third outside party making this agreement for it.

Were the Union even to accept this approval, the Referees themselves appear to be most decidedly opposed to it. Professor Holander, one of the referees, very aptly stated that "neither he nor Judge Mack wish to play the role of an Almighty in Cleveland," which rings as true as gold. These referees were appointed for one definite purpose only—to render, in case of disputes over some defined points, an impartial judgment by which both sides are to abide. But if there is to be no more agreement, then there must be no more referees. Surely, it is not for them to undertake the responsibility of creating a new agreement.

Before the Referees can offer any aid in the present tangle, both sides must, first, agree that they want to have an agreement, and, secondly, they must reach an understanding on its most important features. Only then might they leave to the Referees to decide on points of comparatively lesser importance on which they themselves cannot agree. Otherwise, the Referees, no matter how deeply they might be immersed in the work, and, no matter how far the C.I.O. in Cleveland crumble into a heap, are entirely helpless in this case.

Such is the situation at this moment, and it is difficult to foretell with any degree of accuracy what the next few days will bring forth. And while we cannot say definitely what the Cleveland cloak manufacturers feel and think right now, we can state quite definitely that the Union will stand determinedly by all the demands it made. We cannot, however, state definitely that the manner and method used hereafter for fixing the time for the making of a garment must be changed if not entirely abolished. This is, of course, to say, the product of a question upon which both parties must agree.

And what if not? Frankly, we do not feel too optimistic on this subject. It may mean a bitter struggle between the Union and the employers. We feel that the C.I.O. findings in the Cleveland cloak industry is quite stormy, and we know too that our workers are fully aware of it and are ready for all consequences that this latest phase of the situation in Cleveland might bring.

Indeed, the workers will fight with might and main for their Union, for their right to organize in the cloak industry of Cleveland, have declared war upon the Union. Their arguments, in that now famous letter to the Board of Referees in which they threatened to leave the Union with effect from December 31, a threat as good as they term it, as well as they are high-handed. Nevertheless, the Union, even after that letter became known, had done everything honorable to come to an understanding with the employers and make them withdraw their decision. They have not done it yet, and if they fail to do it within the next few days, we shall have to face the fact that the Union but of the cloak manufacturers.

THE LATEST ASSAULT UPON LABOR

We shall not dwell upon all the subjects covered in President Harding's recent message to Congress, interesting and important though they might be. We shall only point out one part of the message, which is sure to set the labor interests, both labor and management, and with which our workers should be made thoroughly familiar.

President Harding in his message recommends no more and no less than the creation of a new tribunal in place of the present Railroad Labor Board which would have the power to forbid strikes. The existing Railroad Labor Board is useless because it lacks the legal power of enforcing its decisions upon the railway workers and the railway managers, but the proposed National Railway Labor Board would be clothed with the power of enforcing decisions.

In other words, it means that the tremendous effort of the railway workers to build up powerful organizations for the protection of their interests, for the obtaining of a shorter work-day and an increased wage, is to be rend out in vain. For if there is no guarantee that the railway workers are to be held to their agreements, they are ready to take them under its protective wing, to worry for them that they get decent wages and that they not overworked—why, indeed, better to let the agreements be nullified.

Nevertheless, difficult as it is for us to disagree with the President of these United States, we must declare that whatever the railway workers' past obtained for themselves has not been due, in any degree, to the kind efforts of the Government but to their own powerful unions. This is freedom to exercise their constitutional right to organize in order to protect their rights. It is an ex-pedient for their interests that has brought them to that state of organized might which in turn has secured for them the protection of the law. The President is not, of course, to be blamed if he does not see that he has admitted everywhere that that had the railway workers had the right to threaten a strike now and then, their work-day might have been reduced and their wages increased, and that, in short, by force and to power to strike these picked workers into whose hands we entrust our lives daily and hourly would have been earning the wages of unskilled labor.

But, indeed, can guarantee these workers that if they give up their unions and place themselves under the protective arm of the Government, the fair treatment that is being accorded to them, the relief of their sufferings, the better right that they obtained through their united power, will remain as secure and unchallenged?

Let us not fool ourselves. As quickly as Congress passes a law for such a tribunal, and as soon as the railway workers as law-abiding citizens agree not to fight for their rights as their agreements, machinery and treasuries, will become a useless thing. For the unions have only one purpose and meaning for the workers: to protect their interests, not to be a instrument of the Government, and never ever necessary. But if the protection of the workers is taken over by the Government, and if the going out on strike is strictly for-bidden in their agreements, the laborers will have no rights at all. The workers will then have to look for their protection solely to the Government. Their right to protect themselves through their own organizations will then have been taken away from them. And their new-arrives: What guarantee have the railway workers that the Government will truly protect their interests?

