

"My righteousness I hold fast, and will not let it go."  
—Job 27.6

# JUSTICE

"Workers of the world unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains."

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. IV, No. 52.

New York, Friday, December 22, 1922.

Price 2 Cents

## REFERENDUM ON WEEK-WORK IN DRESS INDUSTRY, JAN. 2, 3, AND 4

### UNION OPENS HEADQUARTERS

The organization drive in the waist and dress industry for a 100 per cent union is being waged with unabated energy by the Dress and Waist Joint Board under the leadership of General Manager, Julius Hochman. To centralize the efforts of the Union, the Joint Board will open headquarters next Tuesday at the Labor Temple, 14th Street and Second Avenue.

The principal task before the dress and waist organization just at present is the carrying out of the referendum on week-work in the industry which was decided upon by the General Executive Board of the International. This week the Union decided that the referendum take place on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, January 2, 3 and 4, 1923. A sufficient number of polling places will be in every district where workers reside to give them the opportunity to take a part in the balloting.

It is not an easy task to change a work system in such a large industry as the New York dressmaking industry. It is quite likely that the manufacturers will offer stubborn resistance should the workers decide on this change. The Union must be ready for a stiff fight for this industrial reform, if the employers refuse to grant it peacefully. The Union has issued the following statement to the

New York  
4210 Library  
N.Y. St. & 6th  
7th City Ave.

workers which will appear on the referendum ballot:

"The Joint Board of the Dress and Waistmakers' Union and of the locals affiliated with it, have decided to demand from the employers that, beginning with the month of February, 1923, the work system in the industry be changed from piece-work to week-work.

Negotiations with the manufac-

turers for the introduction of week-work and the establishment of minimum wage scales will begin as soon as the waist and dressmakers will, by a referendum vote, decide for the week-work system.

Each member of the Union is, therefore, called upon to vote for or against the introduction of week-work in the industry.

The polling places will be announced in our next issue.

## Bridgeport Corset Workers Elect Permanent Officers

MEMBERSHIP GROWING FAST

The organization work among the women corset workers of Bridgeport has resulted in a membership today of over two hundred workers from the shop of the Warner Bros., in addition to members working in the various other corset shops of that city.

The local held its first regular meeting last Tuesday night and elected a full set of officers, namely: President, Anna Claughey; Vice-President, Ida J. Butler; Recording Secretary, Mary Terwilliger, and Financial Secretary, Margaret Shollen. Five delegates were also elected to the Central Labor Union. After the meet-

ing the membership participated in a dance and social. Refreshments were contributed by the members themselves. The meeting was well attended and much enthusiasm was manifested.

During the next few weeks all workers in the corset shops and the waist and dress shops of Bridgeport will be circulated by mail. The prospects are excellent for rebuilding the organization to its former status. Members of other labor unions in the city are showing great interest in the campaign of the corset workers and are cooperating with our organizer, Miss Elsie Gluck.

## Pres. Schlesinger Arrives in New York This Sunday

A telegram from President Schlesinger to General Secretary Baroff received this week contained the brief message that he left San Francisco on Wednesday, December 20, and will arrive in New York on Sunday, December 24.

While in the West, President Schlesinger addressed meetings of central labor unions in Los Angeles and San Francisco, at which he was received with marked enthusiasm. He spoke on the progress of the British Labor Party, the Southport meeting of the English Labor Congress, which he attended as delegate of the A. F. of L., and on the prospects of the labor movement in general.

In addition to that, he addressed the meetings of our locals in Los Angeles and San Francisco.

More about President Schlesinger's work on the Pacific Coast in the next issue of this journal.

## Thursday Evenings in the I. L. G. W. U. Building

On Thursday, December 28th, Mr. James McDonald of the Foreign Policy Association, will speak on the "Indemnity and Debt Payment in relation to Labor in the Debtor Country and in the Creditor Country."

On Thursday, January 4th, Mr. William A. Brady will speak on "The Theatre in Europe and America."

## THE RAND SCHOOL BALL

The great annual ball of the Rand School at Madison Square Garden will take place on Saturday, December 30th. The big feature of the evening will be the appearance of Alexander Ketchatofsky, the Ballet-Master of the "Chaux-Souris." A remarkable and unique program has been arranged.

Doraha, the well known oriental dancer, has, in addition to her own contribution, arranged an International Pageant which will crown the efforts of the evening. A Swedish group of dancers will render a few numbers typifying some of the Scandinavian folk dances. Africa, Asia, Europe and America, each with its various peoples, will give their native dances, the most gorgeous and effective spectacle ever seen in the Garden.

## Monday, December 25, Legal Holiday for Cloak, Dress and Waistmakers

Next Monday, December 25th, is Christmas, a legal holiday for the cloakmakers and dress and waist makers. We received a request from the Joint Boards in the above mentioned industries to announce this fact to the workers and to call upon them to abstain from work on that day.

The lens of thousands of workers in the industry are requested to carry out this provision to the letter. Week-workers are to be paid for that day in full. We are aware that some employers might tempt the workers with double pay to come to work on Christmas. The Union, therefore, is doubly interested to see that not a wheel turns in both industries on Christmas Day and those who will be found violating this rule will be severely punished.

Brother Louis Langer, the Secretary of the Cloakmakers' Joint Board, and Brother M. K. Mackoff, the Secretary of the Waist and Dress Joint

Board, announce that committees will patrol the industrial district all day Monday to observe that no violation of this order by any of our workers is committed.

## Philadelphia Dress Pressers Organize Branch

REISBERG REPORTS STEADY ACTIVITY

News from Philadelphia continues very lively and encouraging. The organization drive undertaken by the Philadelphia Dress and Waistmakers' Union, Local No. 15, under the leadership of Vice-President Reisberg, is proceeding apace. Meetings with unorganized shops are held nightly, new members are being fast enrolled into the Union and old members who had dropped out of the organization are joining in gratifying numbers.

The first of a series of agitation leaflets in several languages to be distributed broadcast in the industry has already been issued and the big organization committee of One Hundred, which is on the job day and night pushing the drive along, has taken charge of the distribution of these circulars.

One of the outstanding items of this week was the formation of a Pressers' Branch in the local. Two meetings have already been held at which the branch was launched when a substantial number of pressers joined the Union. The local expects to enroll every presser in the trade within a short time, into this branch.

The headquarters of Local No. 15 will be moved this week from the present place with it had occupied for several years, to 1916-1918 Cherry Street.

## Baroff at Opening of New Cooperative Bakery

Last Sunday the official opening of the new splendid cooperative bakery, constructed by the unions and the radical residents of Brownsville, took place. It is a model baking shop, equipped with all the latest improvements. This cooperative institution is justly the pride and a source of inspiration not only for the workers of

Brownsville but of the entire labor movement of the city. Secretary Baroff was invited to represent our International at the opening of this big cooperative venture and, in a brief speech, he commended the workers of that district on their enterprising spirit and courage in having launched such an im-

portant cooperative institution, a model of constructive planning and a substantial contribution to the steady progress of the working class movement.

The celebration took place in the new hall of the Bakers' Cooperative building.

## TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By N. S.

### AMERICA ON THE EUROPEAN THRESHOLD

EUROPE is agog with excitement as to the impending change of attitude of the American government with regard to European affairs. In Berlin, London and Paris the most absorbing topic of speculation is the probable course of action of the Harding Administration.

That the European policy of the American government is about to undergo an important change is universally admitted. It is attested by the following series of events. The last Cabinet meeting was exclusively devoted to a discussion of reparations, loans, debts and measures for integrating into European affairs. J. P. Morgan, the Wall Street king, was then summoned to Washington where he had a lengthy and carefully guarded conference with Secretary Hughes. Dr. Wiedefeldt, the German Ambassador, after several conversations with Secretary Hughes, proceeded to New York where he conferred with J. P. Morgan. George Harvey, the American Ambassador to London, was summoned to Washington for the purpose of discussing with him the new policy. A resolution has been introduced in the Senate authorizing the President to call a world-wide conference of nations with which the United States maintains domestic relations to discuss all economic and similar issues. Unofficial hints from the State Department are encouraging the speculations regarding the impending change.

After the recent Premier Conference in London failed as had the previous conferences, after the French government made known its intention of invading the Ruhr, after the impending crash of the entire German economic structure, the American government decided to take definite action. The exact nature of the act has not yet been made public, but it is intimated that America is prepared to raise a loan to Germany provided this loan is used for the internal necessities of Germany and not paid out in war claims. Another point is that the reparations be definitely set at a figure within the possibility of Germany's resources. Still another point is that any payments by Germany should not be used for the increase of military armaments. It is also believed that the government will stick to its declared policy against the cancellation of the European debt.

### SCHEME FOR STATE REGULATION OF TRADE UNIONS

THE Lockwood Committee began to function a few years ago with an investigation into the causes of the housing shortage in New York and it now ended its labors with a complete scheme for the State regulation of trade unions. To be more specific it is Samuel Untermyer who conducted the inquiries and formulated the various measures for remedying the evils that were disclosed.

Mr. Untermyer's plan is a slight modification of his plan to incorporate labor unions. He proposes the adoption by the State Legislature of a "bill to regulate and supervise the constitution, by-laws, rules, regulations and practices of labor unions within the State through administrative machinery, that will force the elimination of the abuses that have been brought to the attention of the committee." Every labor union operating in this State will be required under this law to take out a license from the State Trade Commission, which is to be created under this scheme. In order to secure such a license, its constitution and by-laws must be approved by the commission, and its regulations and practices will be subject to the supervision of the commission. Mr. Untermyer tries to soften these oppressive measures by promising that all the rights of the unions, such as the right to bargain collectively, to strike, etc., will be safeguarded by the State. But even an ingenious lawyer like Mr. Untermyer will fail to soften the sharp edges of his scheme which aims to convert the labor unions into government bureaus.

The American Federation of Labor, the New York State Federation of Labor, the Central Trades and Labor Council and the New York Building Trades Council, as well as the needle trades organizations, will join in a public demonstration should the proposed bill be introduced. Organized labor is on the watch and in readiness to combat these and similar schemes to control or regulate trade union activities.

### A BREAK IN THE DAUGHTERY IMPEACHMENT HEARINGS

A COMMITTEE headed by Congressman Volstead of Prohibition fame, friend and supporter of the Harding Administration, who was reappointed in the last elections, could not act as an impartial court of inquiry into the Daugherty impeachment charges. Only the most credulous believed that the Volstead Committee would permit any damaging evidence against the Attorney-General.

When Congressman Keller, who brought the charges against Daugherty, quit the hearings in disgust, denouncing it as a "comic opera performance" it caused no general surprise. Congressman Keller "went through with the proceedings of the committee" after Chairman Volstead refused to let him read a statement condemning the procedure. The break occurred amid violent scenes of wild disorder and fist shaking.

Chairman Volstead is threatening to bring Congressman Keller back to the hearings. Keller definitely declared that he is "through." He knows that his evidence will be distorted by the committee and to participate further in its proceedings is merely to act as an accomplice in whitewashing Daugherty.

The purport of Congressman Keller's statement may be seen from the following sentence: "In view of what has transpired before this committee from the beginning, and especially during the last three days, it is evident that at that time the chairman had in mind making a 'comic opera' performance of these serious proceedings and that the postponement was taken in order that those interested with him might conduct the jokes, arrange the action of the play, coach the actors and set the scenery."

### ASSASSINATION OF POLISH PRESIDENT.

GABRIEL NARUTOWICZ, first President of Poland, was assassinated last Saturday, just one week since his election and only two days after actually taking up the duties of office.

The reasons offered by the correspondents for his assassination are contradictory. On the one hand we are told that the assassin is mentally

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—SAT., DEC. 30



## A WORKERS' FROLIC FOR WORKERS

### International Dance Pageant

Solos by KOTCHATOFSKY, of the  
CHAUVE-SOURIS

and DORSHA

Tickets—In Advance  
at the Rand  
School, Call  
and Forward—75c

\$1.00 at the Door.

deranged and irresponsible. It means, therefore, that the President's death cannot be linked up with politics. At the same time, however, martial law had been declared in Warsaw. Many arrests have been made particularly among the veterans of General Haller's army. For the last several weeks the Polish Fascists have been particularly active in their frenzied campaign "to make Poland safe for the Poles." In different parts of that country massacres against Jews and other "aliens" assumed threatening proportions. During the election campaign the Fascists were campaigning against the murdered President as one who represents the Jews and the Ukrainians. The situation became so serious that bills were introduced in the Polish Parliament asking for measures to protect the Polish Republic. The assassination of President Narutowicz was therefore not the result of an accident but of a carefully prepared plot.

