

"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.

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Tailor Congress At Copenhagen Ends Sessions

Two cablegrams were received by General Secretary Ab. Baroff from President Schlesinger who attended together with Vice President Lefkowitz the international congress of the needle trades organizations at Copenhagen.

The first cable was sent from Paris and is dated Thursday, Aug. 12. It is as follows:

"Arrived in Paris from where we are proceeding to Copenhagen where the international garment congress will soon begin its sessions."

An August 18 another message was received from President Schlesinger. This cable which came from Copenhagen reads as follows:

"Delegates from eleven countries are present at the international congress of the needle trades organizations. Leaving Copenhagen on Thursday, August 19."

The Jewish Daily Forward also printed a cable from its Copenhagen correspondent about the proceedings of the tailors' congress. It states that the congress adopted a resolution in favor of the establishment of the week work system, and the abolition of piece and home work. A resolution was also adopted to found an international bureau of the needle trades organizations in Amsterdam.

Outside of President Schlesinger and Vice President Lefkowitz, American labor was represented at the congress by Joseph Schlossberg, General Secretary of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and Dahlman of the Journeymen Tailors' Union.

Raincoat Makers' Union Renews Agreement with Manufacturers

As was already reported in "Justice," the agreement between the Raincoat Makers' Union, Local 20, and the Manufacturers' Association expired on August 1st and negotiations for a new agreement were going on.

The workers presented no new demands except further guarantees for the observance of legal holidays on the part of the employers. After several conferences between the Union and the Association an understanding was reached this week, the employers granting the new provisions asked for by the workers.

This amicable settlement of the differences between the workers and employers in the raincoat industry is another tribute to the strength of the Raincoat Makers' Union, Local 20.

Embroidery Workers Score Great Victory

Bonnaz Embroidery Workers, Local 66, Win All Demands After One Week's Strike.

The general strike of the bonnaz embroidery workers ended this week with a complete victory for the workers. After a strike of one week the manufacturers have realized that their stubborn and unjustifiable opposition to the demands of the Union would, to say the least, prove highly unprofitable, and they have finally agreed to a new settlement granting all the demands of the workers.

Before the expiration of the agreement on August 1st, numerous conferences were held between the Bonnax Embroiderers' Union, Local 66, and the Manufacturers' Association with a view of renewing their agreement but no understanding was reached. The Union demanded an increase in wages and a cash security that the agreement will be observed. The manufacturers refused to accede to these demands and the Union had no other resource than to declare a general strike.

The workers have demonstrated that they mean business, and the manufacturers without waiting longer than a week granted their terms which are as follows:

The Association agrees to furnish cash security of \$10,000 that

the manufacturers will live up to their agreement.

The Association granted the minimum wage scales demanded by the Union which are the highest in the needle industry. First class workers are to receive 75 dollars a week, and second class workers 65 dollars.

Price readjustments are to be made in all embroidery shops; all the workers are entitled to a wage increase of 10 to 15 per cent.

Another significant point in the agreement is the right of the Union to arrange for a 40-hour working week during the slack seasons so as to enable to give employment to a larger number of workers. This is doubtless a far sighted and progressive policy for which the Bonnax Embroidery Workers' Union, Local 66 may well be proud.

This settlement which followed such a speedy and effective strike contains all the elements of a brilliant victory. The workers are to be congratulated for their firm stand in the struggle. The splendid leadership of the strike committee and Ossip Wollinsky, manager of the local, contributed a great deal toward the sweeping victory of the workers.

Out of Town Department Organizes Local in Newark

The founding of a new local in Newark, New Jersey, under the name of the Waist, Dress and White Goods Workers' Union, Local 115, is the first impressive result of the out of town organization campaign. It is the first definite indication that this campaign, which is under the direction of Vice President J. Halpern, will soon bring about a 100 per cent organization of the garment workers in the out of town districts.

This new Local 115 consists largely of women and girls who are as firmly determined to fight for better conditions as are men. Until now Newark had only one local of our International, the Cloakmakers' Union, Local 21, which is affiliated with the New York Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union. But there were many waist, dress and white goods shops which were unorganized where the conditions were far below the standards of the Union shops.

Many attempts at organizing

the waist, dress and white goods workers in Newark were made. Particularly during the time of general strikes in New York appeals to the Newark workers were met with willing cooperation. But after the strike would be over they would relapse to their former state. They would remain unorganized and helpless to fight for better conditions. These workers are now organized into a union of their own. In the past they sometimes acted as "sympathizers" to workers in times of strike. Now they will act in defense of their own interests which are the interests of the rest of the workers.

This new local has already been installed, an executive board and other local officers elected, and the working organization machinery established. Miss Frieda Friedman has been elected president of the local; Miss Nellie Balett, secretary, and Mollie Messino, treasurer. The officers and members of this local have gone to their tasks with an enthusiasm and determin-

Seidman Heads Union Campaign In Baltimore

In accordance with the decision of our last convention at Chicago an extensive organization campaign has been undertaken in the garment industry, Baltimore and vicinity was designated as one of the several main divisions which was to be under the supervision of an International organizer. Vice-President Sol. Seidman has been appointed to this important and responsible post and there is no doubt but that his work will soon bear fruit.

Brother Seidman is already in Baltimore working out plans for the launching of a big organization drive in the ladies garment industry of that city.

According to Brother Seidman there are about twelve thousand ladies garment workers who are not yet organized and who work under the most degrading conditions. These workers are employed in the various branches of the ladies garment trade, such as, waists, dresses, white goods, children's dresses, skirts, corsets, etc. This presents a wide field for the organization work and Brother Sol. Seidman will doubtless apply his energy, tact and patience toward this great task.