Hereafter, as far as we know, no Government has ever made it its business and duty to protect the workers and their rights. Quite to the contrary, we see the governments constantly engaged in fighting against the workers, under the pretext of public order, that is, that the workers' protection and defense are unnecessary. Why should we take it that, of a sudden, the Government would change its character and become the protector of the workers?

There is, for instance, President Harding awfully incensed with the railway and mine workers because they had been striking for their rights and liberties, and now already that story is over, it is all wrong, a "hindrance to progress." It would appear therefrom that there ever was been a Government. The Government has no time to time to decided a difference of opinion; that what the Government might regard as well enough for the workers, the latter must suffer for it. The Government, being, law and order, etc., thinks that under such circumstances the Government would protect the workers and their interests?

And that's precisely the gist of the situation. Should such a law as proposed by President Harding ever be adopted, the railway workers will be left with no rights whatever except those obtained under the agreements. They will have to act like law-abiding citizens and give up all their rights and liberties by becoming the charity of the railway and mine owners, the Government and continue it until the latter is forced to give up the role of their protector and guarantor. Meanwhile, all the other fields still unprotected by the wing of the Government, leaving the railway business to other men who would submit to the new laws on its railways, etc.

We aren't certain as to which of the two last words the railway
Harding Demands Abolition of Right to Strike on Railways

Special Washington Correspondent to Justice

By B. MAIMAN

In his last message to Congress on Railways, President Harding came out in the open for compulsory arbitration of strikes. It is his opinion that a strike fund plan can really be termed "compulsory arbitration." It has in it the right answer to the right question, but little if anything of "arbitration." The President's plan is to have just a governmentally run strike fund plan without forcing strikes in order that the government strike fund plan will be accepted by both parties to a disputed question.

Let me add that it was these two pieces of the President's speech which made the Governing the greatest applause. Harding as a reformer and parliamentarian is, I say it quite candidly by the public, the by the Congressmen on the floor and the vote of the workers into action. He explained that the report to the President, while Howard were received with thunderous clapping. There was only one passage in his message that was received as warmly and that was the pronouncement on the injuries "who are disloyal to our country and our "sustained" institutions; and who ought to be taught better manners in true American style. Harding's turn did not come, the President's plan cannot be called "compulsory arbitration" because there is a great deal of the proposal is just that a government strike fund plan. In industries of the people, the workers and the employers, and vested in the publican way to the President proposed in his last message that the existing Railway Labor Board be entirely abolished because it has been incapable of enforcing its decisions. In its place he appointed by the President and these four shall render decisions which would be binding on the railways, the employers and employees. These are the President's own words:

"Public interest demands that ample power shall be conferred upon the Labor Trifugal, who, for the suggested substitute, to require its rulings to be accepted by the parties to a disputed question."

The President says its decisions will be binding always just because it has three impartial persons against six who can be termed partial. His plan is to save the whole labor board of nine being abolished, and in its place, he, the President, would appoint four "impartial" persons.

I shall not speak here of this suggestions because they are simply irrelevant. This utter impossibility for any person, honest though he may be, to be impartial on important questions. It is as old as the hills, and perhaps the only people who can truly understand it are the working men and women. But this is not my point. I desire to emphasize in their hereafter, when arbitration was being discussed, it was understood that it was not to be made to mean that such arbitration committees there would sit an equal number of representatives of each side, that if a third, an impartial, chairman would be required, that only such person would be appointed who was honored by both groups. The parties would agree. Now an attempt is made to invent a belief in the minds of the people that this representation is partial, and that the only impartial persons are those appointed by the President. Harding's "arbitration" element is therefore entirely eliminated, and the question of bargaining now in being. It is not in any more a case of bargaining, but one of complaining and bringing charges.

The President would very much like the workers and that is why he would make strikes absolutely impossible, but his, "I wish I could," is still the belief, the President of Harding in making this recommendation are entirely wasted.

The State of Kansas had attempted to carry out a proposition of this sort on a small scale. The miners, for whose well-being that law was passed in Kansas, never ceased to oppose and fight it. Instead of peace, this law has brought litigation and now the citizens of Kansas elected a new Governor on a platform which pledged the abolition of the Allen Industrial Court. Of course it is the opinion not only to the workers but to the entire citizenry of Kansas. And what failed even in such an agricultural State like Kansas, will surely not fail in the large industrial States. We cannot believe that what the Kansas miners have fought against so steadfastly and at so much sacrifice we will not be able to do to the railroaders. And because of that we cannot believe that the Harding proposal will ever be realized.

Nevertheless, the best time to protest and to make clear to the public that the workers and all the workers with regard to this matter, is not after the law had been adopted, but now when it is being planned. It is much easier to prevent the passage of anti-labor legislation than to fight for its repeal after it is placed on the statute books. We hope and expect a powerful movement in this direction, so that this proposal by the government if not completely drive away the appetites of our legislators for such anti-labor measures.