### GOVERNMENT PLAN TO CUT MILLIONAIRES' TAXES

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY MELLON has submitted an ingenious plan to Congress for improving the economic conditions of the country as well as increasing government revenues. He recommends that the income tax rate of the industrial and financial magnates should be reduced a half. Secretary Mellon is himself a millionaire and he knows what a burden it is to pay income taxes. In this respect the financial barons burn with envy at the workmen who are free from such tax. Secretary Mellon therefore is for spreading the burden of income tax.

Mr. Mellon adduced figures to show that high income taxes are "defeating their own purpose." He pointed out that while net incomes increased greatly from 1916 to 1920, the amount of incomes over \$300,000 dropped alarmingly. It does not of course mean that the enormous incomes actually dropped. The Secretary knows that only too well. He knows that an army of lawyers and accountants is employed for the single purpose of cheating the government. To submit fake income reports to the government is a universal practice. The Secretary points out that this situation "is not wholesome from the point of view of business or industrial development." "The high rates sold productive," he said, "but the fact remains that they are becoming increasingly ineffective and are yielding less and less revenue every year. The time has come to face the facts squarely and to correct the artificial conditions which now prevail."

But how is he facing the situation? Not by devising more effective measures to collect the taxes from the millionaire dodgers. Usually if the government fails to apprehend the law-breakers, provided these law-breakers are poor and weak, the laws are made more stringent and severe. But this does not apply to the rich. When the financial barons are opposed to any laws, then the laws must go.

The recent conference of the progressive Senators and Congressmen at Washington has gone on record against Secretary Mellon's policies. The newly elected group of Western Senators are preparing to fight the Mellon measure of relieving Wall Street from half of its taxes and distributing it among those who are least able to pay. Mellon wants the workers and the farmers and the middle men finance the government which is loyally serving the interests of the ruling classes. Mellon no less than Daugherty is energetically and loyally working for the financial barons of this country.

## A Letter from England

By EVELYN SHARP  
(London Daily Herald Service.)

In so far as the British Parliament can be held responsible, the Irish Free State came into existence last night at midnight. With scarcely any discussion the House of Commons passed the Irish Constitution Bill a week ago; it went through the House of Lords as inconspicuously and received the Royal Assent yesterday. The Irish Provisional Government is thus invested with full constitutional authority, and the Irish Free State enjoys the status of a Dominion equal to all other Dominions within the British Empire. Those who have grown up in the Irish movement can only wonder at the indifference with which this final freeing of the Irish people has been viewed by the great mass of the people here. What feeling there is seems to be rather one of relief that the responsibility for Irish affairs will rest in the future with Ireland and not with England.

The appointment of Tim Healy as the first Governor-General of Ireland will make it difficult—though alas! not necessarily impossible—for the extremists over there to denounce him as an English dictator. His reception on his arrival at Holyhead by President Cosgrave and General Mulcahy, who travelled across to meet and escort him to Dublin, is an indication that the Irish Government, at all events, accept his appointment. According to the *Freeman's Journal*, the new Governor-General is "the nominee of the Irish Government," and it goes on to rejoice that the Irish Free State has thus "successfully asserted its right to select a

Governor-General one of its own citizens and a commoner." For the moment optimism, that has been absent for some time in those who care for the future of Ireland, prevails in their minds.

### INDUSTRIAL ENGLAND

The great event in Parliament, this week, has been the speech of Philip Snowden, one of the leaders of the Independent Labor Party, on the tragic state of the unemployed. And the great event outside Parliament has been the increase of nearly nine thousand in the number of registered workless people since the preceding week. The two days' debate in Parliament was on the Labor amendment to the Royal Address, thrown out by a majority of 131 (the National Liberals voting in the main with the government), which condemned the mistaken policy of the late Coalition government, and criticized the present government for its lack of constructive proposals to relieve unemployment or to change its foreign policy with a view to regaining our foreign trade. In the debate the Labor members, on whom the mantle of the late Irish party as well as that of the official opposition seems to have fallen, made all the effective speeches and most of the constructive proposals, those of the government merely touching the fringe of the problem. Meanwhile, more and more bodies of unemployed are marching on London to present their demand for work, not doles, and the Prime Minister refuses to receive them. In any other country, and in any other

age when machine guns had not been invented, all this would mean revolution. But the British people are phenomenally law-abiding and patient; and it is on this that those who control all the capital of the country and all the force that is there to protect capital, are relying for their safety. It is clear, however, that, as Philip Snowden said in his speech—"Hungry men become angry men, and angry men become dangerous." Nearly two million unemployed and short time workers, even unarmad and peace-loving, are a canker in the body politic.

### AGRICULTURE AND MINES

Low wages as well as no wages at all are another fruitful cause of discontent. This was seen in the story of the miners laid before the Prime Minister by the Miners' Executive this week. After listening to the tale of physical and mental deterioration following in the mining districts upon unemployment, under-employ-

ment, and insufficient wages, Mr. Bonar Law admitted that the situation was "if not appalling, hardly bad," but had only his usual answer to give, of inaction and a hope that the situation was going to improve. He was against the inquiry proposed by the men, and said a subsidy to improve wages out of the question. The miners cannot, of course, allow the matter to rest there.

The debate on agriculture in the House, last night, showed at least that the landed interests are strongly represented in our present Parliament. The grievances of farmers as well as those of agricultural laborers are here involved, and while the reasonable request of members representing the farm workers (that the wages boards should be restored, the abolition of which is responsible for present lowered wages) was refused, an inquiry into the whole condition of the agricultural position has been promised.

## Licensing the Unions

By ALGERNON LEE

The labor movement, views with apprehension the proposal made by Mr. Samuel Untermyer a counsel for the Lockwood Committee for legislation giving the state power to license and regulate trade unions.

That the powers of trade unions and their officials are sometimes abused no one will deny. Abuses exist in all human institutions. But in this case the remedy is worse than the disease.

Mr. Untermyer would make it unlawful for any labor union to exist without a license from a state commission. The power to grant a license implies the power to refuse or revoke it. Every union would be dependent for its very existence on the discretion of a small body of appointed officials.

State commissioners are no more immune to the temptation to abuse their power than any other mortals. The commissioners would not judge the fitness of a union on the basis of what Mr. Untermyer regards as "unusual practices," but on the basis of what the commissioners themselves might regard as "dangerous radicalism" or of what they might think good for "business interests." The rights of Organized Labor are too precious to be put in such hands.

It is idle to say that the danger would be avoided by subjecting the commission's decisions to judicial review. Revocation of a union's license at a critical moment might give instant victory to the employers in a pending strike or lockout and instantly disorganize and bankrupt the union. Possible restoration of the license af-

ter a judicial review occupying weeks or months would never put the union back in the position where it was before the blow was struck.

It is equally idle to say that the proposed law will affect capitalists and wage-workers alike. We have had too much experience in France, England, Germany, and the United States with laws which ostensibly regulated the conduct of both labor unions and employers' associations. These laws were always enforced against the workmen and never against the employers. The latter, being relatively few in number, can always combine secretly, which it is impracticable for thousands of workmen to do and undesirable that they should attempt.

Even if the law could be and actually were impartially enforced, it would not bear equally on both parties. Dissolving a union reduces its members to individual helplessness in the labor market. Dissolving an employer's association leaves them still powerfully organized in their firms and corporations, their business men's clubs, their chambers of commerce and boards of trade.

Licensing has become a cheap panacea for all social ills. It has been greatly overdone. The tendency to vest public officials with even greater authority over the conduct of individuals and voluntary groups is dangerous to liberty and breeds favoritism, corruption, and contempt for law. It would be well to reduce rather than to increase the number of our inspectors, censors, and dictators.

and October and November, 1922. The figures represent increases above the prices of 1911 (which is rated at one hundred).

	1921	1922
Nov. Oct. Nov.		
Farm products	121	138
Food	139	143
Clothing and clothing	180	182

Fuel and lighting	137	226	218
Metals and metal products	114	135	133
Building materials	163	183	185
Chemicals & drugs	129	124	127
Housefurnishing goods	178	174	179
Miscellaneous	119	120	122
All commodities	141	154	156

## Wages and the Cost of Living

(Record Dep't.—L. G. W. U.)

The trend of prices of the various commodities of life is gradually reducing the buying power of the dollar. In face of the protracted onslaught by the manufacturers on the wages of the workers, the Bureau of Labor Statistics in Washington informs us that the general level of necessities of life has increased approximately 11 per cent between November, 1921, and the same month of this year.

There is every reason to believe that the tendency of prices will continue upward for an indefinite period. The figures for October are several percent lower than those of November of this year. Those for September are less than for October. Between October and November of 1922 food has increased 3 per cent, clothing 4 per cent, house furnishings 3 per cent, farm products 5 per cent, building materials 2 per cent, chemicals and drugs 3 per cent. The increase in miscellaneous necessities of life is 2 per cent. The only decrease noted was in the cost of fuel and light, but in the case of the latter, when the figures for December are definite-

ly known, there will be little left of the decrease. There is really no doubt that the December figures will show a tremendous increase in the cost of fuel.

The general movement in wages for the past twelve months has not kept in touch with the rise in prices of commodities. The industrial depression of the first six months of this year, and the deduction of the wages of the workers in many industries has not as yet been equalized by the present rise in wages due to increased demand for manufacturing labor. It is as yet unable to obtain for the dollar the value it obtained several years ago.

Never before has the industrial situation permitted better claims to increased wages. Industries are generally paying bigger and better dividends than ever before due to increases in their net earnings. The prosperity of the great trusts of America is more definitely one-sided than ever before. Despite labor's increased productivity its share is proportionately smaller than ever. Following is a table giving the prices of commodities for November, 1921,

rewarded. The members of Local 23 went to the polls and voted for the men they deemed were fitted best to represent their interests for the coming year, regardless of what calumny and intrigue were hurled against them.

As a result the "slate" prepared by this slandering group, aided and abetted by every anti-union influence from the outside, fell through in the most ignoble manner. The administration of Local 23 was re-elected together with the manager of the Local, Vice-President Harry Wander, and the so-called "lefts" barely succeeded in pulling through two new members for the Executive Board.

## Election Results In Local No. 23

The election of local officers which took place last Saturday in Local 23, the Skiri and Dressmakers' Union of New York, passed by in orderly and regular fashion. A clique of so-called "lefts," some of them not even members of any of the locals of the International, had hustled itself all day long around the polls in an effort to influence the voters and catch some "fish" in muddled waters. Their noble efforts were, however, left un-

## JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Office, 3 West 16th Street, New York, N. Y. Tel.: Chelsea 2148

B. SCHLESINGER, President  
A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer  
S. YANOFKY, Editor  
A. MANAGING TUVIN, Business Manager

MAX D. DANISH, Managing Editor

Subscription price, paid in advance, \$1.00 per year

Vol. IV, No. 52, Friday, December 22, 1922.

Entered as Second Class matter, April 16, 1920, at the Post-Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptances for mailing at special rate of postage, provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on January 24, 1919.

# The British Trades Union Congress General Council

(Written Specially for "Justice".)

By FRED BRAMLEY, Asst. Sec.

The British Trades Union Congress which represents almost every important trade union organization in Great Britain, was first established in 1868 and the progress of its affiliated membership represents the growth of trade unionism in this country. The following table shows the rate of progress:

Year.	No. of Dele- gates.	Per- cent. of Mem- bers repre- sented.	No. of Mem- bers Affiliated.
1868	28	28	118,267
1878	136	114	623,357
1888	165	138	816,944
1898	406	168	1,184,241
1908	522	214	1,777,000
1915	610	215	2,682,357
1919	851	266	5,283,672
1920	955	215	6,505,482
1921	825	212	6,416,510
1922	717	205	5,127,508

Particular attention should be given to the changes in membership covering the period from 1915 to 1922. It will be noted that the first Congress during the War, namely in 1915, represented about one-third of the trade union membership as shown by the returns for 1921. This remarkable increase in trade union membership indicates the exceptional opportunities for organization during the War period, and also a result which was quite opposite to the anticipations of even the best informed trade unionists of the country. Most trade union leaders were of the opinion that a prolonged war would have the effect of paralyzing trade union organization and, in some cases, lead to the break-up of the unions. The actual result is an object lesson tending to prove that the onward march of events with their consequences, cannot be adequately foreshadowed by the experts.