The workers in the ladies' garment industry of Baltimore are as desirous of bettering their conditions as are the workers elsewhere. They must realize that higher wages, shorter working hours, better conditions, a greater self-respect are things not presented to the workers by the employers. They are achieved only by workers who are organized into a union. There is no other way possible. Once the workers get this truth into their heads their organization will be an accomplished fact.

Vice President Seidman has also looked into the situation of the ladies tailors in Baltimore. The collective agreement between the ladies' tailors and the manufacturers of that city expires soon, and Brother Seidman has arranged a conference between the Union and the Association with a view of renewing the agreement. The conference opened last Tuesday, Aug. 17. The outcome of this conference will be recorded in the next issue of "Justice."

action which will make it one of the most energetic and forward-looking locals in our International.

The out of town organization campaign is proceeding with its work in other districts, and we may soon expect to learn of the formation of other local unions.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

Labor, the Allies and Russia

OUTSIDE of Russia British labor has been regarded as the backbone of the European labor movement. But when the British government continued its reckless military adventures into Russia, the hope that the labor movement would force its government to stop its war on Russia, somewhat dampened. Many people grew skeptical as to the ability of the workers to translate their splendid resolutions into deeds. When the threat of a world war became imminent the question whether the workers could prevent the catastrophe naturally arose again.

There can be no doubt that the strand of British labor in the present crisis is of revolutionary significance. The Council of Action of the British workers is practically dictating the foreign policy of England. Practically all of the labor and trades union executives in England have agreed to hand over their powers to the Council of Action, which was authorized to call for any and every form of strike which circumstances may require in order to secure "on absolute guarantee that

(1) the armed forces of Great Britain, shall not be used in support of Poland, Baron Wrangel, or any other military or naval effort against the Soviet Government; (2) withdrawal of all British or naval forces, operating directly or indirectly as a blockading influence against Russia; (3) recognition of the Soviet Government and establishment of unrestricted trading and commercial relationships between Britain and Russia." The resolution of the British Labor Conference, held last week authorized the Council of Action to call for "any and every form of withdrawal of labor, which the circumstances may require to give effect to the foregoing policy," and called upon "every trade union official and member in general to act swiftly and courageously to sweep away secret bargaining and diplomacy and to assure that the foreign policy of Britain may be in accord with the desires of the people for an end to war and interminable threat of war."

That this courageous stand of the British workers is a revolutionary act, was recognized by the conference. J. H. Thomas, admitted that the formation of this Council of Action, which involved the transfer of all power into the hands of the council, was a desperate and dangerous method, but "we believe" he continued, "that the situation is so desperate and dangerous that action through the ballot box would be futile in this case, and that only desperate and dangerous methods can provide a remedy. These resolutions do not mean a mere strike. Do not make any mistake. They mean a challenge to the whole Constitution of the country."

Robert Smillie of the miners' organization, went as far as declaring that, "If France and General Wrangel cut off Russia's coal supply, will it be interfering too much with France, if British miners and railwaymen cut off France's supply?"

A committee of British workers consisting of William G. Adamson, chairman of the British Labor Party, in the House of Commons, and Harry Gosling, of the transport workers, proceeded to Paris last week with a view to

argue upon the workers of France the necessity of opposing by direct action the policies of the French Government in carrying on war against Soviet Russia.

The French workers have appealed to the American workers to take a definite stand against their government, which is supporting the suicidal policy of the French Government. The Seattle Central Labor Union, by unanimous vote went on record as being opposed to the extension of aid to Poland. A telegram has also been sent to President Gompers, asking him to call the executive council of the A. F. of L., to define the attitude of American organized labor toward participation in the conflict. The Chicago Federation of Labor, representing over 100,000 workers adopted a similar resolution calling for a general strike of American workers if the government should decide to give military aid to Poland. If now remains to be seen what the stand of the American Federation of Labor will be in the present crisis.

C. F. U. To Be Dissolved

AT the meeting of the Central Federated Union, of New York, last Friday it was decided to launch a new central labor body. The reorganization of the central labor bodies of New York and Brooklyn is in charge of Hugh Frayne, general organizer of the A. F. of L., and on September 10th, a conference under the chairmanship of Samuel Gompers will be held where the new federation will be formed.

Abraham Lefkowitz, of the Teachers' Union, and Edward I. Hannah, chairman of the C. F. U., led the progressive element against this order for its dissolution. But the industrial and longshoreman delegates who were for the complete reorganization of this body were in the majority and their view prevailed.

A letter from Samuel Gompers was read at the meeting to the effect that the executive council had endorsed the proposal that was defeated in the New York central body two weeks ago, and that the Federation would assume charge of the local labor movement for "the bona fide trade unionists and well wishes of our movement."

The prime motive for this reorganization is entirely political. The New York Central Federated Union, has for some time been under the control of the Labor Party. The A. F. of L. heads are anxious to mobilize the entire labor movement under the so-called non-partisan campaign. Hence, this exciting bustle about the reorganization of those labor bodies show independence.

Governor Calls Extra Session of Legislature

GOVERNOR Smith issued a proclamation calling a special session of the Legislature. He announced also that he would call five special elections for September 16, in New York, Kings and Bronx counties, to fill the places of the five Socialist Assemblymen who were ousted by Speaker Sweet and Co.

