

"My righteous-
ness I hold
fast, and will
not let it go."
— Job. 27, 8.)

JUSTICE

"We ought to
be just even to
our enemies."
— Pres. Wilson.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS UNION.

VOL. II, No. 12.

New York, Friday, March 19, 1920.

Price 2 Cents

PAYMENT OF MILLION DOLLAR FUND BEGINS

In accordance with the decision of the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union of New York, the first payments toward the Million Dollar Defense Fund began last Monday, March 15. The members of the Union realizing the urgency of this fund have cheerfully responded to the call.

There is a Board of Trustees consisting of the chairmen and secretaries of all the locals of the Cloakmakers' Union who is responsible for the management of this fund. Brother Kaplovitz, Secretary Treasurer of the Joint Board is the chairman of the Board of Trustees. This Fund, as many be recalled, is raised for no other purpose than being prepared in case of emergency. If the manufacturers of this industry take it into their minds to attack the Union and undermine the present labor standards which were achieved after long years of struggle, the workers need to be prepared for it.

In addition to reports there are all indications which show that the cloakmakers are fully aware of this situation. The Cloakmakers' Union has made special arrangements whereby the offices are kept open evenings to give a chance to the workers to make their payments after work. As a result the Union offices are busy and lively evenings. There can be no better way of expressing their class-consciousness than to subscribe to this Fund which will be the most formidable weapon in case of a strike or lockout. The enthusiastic response of the workers is the most striking tribute to their intelligence and foresight.

OUR STRIKES IN NEW YORK STILL UNSETTLED

The strikes of the House Dress, Kimono and Bath Robe Makers' Union, Local 46, and the Ladies' Tailors' Union, Local 80 against the firms of Milgrim Brothers and Hilsen & Co. are still on.

It appeared for a time that the strike of the house dress workers would be amicably settled. But the manufacturers of this trade insisted that the workers first return to the shops. The demands, the manufacturers solemnly assured, could then be submitted to arbitration. It is self-evident that this condition is unacceptable of the workers. After seven weeks of strike the workers cannot return to work and depend upon the vague promise of arbitration. They are determined to fight for their demands to a victorious end.

Memorable Reception Given Pres. Schlesinger

The welcome home given to President Schlesinger in Carnegie Hall last Friday evening by all the New York locals of the International will remain one of the most memorable events in the history of the Organization. It was an inspiring gathering of members of the International who crowded the hall. Every seat from the platform to the top gallery was taken. Gorgeous bouquets of flowers with inscriptions of greetings from the various locals profusely decorated the platform. There was the spirit of festivity prevailing.

Morris Sisman, Manager of the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union, opened the meeting. In the name of the large numbers of cloakmakers he greeted the guest and introduced General Secretary Ab. Baroff as chairman of the evening.

After greeting the guest in the name of the International, Secretary Baroff briefly outlined the purpose and some of the results of President Schlesinger's trip to Europe. "Not only has his trip raised the prestige of our International abroad," he said, "but it has helped to revive the spirit of solidarity and co-operation among the garment unions in Europe and this country."

The first speaker to be introduced was Abraham Cahan, editor of the "Forward." "Europeans," he said, "were accustomed to regard Americans as rich but vulgar tradesmen who were only interested for their dollars. In sending Schlesinger to Europe we have demonstrated to them that America also possesses a spirit of the struggle for justice. Schlesinger typifies that spirit."

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, was the next speaker. He greeted President Schlesinger as one whom he had known for the past twenty-five years, and whose work he deeply respects, despite their frequent differences of opinions. Gompers also utilized this occasion to express himself regarding some of the policies of our Government, particularly the Government's interference with the workers' right to strike. "It is the inherent, natural and constitutional right of the laborer to stop work," he said. "To deny any workman the right to stop work is the beginning of the disintegration of democracy and a republican form of government. Whether this is accomplished by an injunction of the Attorney General or

by the railroad law, it is the beginning of the end of a democratic form of government." There was vigorous applause at this point and Gompers continued: "The Government that forces the laborer to work for his master is taking sides with slavery."

President Schlesinger, the guest of the evening, got a tremendous ovation. He briefly reviewed his trip to Europe, taken last November for the purpose of attending the Tailors' International Convention in Amsterdam, but later broadened for the purpose of investigating general labor conditions and the status of the Jews. He recounted his impressions of the European labor movement, of its leaders and activities. Particularly impressive were his remarks about British labor. "In England," he said, turning to Gompers, "the Government would not dare to issue an injunction against the miners." A volley of applause greeted this remark.

President Schlesinger declared that chaos and starvation will continue in Europe as long as the blockade against Russia will be maintained. "If the Governments," he said, "will persist in their present policy, the peoples of Europe will overthrow their governments and establish friendly relations with Russia."

Brother Schlesinger pictured the frightful conditions of the Jews in Poland and appealed to the Jewish workers in this country to extend help to their unfortunate brothers and sisters there.

A program of classic and operatic selections was brilliantly rendered by Madame Matzenauer and Modest Altschuler.

Telegrams of greeting from the following were read:

Joint Board of the New York Cloakmakers' Union.
M. Zuckerman, Capmakers' Union.
Executive Board, Local 45.
Hyman Kaplan, Local 15, Phila.
Toledo Cloakmakers' Union, Local 67.
J. Baskin, Workmen's Circle.
B. Corp., Joint Board, Philadelphia Cloakmakers' Union.
Naturalization Aid League.
A. Mintz and N. Weinrich.
Waist and Dress Makers' Union, Local 15, Philadelphia.
Workers of R. Sadovsky's Shop.
Ida Rosenfeld, Herman Bernstein and S. Hindin, Philadelphia.
H. Schoorman, Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union of Chicago.
M. Perlstein, Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union of Cleveland.
J. Shoenholtz, Waist and Dress Makers' Union, Local 25.

UNION SENDS OUT CONVENTION CALL

The call to the officers and members of affiliated locals of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to send delegates to the next convention of the Organization was sent by President Schlesinger and Secretary Baroff. The fifteenth biennial convention of the International will be held in Chicago, beginning May 3rd. The convention call follows:

Pursuant to our Constitution, we herewith issue a call to our next Convention—the Fifteenth in the history of our International Union—to be held at Ashland Boulevard Auditorium in the city of Chicago, Illinois, beginning May 3, 1920, at 9.00 A. M.

The past two years of the existence of our Union have been with remarkable achievements. Our International Union, in pursuance to mandates ordered by our last Boston Convention and true to its fighting traditions, has carried out and enacted into practice several great industrial reforms, and has safeguarded the interests of our large and ever-growing membership with loyalty, courage and devotion. During these two years, a number of important battles have been fought in every branch of our industry throughout the country—contests which have invariably ended in victories for our organization and have served to strengthen our position.

Our work, however, is far from done. The march of events has brought forth, and is daily bringing to the front, questions of great importance to the welfare of our workers and the prosperity of our Union. These questions of policy and practice require, for their solution, the collective wisdom of our membership, and thus your General Executive Board will lay before the Fifteenth Convention of our International—the supreme delegated body of our organization.