It is also interesting to note that the number of unions affiliated to the Congress in 1915 was 215, representing a membership of 2,682,357 and while the number of unions affiliated remained the same in 1920, the membership went up to 6,505,482. Two factors operated to bring about this result; an enormous increase in the membership of certain unions and also a very rapid development towards amalgamation, the latter being the main cause.

Intelligent leaders of trade unions in England, at the present time, are realizing that we have too many unions and too little unity, and are acting accordingly. This is also shown by the tendency towards federation. As Assistant Secretary of the British Trades Union Congress General Council, I collected special statistics during April, 1922, showing the total number of trade union members covered by federation. The following table shows the summarized results:

Federation	No. of Unions Formed	Affiliated Membership Represented
Natl' Federation of General Workers & Building Trades	8	1,750,000
Federation . . . . .	16	500,000
Shipbuilding and Engineering Trades Federation . . . . .	34	1,503,984
Transport Workers' Federation . . . . .	21	1,384,754
Totals . . . . .	79	5,102,738

It will be seen from the above figures that the trade union membership of Great Britain is almost entirely covered by federation activity. Federations, however, cannot act as executive units. They have no authority to take united industrial action without first securing the consent of the executive committees of the unions concerned, and, in some

cases, this executive consent cannot be given without a ballot vote of the total membership of the unions.

Federation, however, is a preliminary step which is likely to lead to the closer contact and greater unity of purpose which will be secured by amalgamation. In other words, it represents a definite stage in the evolution of industrial organization.

During the last four years, special attention has been given to the question of changing the structure and character of the trade union movement. We are faced with a powerful combination of capitalist interests. The Federation of British Industries, an Employers' association, which represents close on 7,000 trading corporations and Employers' Associations, and organized capital to the extent of about £4,000,000,000, is a powerful institution developed to represent British capitalism without any distinction in the nature of trading enterprise or commercial interest. It is a national body representing the employing interest.

Steps are being taken to develop a well-equipped British national centre to represent British trade unionism, also without special distinction. A powerful body is aimed at to represent the employee interest.

The Cardiff Congress of 1921 decided by an enormous majority to put an end to the existence of the old Parliamentary Committee which, prior to that Congress, was the executive authority charged with the responsibility of giving effect to Congress decisions. The Parliamentary Committee had been known and referred to in all literature dealing with British trades unionism, as the "Cabinet of Labor" and it functioned for fifty-three years in various capacities. It was created before the formation of a British Labor party, and the name it bore created a good deal of misunderstanding in other countries regarding its real function. It was supposed that the Parliamentary Committee functioned as a political body. Since its formation, however, in 1868, it has been and to the end remained, a representative body for British trade unionism.

The old Parliamentary Committee was succeeded by a General Council consisting of thirty-two members representing various sections of industry and occupation. The Council is elected by the total vote of Congress but the unions affiliated are divided into eighteen groups, representing particular industrial and occupational interests. The unions included in the groups, are entitled to nominate representatives for the General Council and the total vote of Congress determines which of those nominated shall be elected to occupy seats in accordance with the number allotted to each group.

The new General Council has been in existence now for just over a year. For the purpose of dealing with detailed business it is divided into Sub-committees, and the full Council consider the recommendations of the sub-committees after special investigation and discussion of detail by them.

The new Council elected at the Southern Congress in 1922, is, in every sense of the term, a representative body, as shown by the following facts indicating the direct relationship between the thirty-two elected and the affiliated membership of the trade unions:

Twenty of the members of the

Council are General Secretaries of Trade Unions with a combined membership of 1,619,742.

Thirty-two are Officials of Unions representing a total membership of 2,687,354.

Thirty-two members of the General Council are attached to industries representing 4,993,071 members.

To secure intimate representation of 4,995,071 members of trade unions out of a total of 5,127,308 is, I claim, a satisfactory indication that the system of election is right, especially in view of the fact that the thirty-two elected members of the Council were nominated out of a total of 717 delegates attending the Southern Congress.

The information contained in this article may not be very sensational. It represents, however, the steady but persistent effort in building up a

## The 8-Hour Day in Europe

By J. CHARLES LAUE

Despite the strenuous efforts of the industrial magnates, the workers of Europe to a large extent are realizing the shorter work week that was established in many countries by decree soon after the revolutionary period in the fall of 1918. The 8-hour day abroad as generally accepted consists of eight hours of work on six days a week totalling 48 hours, or if a half holiday is taken on Saturday the four extra hours are spread over the five preceding work days.

While the 8-hour day has been rigorously enforced, in addition to the sanction of the government for the 48-hour work week, the vigilance and the power of the trade unions is exerted to carry the law into effect. In Germany the prevailing working time is 46 hours and the maximum 48 hours, according to the last surveys made. The Stinnes interests are making savage attacks upon the shorter work week. Recently, the dye industry has declared a number of lock-outs in order to restore the 10-hour day. The employers are also manoeuvring to break down the law establishing 48 hours as the maximum work week through the Cuno cabinet, now in control of national affairs.

Should the 8-hour law fall in Germany then it is entirely probable that the loss will also be felt by the toilers of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, France, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Austria; even in Great Britain the blow will be felt for the countries of Europe have intense industrial rivalry, and competing industries now content to have the shorter week will demand 50, 52 and 54 hours as the case may be. If the barrier against the return of sweating conditions in industry is broken down in central Europe.

In the coal mining industry of Germany there is a legal maximum 7-hour day, and the government under labor pressure last summer submitted a bill for a 7-hour day for all underground mining.

The general rule in Germany is 46 hours of work in the shipbuilding and iron and steel industry, 46 hours in the wood working industry, 46 hours in the textile mills, 48 hours in the shoe, clothing and printing industries.

The campaign against the 8-hour day as at present waged in that country is directed against the principle itself, the employers claiming in and out of the Reichstag that the economic restriction of Germany can only be brought about if the present working

sound organization which may be described by Americans as distinctly British. Well-instructed workers of Great Britain know quite well that the time will come when the organized workers of our own, and other countries, will be called upon to make a determined stand against the perpetuation of capitalism with all its horrors and its insecurities. We know that when the struggle comes our success will be determined by efficiency. Passing resolutions against the capitalist system may stimulate enthusiasm but unless reinforced by sound organization, speech making and enthusiastic demonstrations will not avail. We are, therefore, paying close attention to the structure of our trade union movement.

We hope, at some time, to be able to say that peace is really established and to realize the revival of international trade. As the normal demand for labor is revised, we hope to continue with greater vigor than ever before and as we push forward with our efforts to demonstrate that British Labor is capable of developing the strongest and most efficient trade union organization in the world.

hours are considerably increased and they point to the enormous reparation obligations imposed upon Germany, which they maintain must inevitably lead to the abandonment of the 8-hour day. The mine owners point out that against the 42-hour week in force for the German miners, the miners of France, Belgium and Holland work 48 hours.

The controversy is being decided in favor of the 8-hour day schedule with the stipulation that the daily overtime at a rate 25 per cent more than the regular pay may not exceed two hours.

With respect to the 8-hour day convention adopted by the delegates of various countries it is pointed out by German employers as well as other European industrialists that the rule has not been applied generally and that exemptions from the law are so great as to nullify its intent.

In Bulgaria, a royal decree was issued in 1911 but owing to the opposition of employers, the 8-hour day was not put into practice. Numerous exemptions to the shorter work day act have been granted in Czechoslovakia. Denmark has not enacted an 8-hour law. The employers have brought great pressure upon the French Chamber of Deputies to destroy the shorter work day. In Spain the shorter work day despite the law does not apply. In Sweden it has been altered for the worse.

Yet it is the judgement of labor leaders and legislators abroad that the 8-hour day for industrial workers, in principle at least, has come to stay but it is vitally necessary for the workers to secure the enforcement of the law by vigilant activity.

Much of the interest in connection with legislation for a 48-hour week is the result of the work of International Labor office, which has been functioning as an adjunct of the League of Nations, whose director, Albert Thomas, is now visiting this country.

Only four nations—Czechoslovakia, Greece, Rumania and Bulgaria have ratified the 8-hour day convention adopted at the Washington conference three years ago, and only Germany has embodied legislation that improved upon the agreement made by the delegates of the various European nations at the Washington convention. The United States not being a party to the League of Nations was not represented.

In thirty seven European na- (Continued on Page 5)

# It's All in a Day's Work

REFLECTIONS OF AN "EXAMINER"

By JACOB HELLER

As I sit in my little room at the writing table, with the hand of the dial slowly pointing toward midnight, there appears around me, playing on the walls and emerging from the dark background of the room, silhouettes which come forth and vanish in rapid succession, threatening me, sticking out long trembling tongues of hate and scorn that send waves of fear down my feverish spine.

Have in mind, gentle reader, that it was who had been honored by my fellow workers with the all-important mandate to examine, select or reject all that legion of applicants who had declared themselves ready, willing and able to serve as business agents for the Union for the year 1923. Don't lose sight for a moment that in my hand there lay for a while, the "political" and "economic" fates of dozens upon dozens of ambitious human beings. Their hopes, their aspirations, their dreams and cherished desires depended not to a small degree upon my whim and caprice—either to blossom out into a reality or to wither like the dry, yellow leaves carried off by ill-blowing, cold winds of the autumn.

Now, at this ungodly, midnight hour, these unfortunate victims of my analysis are surrounding me. They demand an accounting from me, their erstwhile grim prosecutor. Oh, to win indulgence for my sins, to blot the horrible picture from my vision. Do not haunt me! Do not follow me, wicked spirits!

I can see it all clearly, just as if the whole thing took place an hour ago. Indebly it has engraved itself in my memory so that I may never forget it. Here we sit in one large room,—forty or fifty of us, all "examiners." Our sole and sworn task is to examine, to examine and again, examine—to lay bare the soul chambers of every candidate and to probe the innermost recesses of all the eager unhappy dreamers whom fate had brought before us. God, but I shall never do that again! Never again shall I dig into the very vitals of a fellow human being!

The loud voice of the high executioner is heard: "Next!" The heavy doors swing open and on the threshold there appears the sad-faced figure of a man, already in the forties, and barely three years in the country. The man obviously hasn't worked many a day. His family in Russia is probably praying for their only "supporter" in the New World as they dream of better and more beautiful days—while he, the center of the affection, all but smothered with bleak pessimism drops listlessly in the chair before us.

He is asked: "Tell us about some of the most important events in the life of the U. S.?"

The candidate begins to essay something in an incoherent manner about the "Joint Board" and the "Executive Board." Encouraged by the examiners, he proceeds until finally in reply to the question to which local Brother Feinberg, the manager of the Joint Board, belongs, he states in a quiet and sympathetic tone: "To Local No. 48."

The committee votes on him. He is unanimously rejected. Only I vote for him. Why? Well, I just didn't have the heart to do otherwise.

The door opens and closes again upon another candidate, a most striking contrast to the first sad-looking aspirant,—a young, well-knit, pink-checked, smoothly-shaven fellow. He

is as nonchalant as if born this morning. I finally recollect that he wore eye-glasses and probably regards himself one of the "intellectual" crust of the working class. He is very much "against" the present leadership of the Union. He admits openly that he is a "revolutionist." He fights for the "elimination" of all the union leaders and their substitution by "better and braver men." These union leaders have captured "entire power" for themselves and are using it for "diverting the masses from the class struggle." Let us listen to him:

"Do you believe that unions should incorporate like other organizations?" He replies, "Certainly they ought to incorporate."

"Why?"

"Because, then, the capitalists will not be able to suspect them of unlawful acts," he replies without a smile.

Again he is asked: "Why, then, is Gompers proclaiming that labor is not a commodity?"

To which he blithely replies that by this Gompers means that "labor is a necessity." "Do you believe then that Gompers is only toying with words?" he is asked again. He does not know the answer, you know that all the enemies of the labor movement are striving to have trade unions incorporated." Well, he doesn't know anything about it, but he thinks that a local of the International cannot be incorporated because it must receive its charter from the International. But he still insists that the present officials are keeping back the workers from fighting their bosses. As an example, he cites an instance that when he had worked in an "Association" shop at the time Governor Smith had granted the raise in wages in 1920, the business agent would not permit the workers to make a stoppage in that shop when the employer refused to recognize the Governor's decision with regard to such workers who had "that time worked for the prevailing scale. But when his attention was called to the fact that the Union had subsequently broken off with the Protective Association on account of this dispute, he replied very mildly: "You will have to excuse me about this. It seems to me I was not in town when that happened."