Primarily the Legislature is to act on the housing conditions in New York. "The crying need," declared Governor Smith, "is more houses, and nothing short of the active resumption of building on a large scale will bring about

adequate relief." Governor Smith does not in the least exaggerate the extreme need for more houses. But it is far from certain whether the Legislature will really do anything toward relieving the housing situation. This question was just as acute at the last session of the Legislature as it is now. But the Albany lawmakers were engaged in the notorious "trial" of the five Socialist Assemblymen. The Governor is doubtless aware of this. But he is too good a politician not to utilize this opportunity of dealing a blow to the Republican party.

The Socialist Party has undertaken a vigorous campaign to elect the five ousted Socialist Assemblymen. Republican and democratic politicians are trying to put fusion candidates in the field. In some counties the old party politicians have already affected fusion agreements.

The Socialist Party is planning to raise \$30,000 of the \$150,000 needed to finance the state campaign within the next few weeks. A labor and fraternal conference was called for August 25th in Beethoven Hall to help in this campaign.

Big Labor Conference To Help Socialist Campaign

The 25th of August, 1920, promises to be an eventful day in the history of organized labor in the United States. On that day some 300,000 organized men and women in the Greater City are expected to be represented by their elected delegates at a conference called in the name of the Socialist Party of the United States.

It is high time for American labor to gather at just such a conference. At this hour of unrest, when the world is fairly aflame with rebellion, the workers of the United States must act and should take council with one another in order to find a way out of their industrial and political difficulties.

Their brothers across the sea have done this many years ago. In England today, the House of Parliament, the Prime Minister and all other public statesmen shape their utterances to suit, or at least, pacify organized labor. The Italian Throne trembles whenever labor protests. Germany is bowing to the will of the workers. Russia is under their absolute control.

In the United States alone rebellion runs rampant. The workers are daily faced with new restrictions on the economic field, prohibitions to strikes, injunctions against picketing, and the incarceration of labor officials.

Political disqualifications, absolute disfranchisement, as was the case of the 100,000 voters in the five Assembly Districts in Greater New York, and the 60,000 voters in the Fifth Congressional District in Milwaukee back up the curtailment of economic rights. Had organized labor shown an interest in the political phase of its existence, the economic persecution would never have happened.

Driven from pillar to post, hounded in the shop and out of it by its masters, organized labor is quite ready to take up the cudgels against their enemies—the organized Capitalist Class. It goes without saying that independent action on the political field for the class conscious working man and women spells adherence to the Socialist Party and support of the Socialist campaign. Hence, the conference.

Organized workers of the needle trades! You who have supported the Socialist Party when a good many other workers were fighting it to the bitter end. It is your place to be in vanguard this time as you ever were before. You know how Eugene V. Debs, our candidate for President, was sent to jail for ten years for defending your cause. You know how the Republicans and Democrats have co-operated in passing legislation against the workers as

a body as well as against the individuals. How they have expelled working class representatives. What are you going to do for Socialism and the Socialists now? Are you going to send delegates to the conference instructed to add their strength and your money to the general campaign? Will you make it possible for the Socialist Party to free Debs, to send a dozen Socialists to Albany in place of the five expelled, to send at least a half dozen Congressmen from Greater New York, to back up Berger's claim to a seat in the House of Representatives?

Before coming to a decision bear in mind the fact that our courageous comrade, Eugene V. Debs, the Standard Bearer of the Socialist ticket is today sacrificing his life in prison, and try to suit your life to emulate his example. See to it that the conference is made a huge success, that the \$150,000 fund called for in this state by the national, state and city organization is over-subscribed, that everyone of your members individually give at least as many dollars to the campaign as Debs was sentenced to serve years in jail, that your organization as a whole does its place a Debs stand on your union book as a trust to your pledge. Onward to the conference! Onward to work for the campaign! Onward to victory!

MORE PEOPLE IN CITIES

For the first time in the history of the United States the 1920 census will show what more people live in the cities and towns than in the rural territories. Census officials state that the drift to the cities and towns has been rapid during the past 30 years and that the cities have finally passed the farms.

The population of the cities does not grow of itself as rapidly as that of the rural territory. The proportionate number of marriages in the urban communities is smaller than in the country, and city families, as a rule, are not as large as those in the country. The greater part of the urban gains ordinarily have come from alien immigration and migration from rural territory.

OIL WORKERS FEDERATE

At a meeting in Port Arthur, Texas, organized oil workers of south Texas and Louisiana formed a district council. The purpose of this council is to secure unity of action in establishing working conditions.

Farmer-Labor Party vs. The Socialist Party

A Reply of Abraham Lefkowitz, Secretary of the Platform Committee of the Farmer-Labor Party to William M. Feigenbaum, Publicity Director of the Socialist Party.

To the Editor:

In the "Justice" of July 30th, Mr. William M. Feigenbaum, Publicity Director of the Socialist Party, summarized the tenor of your editorial to the effect that the Socialist Party makes united working class political action impossible. Without discussing the correctness of the summary, Brother Feigenbaum, tacitly admits the contention he advances instead of disproving the implication, he side-steps the issue, proceeds to narrate some of the achievements of the Socialist Party and then, somewhat to my surprise, launches into a puerile and unjustifiable attack upon the new party and its standard bearers who have done more for labor than a dozen Feigenbaums. With great indignation and with an assumption of political omniscience rarely found, Brother Feigenbaum makes the following startling statement: "There is absolutely no reason discernible to human intelligence that with the Socialist Party in the field, with a record back of it that I have briefly touched upon, that any one should go out to organize another Socialist Party."