The President's message recommends this labor board only for railways, in the coal industry there has already been appointed a commission to find out facts and recommended means and ways of avoiding the occurrence of strikes and this report is expected according to the latest ideas of "impartiality." There are no comparable results to the present coal commission and if a "court" is to decide for the railway workers the same results will be reached. Why should not the same method be adopted in all industries? And what is the use of this trade mark to its logical end, the question arises: If this plan is workable for the railways, then why should not it apply to all the other industries of the country?

Friday is quite a rude set-back to those leaders of the workers who have been passing through the President's hands in the belief that in the last election they had scored a tremendous victory. Lewis fought against the Industrial Court in Kansas and won. Now comes the President and proposes a similar government strike fund decreted in Kansas after a few years of operation, for national legislation. From this light the victory of last November looks very small indeed.

Until the workers will begin to take up the struggle, the President's plan will be being done for or against them, until the workers will be heard from in a practical way. It is the only way to be heard, and will be ready to fight for their rights, the politicians will not be swayed in the least by the workers taking their rights away from them. The organized workers of America have got to be united and must have the full content of the President's message. The right to strike is certainly confronted with his men's danger.

Co-Operative Notes

COOPERATIVE LEAGUE PRO-TESTS AGAINST FASCISTI

What Cooperative League, the national headquarters of the Cooperative Movement, with headquarters in 110 East 14th Street, New York, have always just be a threat. The Premier Mussolini of Italy attacked the Cooperatives in his 1926 speech at Milan. According to authoritative information received by the Cooperative League, the government of the Kingdom of Italy has been conducting a violent fight against cooperative societies. That the Klan of Italy has not only captured the government, but has decreed the Fascist, the destruction of the property of hundreds of cooperatives, and has seriously interfered with the operation of hundreds of other societies.

During the past year, there have been attacks upon cooperative societies in Ferrara, Bologna, Parma, Turin, Verona, Tuscany, Mantua, Padua and other provinces. Armed bands of Fascists, whose operations are financed and supported by private merchants, have burned to the ground hundreds of cooperative establishments. The state of Ferrara have been ordered to leave the places where they were employed, thus crippling the operation of hundreds of cooperatives. The Fascists have not only captured the government, but have decreed the destruction of the property of hundreds of cooperatives, and have seriously interfered with the operation of hundreds of other societies.

ASH'S "GOD OF VENGEANCE" AT THE PROVINCE TOWN THEATRE

Rudolph Schildkraut, who, as he made his debut as an English-speaking actor in America last year, has been playing with success in the United States, will open on Wednesday night, December 20, has waited long enough for that he has a large vote of the the theatergoers of the city, and not all his following has been confined to those who understand those languages. Many, whose linguistic knowledge ends with English, have gone to see him because he avoids the barriers of language. For them it is possible that last is to appear in English.

For his first appearance, Mr. Schildkraut will play in a German play which he is already familiar, having played in both German and English versions of it, and the original Sholem Asch's "The God of Vengeance." The production is at the Empire Theatre, which is under the Players' Company, which has taken over the theater for this season, in order to give it a wider appeal to lovers of the theater who keep of the time, It has been in the Jewish Art Theater and has been performed at the Empire Theatre in the original Yiddish and the English translation by Isaac Goldberg. In addition to acting in a leading role, Mr. Schildkraut is directing the production of the play, which inserts a sensitive and articulate presentation.
To All Members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

This is the beginning of a series of articles on health education. It is inspired by years of study and experience not only in the supervision of sanitation and fire protection of shops in our industry, but also in the capacity of doctor and confidant of tens of thousands of workers who have availed themselves of the clinical advantages of the Health Center.

Some of you may be unfamiliar with the existence and the functions of the Union Health Center 13 East 17th Street. To you I desire to say that the Union Health Center is a purely

UNION INSTITUTION

built and supported by the Union and its members. It is an off-spring of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control. My connection with it dates since the outbreak of 1910, when upon the suggestion of Meyer London, I was chosen, together with Irco. Schlesinger, by the Joint Board Closkmakers Union to represent it at the Joint Board of Sanitary Control for the supervision of sanitation and fire protection in the industry. We, however, soon realized that clean shops are useless unless the workers are healthy, and that the health of the worker is just as important as the sanitation of the shop.

This thought led to the establishment of tuberculosis and sick benefits at first, and later to the organization of a medical clinic of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control at 31 Union Square. Still later the dental clinic was established at the same place.

In the early stages of this work the responsibility for the institution was divided between the manufacturers and the locals through the Joint Board of Sanitary Control, but in 1912 the work of the medical and dental departments had grown to such an extent that it was felt that the only effective way to care for the health of the workers was by the workers to assume entire responsibility. While it is understood that the employers should be concerned on matters of sanitation, there is no debate as to the fact that an institution caring for the health of workers should be controlled solely by workers. Therefore in 1920, locals Nos. 1, 4, 9, 10, 11, 25, and 35 bought the house in which we are at present situated at 131 East 17th Street. Not only did they pay the expenses of the building, but invested an additional $50,000 to reconstruct and equip it for the purpose of maintaining it as a Union Health Center with medical and dental departments.