What a tangle, what a mess of ideas! He is a "revolutionist," but believes in arbitralism; he is "progressive" but believes in the "Memorandum." Every sensible worker is heart and soul against the plan of the capitalists to put the labor unions within the limits of business corporations, but he is for it because "it will help the capitalists to find out all that is going on in the unions." He knows all and everything—except that his own union had declared for a general conflict against the employers only two years ago. "He wasn't in town," my fellow workers at that time, don't you see?

God in heaven, what a babel of tongues have you sent down upon our heads! What new-fangled "revolutionism" have you punished us with. Once upon a time when I was young, and brave and loyal to the labor movement, we, the old outlived conservatives have had a different conception about revolutionism. We used to call a "revolutionist" a person who was an outspoken fighter against the capitalist regime, one who dedicated his or her life to the fight for the working class. Today it is a different story. A revolutionist is one who sets up as his holy task the

besmirching, the slandering and the denouncing of his own leaders. The one who tries to preserve the unity of the organization, the undefiled name of the union, and the loyalty of the membership, is a tenfold "reactionary" and is being stigmatized in up-to-date "election literature" as the blackest of the black.

Believe me, I have no personal animosity against this dapper brother of mine. He knows no better; he is an unfortunate victim of the circumstances that prevail in our midst. Perhaps, he means well but he can't say it in so many words. But this is not important. What is important is to know that this man's frame of mind is reflective of the general condition of the fidelity in the minds of our members. What is important is for our members to know that each institution, each bit of insinuation, each attack upon our union, means a brick removed from its walls and a stone from its foundation. We must never forget that our officers, whom the demagogues are railing against with so much cant and fury, are only the bench workers of yesterday. They are always at your will and mercy. Our only enemy is today, as well as of yesterday, remains the boss, the unscrupulous employer and exploiter.

But I am digressing from my theme. Let us get back again to the examinations. A man with a huge umbrella breaks into the room, chiving his lips and yelling that he has an objection against a business agent. Let us listen to his story. "The business agent wasn't in the shop for the last three weeks. Just listen! Just listen! When the boss went after him with some sort of a weapon he dodged and wouldn't come to the shop again. What sort of a business agent is he, anyway?"

We had quite a surprise from a candidate of the Italian local. Everything was going smoothly with him until the very end. He was asked to make a short speech at a shop

meeting where the workers refused to pay the 2 per cent tax for the unemployed. The workers were supposed to have argued that they wouldn't pay because another shop did not pay. As a business agent-to-be, he was to convince them that this was no excuse.

He rose, made a pretty bow and began in English: "Sixt and Brod: If you no pay, nobody pay. Nobody pay, no Union. No Union is-a-bad. Is-a-bad, is-a-bad. You pay, good union man. No pay, no good."

The impression was really fine, but when he sat down it occurred to one of the committee to ask him: "Did you pay?" He flushed and became somewhat flabbergasted—"Did you pay?" the inquirer asked a little louder. "No, five, I no pay." Of course, our curiosity was aroused and several hurled at him simultaneously the question "Why?" Our friend arose excited, staring fiercely at us and bawled out: "Wadda ye mean; everybody no pay!"

Which, of course, from his point of view, was perfectly consistent, but as you might expect, did not get his name on the ballot!

It is 'way past midnight, and as I go over in my mind the hectic work of those few days when I held sway in the examination room of the prospective servants of our Union, I can truthfully say that I held high the banner of impartiality when duty thrust upon me the exalted task of greasing and boring the souls of my ambitious fellow men. Heaven knows, I fought with equal ardor for the radical and the "revolutionist," as for the "retrogressive" and the "reactionary."

The creeping shadows from the depth of the room are still here. But they cannot haunt me any longer; they have no standing in the impartial court of my conscience. Let them vanish!

## The 8-Hour Day in Europe

(Continued from Page 4)

tions have accepted the principle of the 8-hour day.

Russia and Finland got it in the autumn of 1917, but overtime is common in the overburdened factories. After the armistice and the revolutionary surge of the German workers, a revolutionary decree was issued in Germany, on November 23, 1918, which has since been prolonged establishing the maximum 48-hour week.

By the end of 1918 similar action was taken in Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Luxembourg. In 1919 it was extended to France, Holland, Norway, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland and in 1921 to Belgium. The 8-hour day prevails for 10,000,000 British workers. Although not recognized by law, Denmark and Italy have obtained it through trade agreements. A number of industries through the stronger labor organizations.

### MARGARET DANIELS STARTED HER COURSE IN PSYCHOLOGY FOR OUR BROWNSVILLE MEMBERS

Last Friday evening, Miss Margaret Daniels started her course in psychology. A number of our members assembled in Public School 150, Christopher Street, between Belmont and Sutter Avenues, and listened to the introduction to her course of six lessons. Miss Daniels explained that this course aims to apply the laws of psychology to workers' problems and to show them how to use their minds efficiently in practical situations. She

With respect to conditions in this country some of the workers of Europe are not as well off as Americans. In the metal industries, particularly the steel industry, European workers are infinitely better off, for they do not have to toil the 12-hour shift still in effect in blast furnaces, Bessemer converters and puddling mills, controlled by the Steel Trust, for about 25 per cent of the workers.

Our organized clothing workers with the 44-hour week are four hours better off than the most advanced European country, the building trades with the 44-hour week for 20 years have had a great advantage, the American miners are not so well off as those of Germany but better off than the other Europeans while many miscellaneous trades compare unfavorably with the movement abroad owing to the lack of trade union strength.

cial attention is given to the part instinct and emotion play in our life and the value of forming good physical and mental habits. Other topics treated are the "Right Uses of Reason," "How to Develop a Good Memory" and "How to Study." Great stress is also placed on the value of getting accurate knowledge from close observation.

The course will be continued this Friday, December 22d, Admission free to members of the International.

Patronize Our Advertisers

# JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.  
Office, 3 West 16th Street, New York, N. Y. Tel.: Chelsea 2148.  
R. SCHLESINGER, President S. YANCFISKY, Editor  
A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer ABRAHAM TUVIM, Business Manager  
MAX D. DANISH, Managing Editor  
Subscription price, paid in advance, \$1.00 per year

Vol. IV, No. 52. Friday, December 22, 1922.

Entered as Second Class matter, April 16, 1920, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage, provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on January 25, 1919.

## EDITORIALS

### THE PLANNED AMALGAMATION OF LOCALS 22 AND 23

In some active circles of Local No. 22 an inclination is evident to place the failure of their local to amalgamate with Local No. 23, until now, entirely upon the latter local. It is not necessary, we believe, to dwell upon the arguments advanced in behalf of this assertion. Neither are we inclined to plead, in this case, the side of Local No. 23. It is quite likely that Local No. 23 is not very favorably disposed towards this planned amalgamation. Local No. 23 is today a strong union, with a distinct physiognomy, and under the protection of a powerful joint board. Local No. 22, on the other hand, is still very young and consists largely of an element of workers whose conception of unionism and union activity frequently does not meet with the approval of the membership of Local No. 23. There is reason, therefore, why Local No. 23 should be apprehensive of such a "jump into the darkness."

The same can be said about the Joint Board in the dress and waist industry. Not because it is financially poor,—we hardly believe that this is one of the major considerations with Local No. 23,—but it is still in its swaddling clothes and, of course, it can hardly offer Local No. 23 the same security as the old, strongly entrenched Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union.

Sooner or later the decision of the convention will have to be carried out. New York does not want two locals of the same trade. It violates our constitution and it is opposed to the dictates of common sense. In order that this amalgamation be successful, however, it must be carried out with tact and forethought. The more each and every circumstance is taken into consideration and the less of the element of force there is in this amalgamation, the more durable will it be and the better for everyone involved.

There is, however, no need for precipitate action. It is contended by all sides concerned that in case of an urgent necessity, in the event of an emergency, Local No. 23 would fall in line with whatever general undertaking the Joint Board in the dress and waist industry might decide upon for the welfare of the entire trade. If, for instance, a general strike be declared in the dress and waist industry, it goes without saying that Local No. 23 would be found fighting in the ranks of the whole army of organized dressmakers of New York. Local No. 23 is part of our International and a general struggle in the dress industry, undertaken with the full sanction and under the leadership of the International, will find it in its proper place and ready for action.

Indeed, this amalgamation is too important and its consequences are too big for the entire dress industry, to be consummated in a "hurry-up" manner. A few conferences have been held and as yet no decision has been reached. There is, however, nothing discouraging in that. A few more meetings will be held until all the hindrances and misunderstandings are obviated. No doubt, the principal obstacle in the way is the fact that each of these locals considers itself composed of all angels while the other is honeycombed with sinners. We admit that Local No. 23 has an uneasy feeling with regard to this planned amalgamation. But the same is true of Local No. 22,—or else it wouldn't be harbored by any fears to become a part of the Cloakmakers' Joint Board. Compromises, on a mutually agreeable basis, will have to be made by both sides before this amalgamation will take place with the minimum amount of inconveniences to both locals.

Let the discussion on the amalgamation of these two locals continue at the conference table with as much tolerance as is possible, and we are certain that before long, the uniting of these two locals into one great, powerful organization, under one joint board, will become a reality to the ultimate benefit of the dress industry and of our entire International.

### THE RESIGNATION OF SAUL METZ

After sixteen years of uninterrupted service, Saul Metz, the manager of the "American" Department of the Cloakmakers' Union, of New York, has resigned.

Willy-nilly, the question comes to mind: Why did Metz resign? For his work he was, probably, paid as much as a union officer could expect. Neither could he complain that his work was entirely unappreciated—the resolution of the Joint Board is best testimony to the contrary. Besides, only a few days ago he was given the highest vote on a list of fifty-seven candidates, receiving over four thousand votes. Nor can it be said that his health had failed him or that he had chosen to change his present occupation for a more remunerative one.

The Metz resignation, we believe, ought to deeply interest each and every member of our Union. Think of it! In sixteen years of loyal, devoted and capable service he surely had accumulated a substantial reserve of experience. He was at the very cradle of our Union, he grew up with it, and his mind and judgment matured with every advance, every conflict which the Union had waged and won. Now Metz has given up his life's work and turned to an occupation for which he has neither love nor inclination,—merely because one has to make a living.

Surely, there are many Metz'es in our ranks. And if these men, the ablest, the most experienced we have, should leave our Union, it would, without doubt, result in a palpable weakening of our organization. The strength of our Union is, after all, but the sum total of the individuals that go to make it up. When a loyal, influential and intelligent member leaves it, our Union becomes weaker to that extent. Metz, however, was more than an ordinary member,—he was one of the Union's leaders, who had devoted all his time and ability to it. It is, therefore, of real importance for our organization to get down to the real motive, or motives, that had prompted him to take such a step.

There is no doubt that Metz of late did not feel happy in the Union. And this feeling of unhappiness, which prompted him finally to leave the Union and his life's work, was the direct result of that general stifling and poisoned atmosphere that permeates every activity within our Union. It isn't a secret, and we have more than once pointed it out, that a certain faction or clique, under the mask of all manner of "isms" and schemes, had made its task in our Union to besmirch and to spread calumny about all who occupy a leading post in the organization. This clique regards these tactics of theirs as the entering wedge for the achievement of a "great" mission—to "reconstruct" the Union and to put it upon a brand new foundation. These malignant tactics are kept up incessantly by the spoken and written word, in season and out of season. It stands to reason that amidst such a systematic campaign of mud-slinging, no matter how strong one's nervous system might be, one's interest in his work is bound to become undermined, his soul sick and his heart disgusted.

Then comes the last straw. A sensitive man, a man with ideals cannot remain long at a post under a torrent of innuendo and open charges that he is there merely to preserve his job, his bread and butter. In such a galling atmosphere, some cannot help arriving at the conclusion that the best thing to do is to resign.