It behooves you, therefore, to send your ablest, most experienced and tried members as delegates to this Convention. Let no motives deter you from sending your full quota of delegates. Remember that the strength of an organization depends upon the wisdom of its laws and policies and the efficiency of the administration.

To be entitled to representation, the Per Capita, Assessments, and all other charges must be paid up until April 1, 1920.

Hoping to meet your delegates in the city of Chicago on May 3, we remain, with best wishes,

Fraternally yours,
Benjamin Schlesinger,
President.
Abraham Baroff,
Gen. Sec'y-Treas.

Topics of the Week

Counter Revolution in Germany

LAST Friday evening the German people went to bed under the protection of the Ebert-Noske regime, and on the next morning they rose under a new government. The change of the German Government occurred while the Germans slept. There was no clamor, no bloodshed. It was a swift and dramatic coup d'état. At 7.30 A. M. the new government slipped into Berlin, took possession of the Government buildings, placed machine guns and troops in the most strategic points, and declared itself the true Government. An hour and a half earlier, at 6 A. M. Ebert, Noske and Co. stole away, speeding to some safer place where they could put up their Governmental tents.

To the Berliners this change of government did not cause any alarm. It rather excited a mild curiosity of those who were at all aware of this change. Outside of its brutal oppression of the workers, the Ebert-Noske Government has distinguished itself in its spinelessness and utter lack of any constructive ideas or plans. It was a deadweight on the German people. The workers made several attempts to overthrow the Government but Noske always emerged the victor. Every protest of the workers was drowned in blood. There remained nothing else for the workers to do than hate the government.

Ebert and Noske were forced to flee. But they don't want to give up their jobs of ruling the German people. They appealed to the workers for support. They issued a manifesto. It is in part as follows:

"Workers, Comrades: Strike! Cease to work. Throttle this military dictatorship. Fight with all your means for the preservation of the republic. Put aside all division. There is only one means against the return of Wilhelm II. Paralyze all economic life. Not a hand must move. No proletariat shall help the military dictatorship."

"Let there be a general strike along the entire line. Let the proletariat act as a unit."

This was signed by Noske as well as by the other members of the Ebert Cabinet. Noske is calling upon the revolutionary proletariat to strike! Imagine Gary and Ole Hanson calling upon the American workers to establish a Soviet in this country. The situation is the same. There is some grim humor in it.

The new government established in Berlin is after "law, order and discipline." It is a "Deutschland Ueber Alles" Government. The new Chancellor, Dr. Wolfgang Kapp is a former conservative member of the Reichstag and General Director of the German Agricultural Society. He was one of the Deputies who early in 1918 urged the Government to speed up the U-boat building program. He became President of the German Fatherland Party, the notorious Pan-German organization which urged that Germany carry on the war to the bitter end. Baron von Luetwitz, the new Minister of Defense, was 30 years of age when he was Minister of the War. He later was a commander on the Verdun front. He is a thorough Prussian, and re-

gards Noske as altogether too mild in his treatment of the radicals. The Kapp-Luetwitz Cabinet has not yet been completed. Ludendorff is in constant conference with the chiefs of the new Government, and Hindenburg is often chief of presidency of Germany. The Ebert-Noske government finally found refuge in Stuttgart. A good deal of opposition to the Berlin Government which has spread in Bavaria, Furttemberg and Saxony has given some basis for Ebert and Noske to claim supremacy. The latest press despatches report serious riots in various parts of Germany. The restless new spreads to Berlin, and a civil war is facing Germany. The war is between the two governments, — the new in Berlin and the old in Stuttgart. The workers have no choice between the two. There are reports that the workers have gained control in Bochum, Essen, Frankfurt-on-Main, Hanover. A workers' council has issued a proclamation condemning both governments. It says in part:

"The old government departed under curse of its own absurdity. As for the new Van Kapp government, look! The workers have gained control in Bochum, Essen, Frankfurt-on-Main, Hanover. A workers' council has issued a proclamation condemning both governments. It says in part:

"It is doubtful, however, whether the workers will gain the upper hand. They are leaderless. The Spartacides have completely lost their hold in Germany, where the Independent Socialists are hesitant, wavering and doctrinaire. There is no great idea as in Russia to sweep the workers into power. Germany is industrially and morally bankrupt."

It is war between two military, reactionary factions. At this writing there are reports that negotiations between Kapp and Ebert are going on. It is expected that a compromise between the two factions will soon be effected. Some more militarism will be injected in the Government. But it is pretty certain that the Allies will use all their powers to hold the present revolution in the bounds of Ebert and Kapp.

Recently the Allies were considering of softening the oppressive terms of the German peace treaty. This militaristic coup gave France an excellent opportunity of insisting on the French plan of ruthless oppression of the German people. France now points to the German revolution as a demonstration of what it had said before. The French imperialists seem to be the gainers of this. The change in the German Government will doubtless add another terrible difficulty in the way of Soviet Russia. It is a decided move to the right. But the situation is too unsettled and unpredictable. It is one of the striking characteristics of the time that all prophets are turned by events into fools.

British Labor and Direct Action.

NATIONALIZATION of the mines is the chief issue of the miners in England. Some miners threatened to go out on strike to enforce their demands, nationalization being the chief demand. Lloyd George speedily appointed a Coal Commission whose recommendations he had pledged

would be adopted by the Government. The Majority Report of the Coal Commission recommended nationalization of the mines. But George changed his mind about his pledge. The demand of the miners remained unheeded. Nationalization is not a bona fide trade union question, past and simple. It is a challenge to the present order of society, to the sanctity of private property. Can the same trade union methods be employed to enforce this demand as are used in the case of wages and hours?

On several occasions in the past the miners voted in favor of direct action, the strike, to enforce nationalization of the coal industry. On March 10 a national conference of the Miners' Federation was held in London and this question was again submitted to a vote. The vote cast was as follows: For direct action, 524,000; against, 346,000. That is, the miners have decided in favor of direct action by a majority of 178,000.

On the next day this question was submitted to the Trade Union Congress. Robert Smillie, the leader of the miners resigned due to illness. Frank Hodges then presented the miners' case. He contended that the miners had been victims of a gigantic political fraud. The Government had promised to abide by the decision of the Commission they appointed. That Commission recommended nationalization and the Government had broken its pledge. J. H. Thomas, chairman of the Railway Workers, spoke in favor of political action. Thomas asked: "What right have we to call upon men and women to force the hands of the Government by action which cannot fail to inflict on the nation an upheaval which would inevitably entail bloodshed while not necessarily achieving our object, while in a more simple, less costly, and certainly no so dangerous remedy (political action) is within our reach?"

The question was submitted to a vote. It was as follows: For political action in the form of intensive propaganda in preparation for the general election, 3,782,000; against, 1,015,000; majority, 2,717,000. For trade union action in the form of a general strike, 1,050,000; against, 3,370,000; majority, 2,820,000.

This vote shows to what extent the miners' stand was reversed by the general labor movement in England. It is evident that the miners will not resort to the strike weapon without the support of the entire British labor movement. This is an indication that British labor is resolved not to use the strike as a method of enforcing larger labor demands.