The last few years have seen a phenomenal growth in our general and special clinics. The medical department alone maintains a staff of twenty physicians and has treated about 15,000 workers annually in these clinics are being continuously enlarged. We have a complete medical laboratory and an X-Ray department where laboratory and X-Ray work for our members may be done at nominal rates.

Our dental department which has grown from three chairs at its inception to ten chairs at its present, has increased its business 400 per cent between 1918 and 1922, is unquestionably one of the most unique institutions in the country. It is the first and only workers' dental clinic that is run on a purely cooperative basis, and when it is considered that in the current year its business will amount to about $50,000, and that it is run on a cooperative basis. It may be readily seen what a tremendous saving this department has been to the membership of the International. A saving not only in health and the care of the teeth but in money as well.

This is our introductory statement to you.

Each week for the next three or four months we will continue to speak to you through the Gerechtigkeit about some new phase of our institution.

For the present acquaint yourself with the following facts: Our medical department is open from 10 A. M. to 7 P.M. every day except Friday and Sunday. Special clinics are held from 11 A. M. to 4 P.M. and Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday from 10 A. M. to 5 P.M. The dental department is open from 10 A. M. to 8 P.M. every day except Sunday.

The aim of the Union Health Center is to become a medium for all health information and for medical assistance to you and your family. In subsequent statements to you, we will develop more length on the individual and collective advantages of your Union Health Center. For the present let us hope that the day is not far when the 13th Union Health Center will serve every member of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and his or her family.

DR. GEORGE M. PRICE, Director

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DOMESTIC ITEMS

E. R. SHOP WORKERS' COMPLAIN TO HARDING.

Believing that railroads are seeking all advantages and taking none of the responsibilities imposed on them by the Transportation Act, organized shop workers have had a meeting in President Harding to have the roads live up to the spirit and letter of a recent order of the Railroad Labor Board regarding the non-assignment of the fair jobs to the contractors.

A NEW OIL BILL IN MEXICO.

A petroleum bill which is said to have the approval of the Department of State will meet the approval of the American Oil Company, which has been introduced in the Chamber of Deputies in Mexico and probably will be discussed this week.

U. S. SHIPS NAMED BY CHINESE.

Andrew Furuseth, President of the International Steamer's Union sent a letter to President Harding declaring that government owned passengers and freight ships are being manned by Chinese in ever increasing numbers. Ship owners, he declared, expect the American man to work and sleep with Chinese cooies and the American will not do it.

ALBERTA MINERS STRIKE.

Determined to force recognition of the organization in the coal field, 15,000 miners who work in the area were on strike as late as this evening. A resolution declaring that the strike was announced. The plan includes a general appeal to American labor to join forces under the leadership of the Workers' Education Board to establish trade union colleges and workers' study classes throughout the country.

GAS COMPANY IMMUNE.

The violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law returned last March against the United Gas Improvement Company, was formally squashed by Judge Knut, of New York. The motion for dismissal was heard by the court at the request of the Attorney General, who reported that the evidence did not justify prosecution by the government.

FARMERS FIGHT NEW MEAT MERGER.

Stating that it is emphatically opposed to the proposed merger of the Armour and Swift Packing Companies, the National Farmers Union made public a letter to Attorney General Daugherty, which stated that the union in convention at Lynchburg, Va., a few months ago, at the request of its members, had announced its intention to resist the merger, and that the law should be to the interests of the American people.

"PATRIOTIC" BUILDERS.

Six additional suits seeking recovery of large sums alleged to have been misused in construction of the war time armory canteens were filed in many cities by representatives of the Home Building and Loan Association. The suits seek to recover $50,000,000. This brings the total claimed by the government war contracts to more than $50,000,000.

CORNELL DEAN WARNS ENGINEERS.

Western civilization will surely collapse unless a more equitable distribution of the fruits of industry in the industry is secured, Mr. Wilson, Dean of the Engineering Department, said speaking before the 4th Annual Convention of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. "Unless we can in some manner change our industrial system so that we can make nearly kithen universal profit, and distribute the fruits of our industry more equitably, we have no reason for believing that our civilization shall endure," declared Mr. Kimball.

NEW YORK BUILDING TRADES AT PEACE.

Permanently settled the controversy between the rival building laborers' unions which threatened to embroil the 125,000 building craftsmen of New York was effectuated by the Lockwood Committee. The independent laborers' unions were ordered to disband and its member absorbed in the International Building Laborers' Union affiliated with the A. F. of L.

UNITED STATES BIRTH RATEDeclines.