I wonder whether Brother Feigenbaum isn't aware of the fact that the I. L. P. of Great Britain was in the field many years before the organization of the Labor Party which ultimately resulted in placing the Socialist Party of Great Britain where it functions best—is the educational vanguard of British political life, to the advantage of labor in England and elsewhere. If that is so in England, why can't labor in America properly pursue a similar course?

At the risk of being stigmatized, as lacking in human intelligence, I shall give reasons why I believe it to be necessary to launch not, as Brother Feigenbaum says, another Socialist Party, but a Farmer-Labor Party. The Socialist Party, despite its long existence in this country, has been politically ineffective because it has won over brilliant leaders, but not the rank and file of the farmers and laborers. Not only has this been true of the past but, in the future, it will become increasingly true for the following reasons:

1. The name "Socialist Party," thanks to our subsidized press, churches and schools, connotes everything which the workers fear and despise such as war on religion, free love, dividing up and other bunk. As one who is anxious to secure control of the government during his lifetime, I do not care to go before the voters under the banner of Socialism and be compelled to give forty-five minutes out of every hour explaining to my audience that Socialism is not an attack on the home, religion, etc., ad nauseam. Instead, I desire to use my hour to explain the mission of the party which is to bring about a new social order in which production will be for service and not for profit and that can only be done through the Farmer-Labor Party, which connotes none of the above things to the workers.

2. The second reason why worker will not join the Socialist Party is that rightly or wrongly, he has been taught to stand by his country when attacked. The So-

cialist Party, by its war attitude, has alienated the American worker and farmer and it would take me or any other speaker years to undo the impressions that resulted from the abuse heaped upon the party by the so-called 100 per cent Americans. The Farmer-Labor Party, has no such handicap.

3. The third reason is that the American worker is not interested in ultimates nor in philosophies, but in a practical realizable program. The Socialists, and rightly so, should preach the philosophy underlying Socialism, while the Farmer-Labor Party's function is to give the worker a practical program which will ultimately lead to the overthrow of the dominant parties and the economic system for which they stand.

The Farmer-Labor Party starts out with a clear cut recognition of how exploiters can be ex-appropriated step by step, has no past, preaches no philosophy, has no war record to live down, and is built on the two classes that are absolutely essential to the carrying out of any and all political schemes of reconstruction. With the Socialist Party, as a left wing of the Farmer-Labor Party, it would be possible in 1924 or in 1928, to do for America what the British Labor Party has done and is doing for England. The Socialists who attack the men who established the Farmer-Labor Party or the party itself, are attacking the most hopeful sign of political regeneration in America and are not only shortsighted, but are injuring the cause nearest their hearts. Brother Feigenbaum, magnifies and distorts the Chicago situation, but ignores the New York situation. The Farmer-Labor Party of New York, tried hard to reach an understanding with the Socialist Party, but in

operated on a purely cooperative basis and was named "Garibaldi" in honor of the famous Italian revolutionist.

The "Crema" just completed her first successful trip to America under the new management and on this occasion the Italian Chamber of Labor tendered a banquet in honor of her crew and captain. The banquet was given on Saturday, August 14th, at Buena Vista Hotel, Bath Beach. The banquet was very unique in its character. The presence of the striking crew of the Calabria contributed to the enthusiasm and sincerity of those present. A word of explanation about the Calabria strikers may be added right here.

The S. S. Calabria came from some port in Italy to New York two weeks ago. While in the port of New York, the crew was notified that the boat will go from New York to Danzig. Upon learning that the Calabria was to transport 900 Polish Reservists to Danzig to fight Soviet Russia, the crew, consisting of 55 Italian seamen, went out on strike. The daily press of New York City were rather slow in learning these facts and so for about two weeks the citizens of New York did not know anything about it. The crew remained on the boat, but on Saturday, August 14th, the crew was ordered off. The Italian Chamber of Labor invited them to the banquet and made arrangements for their lodgings.

Mr. Salvatore Ninno was the toastmaster of the evening. He hailed the Crema and the Calabria crews as the pioneers of the new labor movement. He told the seamen of these ships that their fight was one whose benefits the labor movement throughout the world would share in.

Then he made the first direct appeal for the provision of sleeping quarters for the men of the

vain. Nevertheless, the leaders of the party in New York will do all that lies in their power not to weaken the forces of radicalism and progress.

Only by co-operation, patience and a spirit of tolerance can the sinister forces of reaction, now fully in control of both the dominant parties, be overthrown. To this task the Farmer-Labor Party has dedicated itself. To this task it believes it can persuade the workers and farmers to dedicate themselves. Shall that task be rendered more difficult or abortive by adding to its enemies not only the dominant parties that uphold capitalism, and A. F. of L. officialdom, but also the Socialist Party? Think it over Brother Feigenbaum and you will agree that your ammunition should be hurled at the parties of Palmer and Sweet rather than at your ex-comrade for 25 years Max Hayes or at the best friend of the radical movement that has yet appeared among the farmers and workers—the Farmer-Labor Party.

Fraternally yours,

Abraham Lefkowitz,
Secretary of the Platform
Committee of the Farmer-
Labor Party.

The Boat "Crema" With Red Flag Appears in the Port of New York

An Interesting Banquet Tendered to Its Crew and Captain by the Italian Chamber of Labor.—The Striking Crew of Calabria Is Present.

The appearance of a boat with a red flag in the Port of New York recently put fear into the hearts of some New York residents. Some imagined that the "Reds" suddenly swooped upon New York and will have all its inhabitants at their mercy. However, the Italian Consul allayed such fears by his statement that the boat with the red flag belongs to an Italian Steamship company under the name of "Garibaldi."