Coal Commission Splits or Awar

THE Coal Commission appointed by President Wilson after his Secretary Palmer had broken the miners' strike thru the famous injunction finally emerged from its long investigations with two reports. A majority report, signed by Henry M. Robinson, representing the public, and Rembrandt Peale, representing the operators, recommends a general wage increase of 25 to 26 per cent over the wages received when the coal strike was called on November 1, without any change in working hours and conditions of labor. A minority re-

port submitted by John P. White, former President of the United Mine Workers of America, representing the miners, recommends a 35 per cent wage increase and a seven-hour day. The original demands of the miners were a 60 per cent wage increase, a 6-hour day, and the nationalization of the mines.

The workers are of course again disappointed. So strong is the feeling against the findings of the majority that a general strike for April 1 is in prospect.

America and England

IN case the Senate takes no final action on the treaty at this session of Congress, Secretary Daniels said he would present a sixty-nine-shilling program for construction as rapidly as possible in order that the United States might not lose ground in competitive naval building. This country, Secretary Daniels said, needs more cruisers, dreadnaughts, destroyers and other instruments of civilization in order to make the American fleet "incomparably" the greatest in the world.

This was immediately taken up by the British press as a direct challenge of Great Britain's supremacy of the seas. The Evening Telegram of London made the following comment: "America which we are told is bent into the war to make war impossible, is to challenge as Germany challenged in the past, our supremacy of the seas. If Secretary Daniels' madness seizes hold of the United States there will be more insane competitions in shipbuilding. The challenge once thrown down will assuredly be taken up."

EVOLUTIONARY INSTITUTE

"The Evolutionary Unfoldment Institute," 27 Union Square, is an educational corporation chartered by the State of New York. Its object, according to Bernhard Sexton, Educational Director, is to give its pupils a correct interpretation of the fundamentals of modern times that will make for the development of perfect health and "will lift the ideal of success out of the regime of self-interest, and self-seeking."

Speaking of the Institute, Mr. Sexton said:

"The Evolutionary Institute was established by a group of men and women who are dissatisfied with the pedantic and academic character of the usual school and college teachers. They are also dissatisfied with the over-emphasis on financial success of most commercial and business schools. Their ideal is, while maintaining the strictest standards of scientific integrity, to build a school and a system which will be permeated by the rich color and flavor of evolving life itself."

"To achieve these ends, it is necessary to develop great personalities. We stand therefore for an education which will give our pupils the gifts of perfect health; impart a correct interpretation of the fundamental discovery of modern times—that is the Law of Evolution; give the working knowledge of the mind and its powers; and develop such taste and sensitiveness as will lift the ideal of success out of the regime of self-interest only."

Mr. Sexton is interested in organic education and he has done considerable work in this direction.

IN OUR EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

By DR. LOUIS FRIEDLAND,
Educational Director, I. L. G. W. U.

Literature à la Stolper.

"There are two kinds of teachers," said Sarah Shapiro in the Public Speaking class of the University the other day. "One is the teacher who is an artist, the other is just — a teacher." If you want to study under a teacher who is the artist par excellence, — and we have many creative teachers in our Workers' University — I should strongly advise you to take up Modern European Literature with our inimitable friend and teacher, Mr. Stolper. It is true, of course, that the subject he handles is a truly and universally interesting one; but it is also true that never was a subject handled in a more vital, spirited, and earnest manner. I think that I speak for every one in the large group that comes to listen to Mr. Stolper's lectures Saturday afternoons, when I say that it means an hour and a half of sheer delight and inspiration.

Never was literature served to a class in a more delectable way; it can be described as Literature à la Stolper. Throughout the lectures the listeners are held in the sway of a playful fancy, a fascinating whimsicality, and a really poetic power to create images and give forth flashes of illuminating wit. A fine, tempered, and sensitive emotion animates these lectures. Now the feeling is gay and rollicking in humor; again it is sober and deeply earnest, when Andrejew's "Red Laugh" is being discussed, or some dark and sad picture of life as described by Tolstoy or Dostoevsky.

Yet the class is never a mere passive group of auditors; it participates eagerly and willingly in discussion, throws out questions that arouse the lecturer to greater efforts of thought and imagination, and put him on his mettle. To tell the truth, I shrewdly suspect, from my own experience with the Workers' University, that Mr. Stolper derives as much happiness and stimulation from his listeners as they from him. It is a lively give and take. Seldom does one find students so keen, sympathetic, receptive, and so responsive to emotional and intellectual stimuli.

A great French critic, perhaps the greatest, Sainte-Beuve, gave, many years ago, a series of Monday afternoon lectures in literature called in French causeries, which I judge by the books that resulted, they were charming and delightful talks. Mr. Stolper's Saturday causeries will some day be equally famous. And some day, too, they will appear in print. The Educational Committee of the International knows a good thing when it sees it. And by the way, I don't know any member of our Union who can afford to stay away from these lectures. Good things are rare, and the teacher who is an artist in his work is rarer. He who attends, appreciates. All others, depreciate.

In Other Cities.

If some one were to ask me to describe my life of the last few months, I should answer that it consisted of the peregrinations of an itinerant pedagogue. As you may not have a copy of dictionary

at hand, I will say more simply the wanderings of a traveling teacher. In many cities is our Workers' University housed, and it has been my pleasant duty to travel or journey to each and all of them, — and their number is increasing, — in order to spread the gospel of workers' education. It has given me a conception of the extent and reach of the great International of which we are members and which is in the forefront of the educational movement of the day. In the not very distant future, when the educational work of the International is developed in a great many cities of the country, we will have exchanges of professors, and of students. Already many of our members from other parts, such as Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., come to visit our Workers' University in New York, and go back with refreshed faith and confidence in the idealism, the dignity, the essential firmness of the labor movement. A University of workers is a visible, tangible expression of the character of workers. We must clothe it with the beauty of our upspringing hopes, and the fervent idealism of our aim and purpose. Ours is a happy lot in being devoted to the task of laying the foundations of such a University. We can make it what is in us to create. Let us join our efforts for success. How I pity those who, through lack of confidence, or feebleness of imagination, or indifference, or immersion in lesser tasks, will not lend a helping hand! All of us together can build better than any one of us knows.

Activities in Unity Centers

The Harlem Unity Center, one of our youngest unity centers, at P. S. 171, 103rd St. between Madison and 5th Avenues, is becoming a great success. Mr. Wilbert, one of the instructors at that center, is delivering a course of lectures on Contemporary Labor Problems which have proven of immense interest and value to our members. His lectures at this center take place every Tuesday evening, at 8 P. M.

Miss Gladys Boone of London, England is still giving her lectures on the English Labor Movement at the Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 54, Interboro and Frederick St. Tuesday evenings at 8:45 P. M. Miss Boone has much to tell that is of value and members of the International should attend her lectures.

The Second Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 52, Washington Ave. and Claremont Parkway, opened at the request of our members who reside in that neighborhood, is looking to its members to make it a success. This can only be accomplished by attending the classes there. The physical training class under the direction of Miss Benson meets every Friday evening at 8 P. M. Mr. B. H. Mautner is continuing his lectures on Contemporary Labor Problems every Monday evening at 4:30 P. M. Our members will gain much in the way of enjoyment and education by taking advantage of the courses there.