Mind you, we do not mean to assert that Metz had acted entirely in accordance with our conception of how a real labor leader should act in such an instance. From a labor leader we demand that he rise above all these heart-grawing and soul-eating maneuvers directed against him; that he possess the required strength and nerve to fight and defeat these reptiles that infest the atmosphere of a labor union. To leave the battlefield to such open or covert enemies of the union, is not our notion of intrepid leadership. But while we do not agree with such a mode of action, we can quite understand it. Not all of us can forego our self-respect and personal dignity at a center our minds exclusively on our work and its higher purpose. One's most cherished task becomes bitter and uninviting when one has to wage a constant struggle against underhand plotting and unconscionable mud-slinging.

That is why in the resignation of Metz we see not only an individual act but the symptom of a disease within our Union. Our membership should give earnest attention to this matter. Only a few weeks ago we warned our members in these columns that if they remain indifferent to the campaign of calumny directed against our leaders, these leaders will eventually, rightly or wrongly, leave the Union in disgust and the union, with all the tremendous interests it involves, will fall into very incapable hands of dubious cleanliness.

Our prophesy appears to begin to materialize. What has happened in the case of Metz today may happen with many more tomorrow. And while the fate of our Union does not depend on this or that person, no matter how great his loyalty and ability, in the end this must have a decidedly adverse effect on the well-being of the organization. Indeed, one cannot justly deny the very real importance of individuals in our lives and our work.

The sum total of our conclusion is that in order to maintain unity in our ranks, in order not to weaken our Union's fighting strength, the members must hold in high esteem the honor of its leadership. The union officer, maligned and abused on all sides by irresponsible demagogues and charlatans in recent days, must be made to feel that his services, his work, is warmly appreciated and encouraged. The atmosphere of poison and distrust must vanish, and it can only vanish when the entire membership will begin to regard the attack upon their leadership, no matter from what source it comes, as an attack and insult upon themselves and their Union.

Study

**ENGLISH**

at the

**RAND SCHOOL**

7 E. 15th St.

**MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS**

7:30 and 8:40 P. M.

Graded Courses

\$2.50 a Month per Course

# The "Red" Trade Unions in Russia

By F. DAN

(The author of this article is one of the oldest and best known leaders and publicists of the Russian Socialist movement, at present a political exile in Berlin.)

The trade union movement in Russia is right now passing through a very grave crisis.

In the first, the heroic period of Bolshevism, it looked all so simple, indeed. With the Bolsheviks, who captured the tower of the state, professing that the proletariat and the party are one, there remained only for it, the proletariat, to organize production on socialist bases through its own class organs, the trade unions. Such would have probably been the case—had Russia been ready, in an economic and social sense, for a socialist regime.

In point of fact, however, Russia was and still remains a country four-fifths agricultural. Big industry in Russia is but weakly developed and the proletariat represents only an insignificant portion of the population. The Bolsheviks thus came into power not because the working class had triumphed over all the other classes, but owing to the support of the peasants and soldiers (selfsame peasants but in soldiers' garb) to whom the Bolsheviks had promised immediate distribution of the estates of the landed gentry and immediate peace with Germany. The peasants of Russia were dreaming not about socialism but of the rounding out of the enlarging of their own individual holdings.

Under these circumstances it was natural that the Bolsheviks, in the course of introducing socialism, should be compelled to resort more and more to force, which, meeting with resistance, grew in volume until in the end it assumed the form of the so-called "red terror." But this terrorism brought results that were quite contrary to those expected by the Bolsheviks. Instead of organizing production it hastened its downfall in city and country. The peasants began to curtail their sowing areas and the raising of cattle to a minimum required for their personal use, and the supply of grain, produce, fuel and raw materials for the cities very soon came to a standstill. Widespread famine, accompanied by the wholesale fleeing of city workmen to the villages, ensued, while the workshops were shutting down one after another.

To counteract this, the Bolsheviks began to apply the same measures of force previously applied in the combat against the bourgeoisie, big and small (the peasants), against the city workers. They were compelled to stay on in the foundries and workshops; they were "militarized," and those who would dodge involuntary service and try to save themselves from the ravages of hunger by flight to the villages, would be apprehended and punished as "labor deserters." Protests of any kind, and particularly strikes, were suppressed with great severity as an offense against the state, and treated as the rising of a part or group of workers against the "dictatorship of their class" as a whole, which the Bolshevik government had proclaimed itself to be. Between the interests of this government, which would not abdicate the power that a fortunate combination of events had placed in its hands, and its attempts to carry out by force its experiments and the interests of the masses of the workers, there thus arose a very great chasm.

The trade unions which, in the brief days of freedom, had enrolled hundreds of thousands of members into their fold, could have played a very important role in organizing the struggle of these working masses

against the policies of the Bolshevik regime that were oppressing them. To avert that, the Bolsheviks made fundamental changes in the structure of the unions. From voluntary organizations, the labor unions, or to be precise, their administrations, were converted into governmental agencies. The new task placed upon them was not to conduct the struggle of the workers for the improvement of their lot but to discipline the masses and to force them to act in accordance with the orders of the government which continued to regard itself as the "dictatorship of the proletariat." Voluntary membership in the unions was abolished; all workers without exception were compelled to register as members of their respective unions. The budgets of the unions were ordered to be raised not from contributions by the membership but by governmental subsidy. The executives were, as a matter of fact, not elected at all, but were being appointed by the Bolshevik authorities. To carry out the decisions of these executives the entire machinery of governmental enforcement, the military, the police, the courts, and the prisons, was placed at their disposal. And those labor unions which attempted to resist this "red" reorganization were mercilessly dispersed, their active leaders thrown into prison, and the unions "reorganized" according to orders from "above."

As a result of this shuffle, the "red" trade union organizations took the following form. There arose a net of central and local governmental offices, which called themselves offices of trade unions, and which were united in Gubernia soviets of trade unions—in the provinces—a *d* in an All-Russian soviet in the center. This net conducted or rather was in "command" of the working masses who were left deprived of every organization and who have since had no influence whatever on the management of affairs in the trade unions. But such a "red" organization of the trade unions could retain its form only while the whole policy of the Bolshevik government has had a pure "communist" aspect. Honest, though naïve proletarians and Socialists could, at least, console themselves with the thought that even though the labor unions had become mere agencies of the government and even though they would use force and violence upon these workers in the name of this government, it was a "proletarian" government that applied this force defending the interests of the proletariat and "leading it straight to socialism." They could console themselves with the paternalistic theory that the workers must be "taught" by severe measures like children—for their own good.

But, as known, beginning with the spring of 1921, the economic policy of the Bolsheviks had undergone a drastic change. The economic breakdown had reached, at that time, its extreme limits and aroused stormy movements of workers in Petrograd and Moscow and of sailors in Kronstadt. The Bolsheviks were therefore compelled to give up their "straight-line" practice of "communism." The "New Economic Policy," called for short in Russia the NEP, amounted in its main features to the following:

Sequestration of the farm products from the peasants was given up and a tax in natura imposed in its place leaving to the peasants freedom to do as they pleased with the rest; free commercial transactions and merchandizing in all commodities and the accumulation of capital; long-term leasing of individual industrial establishments to private entrepreneurs; the right to form "mixed societies"

in which alongside with the government, private capital would operate, and the granting of wide concessions to foreign capitalists. But even those large industries which the government had decided to retain in its own hands were, according to the new economic regime, to be managed thereafter on a "commercial basis" i. e., their administration was charged with the task of making profits or at least of running them without deficits.

All of this, of course, meant the complete restoration of a monetary-industrial economy and an ever-faster growing return to capitalistic relations. The Bolshevik government obviously must have calculated that the greater its economic concessions to capitalism would be, the stronger will become its grip on the dictatorial power in its hands, which would enable it to return to "communism" after the Social Revolution had triumphed in the foremost lands of Europe and America. But the working masses of Russia are reaching different conclusions from this change of Bolshevik policy. They are again face to face with capitalism, Russian and foreign, and they cannot, in the expectancy of a social revolution, that will happen some time, somewhere, uncomplainingly reconcile themselves to exploitation, starvation and freezing, watching in the meantime serenely the unheeded of luxury which the "upper ten thousand" are enjoying in a peasant country where millions of persons are dying from famine and are reduced to cannibalism and the devouring of corpses.

The Russian workers must defend their interests and fight the capitalist employers of labor; but the bitter truth is that in the industries which still remain nationalized, the condition of the workers is essentially not different from conditions in the privately owned workshops. The "commercial basis" compels the administrations of these nationalized workshops to seek the lowering of wages, to lengthen the workday, to limit expenses for social welfare and security, to close the gates of the factories upon workers who are not "wanted"—and of such "unnecessary" idle workers there are already hundreds of thousands in Soviet Russia!

In a word, from the point of view of the worker, the so-called "State Communism" of the Bolsheviks does not differ one iota from capitalism pure and simple. The restraining force which has kept the Russian worker from fighting for his economic interests is, the same manner as his class brethren all over the world are

fighting, has disappeared. It is natural that in order to organize this fight, the Russian workers want labor unions. They naturally, first of all, turn their attention to those unions which exist already and in which they are "registered"—for while with the coming of the new economic policy, voluntary membership in the trade unions has been brought back, as a matter of reality, this reform remains on paper only.

But the Bolshevik trade union, brought up by its regime, its past, its traditions, its cooperation with the governmental authorities, and with the administration of the nationalized industrial establishments, is incompetent to meet the demands which the working masses of Russia are making upon it. It is floundering from one side to another; it is attempting to differentiate between the workers in the private factories and the workers in the state factories; it sometimes takes sides with the workers in their conflicts with the managements of the nationalized workshops, and, at times, when these conflicts become sharper, it washes its hands leaving the workers to their own fate, or else arrays itself against them. It occasionally pleads before other state institutions for the raising of the workers' wages and the improvement of work conditions, and at times preaches to the workers forbearance and resignation to hunger, cold and poverty. In its own midst there is no unanimity, because its most active members, those who stand closer to the working masses, look with entirely different eyes upon things than those highly placed Soviet officials who are at the head of the "red" trade unions and are shaping its "high" policies.

The only way out of this situation is the return of the unions to the role of free, independent from state authority organizations of the economic struggle of the working class, or, in other words, its reconversion from "red" into regular labor unions standing squarely upon the platform of the class struggle. The Russian working masses at present are straining every atom of energy to achieve such an evolution of the "red" unions and every Socialist should wish them success in that. For, if, on the other hand, the "red" labor unions have become so petrified that they cannot any longer serve as weapons of economic struggle for the working class of Russia, the inexorable demands of the workers will soon begin to seek an outlet in a different direction—in the direction of forming new "illegal" trade unions, a task which would demand a great amount of struggle and sacrifice. It would mean fresh colonial victims and an additional titanic waste of strength of the already emancipated working class of Russia.

## ATTENTION!

### Russian-Polish Cloakmakers

The regular meeting of the Russian-Polish Branch will take place on Wednesday, December 27th, at 7:30 P. M. sharp, at the People's Home, 315 East 10th Street.

It is the duty of every member of the Branch to be present at this meeting.

A. E. SAULICH, Secretary.

### MAX LEVIN TO LECTURE IN THE BRONX

The Educational Department made arrangements to give several courses at the Club Rooms of the Cloak Operators' Union, Local No. 1, 1381 Washington Avenue, Bronx.

The first two courses will be given by Max Levin, and will be on the Aims and Problems of the Trade Union Movement and on the Economic Structure of our Present System. The lessons will be given on Sunday mornings between 10:30 and 11:30.

## Stelton School Calls Conference on Child Education

In the writer of conflicting social theories the necessity for Workers' Education is slowly but none the less surely being recognized. From many minds, in many quarters, comes the idea that if the workers are to improve their common lot and finally achieve emancipation, they must experiment along new lines and create a new psychology. This idea belongs to no single group; on the contrary, it comes from every source, from the pure and simple trade unionist to the extreme revolutionist.

Many people conceive trade unions to be the producing groups of the future; likewise they see the distributive forces of society organized on a cooperative basis. The labor press, labor banks, health, educational and recreational centers are becoming as much a part of labor organizations as strike, sick, unemployed and death benefits and represent a desire on the part of the worker to control his own life and work against domination by outside forces. This is not only hopeful, it is inspiring. There remains, however, another factor of social progress, of enormous importance, almost untouched. This is child education. Children raised in the blighting atmosphere of our public and parochial schools are poor material from which to build a free society or one wherein free individuals may develop and society prosper.