In reply to a question by some inquisitive reporters of the press why the boat has chosen the red flag, the Italian Consul said that Garibaldi was dressed in red during the battles that he led, and due to that, the color of the flag the steamship line has chosen was red. The innocent reporters were satisfied with this explanation. However, as a matter of fact, the full story about this boat was not told, and is as follows:

The Italian Socialist party exercises a great influence over the people in Italy and is influential with the Italian Government. During the recent years, the Co-operative movement in Italy grew with the Socialist party and the Federation of Italian Seamen was anxious already for some time to strengthen the cooperative movement by entering the field of transportation on a cooperative basis. The Italian Government wanted to dispose of five boats which were captured from the Austrians on the Mediterranean Sea. The Federation of the Italian Seamen seized this opportunity and bought the five boats to be used by them for freight transportation on a cooperative basis. The boat "Crema" is one of them, for which the federation paid one and a half million lire.

These boats are directly operated, owned, and controlled by the Federation of Italian Seamen, which is affiliated with the Italian Socialist party. The line is

Calabria. "We must show the capitalist of the world," he said, "that when labor shows a solid front not even the organized capitalists of the world can stop it."

His speech was received throughout with great enthusiasm, both by the sailors and by the representatives of the various New York local unions, who numbered well over a hundred. He first roused the gathering to wild applause when he spoke of the dinner as the first real proletarian banquet in this country.

Arturo Giovannitti followed. He spoke at some length of the meaning of the action of the Calabria crew in labor history. He praised the heroism of the crew in taking an action which might still lead them to prison terms.

Then he pointed out to the seamen that this country, spoiled of for years as the great democracy, had lost its liberties. "We have deserted the apostles of liberty," he said. "We have deserted the traditions of Lincoln, Franklin and John Brown. The apostles of the faith of these men today are keeping in jail Eugene V. Debs, the standard bearer of freedom in this country."

Then a bronze plaque of Giuseppe Garibaldi, by Riutolo, was presented to the Crema as a token of the international solidarity of labor by the Italian Chamber of Labor. Riutolo followed with an address.

Elias Lieberman, in a brief talk, congratulated the captain and the sailors of Crema on their first successful trip, remarking that only the future will show the significance and the far-reaching effect of the move of the Italian seamen. He then congratulated the striking crew of the Calabria, saying that their courageous stand in refusing to transport the Polish reservists should serve as an example of workmen's solidarity for the workers of other countries.

The crew ought to be proud of their action and remember that every one of them is entitled to be credited with saving the lives of a few innocent Russian workmen.

He also reminded all those present that the Italian Socialist party was the only Socialist party in Europe that voted against the war.

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EDITORIALS

THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT AND OTHERS—A PARALLEL

The Bolshevik Government is to all appearances very wicked. First, because it usurped power, that is, seized the government machinery without consulting the bourgeoisie, the former nobility, the great landowners, or even the peasants. Second, because it rules with an iron hand. Anyone who attempts to wrest its power and establish another form of government resembling those of Western Europe or America is ruthlessly suppressed. Spies and traitors are run down, and all energies are directed in placing the reigns of government securely in the hands of loyal Bolsheviks.

These wrongs on the part of the Soviet Government cannot be lightly ignored. It is doubtless true that every government is to some extent an usurper, that it readily resorts to coercion and violence, and that no government will willingly and good-humoredly allow itself to be overthrown. Take for instance our own world. Yet it convicted 20 people to prison because they had the amazing belief that a still better government is possible.

The same holds true in the other free countries. Bertrand Russell, whose articles Lloyd George so avidly swooped upon and quoted in his speech before Parliament with undisguised satisfaction to prove how autocratic the Soviet Government—Bertrand Russell has been prosecuted and imprisoned during the war because he dared to express his opinions which were not in agreement with those of the British Government. There is justifiable doubt whether the liberty-loving Premier Lloyd George, renowned for his energy and will, would have acted differently from Lenin if he had been put under the conditions the Russian Government finds itself at present.

But it is not our purpose to draw parallels between the Soviet and other forms of government. As a Socialist and workers' government it should have been far in advance of any other state. That is why the criticism of Bertrand Russell, whose honesty cannot be questioned, is far from being negligible. We were distressed. We were particularly hurt by the fact that the Bolshevik Government employed the usual tactics of cheap politicians to dazzle, banquet, entertain and cuddle the British Labor Union in order to gain its good opinion, taking care not to show the reverse side of the medal.

We do not belong to those who shut their eyes to the bad side of the Bolshevik Government because it hides itself under the cloak of Socialism, or pretends to speak in the name of the proletariat. We, on the contrary, de-

mand a strict account of a government which claims to change the very foundation of the Social order.

Yet we cannot help but draw a parallel between the Soviet and other governments. Our readers will recall the splendid speeches of President Wilson during the war. His main contention was that we have no quarrel with the German people who are innocent, that the war is directed against the autocratic German Government. These speeches have greatly contributed toward the overthrow of that government by the German people. It was expected that the Allies would now help to establish the true state of peace among the nations for which we had hoped and dreamt. When George Bernard Shaw, the famous dramatist, expressed in some of his articles the belief that the Allies, when victorious, would fleece and plunder the German people we regarded him as a hopeless cynic who could not understand the idealism of the war.

But the outcome of it is known to all. The cynic was a thousand times right, and we remained fools. The German people were dealt with in such a brotherly fashion that if they are to pay the indemnities imposed upon them they will have to remain in bondage to their victors for generations to come.