The declining birth rate and an increasing death rate for 1922 as compared with 1921 were forecasted by the Census Bureau which based its conclusions on an analysis of the death returns, showing that the death rate has increased. The 1921 death rate was 13.9, while the death rate for the first six months of 1922 was 14.8. This is the lowest death rate since 1913.

POTTERS RETURN TO WORK.

The strike of employees of companies represented in the United State Potter's Union, in Pittsburgh, Pa., was ended after a lengthy conference between the two sides. The men agreed to return to work immediately.

LABOR BANK PAYS DIVIDEND.

Directors of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Cooperative National Bank, in semi-annual meeting, voted to give shareholders a dividend of 4 per cent and depositors a dividend of one-half of 1 per cent as their share of the earnings of the bank for the last six months. Resources of the bank, which is only two years old, are about $19,000,000. The dividend brings the shareholders' earnings for the year to 8 per cent, and those of the depositors, including 4 per cent interest compounded quarterly, to over 3 per cent.

DEPARTMENTAL ITEMS

FOREIGN ITEMS

SWEDEN

EIGHT-HOUR DAY IN SWEDEN TO RUN.

Sweden's eight-hour day acceptable to the laboring element but opposed by employers will be continued under provisional law in the next few weeks if the recommendation just made by the social board is accepted by the government.

HOLLAND

GENERAL STRIKE IN CASE OF WAR.

The Congress of the International Trade Federation will be held at The Hague, December 10th. The task of the Congress will be to oppose war by all means at its disposal and the prevention of wars at their outbreak by the immediate proclamation in an international strike.

ENGLAND

LABOR PARTY SHUNS COMMUNISM.

High officials of the Labor Party in the House of Commons in interviews with the Manchester Guardian emphasize their repudiation of the statement of a Communist member of the party, who number about 10,000, submitted to voting last time, while this time they voted for the Constituationalists. The Socialists, Maximilans and Communists vote about 8,000 to 4,000, or 65 to 45, in 1921; a noticeable feature is the decline of the more extreme elements and the rise of the milder ones of socialism. The Socialists did not present themselves at the last election, knowing that it was hopeless.

ITALY

LEFT PARTIES DEFEATED IN MILAN.

The municipality of Milan, ended in a complete victory of the so-called reconstructionists, or constitutional law, before the Socialists, Maximals and Communists. In round numbers the final figures are: Constituational, 85,000 votes; Socialists, 45,000; Maximilans, 17,000, and Communists, 3,000. At the last municipal election in 1921 there was a straight fight between the Constituationalists and the Communists, the former getting 150,000 votes and the latter 74,000.

While the Constituationalists have gained 15,000 votes, this may be partly accounted for with the appeal to the Commoner members of the party, who number about 10,000, obstained from voting last time, while this time they voted for the Constituationalists. The Socialists, Maximilans and Communists vote about 8,000 to 4,000, or 65 to 45, in 1921; a noticeable feature is the decline of the more extreme elements and the rise of the milder ones of socialism. The Socialists did not present themselves at the last election, knowing that it was hopeless.

AUSTRIA

IDLE VIENNESE PARADE.

A day demonstration by unemployed, in which it is estimated 50,000 persons took part, caused a personal suspension of business here one day this week. The demonstration, demanding "work and bread," assembled in the Schwarzenberg and marched to the Parliament building. Passing the big hotels, they threw stones at the windows, shouting "Long live the workers," "We have rights to work," "We want work." They then dispersed, and the police in large numbers finally herded the throngs out of the inner city.

It is estimated that there are more than 100,000 unemployed in Vienna alone, and the number is constantly increasing. The Government, in view of the situation, which is rapidly growing worse, is hesitating to dissolve Parliament and force elections.

The Living Wage in the Courts

(Continued From Page 4)

sion would demonstrate that this govern-

ment, as framed by the fathers,

has ample power, and those invested

with that power have the disposition,

to protect the weak against the strong

by administering justice to both. If

the power did not exist and the govern-

ment could not interfere but would

have to stand helplessly by while wrong

dominated right, there might be no

basis for the contention that a change

is necessary in our institutions; but

with the new power so great as it

is, it is evident, if the more virtue

and efficient, the contention

loses all force it might otherwise

have.

The case has another serious as-

pect. It had been previously decided

by the court in a minority opinion

which upheld the act, but at that time a

member of the Supreme Court of the

District was sitting for a New York

member of a Court of Appeals during

the latter part of the year. The deci-

sion was rendered after he had

returned to the bench and the case was

reopened on appeal. It was at this

point which the Chief Justice declares

to be without validity, citing specific

evidence the precedents in support of his

statement. After reaching the events

leading up to the final decision in the

case, the Chief Justice says: "I would

seem from the foregoing that the appel-

lants, finding themselves defeated,

ought to have availed a justia who had not

watch in the case but who, they believed,

would be favorable to them, and in-

deed, by an appeal directed to him

personally, to assume jurisdiction and

join in the dissenting justice in the

decisions of the court. I shall not char-

acterize such practices, but the facts

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Educational Comment and Notes

"The Effect of the War on the European Labor Movement"

Thursday, December 21st, at 8 p.m., in I. L. G. W. U. Building, 2 West 16th Street.