It is a fact which can not be seriously disputed that the overwhelming majority of those fitly described as "White Collar Slaves" who are entrusted with the education of our children are among the most reactionary forces in the community. Enmeshed in prejudices, they help perpetuate inequality and slavery without even knowing it. If labor can organize for its own defense and well-being, establish its own schools, employ and death benefits, create cooperative societies, newspapers,

banks, health, educational and recreational centers, it can and must establish schools for its children.

The Modern School Association of N. A. maintains at Stelton what it believes to be the only libertarian day school for children in the country. The school, which is now eleven years old and has 125 pupils, has long since ceased to be an experiment in the usual sense of that term. So much is this so that in the opinion of those behind the school the time has arrived to carry its message to the workers of the country.

As a means to this end, an Educational Conference has been arranged and will be held under the auspices of the school on Wednesday afternoon, and evening, December 27th, 1922, in the auditorium of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, No. 3 West 16th Street, New York City. The subject for discussion will be: "Can Labor Achieve Its Emancipation Without a Reevaluation of Child Education?"

Speakers for afternoon session beginning at 2:30 sharp: Dr. Henry R. Livville, President Teachers Union; Miss Henrietta Rodman; Alexis C. Fern, Principal of Stelton School; Miss Ellen A. Kenan; Algernon Lee, Education Director Rand School of Social Science; Harry Kelly, Chairman.

Speakers evening session beginning at 8:00 sharp: Joseph Jablenower, Organizer Teachers Union; Benjamin Schlesinger, President International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (if in city); Roger N. Baldwin, Director Civil Liberties Union; Miss Fannia Cohen, Educational Director International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; John W. Edelman, Member of Board of Management, M. S. A. of N. A.; Joseph J. Cohen, Chairman, Modern School Association of N. A.

## EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK

680 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

On Special Interest or Thrift Accounts interest is credited each month. Small deposits gladly taken. Open your account now. Safe Deposit Boxes \$5.00 and up. Foreign remittances made to all parts of the world.

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

## DESIGNERS OF LADIES' GARMENTS ARE IN GREAT DEMAND

A GOOD PROFESSION FOR MEN AND WOMEN!  
EASY TO LEARN, PAYS BIG MONEY

Take a Practical Course of Instruction in the Mitchell Schools

In designing Women's, Misses and Children's Wearing Apparel. A course of instruction in the Mitchell School Means an Immediate Position and Bigger Pay. The Mitchell Schools of Designing, Pattern-making, Grading, Draping and Fitting have been established for over 50 years and have achieved

NEW IDEAS  
NEW SYSTEMS  
BEST METHODS  
BEST RESULTS

Individual instruction. Day and evening classes. Reasonable terms. Write, phone or call for free booklet and full information.

Demonstration Free  
at Our School

EVENING CLASSES: MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY

## MITCHELL DESIGNING SCHOOL

15 WEST 37TH STREET

NEW YORK

Telephone Fitzroy 1674

Boston Branch: 10 Hayward Place.



## The Importance of Industrial History in Workers' Schools

If there is one subject which is vitally concerned with the interests of workers, it is Industrial History.

Until recently, history was taught mainly as a record of kings, wars, prominent men, startling episodes, and similar matters. These were considered the only things worth talking about.

Little or no attention was paid to that phase of history which deals with the life of the common people. The men and women who make up the bulk of the nation were considered merely as material required to produce wealth and fight the battles of the classes who control the destiny of the world. They were not considered sufficiently important to require more than passing mention, to be praised for bravery in battle or patience in toil. Only when such outbursts as the French Revolution were discussed, did historians devote some attention to the common people.

Today, we realize that it is not "great" men that count; these are not "great" unless they express the mind and will of the masses. Neither are wars important, unless it is shown clearly that they are almost always results of economic conditions.

The study of Industrial History meets this need. It tells about the wealth of the country — its soil, mines, forests and fisheries. It tells about the development of its industrial life — its factories, railroads, mines and mills. It tells about the growth of the capitalist control of wealth — trusts, corporations and banks.

But chief of all, it tells about the activities of those who produce the wealth of the world — their working conditions, their attempts to protect their interests through unions and political parties, their ideals, and their programs to achieve these ideals. It is the last subject that is of overwhelming importance to workers. The courses in Industrial History given in our Workers' University and our Unity Centers deal particularly with the life of workers as affected by the economic development of our country.

The workers of yesterday had many problems similar to ours. They tried to solve them, and many of their methods were also similar to ours. In some cases they made mistakes, in others they were successful. We can learn from their experience. The study of Industrial History can help us to do so.

Interesting items in the contest are the recommendation from the Irish Labor party to Irish electors in Great Britain to vote Labor, the likelihood that Labor will get the Jewish vote because Labor refuses to promise to repudiate the British mandate in Palestine that means so much to the Jews, and the presence among Labor candidates of such intellectuals of world fame as H. G. Wells and Bertrand Russell. The Labor party of Great Britain contains the cream of science and letters as well as of economics, internationalism, and industrialism. To accuse such a party, as their opponents do, of being unfit to

(Continued on Page 12)



## PERFECT EYE GLASSES MEANS CORRECT VISION

Perfection in Eye Glasses can be had in but one way. The eyes must be examined by an Optometrist who is a registered physician and the glasses adjusted by a skilled Optician.

## DR. BARNETT L. BECKER

Optometrist and Optician

213 East Broadway

100 Lenox Ave.

895 Prospect Ave.

1709 Pitkin Ave.

262 East Fordham Road

2313 Seventh Ave.,

Between 135th—136th Sts.



## A GREAT ACADEMY OF DESIGNING AND CUTTING

EMBROIDERED DESIGNING  
FRY, A. PALLERINO,  
44 West 103 Street  
Classes for Young Ladies,  
Masters of Tailoring Men's  
and Women's Garments, \$2.00  
Fashion Plates, \$2.00

If you want the Negro workers in your shop to join the Union, to become members in the great army of organized labor, ask them to read—

## THE MESSENGER

The Only Trade Union Publication for Negro workers in America

2305 Seventh Avenue  
New York City

## LLOYD SABAUDO

3 State Street  
New Transatlantic Count Ecosse  
New York to Italy in 9 Days

## DESIGNING SKETCHING

\$25.00 reduction for full course of Pattern Cutting and Sketching of ladies', misses' and children's garments. This wonderful offer is for November and December only.

Enroll at once. Call any evening or Saturday afternoon.

## Modern Fashion School

184 West 43d Street, New York City

BUY  
WHITE LILY TEA  
COLUMBIA TEA  
ZWETOCHNI CHAI  
Exclusively



# LABOR THE WORLD OVER

## FOREIGN ITEMS

### ENGLAND

#### SCOTLAND YARD ON TRIAL.

A loud demand is being made for a searching inquiry into the methods of the police. The present methods of Scotland Yard, it is affirmed, do not lead to incriminability on the part of the police; and there is a certain amount of persecution and a certain amount of blackmail among some at least of the officers of the force. Recent cases in the courts of police evidence with regard to solicitation and betting tend to prove the truth of these allegations; and some magistrates have taken the bold line of refusing to convict on police evidence alone. If this course had been pursued before, scarcely a militant suffragist could have been convicted out of the thousands that were sent to prison on police evidence alone, before the war!

#### HOUSING AND UNEMPLOYED BUILDERS.

In answer to a question in the House of Commons, it was stated this week that the number of unemployed in the building trade was 118,739, and for the four weeks of October these persons received £260,000 in benefit. It was added that the question of spending this money in building houses instead of paying for doing nothing was "a very difficult one, but it was under consideration."

### FRANCE

#### REPARATIONS COAL AND MINERS' UNEMPLOYMENT.

The Sub-Committee of the International Miners' Federation laid before delegates of the Reparations Committee in Paris, on November 29th, its views on the effect of the reparation coal deliveries on the condition of miners generally, and requested the Commission to consider the possibility of obtaining the expert advice and assistance of mine-owners and mine-workers when studying the capacity of Germany to effect deliveries.

### GERMANY

#### DR. CUNO AND REPARATIONS.

In a speech made at the Berlin Press Union, the German Chancellor,

Dr. Cuno, said—"We must come to terms with France whenever the opportunity arises. It is only through negotiations and not through ultimatums or threats of further territorial occupations, that we can fix the limits of what it is possible for Germany to pay."

#### BADEN STRIKE SETTLED.

The strike in the Baden Aniline Works at Ludwighafen, which was begun November 28, was settled. All the workmen will be reemployed except the strike leaders, it is announced.

The strike was due to the discharge of three members of the Workmen's Factory Council. The dismissal of the three men was upheld by a decision of the Trades Union Arbitration Board.

### EGYPT

#### COOPERATION SPREADS TO EGYPT.

In protest against the greedy merchants who are slowly bleeding the poor of Egypt to death, an anti-profiteering movement is gaining tremendous headway in that country and is rapidly crystallizing into a permanent cooperative movement in the near future. In 1919, when profiteering merchants hoisted the price of food so high that the poor people were unable to purchase it, a student of the British cooperative movement started a cooperative store in his native town of Damietta, a port on the Mediterranean with 32,000 population. Since that time the movement, under his direction, has spread all over the country, resulting in 26 societies with a total capital of nearly \$2,500,000, and a membership of over 245,000.

The success of the Damietta store has so impressed Egyptian public officials that a meeting of the governors of the provinces and cities and the elected municipal and provincial members from all over the country has started a nation-wide campaign to obtain cheaper food for the people. The leader of this anti-profiteering movement is now in England developing plans for converting it into a genuine cooperative system with a Central Cooperative Board in Cairo.

## Cooperative News

#### RUSSIAN LUMBER COOPERATIVE DOES ENORMOUS BUSINESS

Although only one year old, the All-Russian Cooperative Timber Combine has united over a quarter of a million workers in forty-two cooperative producers' groups developing the timber resources of Russia. These working groups are organized in "artels" which undertake the felling and carriage of timber, production of boards, battens, etc., distillation of resin, tar, turpentine and pitch, the manufacture by hand of wooden articles, such as hand tools, barrels, etc., and the construction of wooden sailing vessels and barges. About 1,300 artels, uniting in all 100,000 workers, are directly connected with the work in the forests and on shipways.

The All-Russian Cooperative Timber Combine covers most of northern Russia and acts as a centralizing and advisory body in the work of the artels. It also supplies the affiliated societies with tools and machinery and in some cases with food and other necessities. Complete details as to the total output of the combine are not available, but seventeen of the constituent unions report that they felled over 52,000,000 cubic feet of trees, and in addition worked up more than 14,000,000 cubic feet of timber manufactures.

The combine is already the largest producer of turpentine and pitch in Russia, and has exported a large amount of these by-products, including tar. Within the country it is finding a ready sale for its products among the population as well as local and central economic authorities, other cooperative societies and the trust.

#### MEXICAN FARMERS DEMAND COOPERATIVE CREDIT

The dirt farmers of Mexico are finding that they cannot rely on private bankers for their necessary credit, and have formulated demands for a cooperative credit system in two proposals already submitted to the national legislature.

A chain of cooperative banks, or-

gained much like the American Federal Reserve Bank system, is the proposal of the National Cooperative Party. Rural banks are to be formed by the small proprietors throughout the country, and these banks will own regional banks set up in different centers for the purpose of transmitting credit easily from one section to another. The regional banks, in turn, would be shareholders of a National Rural Cooperative Bank.

It is proposed for the first few years that the government lend the cooperative bank a million pesos annually, since a large part of the farmers are without capital. To prevent political control of the national bank it is proposed that a vigilance committee chosen from the minority candidates for administrative positions check up on the activities of the administrative board.

A second plan for aiding the Mexican farmers has been presented by the National Agrarian Party. It is proposed that the government aid in establishing cooperative agricultural societies, including credit associations, cooperative warehouses and societies for the purchasing of supplies for marketing of farm products.

Ever since the Oregon government began giving back to the people part of the lands stolen from them under former administrations, the conservatives of Mexico have raised a hue and cry about the ignorance and laziness of the peons whose inefficiency they maintained made the landlord system of agriculture inevitable and the development of small scale agriculture impossible. Under President Oregon's leadership, the Mexican farmers instead of going back to the feudal system of landlordism are going forward by founding cooperative societies which will own in common the machinery necessary for large scale production and financing, as well as market their crops and purchase supplies for the rural communities.