That is the way our free governments dealt with the defeated nations against whom it must be remembered the war was not conducted.

Now, how does the Soviet Government deal with defeated Poland?

Is the Soviet Government planning to annihilate Poland, wipe it off the map, or even to weaken it, after Poland had started the mad war of aggression against Russia, a fact which is admitted by Lloyd George? The conditions of peace proposed by the Bolshevik Government contains nothing of the sort.

Does it want some of the Polish territory! Not the slightest suggestion of it. Does it perhaps want an indemnity, big or little? Nothing of the kind.

No, all that the terrible Bolshevik Government wants is to reduce the Polish army to 50 thousand men. And here are a few more of the peace terms which are for the first time in the history of mankind proposed by a victorious nation to a defeated one!

1. Free land should be given to the families of those Polish citizens who had been killed, wounded, or incapacitated in the war.

2. Polish workers should be armed as a guarantee for the rights of the Polish proletariat.

Strange, isn't it. That bloody, inexorable, savage Russian Government demands nothing from Poland for its own killed, wound-

ed and maimed in the war. Not a cent of indemnity is demanded for the Russian towns and villages pillaged and destroyed by the Polish armies. It only demands free land for the families of the soldiers who went to kill and pillage Russians.

The second demand that the Polish proletariat be armed is still more unprecedented. Apparently the Bolshevik Government does not fear that when the Polish people are armed they will attack Russia. It is firmly convinced that this war is conducted by the Polish landowners. It demands that the Polish people be protected from the exploiters at home.

Has ever a victorious nation dictated such terms to a defeated one? Is there any wonder that civilized nations like our own and France do not want to have anything to do with such a government? Did any one ever hear of a government having a spark of humanity? It is an anomaly, a monstrosity. No, we cannot recognize the Soviet Government, because, as Secretary Colby stated in his recent Russian message, because we are the best friends of Russia.

This message would have had its effect on the Russian people, for they are, in reality, not so much in love with the Bolshevik Government. But such messages full of love and friendship were also addressed to the German people. The Russian people, no matter how ignorant they are, will doubtless perceive its true meaning. We very much doubt whether this official document overflowing with love for the Russian people and with hatred for their government, will have the intended effect.

OVERTIME WORK AND IMMIGRATION

At a recent meeting of the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union a committee of the executive board of Local 9 appeared with the request that night work be forbidden. It contended that it is an unfair distribution of work when some finishers work themselves sick, while others grow sick through idleness and an empty stomach. The Joint Board, of course, readily endorsed this justification of the request.

This brings up one of the most significant questions with which the Joint Board and the International as a whole will have to deal in the very near future, namely, that not only should night work be abolished during slack seasons but should be abolished altogether.

One often hears complaints of the short working seasons and the long merciless slack seasons. But is it not clear that this system necessarily follows the cursed overtime work? Is it not clear that with the abolition of the overtime system the slack season would be considerably shortened if not completely done away with?

What is the good of a 44-hour week or even a 48-hour week, if it is nullified by working overtime?

It is true that overtime is limited to a certain number of hours per week, with double pay, which acts as a check to the overtime disease in the busy season. But experience teaches us that these measures fail to check overtime. In reality the workers are working longer hours than is permitted by the agreement, and as a

result the slack season, over which bitter tears are shed, is unusually lengthened.

Can this state keep on indefinitely? Is not this one of the most destructive elements for an organization?

Many will doubtless say that this is an inherent trait of the cloak industry which cannot be remedied. It is a seasonal trade, and that is the long and short of it.

But the fact of the matter is that there are many cloak factories in different cities in which there is employment all the year around. The manufacturers are in a position to guarantee steady work to their employees. If this system has been successfully introduced in some factories why is it not possible in the entire trade?

Granted that it is not a simple task to bring about a change in an industry in which the busy and slack seasons were unavoidable. But does it follow that the situation is not subject to change. Difficult and seemingly insurmountable barriers have been overcome. Plans for further change have not been abandoned. Why then should we leave the curse of slack season undermine the organization and cause suffering among the workers?

To those who regard the welfare of the industry supreme and the welfare of the producers of no account whatsoever this change is of course unpracticable and undesirable. This, however, is not the view of our unions. The workers believe that industry exists for the people, and not the people for the industry. And they must do everything in their power to effect this change in the industry where the workers should cease to be its tools and victims.

Overtime work must not only be abolished during the time of slack, but even more during the busy season. When this will become the firm determination of the workers, the manufacturers will have to begin their season a month or two earlier. The manufacturers have not done so until now, because they knew that they would have their work done anyway. The abolition of the slack season would then be of immense benefit not only to the workers but also to the manufacturers.

But there is another important reason for the abolition of overtime, and that is, immigration. Our organized workers were always staunch friends of immigration. We were never in agreement with the general labor movement of this country with regard to its restrictive policy of immigration.

It is highly praiseworthy on the part of our workers not to forget that they were themselves immigrants. But what are they doing for the new immigrants who are driven to sell their labor for a miserable wage and thereby undermine the achievements of our unions?

It must be admitted that our unions have thus far failed to do anything to relieve the situation.

In some cases the high initiation fees bar the immigrants from making an honest living. Such a situation cannot go on. Such an attitude is not only insincere but dangerous. It threatens the very existence of our unions.