On Thursday evening, December 21st, the subject "The Effect of the War on the European Labor Movement" will be discussed by Lewis S. Gannett, of the New York World-Telegram. This will be the first of a series of lectures to be given by prominent men and women on Thursday evenings in the I. L. G. W. U. building, 2 West 16th Street.

The next lecture on Thursday, December 28th, will be on the subject of "Industry and Debt Payment in Relation to Labor in Debtor Country and creditor Country," by Mr. James MacDonald, Director of the Foreign Policy Association.

The International Situation as Affecting Labor

Lectures and discussions on Thursday evenings "beginning December 11th in the I. L. G. W. U. building, 2 West 16th Street.

The Educational Department worked out a series of topics under the general subject of "The International Situation as Affecting Labor" to be discussed on Thursday evenings in the building of our International. These will start on December 1st. The first new Series of Lectures is by Dr. J. G. Gellner, an editor of the "State." He will discuss "The Effect of the War on the European Labor Movement.

Other prominent men and women, qualified to speak on the different phases of the subject have been invited to discuss them.

Workers, whether in America or Europe, are subjected and affected by the International Situation that is up--setting the world in general. Although the United States is self-sufficient, it is affected a great deal by present conditions in Europe. The great industrial population of the country is engaged in the farming industry, which must have markets for its products. Due to the general depression in Europe with the credit of many countries broken down, the European market is closed to the American farmers. They, in turn, by virtue of their number and the character of their industry affect those industries which depend upon them. For instance, they consume a large proportion of the steel industry; they use the railroad for the transportation of their products, consequently, if the farmers are affected by the general depression, the industries which depend upon them also suffer. And the workers in each of these industries depend on this industry and the workers employed in them.

The object of the Thursday evening discussions is to enlighten our members on this important question. The main topics include the following topics:

- The British Labor Movement with special reference to conditions in continental affairs
- The Effect of the War on the European Labor Movement
- Reaction upon American Labor of European Events

Indemnity and debt payment, in relation:
(a) To labor in the debtor country.
(b) To creditor countries.

Internationalism and capital and
- Internationalism and finance in relation to labor situation.
- The tariff in relation to the American Labor Movement.
- The Farming Industry and Labor.
- The Work of the United States Civil Corporation.
- The Attitude on the Workers' Compensation Law.

Survey of the Comparative Development of Industry and the Trade Union Movement in the United States

By Theresa Wolfsen

The working class of today, the proletariat, was created in the industrial Revolution. One of the most interesting features of our economic life is the parallel developments of the organized working group and the industries in which these groups are engaged in earning a living. How many workers know how closely dependent is the history of labor in the United States upon the development of industry?

During the early period in United States history, labor, industry and labor movement all ran along in parallel. This relationship ended with the industrial revolution, but the fact of the matter is that our labor movement is created by labor. No labor genius, no extraordinary labor philosophy, no period of extreme exploitation has constituted the labor movement as it is today. But the combination of all these factors plus many more, are responsible for the kind of labor movement we have today.

These facts should be familiar to every conscientious worker. They will be discussed in this course, and discussed from the point of view of Locating Backwards upon our own history.

WEEKLY CALENDAR

WORKERS' UNIVERSITY
Washington Irving High School
Irving Place and 16th St.
Room 603

Saturday, December 16th
1:20 SUGAL FORCES IN LITERATURE
Dr. J. H. Lanes—Prophets in Literature.
2:20 David J. Sopores—Trade Union Policies and Tactics
Sunday, December 17th
10:20 a.m. A. Fichandler—Trade Union Labor
2:20 a.m. Ernest Rinaudo—Social Psychology.
11:20 a.m. Dr. H. J. Cerman—Political and Social History of the United States

UNITY CENTERS
Monday, December 18th
Waxunyers' Unity Center—P. No. 49
800 East 25th Street, Room 360
11:00 p.m. Dr. Margaret Daniels—Industrial History of the United States
Brownsville Unity Center—P. No. 84
Brownsville and Pennsylvania Ave., Room 210
11:00 p.m. Mr. Thomas Wolfsen—Comparative Development of Industry and the Trade Union Movement in the United States.
Tuesday, December 19th
Harlem Unity Center—P. No. 171
11:00 p.m. East 165th St., Room 400
1:15 p.m. Mr. Solomon De Leon—Applied Economics
Brownsville Unity Center—P. No. 84
Brown Place and 162nd St., Room 305
1:15 p.m. Sylvia Eason—Economics and the Labor Movement.
Wednesday, December 20th
East Side Unity Center—P. No. 63
11:00 p.m. 10th St., 51st Ave., Room 500
5:15 p.m. A. L. Wilkerson—History of Trade Unions in New York City.
The Factory As an Economic Institution—Waxunyers' Unity Center—P. No. 49
220 East 26th Street
5:15 p.m. Lorette Bitter—Proprietary School at 165th St.
Brucke Unity Center—P. No. 61
2:15 pm. Coroneo Unity Center—P. No. 261
4:15 p.m. Mr. Thomas Wolfsen—Comparative Development of Industry and the Trade Union Movement in the United States.
New Mode Form of Trade Union

These courses will be continued throughout the same at the place, date and hour.