On Friday, March 26th, our

Boston members will celebrate the opening of our First Unity Center in Boston. This will be an annex of the Boston Trade Union College. A concert and mass meeting have been arranged for this occasion, to take place at the Abraham Lincoln High School.

The Ladies' Tailors of Hartford, Conn., Local 68, has arranged a mass meeting for the purpose of discussing proposed educational activities in Hartford. The meeting will take place on Tuesday, March 23rd, at which meeting Miss Fannia M. Coen, Vice President of the International, will speak.

The Students' Council of the Workers' University is planning a group gathering to welcome home President Schlesinger. The plan has not yet been definitely formulated, but it is expected that President Schlesinger will tell of his experiences in connection with labor education abroad. A fuller announcement will be made as soon as definite arrangements have been made.

Miss Kennan is continuing her series of lectures on the Modern Drama at the East Side Unity Center, P. S. 63, 1st Ave. near 4th St., every Thursday evening at 8 P. M., and at the Brownsville Unity Center, P. S. 84, Stone and Glenmore Aves., every Friday, at P. M.

The Workers' Unity at Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 16th St., has become a great success and a much importance to our members. The attendance at all of the lectures and courses there proves this.

Mr. Wolman's class on Contemporary Labor Problems and Labor Management meets on Thursdays, at 7:30 P. M. in Room 627. This class should be attended by all our members, for much is to be gained from these lectures.

The Cloakmakers' Union, Local 21 of Newark, have arranged a lecture on the Economics of our Industrial System, to take place on Tuesday, March 23rd by Mr. Levin.

The Reefer Makers' Union, Loc. 17, have arranged a lecture course on Contemporary Labor Problems. The first lecture took place on Thursday, March 19th, at 79 Delancey St.

We again advise and urge our members to visit the Unity Centers and consult the supervisors. The admission is free and our members should take advantage of this opportunity.

FOOT AND SHOE LECTURE AT WAISTMAKERS' UNITY CENTER

By request of the students in the Social Recreation class which meets Thursday evenings at 6:30 Mrs. Retting will give a talk on feet and their needs and uses. Thursday evening March 25, at 8:35, directly following the Recreation Period. Everyone who is interested in knowing what to look for when buying their Spring shoes should attend this lecture, and is cordially invited to do so.

Except for this additional class which will occur for this one night only, the class work in English and Arithmetic is going on as usual. Interest is growing in swimming, as the warm weather approaches. Dr. Greenberg is unable to continue her Friday evening lectures in Health but will resume the series on Thursday evenings at 8:30, beginning April 1st. By

ORGANIZED LABOR AND HENRY STREET SETTLEMENT

By Dr. GEORGE M. PRICE

There is one institution in the City which has always stood close to organized labor, is always willing to help organized workers in their struggle for existence, and has from time to time shown itself a staunch friend of Union and an upholder of Union principles. This is the Henry Street Settlement, an organization which plays an important role in the health control in the City and which is employing 175 nurses to give aid and assistance to families needing nursing service.

Last year the Settlement nurses made 302,543 visits into homes in all parts of the City, east and west, north and south, from the Battery of Yonkers; 43,046 sick people received the care of these nurses.

During the influenza epidemics of the last two years nobody in the city has done as much towards the amelioration of conditions as the Henry Street Settlement, which has sent nurses to thousands of homes stricken with illness and whose aid was acknowledged as being the best and most necessary in fighting the disease.

Our own workers are the ones who most frequently use the services of the Henry Street nurses. They know the importance of the institution and the great help rendered by the nurses in times of need. They know that the nurses very often are more helpful than the physicians themselves and that cases in the East Side, Brooklyn, most of the physicians treating cases in the East Side, Brooklyn, Bronx, etc., have always acknowledged that the nurses from the Settlement are their best assistants in their fight against disease and death.

Now the Henry Street Nurses Settlement is contemplating an increase of its force to render its service greater and more efficient. It has appealed to the community for one million dollars. The drive for which begins on March 15th. Miss Lillian D. Wald, head of the Nurses Settlement, rightly thinks that organized labor should be intensely interested in this drive and should do its utmost to help its friends as well as itself, for by helping the nurses they are helping their own members.

So long as there is no health insurance, medical and nursing service will be unobtainable for the bulk of the workers. Therefore, an organization which supplies nursing service should receive the aid and help of the workers.

popular request she will take for her first topic "First Aid."

The Mandolin Club meets every Friday evening at 7:30, and as many of the students now have their mandolins. The assembly room where this club meets is a mixture of sweet sounds. Those who are largely somewhat advanced in mandolin playing are urged to join and help build up a mandolin orchestra.

A Labor Weekly.

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S. YANOFSKY, Editor.

A. BAROFF, Sec'y-Treas.

S. LIEBERMAN, Business Mgr.

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EDITORIALS

STRIKES, LARGE AND SMALL

The fight against organized labor becomes a more and more difficult job. In challenging the Union the employers have to be ready to meet not only the resistance of the workers but also the pressure of public opinion. The employers may still cherish the idea that within their industry they are full masters having inalienable rights with which no outsider can interfere, that a conflict with their workers is nothing but a domestic quarrel which concerns no one except the parties involved. The public, however, begins to think differently. It is no longer satisfied with the role of a passive and disinterested spectator. A strike begins to be considered as a social event concerning many other interests besides those that are directly involved. The public, accordingly, finds it necessary to interfere by encouragement, advice and often by deeds.

Public opinion is a dormant force which needs a great stimulus to be awakened. It is only a conflict assuming large dimensions, a strike affecting thousands of workers that is able to force the public out of its passivity. In a strike of a small union, on the other hand, the workers are almost entirely left to themselves. Their heroic struggle which requires often great sacrifices and endurance passes often unnoticed. It goes without saying that cases like this are utilized by the employers. In spite of increased energy and courage the workers may be finally compelled to surrender when the strike is small.

We had recently two striking illustrations of such a state of affairs. We have in mind the strikes of the petticoat makers and of the house dress workers. Both strikes are still going on. The Petticoat Makers' Union has been organized by the International not long ago. The present strike was its first initiation into unionism. The International spent a considerable sum of money in this strike. The employers, however, have obstinately refusing to grant the demands of their workers. It may be that the workers, exhausted by the long weeks of the strike, will be compelled to give up the fight and return to the shops. But this surrender will only be a temporary respite. The employers will soon find out that in giving up the strike the workers have by no means given up the idea that their demands were just as well as the thought of resuming the fight as soon as conditions become favorable.

A similar situation can be found in the fight of the house dress industry. The workers in this industry live by no means more ambitious or more revolutionary than

the workers in other industries. They do not fight for special privileges. All they want is to have in their industry the same conditions which the workers have already established in all other industries. It is the employers who are anxious to have special privileges. While the workers declare that they must get an increase of five dollars, the employers are insisting that a raise of three dollars is sufficient. The difference is of course not great and a way out of the difficulty could easily be found. And as a matter of fact, the employers have displayed a desire to settle the conflict. But they propose a settlement under a condition which the workers can hardly accept. The employers, namely, insist that the workers should first return to the shops. But to accept this, would mean for the workers to put undue confidence in the good faith of the employers.