Our position must be thoroughly revised. If we declare ourselves for unrestricted immigration, as we do, we must provide for the new immigrants "a place

Education and the American Labor Movement

By FANNIA M. COHN

Since 1918 our International is carrying on vigorous campaigns at the conventions of the American Federation of Labor for the need of labor education. Our delegation to these conventions was instructed to urge upon the Federation the adoption without further delay of the principle that it is the duty of the American labor movement to establish its own educational institutions and evolve its own educational system. It was our contention that if we are not to be accused of lack of vision and appreciation of the value of knowledge for the labor movement, we must make a start at once. The education handed out to workers which tended to make them more efficient and better tools is not the only kind of education that the workers want. Although we do not deny the importance of technical training of an industrial nature, we believe that it should not be a substitute but an element in the scheme of general education. We believe that the children of the working class should have educational facilities and opportunities as do the children of the well-to-do classes.

We believe that general education should precede special training. It is significant that the well-to-do classes have prepared their children to direct and manage the industries of the country that requires a specialized, scientific training, by giving them a general education; thereby recognizing the fact that the only way of making their class more and more efficient and powerful is an all-around education.

Our delegates emphasized the fact that the time when the sins of labor were a somewhat shorter work-day and an increase in wages, has passed. That we all must realize that the workers are aiming at a new social order which shall give them the fruits of their labors and an equal opportunity for the full enjoyment of life, and that to this we must be prepared.

Having in view the coming so-

under the sun." We must see that they be not forced to become our competitors but our brothers and sisters in our common battles for a better living.

We must concentrate all our energies to meet this question. The most effective measure is the abolition of overtime and the gradual shortening of the working time so as to supply with work the newly arrived immigrants.

A WORD ON THE AFFILIATION OF LOCALS 3 AND 80

The affiliation of Locals 3 and 80 is in accordance with the decision of the Boston Convention. Although it has taken a few years for the resolution to be translated into reality, no one was sorry for this unusually long delay. Had this affiliation been effected two years ago it would have been done perhaps against the wishes of some members. Now this step has been taken with the full realization as to its necessity. All members know that this measure will lead toward greater effectiveness in the union. We heartily congratulate both locals upon their voluntary affiliation into one body.

cial order, we must work not only for better material conditions of the workers, but also for their intellectual development. Science and art are monopolized by a few, are controlled by and for the benefit and enjoyment of a minority. The great majority, the toiling masses, are compelled to find enjoyment in cheap amusement places which are deadening their sense and appreciation of beauty, destroying their higher aspirations and arousing their lower instincts.

But how is this movement to begin? The first thing we must do, our delegates insisted, is to so organize our educational work that the workers whom we claim to represent shall realize that it is their own undertaking, for their own benefit and under the control of their own organizations.

Another thing our delegates pointed out is that we have no text books suitable for the needs of the workers. The text books are prepared either for school children or for university students, which are as a rule biased. Especially so with books on art, science, economics and history. The workers cannot be expected to draw their knowledge from lectures only, for the working man or woman working all day in the shop is apt to forget the lectures if he does not supplement them by reading, if he is not "in the subject," so to say. Therefore the preparation of text books, although it requires time and money, must be undertaken if we really mean business.

They insisted that we must create in the workers a desire for beauty—beauty in nature, art, in the new social order (as far as we can imagine it), beauty in cleanliness, etc. Sanitation and cleanliness should occupy a prominent place in our program, because this is essential to the health of the worker. Their longing for beauty should be awakened to such an extent that they should despise the dirty and filthy tenements, oppose unsanitary conditions in the shops, and abolish slums. What our delegates wanted to impress upon the convention is that by developing an esthetic taste among the workers, we will not only give them an opportunity to enjoy life more than they do now, but also create a desire to change present conditions, to work for a new, a better social order.

The result was that the A. F. of L. Convention of 1918 instructed the Executive Council to appoint a special committee to investigate our educational activities and report to the next convention. The committee, after making a thorough investigation of our educational activities, as well as the other trade union educational institutions, gave a very sympathetic and encouraging report to the Atlantic City Convention of 1919, and gave special recognition to the activities of the Educational Department of the I. L. G. W. U., recommending that "all interested unions working through their central labor bodies, should cooperate in organizing their educational work." And the Committee on Education, appointed at the same convention, before which members of our International appeared, recommended that the Executive Council ap-

point a special committee to work out a plan for the publication of text books. The report of this committee to the Montreal Convention of the A. F. of L. was as follows:

"Necessarily, the education which should precede that of the workshop should be devoted to the body, to the elevation of the moral faculties and the cultivation of the intelligence and especially to imbuing the mind with a broad and clear view of the laws of that natural world with the components of which the wage-earners will have to deal.

"The insistence that in all courses of study and particularly in industrial and educational courses an unemasculated industrial history must be taught, which would include an accurate account of the organization of the workers and of the results thereof, and should also include a summary of legislation, both state and federal, affecting the industries taught.

"The economists of the past, whose teachings still largely dominate in the educational institutions of our time, have taught and are teaching doctrines which have failed to stand the test of experience and of unbiased investigation. Many of the textbooks used, dealing with industrial problems, have been largely influenced by a false philosophy and an erroneous conception of the laws and principles of political economy and industrial relations.

"It would be helpful if all affiliated international trade unions would therefore be urged to respond to the suggestion of encouraging educational tendencies and opportunities by the preparing of a textbook for the assistance and guidance of its journey-men, helpers and apprentice members. Such textbooks should include not only the history and development of the particular trade or industry represented, but should also undertake to familiarize its members with the trade developments and problem, the history and development of the trade union movement and the importance of trade union activities in the solving of their peculiar industrial problems."