Second Bronx Unity Center—P. No. 42
Washington Ave. and Cypress Park
Williamsburg Unity Center—P. No. 147
Washington Ave.
Clashes in Elementary, Intermediate and Advanced English— IN ALL CENTERS on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Thursday, December 21st
1. L. G. W. U. Building, 3 West 16th St.
8 p.m. Lewis S. Gannett—The Effect of the War on the European Labor Movement.

EXTENSION DIVISION YIDDISH

Saturday, December 16th
Local No. 9—252 Second Avenue
1:00 p.m. Max Levin—The Aims and Problems of Contemporary Labor Movements
Local No. 1—Chasemses, 1881 Washington Avenue, Bronx
8:00 p.m. Dr. I. G. B. Galshon, The Men's and Women's Health.

Sunday, December 17th
12:30 a.m. Max Levin—The Economic Structure of Our Present System.

Activities in the Clubrooms of Local No. 1 a Great Success

The activities worked out by the Educational Department together with the Educational Committee of Local No. 1, to be carried on in the Clubrooms at 1531 Washington Avenue, Bronx, and at 37th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, will be continued throughout the season.

The next lecture will take place on Saturday, December 16th. It will be given by Dr. I. G. B. Galshon, of the New York Tuberculosis Association, and the subject will be "The Worker and the War." It is essential to emphasize the importance of wealth distribution if we are to help the members who work indoors. They are subjected to occupational diseases which are more prevalent than in any other occupation. It is the object of these talks to inform our members on how to take care of their health.

Admission free to members of the International.
Friday, December 15, 1922.

With the Waist and Dress Joint Board

By M. K. Mackoff, Secretary

(Months of meetings November 22 and November 29, 1922)

Brother Merlin in the Chair.

MANAGER’S REPORT

Brother Bachman of the Joint Board, reported that Brothers Merlin, Horowitz and himself had an interview with some of the officials of the employers. In direct connection with our Joint Board we are to make arrangements to get the deputation from the associations, Brother Hochman suggested that the Joint Board elect a conference committee for this purpose.

Upon motion of the Board of Directors recognizing that the Joint Board elect a conference committee which should consist of one delegate from every local, the local staff represenatives, the managers and the president and secretary of the Joint Board.

Brother Bachman in his report outlined the plans for the coming campaign which are being worked out. In view of the fact that Local No. 23 consists of large number of shops, he believes that arrangements made should be binding on all affiliated members. He further advised the Board of Directors to request the Executive Board of Local No. 23 to send us a list of equal number of local from our Joint Board, which should jointly work out the plan for Local No. 23. Local No. 23 should be represented on the committee to decide the plan and the plan.

The proposal was concurred in.

The recommendation of the Board of Directors to the Conference Committee was concurred in and upon motion a sub-committee, comprising the secretary, the president, and the local secretaries, the manager, the assistant manager, the president and the secretary of the Joint Board was appointed.

Upon motion it was decided that the sub-committee appoint a sub-committee among their members for the purpose of making plans and report to the committee from Local No. 23.

Brother Merlin called the attention of the Board to the fact that the famous Ricardo Flores Magon in Leavenworth Penitentiary. The story of Magon is a familiar one to every Mexican, but the authorities cannot plead ignorance of the dreadful condition of the Mexican. The authorities are still expressing the same dangerous to which many of his comrades who fought for the same cause are subjected. Magon is one of those who is under the care of the Joint Board.

Upon motion it was decided to send a protest to the Department of Justice and a telegram to the friends of Magon expressing our sympathy for their loss.

UNITY HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORTS

After the report of the Unity House committee, a number of delegates and officers asked for information about the Unity House movement, so a statement was read from the report. Brother Rothenberg was asked several questions and he continued in explaining his work during the season. He described the actual and practical workings of the Unity House, laying stress on the fact that everything was well organized and carried on well.

The explanation made by Brother Rothenberg was very satisfactory.

The Unity Committee was then asked what became of the negotiations that were made with the International which was appointed by the General Executive Board for the purpose of taking over the Unity House. A discussion arose and upon motion it was decided that the Unity committee consisting of Brothers Rothenberg, Briel and Guzman should appear before the General Executive Board on Monday, December 4th, at 4:00 p.m. in order to prevent any misunderstanding that might have been apprehended by the Joint Board that they appointed a committee of three consisting of Brother Pransky and E-Ink to take up matters with the committee of joint Joint Board relating to our representatives.