#### FRENCH COOPERATIVE MAKE RECORD GROWTH

Growing from 806 societies in 1913

to 2,291 in 1920 is the record of the French cooperative movement, according to a report which has been made public by the All-American Cooperative Commission with headquarters in Cleveland. These French consumers' cooperatives had a membership in 1920 of 250,000, which had increased by 1920 to over \$1,200 with a total turnover of more than \$300,000,000 per.

#### BROADCASTING COOPERATION BY RADIO

Cooperative propaganda, according to a release received from The Cooperative League, is now being widely broadcast by radio. In Marquette University, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, a radiophone set was recently installed for the purpose of broadcasting educational lectures within a radius of hundred of miles. The first lecture to be delivered by radio was one by Father Joseph Reiner of the University faculty, on the Cooperative Movement. Thousands of radio "fans", listening intently with receivers strapped to their ears for the latest news, heard the message of cooperation. Word was received that the lecture was heard as far away as Sault Ste Marie, Mich., about four hundred miles distant.

Father Joseph Reiner is the head of the Intercollegiate Cooperative Society, which is attempting to organize cooperative study clubs in all the universities. The first chapter of the society to be established was recently organized in Marquette University.

"Cooperation is the laboratory where all the problems of a better social order are being solved."—Jean Jaures.

#### MARKET RICE COOPERATIVE

Rice growers in Louisiana have organized themselves into the Louisiana Growers' Cooperative Association which will handle one million bags of rice for its members this season. A cleaning mill with a capacity of 2,000 barrels a day has been leased, and also a warehouse with a storage capacity of 150,000 bags. The mill will be operated exclusively for the members. The association makes a charge of 40 cents a barrel for milling rough rice, and advances 60 per cent the value of the rice to its members.

This unique experiment in producers' cooperation by Louisiana farmers is further evidence that the cooperative principle knows no limits. Cooperation is the only sure way for the farmer to protect himself against exploitation and speculation. More than any other group in the community, they have suffered from the manipulations of profiteers. Southern farmers, like those further west, are at last finding their economic emancipation through cooperation.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT

We, the members of the A. Beller & Company shop of 37 West 24th Street, wish to announce that we have given to Brother Pietro Cantagalo, a sick and disabled fellow-worker, the sum of \$325.00 to help him regain his health.

We sincerely hope that our mile, cheerfully given in this direction, will help Brother Cantagalo and bring him back into our midst in the very near future.

THE COMMITTEE,  
SAM STEINHARDT, Chairman.  
L. DONALDO,  
LAUFER.

## DESIGNING, PATTERN MAKING and GRADING FOR CLOAKS, SUITS OR DRESSES

Taught strictly individually during the day and evening hours.

Rosenfeld's Leading College of Designing and Pattern Making

222 East 14th Street

Between 2nd and 3rd Aves.

Telephone 2817 Broadway.

## Educational Comment and Notes

### The Christmas Holidays in Our Schools

As usual, the Unity Centers and Workers' University will be closed during the Christmas vacation.

Our students will doubtless find this short vacation pleasant. But we hope that the closing of the schools will not interfere with their studies.

This is the time when every student should make it his business to review the outlines of the lessons already given. Perhaps it is possible for a few to meet and to discuss among themselves the topics which were presented to them in the class. This would be a splendid way of fixing the subjects of class instruction in their minds and to understand it more thoroughly.

We especially recommend that during the vacation each student find an opportunity to read the books suggested by the various teachers.

Those who have taken up the course on the "History of the American Labor Movement" should read at least

Mary Beard's book on the subject. It is short, simple and well written, and contains an excellent description of the development of unionism in our country. Those who wish to make a more advanced study of the subject should obtain Hoxie's book on Trade Unionism and Common's History of Trade Unionism in America.

We hope that all will have an opportunity to read Chas. Beard's "History of America" as recommended by Dr. Carman to his class on the "Political and Social History of the United States." This book is up to date and deals with some of the latest economic problems which engage the attention of the American public.

Our students of psychology are urged to read Irwin Edman's "Human Traits and Their Social Significance."

All these books can be purchased through the office of our Educational Department at considerably reduced rates.

### The Thursday Evening Lectures in the I. L. G. W. U. Building

The announcement that our Educational Department will inaugurate a series of new activities in the auditorium of our new building has met with enthusiastic response.

It seems appropriate that the beautiful auditorium in our new building should be used for educational purposes. Its spaciousness makes it particularly suitable for the giving of lectures, holding of discussions, etc.

It was seen that no better way of utilizing the auditorium can be had than by holding a series of lectures and discussions. Accordingly, one has been arranged for the benefit of our members.

In order that the series may be unified, it was decided to make almost all of them center around the international situation as affecting labor.

It can be easily seen that this subject is very important. The intelligent worker of today realizes that no country or group of people can stand by itself. The world is interrelated in so many ways that it is important to understand just how changes in any one section of the world or in any one group affect all the others. Specialists and experts in their respective fields have been engaged to speak. They will present to our members, results of personal investigations clarified by sound scholarship. The audience will be requested to discuss and to ask questions after the address.

With our Unity Centers and Workers' University continuing their work successfully; with courses in Yiddish and Russian given to groups of our members; with addresses on Labor topics delivered at business meetings of our local unions; these series of Thursday evening lectures is an additional link in the chain of educational work already undertaken by our International.

Those of our members who are seeking instruction and light cannot complain. So many opportunities are furnished to them that it is possible to gratify every desire for serious study.

On Thursday, December 28th, Mr.

James MacDonald, of the Foreign Policy Association, will speak on the "Indemnity and Debt Payment in Relation to Labor in the Debtor Countries." On January 4th, Mr. William A. Brady will speak on "The Theatre in Europe and America."

Our members should reserve their Thursday evenings and watch these columns for further announcements of speakers.

William A. Brady will lecture on January 4th on "The Theatre in Europe and America."

In connection with all plays, our members are intensely interested in the theatre, and this is so for a very good reason.

The modern theatre serves several purposes. One of them is merely to amuse and entertain. At the end of a day's work, the average man and woman is tired. He needs recreation. He wants to forget the problems which he had to solve during the day. He wants to transport himself to a region of make-believe and fancy where his imagination will be satisfied.

The theatre also performs another task. It acts as a critic of life. The modern play presents to the audience a picture of some selected portion of human life. The audience witnesses an analysis of human character. It sees human problems worked out by living men and women, and being interested in their fellow-men, the audience participates in the life of the characters and lives their short problems with them.

Again, the modern theatre is a very effective method of presenting to the popular mind, great social problems which require attention and solution. Some of the greatest plays of the day have dealt with the Labor problems, the social problems and many others of equal importance.

Those of our members who visit the theatre frequently, will be interested to know that Mr. William A. Brady, the prominent producer and manager, will be the speaker at the lecture to be given in the auditorium of the I. L. G. W. U. building on Thursday evening, January 4, at 8 p. m. His subject will be "The American Theatre and the European Theatre."

## WEEKLY CALENDAR

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

Room 603

Thursday, December 28th

I. L. G. W. U. Building, 5 West 16th Street.  
8 p. m. James McDonald—Indemnity and Debt Payment in Relation to Labor in the Debtor Country and in the Creditor Country.

Thursday, January 4th

8 p. m. William A. Brady—The Theatre in Europe and America.

YIDDISH

Saturday, December 23d

Local No. 9—228 Second Avenue  
1 p. m. Max Levin—Aims and Problems of Contemporary Labor Movement.

Sunday, December 24th

Local No. 1—1681 Washington Ave., Bronx.  
10:30 a. m. Max Levin—The Economic Structure of our Present System.

Saturday, December 30th

Local No. 1—1681 Washington Ave., Bronx.  
8 p. m. Sh. Nieger—Social Forces in Yiddish Literature.

### Students' Dance and Entertainment a Great Success

Last Saturday evening the auditorium of our I. L. G. W. U. building was filled with young men and women, students of our Workers' University and Unity Centers, who gathered with their teachers and friends to spend a few hours in good fellowship.

Our auditorium, which was brightly illuminated, had a homelike atmosphere. The adjoining room was used as a tea-room. The small tables covered with snow-white table cloths, the electric urn, especially brought for the occasion, filled with hot Russian tea, which was well served by the Committee, the dainty refreshments, all added to the general enjoyment. The dancing, in time to the beautiful music, was stimulating.

The evening was in every way a great success. Those assembled were influenced by the beautiful surroundings, they were animated by the consciousness that it was their own building. The hosts of the evening, the Committee, were delighted to entertain among their guests, the teachers, Brother Baroff, and Brother L. Feinberg, the Chairman of the Educational Committee, and Mrs. Feinberg.

The evening carried with it a family atmosphere. The dancing included social dancing, as well as National Folk-Dances. Never do our members appreciate so much the usefulness and conveniences of our building as when they gather in it, as on this occasion, and enjoy the intimate atmosphere it invites. Imbed with

Mr. Brady has produced a number of important plays. His latest contribution is the production of "The World We Live In," the famous in-act play which has attracted so much attention and comment. Those of our members who saw the play, realized how much courage and intelligence is required to present it to the American public. It is one of the real successes of the season. Mr. Brady's production showed him to be interested in more than mere financial success. The character of this play indicates interest in social matters as well.

This lecture will be one of the series of our Thursday evening lectures. Discussions from the floor will follow the main address of the evening.

this spirit, the students decided to have such dances and entertainments every third Saturday in the month.

Although no program had been prepared, except that music had been provided for the dancing, persons gifted artistically entertained the audience spontaneously. One person recited, others sang, especially was the audience delighted with the beautiful singing of Miss Namm.

Special recognition for the success of this affair is due to the Arrangements Committee. Among them, Sister Radie Reich, who was on post all evening serving the guests with fruit, Anna Paschowitz, whose serving of the tea made it taste so much more delicious, Sister Sarah Shapiro, whom no one could pass by the door, as she held out her tickets to the tea-room, Sister Rebecca Silver, who was so active in the buying of the provisions and supplies, and Sister Sarah Gaman who served refreshments, to Brothers Dachs and Green, who did all the "manish" work, and to many more who helped to make this work a success, but whose names regrettably we do not recollect.

Let us have more of such entertainments. Let our members not only work together in the shops and struggles, but let them laugh, sing, dance, and enjoy themselves together under their own roof. For a long time will those who were present remember the jolly voices that rang through the building from early in the evening till one in the morning.

#### OUTLINES OF COURSES

A number of students have expressed the desire to obtain additional outlines of the lessons given in the Workers' University and our Unity Centers. Those who have lost theirs or did not receive any, may obtain additional copies by applying to the office of the Educational Department, 5 West 16th Street. We hope that our students preserve these outlines because they are very valuable. As a matter of fact, they really constitute a textbook or a syllabus of the subject and when the course is completed contain a splendid summary of the entire subject. We recommend that these outlines be kept together in a loose-leaf binder. In that way they may be preserved for a long time to come and may be used to good advantage by our students.

## With the Waist and Dress Joint Board

By M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary  
(Minutes of meeting December 6, 1922)

Brother Berlin in the Chair.

A committee of three pressers from the firm of Blate & Son appeared before the Board with a complaint that after they had been laid off for an indefinite period only one of them was called back to the shop when work came in. The firm's answer to their request that the work be divided equally among them was that it would give work to whom-ever it pleased.

The committee urged the Board to compel the firm to give them work. In the discussion which arose over this situation it was brought out that this firm is not in contractual relations with the Union. Upon motion this matter was referred to the office.

A committee of one member from Local No. 35 requested the Board to consider him as one of the workers in the shop of M. Goldberg, now on strike, so that when that firm is settled he may be entitled to a position there. He stated that he had been employed in another shop of M. Goldberg in which he had been working for about eight months, until about four months ago, when this shop was given up.

Upon motion this case was referred to the office.

A request from a committee representing the Rand School Ball Committee, for financial aid, was referred to the Finance Committee.

### COMMUNICATIONS

In a communication Local No. 22 stated that Brother Peter Rothenberg had been elected to represent them again on the Unity House commit-

### IMPORTANT NEW INVESTIGATION INTO FIRE HAZARDS IN FACTORIES

In conjunction with the conference on Fire Protection to be held under the auspices of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control on December 4th, the Board is beginning on December 1st a thorough investigation into the fire hazards in the 1200 buildings in which the cloak and suit and dress and waist shops are located.