We venture to assume that the workers are so anxious to settle in these two strikes because they think that no one watches the gallant resistance of the workers, because they think that there are no outsiders ready to come to the rescue of the strikers. The employers may also think that they have now an excellent chance to kill these young unions in the bud. We must, however, warn them that they are greatly mistaken, if they entertain such a view of the strike in which only a few hundred workers are involved may be too trifling a matter to call forth the attention and interest of the public at large. But as far as the International is concerned, it certainly watches the situation very closely. The International does not know any distinction between small and large unions. The fate of the smallest union is of no less concern to it than that of the largest. It thinks that its duty is to come to the support and defense of the weak whenever and wherever their vital interests are at stake.

THE MILLION DOLLAR FUND

We are glad to notice that the appeal for the Million Dollar Fund has found an enthusiastic response in the hearts of the cloakmakers. The response is all the more striking as it was almost spontaneous. Propaganda was almost unnecessary. The eagerness to transform this splendid idea into a fact was so great that many had no patience for the 15th of March, the date fixed for the first payment, and brought their contributions as soon as the decision became known. Others again have preferred to have the money of their expected contributions in the treasury rather than their pockets, and they have paid, accordingly, twice as much

as they were supposed to do. We must say that this is a laudable idea. Labor conditions may, indeed, change later and it may prove harder for the members of the Union later on to pay 5 dollars than to give now 10 or even 20 dollars.

We must repeat again that the purpose of this money is rather to create a peace fund than a war fund. The money may not be employed for war purposes for a long time. Conflicts may be settled for many years in a peaceful way. But it is obvious that it is exactly such a fund that will be largely responsible for many a peaceful settlement. The desire for war on the part of the employers will subside in proportion to the preparedness of the workers. The manufacturers will have to pass through long processes of deliberation and reflexion before deciding to take up arms against well equipped unions.

We are not so materialistic as to believe that money is everything. We by no means deny that such moral factors as solidarity, a class consciousness of the able to pursue, a deep faith in the ideals which labor has, an invaluable value for the Unions. But at the same time, it cannot be denied that a large fund would give a concrete and solid basis to these ideals.

OUR NEXT CONVENTION

The coming Chicago convention of the International has occupied the centre of attention of the Unions for the last few weeks. We were told that the election of delegates to the Convention has been everywhere followed with great interest. We must, however, say in this connection that important as it is for every member of the Union to take part in these elections it is no less important to know when to elect. The success of the Convention will largely depend on the character of the delegates elected. It is only from intelligent, practical delegates that we can expect intelligent and practical decisions. We must keep in mind the fact that eloquence, external brilliancy does not of necessity involve intelligence and a devotion to the interests of the workers. What we need is not followers of the latest style in Unionism but men possessing common sense, a deep knowledge of the interests and tasks of the Union and permeated by the ideals of labor solidarity.

Reports reaching us from Chicago tell a story of encouraging achievements and intelligent plans. The Chicago cloakmakers are evidently too busy to tell the story themselves. We shall therefore have to take over the job.

One is indeed amazed at the spectacle of the vitality and manifold activities displayed by the Chicago cloakmakers. We see them now struggling for economic rights, now planning the erection of a labor temple, now running in a race for a place at the coming convention of the International, now making preparations for the celebration of anniversaries.

In the economic field the Chicago cloakmakers were recently as successful as their New York comrades. Thanks to the indefatigable energy of H. Schoolman, Vice President and Manager of the Joint Board, the cloakmakers have obtained the same increase of wages with back pay which the cloakmakers won in New York. No less successful were the Chi-

cago cloakmakers in their 100,000 dollar campaign for the purpose of erecting a home of their own. The plan of erecting a labor temple which shall surpass in beauty any similar house ever built by workers has met everywhere with great enthusiasm, and the bonds (3 per cent gold bonds, 30 dollars a bond) are rapidly being sold.

Busy as they are with making arrangements and preparation for the Convention they still find time to think of celebrating anniversaries. It is nearly thirty-five years since the foundation of the Cloakmakers' Union was laid in Chicago. And the merit of the Chicago Cloakmakers' Union is all the more noteworthy as it was the cradle in which H. Schlesinger, the President of the International, was reared. This anniversary coincides fortunately with the end of the tenth year since the Chicago Cloakmakers' Union has joined the International. The Chicago cloakmakers have thus an opportunity to celebrate two anniversaries simultaneously. And they are indeed applying great efforts to make this celebration worthy of such an event.

THE WELCOME HOME RECEPTION

We are certain that neither Schlesinger nor any of those who came last Friday evening to the welcome home meeting in Carnegie Hall were disappointed. The splendid musical concert, and the abundance of flowers that covered so profusely the front part of the platform was the best testimony of the sentiments of the members of the International who came to meet their leader. The speeches were equally noteworthy. Abraham Cahan expressed the idea that in sending Schlesinger to Europe we have shown the Europeans that we possess not only dollars but also men endowed with brains and heart. Highly interesting was also the speech of Gompers. It is evidently owing to the influence of the environment that Gompers allowed himself expressions which the Department of Justice would have denounced as seditious had they been pronounced by any other speaker. But most impressive were the words of Schlesinger himself. The audience was stirred to hear from Schlesinger that the prevailing belief in European labor circles is that no government in Europe would dare to recur to injunctions, such as were issued in the recent miners' strike by our democratic government, and that a general strike would be the only answer the workers in Europe would give in case any government over there decided to exclude Socialists from the legislature after the fashion of our Albany legislators. One could easily notice that these words did not fail to impress even Gompers himself. Gompers had certainly a rare chance to hear that the labor movement is viewed in England with a sentiment of both respect and fear, a sentiment which is entirely lacking in this country. These words must have impressed him all the more as they sounded so heretical.

The Labor Movement In Poland

By B. SCHLESINGER

(Note.—This article was written by President Schlesinger in Warsaw, January 17.)

Upon leaving New York, and during my travels thru the Continent, I had in mind that after visiting Warsaw I would attempt to make the trip to Wilna and from there to Kovno. Much to my regret, however, I could not realize this plan. The fearful scarcity of fuel in Poland, augmented at present by the coal miners' strike in Czechoslovakia, had compelled the Polish Government, while I was in Warsaw, to order a suspension of railway traffic for two weeks. Adherence to my original plan would, under such circumstances, mean the spending of two more weeks in Warsaw, which I was not prepared to undertake that. The seven days in that city have been a dreadful strain on me, and as the last train to Vienna leaves tonight, I have decided to omit Wilna and Kovno from my itinerary and to depart for Vienna.

From Vienna, I expect to go to Berlin; from there to Paris and then to London, on my way to New York. I have already booked passage on the Imperator which is scheduled to leave Liverpool on the 21st of February.