In a communication Brother M. Moskwecz, business agent, tendered his resignation stating that his action is due to purely personal reasons which cannot be of interest to the Board. He presented his resignation to take effect immediately.

It was decided to accept this resignation with regret.

MANAGER’S REPORT

Brother Bachman, manager, reported that he had made arrangements to collect as much data as possible on all those who are working both at home and at work. Upon completion, statistics will be compiled which will be a guide for fixing our minimum scales for work workers.

Besides, business agents were requested to visit the shops and see the control reports and data on that will be filled out by the business agents, describing the various conditions in the shops.

In regard to the preparations for the coming campaign Brother Hochman reported that at the shop committee meeting last week in the Sholes School the committee of this local represented as volunteers to serve in various capacities during the coming campaign.

A meeting was also held in Brownsville for the same purpose and Brother Hochman reported that he had made arrangements to have district meetings held in all the outlying districts for the purpose.

Brother Hochman also reported that a meeting of all the Executive Board and delegates from other locals was held at the Sholes School, November 26th for the purpose of securing proper dates for our meetings in our coming campaign. Over 200 people attended that meeting and we may expect to have their cooperation when they are called upon to assist in the 1923 campaign.

In regard to the embroidery shops, Brother Hochman reported that from the reports of the shop committee our information on the number of embroidery workers are at present working on samples and the methods that part of our industry is quite bright.

WAGE SCALE COMMITTEE

The report of the Wage Scale Committee was as follows:

The committee decided to request Brother Hochman to compile all the available data for the purpose of working out statistics on the minimum wage scale.

Brother Hochman stated that he was not ready to submit this data as yet but would do so in the near future.

The committee considered the advisability of having the various crafts represented in our industry voice their opinions as to what the minimum wage scale should be.

In view of the fact that every member should urge the Executive Board which he or she represents to put this question on their order of business and discuss the point of view scale for the craft they represent. It was also the opinion of the committee that the question should be put up formally to the Executive Board the entire committee should be present at that meeting.

The report of the Wage Scale Committee was approved as submitted.

Upon motion it was decided that the Joint Board make arrangements for maintaining and managing the Visitation House for the next season. Brother Merlin, president of the Joint Board requested the delegation from the local joint delegation in the Unity House to name a member from their delegation to be on the Unity House committee.

A committee consisting of Brothers Richan, Hochman and Sister Somoza was appointed to prepare a report before the membership of the dress and waist division of Local No. 30 which will meet on the 11th of December at Arlington Hall, in order to urge them to become a party to the Unity House.

UNION HEALTH CENTER NEWS

Friday evenings at the Union Health Center have come to be most popular with the working men. The union hospital has become so crowded that there has arisen the need for larger quarters. The new hospital building is being made to secure the auditorium of the I. L. W. U., headquarters.

The Board of Sanitary Control, met December 15th, Dr. A. Hony, Gynecologist of Lakevoro Hospital, will deliver a lecture on the "Physiology of Sex." Dr. Hony is an extremely capable lecturer and will discuss the topic from the anthropological and physiological angle, and the need for every woman's understanding of sex hygiene. This lecture will start promptly at 8:30 P.M. Doors will be closed at 8:00 P.M.

The Objection and Examination of the Committee of the BONNAZ EMBROIDERY WORKERS UNION

local 66, I. G. L. W. U.

MEETS SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16th

at the office of the Union, 7 East 15th St.

1 P. M. Sharp

All candidates must appear before committee. Failure to appear will automatically remove candidate's name from the ballot.

EMIL AUERBACH, Secretary.
The Week in Local No. 10

By JOSEPH FISH

The cutters committee is again taking the opportunity to remind the members of the Local to attend the meeting of the Executive Board, which will be held on January 6, 1923, at Hunt's Point Palace, 1450 West Street, under the presidency of Robert Doherty. The members are aware of the fact that the proceedings of the Executive Board are read to the membership of the Local at each regular meeting of the Local Union. The meeting of the Executive Board will be held at 10 A.M. at the Union Hall, 1450 West Street. The meeting will be open to all members of the Local Union.

Thursday, January 6, 1923

HUNT'S POINT PALACE, 1450 West Street

Tickets—50c

In Advance

Proceeds in Aid of Relief Fund

Music by

Louis Zweigels's Orchestra

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL BALL

The annual election of officers of Local 10 will take place on Saturday, December 30, 1922, at Arlington Hall, 23 St Mark's Place. The polls will be open from 12:30 to 6 P.M.

CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

Notice of Regular Meeting

MISCELLANEOUS

December 18th

CLOAK AND SUIT

January 8th

WAIST AND DRESS

January 15th

MEETINGS BEGIN AT 7:30 P. M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 ST. MARK'S PLACE