Announcement has been made that Mr. Rudolph P. Miller, the former Superintendent of Buildings and well-known architect, will have, with Dr. George M. Price, Director of the Board, immediate charge of the investigation to be undertaken. With them will be working a staff of twelve to fourteen inspectors.

Mr. H. F. J. Paster and Miss Frances Perkins are likewise interested in the investigation and are to assist in all possible ways.

The investigation is expected to cover at least 1200 buildings in Manhattan and a number of buildings in Brooklyn and will be completed during December, so that its results may be made public some time during January.

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

Further information may be obtained at the office of the Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street.

tee, and in another communication they stated that he had been appointed as business agent to replace Brother Moskowitz. The delegates from Local No. 22 explained that it was Brother Rothenberg's intention, should he remain as a business agent, to resign from the Unity House Committee. The explanation was well taken. Upon the request of the delegation from Local No. 22 Sister B. Kaplan was appointed on the Unity Committee. Local No. 25 communication expressed the unanimous vote of thanks of their Executive Board for the services rendered by the Unity House Committee and particularly by Brother Rothenberg.

They also informed the Joint Board that Sister Ida Shapiro was elected to represent them on the Unity House Committee.

Sister Dora Leit was appointed by

the Joint Board to represent Local No. 25 on the Unity House Committee.

Local No. 66 stated that Sister Bella Winnick was elected as a member of the Unity House Committee to represent their local. This communication was placed on file.

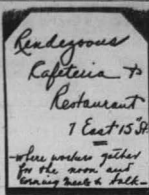
### BOARD OF DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors reported their meeting held December 4th as follows:

A committee made a complaint against the shop of Mitchell & Weber, stating that after this firm had laid off all their workers they advertised and obtained entirely new people to work for them. The committee appealed to the Board to reinstate them in their former positions. Upon motion this case was referred for investigation to the Office, its findings to be reported to the Board of Directors.

An itemized bill of expenses incurred by the Joint Board during the month of November, 1922, was submitted by the Secretary, Brother Mackoff. After a number of questions on various items of expense, this report was approved.

The Board of Directors' report was then taken up verbatim and after discussion, approved.



The Organization Committee submitted a report of its activities since November 21st. Under their auspices the first district meeting was held. This was of Brother Portnoy's district. At this meeting the business agent reported on the activities of his shops; the shop chairmen made reports and an outline was given of plans to elect shop committees and area committees. A great deal of interest was taken by the members in the proposition discussed.

## ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

### I. L. G. W. U.

### ATTENTION!

ALL WORKERS IN CLOAK, SUIT, DRESS, WAIST AND SKIRT SHOPS OF THE EASTERN TERRITORY, ARE NOW ADVISED THAT THE ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL HAS ESTABLISHED

### THIRTEEN OFFICES

IN

### NEW YORK, CONNECTICUT and NEW JERSEY

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

ALL INFORMATION WILL BE CONSIDERED STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

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

Bridgeport, Conn.	Metal Trades Headquarters	927 Main St.
Newark, N. J.	68 So. Orange Ave.	Market 4501—Mr. Reid
	103 Montgomery St.	Mulberry 4507—Bruck
Jersey City, N. J.	98 Montgomery St.	Montgomery 2883—Rosenberg, Schneid
Long Branch, N. J.	114 Broadway	Long Branch 2040—Schneid
Hackensack, N. J.	7 Main Street	Hackensack 1499-R—Mr. Durando
Long Island City, L. I.	9 Jackson Avenue	Hunters Point 0068—Minnie Fushkil, Schub, Oretzky.
Plainfield, N. J.		Mary Ocachio
Spring Valley, N. Y.	Spring Valley, N. Y.	Elizabeth Johnson
Adams, N. Y.	Adams, N. Y.	Mrs. Brittan
Colchester, Conn.	Box 226	Harry Sarin
Stamford, Conn.	42 Stillwater Street	Anna LaGuardia
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	35 South 4th Avenue	Hilcrest 3796—L. Maggio

JACOB HALPERIN, Manager.

# The Week in Local 10

By JOSEPH FISH

General Secretary Fish has sent out to each and every candidate who has accepted nomination for office in this organization uniform blanks, in accordance with the constitutional provision, which directs him to send out such resignation blanks, same to be returned not later than ten days prior to the day of election.

The section of the constitution covering this provision gives the Executive Board the power to withdraw the candidates' names from the ballot who have not filled out the required resignation blanks, or who did not deposit same with the Executive Board at least ten days before the date of election, this year no later than December 20th.

Below is given a list of the brothers who have been nominated and have accepted nomination for general as well as branch office. There is also given the list of names of those members who have withdrawn their names as candidates for office in this organization.

## LIST OF CANDIDATES

### GENERAL

#### For President

JACOB LUKIN, No. 9069.  
PHILIP ANSEL, No. 1929.

#### For Vice-President

MORRIS JACOBS, No. 15135.  
MEYER ZACKHEIM, No. 4648.

#### For General Manager

DAVID DUBINSKY, No. 9016.  
MEYER TUNIK, No. 9290.

#### For General Secretary

JOSEPH FISH, No. 5136.

#### For General Business Agent

SAM B. SHENKER, No. 1057.  
HERMAN ROSENBLUM, No. 1074

#### For Inner Guard

SAM MASSOWER, No. 737.

#### For Delegates to Central Trades and Labor Council

LOUIS PANKIN, No. 3961.  
PHILIP OREZTKY, No. 3270A.  
MEYER ZACKHEIM, No. 4648.  
ISIDORE NAGLER, No. 4107.  
FALK COOPER, No. 3716.  
BENJAMIN SACHS, No. 2270.  
HERMAN L. WEINSTEIN, No. 4384.  
ISIDORE SFASS, No. 1239.

### CLOAK AND SUIT

#### For Members of Executive Board

LOUIS FORER, No. 9834.  
ABE REISS, No. 9698.  
MOE DIAMOND, No. 3276.  
MEYER SKLUITH, No. 356.  
EDW. STRAUS, No. 9068.  
HENRY MOSTOVOY, No. 3137.  
LOUIS PANKIN, No. 3961.  
JOE HACKEN, No. 1781.  
ISIDORE SFASS, No. 1239.  
FALK COOPER, No. 3716.  
HARRY ZASLAWSKY, No. 1701.  
MAX SILVERSTEIN, No. 1470.

#### For Delegates to Joint Board

HARRY ZASLAWSKY, No. 1701.  
SAM LIDER, No. 2520.  
JOE HACKEN, No. 1781.  
JOE WINNICK, No. 360.  
ISIDORE SFASS, No. 1239.  
MOE DIAMOND, No. 3276.  
MORRIS STEINBERG, No. 2771.  
JACK POSER, No. 9351.  
IGNATZ FISCHNER, No. 70.  
LOUIS PANKIN, No. 3961.  
LOUIS GORDON, No. 7140.  
FALK COOPER, No. 3716.  
LOUIS FORER, No. 9834.  
MORRIS JACOBS, No. 15135.  
JOSEPH IMAS, No. 3908.  
LOUIS SCHEINMAN, No. 290.

### WAIST AND DRESS

#### For Business Agents

JOHN W. SETTLE, No. 281.  
DAVID FRUHLING, No. 5447A.

ADOLPH SONEN, No. 5931.  
MORRIS FELLER, No. 6069.

#### For Members of Executive Board

ABE BLECHTIZIN, No. 5160A.  
AARON ABERMAN, No. 6607.  
CHARLES STEIN No. 2, No. 444.  
IRVING STONE, No. 15190.  
JACOB FLEISCHER, No. 4641.  
CHARLES BERRINGTON, No. 282  
NATHAN HECHTMAN, No. 2250A  
HENRY ROBBINS, No. 5711A.  
BENJAMIN EVRY, No. 6762.  
SAM MENDELWITZ, No. 5117.  
HARRY HACKEN, No. 2317.  
SIDNEY SHALAT, No. 5282A.  
SAM SOKOL, No. 9313.

#### For Delegates to Joint Board

HENRY ROBBINS, No. 5711.  
ABE BLECHTIZIN, No. 5160.  
CHARLES STEIN No. 2, No. 444.  
SIDNEY SHALAT, No. 5282A.  
HARRY BERRLIN, No. 6720.  
CHARLES POLLOCK, No. 4133A.  
ISIDORE B. GROSS, No. 6093.  
IRVING STONE, No. 15190.  
CHARLES SIEGEL, No. 5283A.  
MAX BECKERMAN, No. 5255.

### MISCELLANEOUS

#### For Executive Board Members

MEYER ZACKHEIM, No. 4648.  
MORRIS ALOVIS, No. 4749.  
FRANK LEWIS, No. 5677.

The names of Brothers Philip Ansel and Meyer Tunik were withdrawn as candidates for members of the Executive Board and delegates to the Joint Board of Cloakmakers, as they have accepted nomination for President and General Manager, respectively.\*

Brothers Morris Jacobs and Sam Lider have withdrawn their names as candidates for delegates to the Joint Board of Cloakmakers. This still leaves a considerable number of candidates in the field, from which the cloak and suit membership will be able to make its choice on December 30th.

Brothers David Dolnicoff and Julius Kwait's names have been taken off the ballot, since they owed more than thirteen weeks' dues on the night of nomination.

Brothers Isidore B. Gross, Joseph Ades and Max Beckerman, have withdrawn their names as candidates for members of the Executive Board, from the Waist and Dress Division.

Brothers Aaron Aberman, Benjamin Evry, Sam Mendelwitz, Max Weiss, and Nathan Hechtmann, have withdrawn their names as candidates for delegates to the Joint Board of Waist and Dressmakers.

Brothers Charles No. 1 and Abe Duggan's names have been withdrawn as candidates for members of the Executive Board, in compliance with the decision of the General Executive Board of the International, which ruled that any man who has been in business, prior or subsequent to the Convention of 1922, will not be able to hold office in any local of the International, unless he has been out of the business and working in the trade for at least five years.

In next week's issue of JUSTICE the list of candidates will again be printed, in the order in which the names will appear on the official ballot.

As is customary, the Executive Board will draw lots at its next session, to determine the position of the various candidates' names on the ballot.

## Union Health Center News

On Friday evening, December 22d, there will be an extremely interesting lecture on "Tuberculosis: The Proletariat Disease," what can be done for it and what should be done by every worker to prevent it. Dr. George Ornstein, specialist in lung and chest diseases and physician at the Vanderbilt Clinic, will deliver this lecture at the Union Health Center, 31 East 17th Street, at 8:15 P. M., promptly.

By virtue of years of experience in tuberculosis work and special study at various tuberculosis sanitariums, Dr. Ornstein is extremely capable of lecturing on this subject. Every worker knows that tuberculosis, or consumption as it is commonly called, is the great white plague, and in the ladies' garment industry alone takes as its yearly toll approximately 1,700 men and women workers. Think of it! In an industry of 150,000 workers practically one out of every hundred workers is stricken with consumption. Consumption is particularly harsh to workers in this industry, because of the condition of constant sitting and badly ventilated shops, because of the strain and worry

brought on by short seasons and subsequent long periods of unemployment and many other factors.

Dr. Ornstein will discuss tuberculosis from the point of view of the worker and what he can do to fight it. Members of the I. L. G. W. U. and their friends are cordially invited to attend this lecture.

## THE STUDY OF LABOR HISTORY

(Continued from page 5)

govern, is laughable. As Mr. H. G. Wells, the Labor candidate for London University, says in his election address—"Today the Labor party stands for all the creative work in the State, from the work of the field laborer to the work of the doctor, journalist, teacher, minister, works manager, and scientific investigator; and its policy is a policy of steady, watchful, generous, comprehensive, and scientific reorganization, amid the strained, shattered, wasteful and life-destroying confusion in which we live today."

## ELECTION OF OFFICERS, CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 30

at

ARLINGTON HALL, 23 ST. MARKS PLACE

Polls open from 12:30 to 6 o'clock

According to the Constitution of Local 10, only those members are entitled to a vote who are not in arrears for more than 12 weeks, and are members of the Union for six (6) months or more.

## 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

Louis Zwerling's

Orchestra

## CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

### Notice of Regular Meetings

CLOAK AND SUIT ..... Monday, January 8th  
WAIST AND DRESS ..... Monday, January 15th  
MISCELLANEOUS ..... Monday, January 29th

Meetings Begin at 7:30 P. M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place