I arrived in Warsaw last Sunday morning, in the midst of a stormy downpour. As soon as I stepped out of the station, I received my first "welcome" from the raging wind which blew my hat off into the impassable mud of the street. My second "welcome" I got from the Polish peasant who helped to carry my hand-bags from the station to the droszka. I had no other money but French francs, and my rustic looking porter insisted upon Polish money. He would not accept a five franc coin, but insisted on ten Polish marks (five French francs are more than six times that amount). Heaven only knows how I would have settled the controversy, if not for a soldier who stepped into the breach as arbitrator, accepted the five francs and gave the carrier ten Polish marks, to the complete satisfaction of all. My third "welcome" came to me at the Hotel "Victoria," recommended to me by Abraham Cahan, the editor of the New York Jewish Daily Forward, who had stopped there on his recent visit to Warsaw. No amount of persuasion, or the display of my American passport and the rather generous tip which I offered him would say him. "Not a room in the house, and that's all!" For two hours I wandered in the rain from one hotel to another, until I finally got "something." This "something" was a miserable little room without either gas or water, with an old rickety sofa for a bed,—obviously a relic from the days of old King John Sobieski.

After having taken stock of my new abode and having put my rather bad-looking hat into its approximate New York shape, I left the place in search of the Jewish quarters. The great ghetto of Warsaw seemed to draw me as if by magnetic force. Here I received my "fourth" "welcome."

Beggars, without number, one after the other, in a long drawn-out procession, greeted me in woe-filled tones, begging for alms. When I started from the hotel, I had thirty-five francs in small coins in my pocket, and these were gone before I had made any appreciable headway. I shall never forget the beggars of the Jewish quarters in Warsaw. Had I not seen them with my own eyes, I could never believe that such an army of dilapidated human beings existed. In their little round caps and their ungainly looking filthy "kapotas" (long coats), they present a sight of unspeakable misery, particularly so on rainy days when their tattered rags are shivered with moisture. Their whining for alms, their shrill, crying intonations, their blessings which they eagerly snatch a coin from your hands, and their loud cursing when you fail to satisfy them, can affect the nerves of the strongest person. This misery has, in addition, given the Polish anti-Semites a desired opportunity for "proving" that the Jews are filthy beggars, and for demanding that they be driven out of Poland.

It may not please the gentlemen of the Joint Distribution Committee of New York, but it is a positive conviction that if they had taken greater care of their work of distribution of relief, there would be no Jewish beggars in the streets of Warsaw, and, for that matter, in any other city of Poland. A greater number of public kitchens, opened and managed properly, where these starving folk could go to satisfy their hunger, could have obviated this ugly sight in the ghettos of Poland. Again, in these times in Europe, when entire nations and countries are starving, there should be no favoritism shown in the giving of aid and relief. All must be put on the same basis, and whoever is hungry must receive his chance to get a meal, no matter how scanty.

Warsaw is a big city with beautiful buildings and elegant boulevards. Warsaw, however, is far from being a clean-looking city. Warsaw's streets, in Winter, are never cleaned of snow, which is gathered in formidable mounds, paralleled to the sidewalks, and on mild, sunny days, when these heaps of ice begin to thaw, the mud and puddles are fairly impassable. On days like these one cannot pass even such a street as Marshalkowska, — the main business avenue of the city,—without freely partaking of a mud-bath.

There are no taxicabs in Warsaw, such as abound in all the big cities in Europe. In place of taxicabs, they have droszkas, driven by famished, miserable little horses, as all other regular horses were requisitioned for the army — first for the Russian army, later for the German and now for the Polish army. The animals employed at present in the droszka business in Warsaw are either too old to serve their motherland, or have already done their turn for their country and have come back wounded. None of these, however, can be honestly classed as horses,

and when the driver, whose meagre existence, depends upon the number of trips he can make in a day, begins to use his whip upon such a feeble looking animal, one feels, only too often, like foregoing the "pleasure" of riding and taking his changes thru the mud and filth of the streets. I preferred the latter form of locomotion.

Warsaw is a beautiful city,—yet there is nothing strikingly impressive about it. With the exception of a few big Catholic cathedrals, I have not, during my stay, come upon one building of art that has left a memorable impression upon me. Warsaw has a few governmental buildings of beautiful architecture, a few thoroughfares lined up with trees; a few parks with well laid-out walks. Even the "Jardins de Saxe," where, until six years ago "Jews and dogs were not permitted," and the Laszkienski, where the question of the admissibility of Jews has not been settled even now when Poland is a republic, have not made a particularly strong impression upon me. They both sink into the background in comparison with Central Park in New York or Lincoln Park in Chicago.

The same may be said of the lone department store and the few cafes upon which Warsaw prides herself so much. I visited this department store of "Bratja Herze," and my best judgment is that Hearn's store on 14th Street has more goods in one department than "Herze's" has on all its four floors. I am informed that it owes its good business not to its beautiful equipment or its modern business methods, but to the fact that its proprietors, the Herze Brothers, belong to the best known Jew-baiters in Poland. The Polish "pans" and "panienkas" patronize this store because they know that "Bratja Herze" would not employ a single Jew on the premises.

The few high-class cafes and restaurants, which boast of orchestras and a better cuisine, can as much be compared to the cafes of Paris as a Pole can be compared to a Frenchman. The atmosphere in the Parisian cafes is democratic, and, above everything else, artistic. In Warsaw it is permeated by the spirit of the petty Polish gentry (szlachta), and is sordid with drink. Aside from that, the Parisian cafes are kept immaculate and their table linen is changed after every customer, where as the tables in the Warsaw cafes are covered only once a day, no matter what a crust of dirt they may gather in the course of a long day.

The economic situation in Poland at this hour is such that it

must call forth sympathy even among those who have every reason to be little concerned with Poland's welfare, and even despise its people. The want and the destitution among the masses is appalling. Many foodstuffs are absolutely unobtainable, and such that are to be had in the open market are so high-priced that they are far beyond the reach of the workers. Real bread is one of those foodstuffs which can hardly be obtained here. The "bread" that is being eaten here, is a mixture prepared from oats and some similar ingredients. In addition, the value of the Polish mark has fallen during the past two years 1000 per cent and, as a consequence, everything costs a thousand times more than what it did two years ago.

Poland is now organizing themselves (the membership of the Polish Trade Unions amounts to 964,644) and are presenting demands to their employers. Upon many occasions they have demanded and received increases ranging from 200 per cent to 300 per cent, but of what value is an increase of even 500 per cent when the cost of living has risen 100 per cent. One can only surmise how difficult is the lot of these Polish workers who are at present unemployed. Of such, there are in Poland today, not less than 600,000, with prospects of a still greater number in the near future, as a dily does not pass without some factories shutting down for lack of coal. This shortage of fuel is the one thing which Poland is most afraid of. "Poland is technically undeveloped. What takes one hundred men to produce in one day in your America, takes the work of one thousand men here in Poland for several weeks, and if this rather primitive art of production should come to a standstill, Poland will be totally ruined." Such were the words spoken to me by Ignatz Daschinski, the leader of the Socialist faction in the Polish Seim, with whom I spent several hours. During our conversation, he received a telegram from the Polish Paper Workers' Union, informing him that if the Government will not adopt some speedy measures for relieving the shortage of fuel, all the paper mills will have to be closed, and that this will cause not only 15,000 workers to be thrown out of employment, but will close down every newspaper in the country.

As I have already remarked, the Polish Government had decided to suspend railway traffic thruout the country for two weeks, as a means of relieving the shortage of fuel. I attended that particular sitting of the Seim when this question was brought up for discussion and when this decision was adopted, I sincerely sympathized with the deputies over the extremity which had driven them to arrive at such a bitter alternative.

Daschinski and the other Socialist deputies are not at all deluding themselves; they know well that the suspension of the railroads for two weeks will not solve this problem; that this problem cannot be solved in general as long as Russia is cut off from

the world and the world is cut off from Russia. Many deputies of the other parties in the Polish Seim are of the same opinion. This palliative of suspending the railroads was, nevertheless, adopted as a last straw to which a drowning person would stretch out his hand in time of disaster.

While I was in the Seim building, I used the opportunity to speak to as many deputies as possible. They were all quite friendly to me, and I had no difficulty in getting replies to all the questions that I had put to them. I also endeavored to get in touch with the Warsaw Rabbi, Perlmuter, who is sitting in the Seim as the representative of the Jewish people, elected by orthodox Jews of Lublin. Rabbi Perlmuter is a handsome, patriarchal-looking old man with a flowing white beard. He presents a picturesque sight in the center of the Assembly Hall in his skull-cap (yarmolka) and the long satin top-coat (kapota). Yet, no matter how hard I tried to draw a word from him regarding the condition of the Jews in Poland and concerning the Polish programs, I failed completely. I spent more than half an hour with him — we had tea together — and I did my best to make him speak, but without avail. He kept on inquiring about the New York Rabbi, Velvete Margolies, regarding whom I could give him no information whatever. Every time I put a question relating to the life of the Jews in Poland to him, their conditions and prospects, he parried with an inquiry concerning Velvete Margolies of New York.

So we parted. He, without getting any information from me about Rabbi Margolies, and I, without obtaining a single word concerning the conditions of the Jews in Poland from him.

(To be Continued)

COMMITTEE OF TORONTO CLOAKMAKERS' UNION REACHES NEW YORK

A committee of the Cloakmakers' Union of Toronto, Canada, consisting of Vice-President S. Koldovsky and Brother Kruger, chairman of the Joint Board arrived in New York.

The agreement between the Toronto Cloakmakers' Union and the Manufacturers' Association expires in May. According to the agreement, negotiations for a new understanding between the two parties are to begin 60 days before the expiration of the old agreement. The committee came to New York to consult with General Officers.

According to Brother Koldovsky the conditions in Toronto are quite satisfactory. The relations between the Manufacturers' Association and the Union are friendly. The Chief Clerk of the Association is an intelligent and broad-minded man and understands the situation. Brother Koldovsky feels confident that the negotiations for a new agreement will be amicably settled.

THE CUTTERS' NEWS IN CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

By L. LEWIN

General News.

The election of delegates to the International convention takes place this Saturday, March 20, 1920, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place. The membership, no doubt, sees the importance of coming down to vote for the candidates of their choosing. This convention will, in all likelihood, be a very important one from the point of view of the Cutters' Union. Matters pertaining not only to the local itself but also trade questions vitally affecting the cutters will be taken up. Hence, the members will not fail to cast a large vote. Polls will open at 12 o'clock noon and will close at 5 P. M. Only members in good standing, that is, only those who do not owe more than 12 weeks' dues and who are members of the Union for at least six months, are entitled to vote.

The Chairman of the Ball Committee, Max Gorenstein, announces that the Ball Journal has already been printed, the coming all arrangements. From the reports gathered, the committee learns that an unusual number of tickets has been sold. The present situation in the Waist and Dress and Cloak and Suit Divisions has no doubt stimulated the membership, which has a tendency of bringing the members together on all occasions.

Members who have not as yet bought their tickets will bear in mind that the affair takes place Saturday evening, March 27, 1920, at Hunts Point Palace, 163rd St. and Southern Boulevard. Tickets are for sale at the office of the Union and will also be on sale at the box office.

This coming Monday will be a Regular General Meeting of all branches, which will take place at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Pl., when a number of important questions will be taken up. On the following Monday of this month the Special General Meeting will be held. Members are asked to make a note of these dates and attend the meetings.

Information has reached the office that Isidore Burris, Assistant Shop Chairman of Sherr Bros., has been delegated by the Oshman Relief Committee to distribute necessities among the starving people of Poland. This relief committee is composed of one branch of the Workmen's Circle and three Oshman branches.

Brother Burris leaves for Europe during the early part of April. Members of Local 10, desiring to send relief to friends or relatives in or near Poland, should apply at the Oshman Relief Committee, 179 East Broadway. Brother Burris states that the relief committee is responsible for all moneys entrusted to his care for distribution.

Cloak and Suit News.

The Cloak and Suit Department is very busy at the present time with the enforcement of equal division of work throughout the industry. The attention of the membership is called to the fact that whenever they are laid off and the firm fails to give them an equal share of work, they are to report the violation to the office.

Manager Gorenstein wishes to call the attention of themembers to the fact that the firm of Jacobson & Son, at 234 W. 37th St., was declared on strike by the Joint Board several weeks ago. This firm is trying to get cutters, and cutters are warned to keep away from this shop.

The Manager also reports that several conferences have been held between the Union and the Protective Association, concerning which a complete report will be rendered at the next Cloak and Suit meeting. All members are urged to attend.

Waist and Dress News

The report rendered last week in this paper on the activities of this branch covered all phases of the situation as regards the Union and the Association. It is hardly necessary to go into detail again. Suffice it to say that there are still a very few Association shops left uncovered with respect to the increase. These few are being visited by the Manager and the business agents who expect that within another week or so every Association shop will be giving the prevailing scale of wages.

A number of stoppages occurred within the past two weeks which have been satisfactorily settled. Thus far there are only two other stoppages, — and they too are expected to be settled to the satisfaction of the workers.

Miscellaneous

The Children's Dress Branch is not very busy just at present, but a majority of the cutters are working. In the houses that are not busy, equal distribution of work is being enforced. A number of complaints have been lodged with the office, all of which have been adjusted in favor of the Union.

Manager Perlmuter reports that at the last conference, which was held between the Wrapper & Kimono Manufacturers' Association and the Union, a \$3 increase was offered and subsequently rejected by the strikers. Another official letter was sent by the president of the Association to the International, requesting that the entire controversy between the two parties be submitted to a Board of Arbitration, the workers to return immediately, pending the decision of the Board of Arbitration.

A reply was then sent by the Union, telling them that we have no objection to submitting this to an Arbitration Board, but under no circumstances will our workers return pending the decision. We will send the workers back as the Board of Arbitration will decide upon the increase in wages the workers are to receive.

From all appearances, it seems that the Manufacturers' Association has gotten itself into a predicament from which it is trying in the worst way possible to get out. All sorts of attempts are being made by the individual members of the Association, as well as by the contractors as a body, to terminate the strike. The position of the Union at the present is ever so much stronger than it was at the beginning, and it seems that it is only a question of days when the Association will surrender and grant the demands of the Union.

THE AMERICAN LABOR YEAR BOOK

The labor world is growing so large and complicated and its movements so rapid that one soon loses hold of its significance. The ever-growing flood of books and articles on labor only seems to add to its complexity. What has become a necessity of understanding the labor movement is a book to clearly state facts, figures, conditions and movements. What was wanted was exact information on the various governmental policies, on strikes, lockouts, injunctions, cost of living, Plumb Plan, labor trials, labor organizations, labor politics, conventions, the Socialist and co-operative movements, etc. Alexander Trachtenberg, Director of Labor Research, of the Rand School of Social Science has undertaken to supply this demand. The American Labor Year Book for 1919-20 is the third volume edited by Trachtenberg which the Rand School published. It can, however, be advantageously used without the aid of the previous volumes.

It is not an easy task to select, arrange and elucidate the tremendous amount of material on labor activities during the past two years. Alexander Trachtenberg has not only skillfully manipulated the facts but has secured prominent writers, experts in their respective fields, as contributors to this volume.

The book is divided into six main sections. Part I deals with labor during the war and is a summary of the economic, political and legal effects of the war on labor. Part II reviews the activities and progress of the American labor movement, and contains an account of strikes and lockouts which occurred during the past two years in different parts of the country. Part III contains articles giving a review of labor legislation, court decisions affecting labor, and the progress of workmen's compensation, health insurance, old age pension and minimum wage legislation. The question of the cost of living, unemployment, etc., is the subject of Part IV. The progress of the Socialist and Co-operative movements in various parts of the world is fully discussed in part V. The last part gives a thorough account of the progress of the Socialist movement in this country.

This book will be of especial interest to members of the International because of the contributions by Max Danish and Fannie M. Cohn. Max Danish has given an illuminating review of the International Union in the Labor Year Book of 1918. In the present volume he briefly and interestingly describes the long struggles and victories of the General Cloakmakers' Union. Miss Cohn has a most valuable article on the educational activities of the International.

SECURE BOUND VOLUMES OF "JUSTICE" FOR 1919

There are a limited number of bound volumes of "Justice" for 1919 for sale. The price of a volume is \$3 dollars.

Copies may be secured at the General Office of the International. E. Lieberman, Manager.

THE STAGE

By Frances Robbins

"MUSK"

Deep, dark, dismal despair! The atmosphere of gloom is almost as overpowering to the audience as is the scent of "musk" to Blanche Yurka who is now appearing in "Musk" at the Punch and Judy Theatre.

"Musk" is the perfume affected by Antoinette, mistress of Lars Larson (now you know that play is Scandinavian). Elizabeth (Blanche Yurka) is Larson's wife, who stands by him always, whose faith in him never wavers, even when he is sentenced to prison for forgery and their son kills himself because of his father's disgrace.

Slow at first, the action of the play moves more and more rapidly until in the last act we have an emotional and moving climax, when Elizabeth, waiting to receive her husband after his imprisonment, discovers that Lars had accepted her every sacrifice for the sake of his mistress. Elizabeth has borne much, but this she cannot endure and the final curtain drops as Elizabeth kills herself.

Blanche Yurka as the injured wife, is sincerely convincing throughout, especially in the last scene. Yvonne Garrick, with a delicious French accent, is fascinating as Antoinette. Henry Mortimer is Larson, the husband. The actor who was to have played Olaf, the son, is now ill and Vadim Uraneff is taking his place. Considering the fact that he has had only two days preparation and that he is hampered by a slight Russian accent Uraneff gives a very creditable performance. The rest of the cast is ineffectual and mediocre. And if they must have a role to take the part of the boy, Victor, why select anyone so feminine as Leah Temple?

The settings are good realistically, showing good stage craftsmanship.

"SHAVINGS"

As refreshing as the Cape Cod winds that sway the hollyhocks by the gate, is "Shavings" from Joseph Lincoln's successful novel of the same name, now playing at the Knickerbocker Theatre. Pauline Phelps and Marion Short, in their dramatization have succeeded in giving us the real Cape Cod characters and atmosphere.

"Shavings" is the nickname given to Jed Winslow, a whimsical, odd sort of man, whom the natives term the "town crank,"

because of his little peculiarities. Left with an invalid mother while still a young boy, he gives up his education and desires, and turns to making toy windmills.

The first act shows the interior of his shop, littered with shavings and all sorts of odds and ends, and filled with wooden toy mills of every known animal and human form, and some unknown. Jed, in spite of his eccentricities, is essentially lovable and Harry Beresford has made him very human and real. His dominant trait is his absent-mindedness and we laugh continually not at—but with him, when, for instance, he finds his money in the coffee pot, his screw driver in the doll carriage, or when after looking vainly about for a rocking chair, he realizes he is sitting on it.

The two old men, enemies for years, but friends as the last curtain goes down are effectively played by James Bradbury and Charles Dow Clark. A pantomime particularly clever is that of the two old fellows glaring wildly at each other and yet not quite daring to come to blows.

Gabriel Bearse, "Gah" for short, played by George Neville, is a male town gossip, always first at the post office to get the latest news and first on the scene to distribute the latest scandal accumulated at the post office.

"Shavings," a bachelor for many years, succumbs at last to the attractions of Mrs. Armstrong, charmingly played by Clara Moores. For several acts we think he has a chance of winning her, but we are keenly disappointed when he discovers that she is to marry Major Leonard Grover, an aviator, (Mitchell Harris).

There is a pretty romance interwoven in the plot with Douglas MacPherson as Leander Babbit, and Vivian Tobin as Maude Hunsell. Others in the cast include Saxon Kling as Mrs. Armstrong's brother, and little Lillian Roth as Mrs. Armstrong's daughter. Dudley Clements is a typical breezy traveling salesman.

The shop interior and the Cape Cod garden settings show careful and artistic study.

SCHILDKRAUT COMING

Rudolph Schildkraut, the Yiddish tragedian, now touring the capitals of Europe in Shylock, is coming to join the Jewish Art Theatre.

CUTTERS!

MEMBERS OF LOCAL 10, I. L. G. W. U.

Election of 9 delegates to the convention of the I. L. G. W. U. and election of a General Secretary will take place on Saturday, March 20, 1926, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place.

Polls open at 12 Noon and close at 5 P. M.

SYDNEY ROTHENBERG, Pres.
ISRAEL LEWIN, Gen. Sec'y.

MEMBERS OF CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 10

ELEVENTH ANNUAL BALL

will take place

Saturday Eve., March 27th
at Hunts Point Place
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TICKETS ARE 50c. INCLUDING WARDROBE

Forget discharges and lay off once a year and make merry.

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Ten Lectures by Lindly M. Keasbey, Ph. D. R. D. P. Wednesdays at 8 P. M., beginning March 24.

- LECTURES
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 3. The Republican-Patriarchal Group.
 4. The Communal-Collegiate Association.
 5. The City of Defense.
 6. The City of Commerce.
 7. Feudalism.
 8. Industrialism.
 9. Capitalism.
 10. The Co-operative Commonwealth.

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