Realizing that the Labor Movement is becoming more and more of a "huge enterprise," and that it is becoming an influential factor in national and international affairs, it is called upon to participate in questions of far-reaching importance. If it is to be effective, it will have to develop its own statesmen, teachers, journalists and historians. It will be necessary to select among the rank and file those who have inborn intelligence, energy and a desire to serve the Labor Movement, and give them a chance to acquire the necessary knowledge. To attain this object, the Labor Movement will have to develop its own educational institutions of higher learning.

Realizing that this can not be accomplished by any single international union, but that this will have to be done by the Labor Movement as a whole, the Convention of the I. L. G. W. U., held in Chicago May, 1920, adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, the labor movement is getting in closer touch with na-

tional and international problems, and

"Whereas, the workers will be called upon to solve economic, social and political problems of the greatest significance for the future of the working class; and

"Whereas, if labor is to be effective in the leadership of the world it will require the accumulation of intelligent leadership and knowledge; be it therefore

"Resolved that the delegates to the A. F. of L. Convention stand instructed to urge upon them the organization of a national university for the entire labor movement, modeled after the Ruskin College of England."

The result was that the Montreal Convention of the A. F. of L. adopted the following resolution submitted by our delegation:

"Resolved, by the A. F. of L., in convention assembled, in conformity with its whole-hearted endorsement of the labor education work carried on by its various affiliated bodies, to instruct the Executive Council to found a National Labor University as a central educational place for the entire labor movement of the country."

"While organized labor will always place its main dependence for educational facilities upon the public school system which it did so much to establish and develop, a university endowed by the A. F. of L. would be as legitimate and have at least as important function as a university the endowment of which came from any other private source. But there are practical questions of administration and finance which will require careful study. Your committee, therefore, recommends that the President of the A. F. of L. be instructed to appoint a committee to study the possibility of co-ordinating the present educational institutions and activities conducted under the auspices of organized labor; to investigate the strength of the demand for a central labor university which may be developed among the affiliated international unions, to consider the matter of extension courses and of scholarships, which would make the facilities of such an institution of widest service; and to consider the practical questions of administration and questions of administration and finance."

Those of us who are interested and believe in the establishment of labor educational institutions and their development may congratulate ourselves upon the success of our attempt, not only from the standpoint of what we have accomplished in our own organization and for our own members, but upon the influence we exercised upon the American Labor Movement as a whole. It was always our strongest desire to have the American Labor Movement declared in favor of working class labor education and recognize that there is such a thing as class education and realize that they have no right to entrust our education to those classes which are maintaining two kinds of education, one for the workers and another for the employing classes.

Our delegation succeeded in convincing the representatives of the American Labor Movement that the first principle of working-class education should be to awaken the individuality of the student and to create the proper social environment which was only enjoyed by the upper classes. The well-to-do classes when they send their children to school are

THE WEEKS' NEWS IN CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

By ISRAEL LEWIN

The question of our affiliation with the Joint Board having been settled, the paramount issue that is troubling the minds of the officers and the active members of the union is whether or not the Waist and Dress Branch should affiliate with the Miscellaneous Division.

The majority is in favor of the following reasons: There are over three hundred shops under the control of the Miscellaneous Department. These are scattered all over Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx. It is obvious that one manager and one business agent cannot control all these shops properly. The plan as proposed would merge both departments into one, under the same management.

Instead of splitting our forces and having five people work in the Waist and Dress Department and two in the Miscellaneous Department, it is contemplated to have one manager and five business agents to attend to the entire business. The Miscellaneous and Waist and Dress shops will be distributed among the five business agents, each one of whom will be responsible for a given district and will have to take care of those shops located there.

Originally, Local No. 10, while composed of cutters of different industries, was not divided into different branches. It was only at the end of 1915 that the more far-sighted people in our union found that it would be to the best interests of Local No. 10 to subdivide our union into three different divisions. It was for the purpose of facilitating business and also to give the Waist and Dress Division a free hand to develop itself. Up to this, the business of the Waist and Dress cutters was usually attended to by one man, which naturally did not produce good results. The trade was neglected and conditions were unbearable. The better element of the Waist and Dress cutters felt that a change was necessary and they came to the conclusion that the only solution to the problem would be the sub-division of the local.

The first of February, 1916, a separate staff of officers was elected for the Waist and Dress

not only concerned with the actual information which they will acquire, but even more so, with the sort of social environment.

Our delegates emphasised again and again that it is impossible to have well-defined, worked-out plans as to what kind of educational activities would be best for the workers. This will be worked out within the class by the teacher and the student. This is necessary, considering that labor education within the trade union movement in this country is experimental. One thing, however, is certain, if labor education is to be successful, the Labor Movement as a whole will have to co-operate in this field. Just as it found it necessary to organize its forces for the betterment of its economic conditions, so will it find it necessary to unite on the educational field. We must remember that the class that possesses culture and higher education is the class that ultimately controls our life. No mistake or misadventure should discourage those of us who have strong convictions as to this necessity.

Division, which immediately proceeded to organize the trade. They succeeded to such an extent that from one of the weakest links in the industry they became the strongest, and in the General Strike of 1919, the Waist and Dress branch played the main role.

This, however, was not the case with the Miscellaneous Division. Somehow or other, it has failed to attain the success that it deserved. Under the management of different types of officials, it has always remained backward in point of wages and conditions. The change as proposed would help to solve the problem to a certain extent.

Of course, the amalgamation of the two divisions does not carry with it the free access to the Waist and Dress shops for the members of the Miscellaneous Division, for the Executive Board and the officers realize that conditions in the Miscellaneous trades are so much inferior to those prevailing in the Waist and Dress industry that the influx from the Miscellaneous Division would tend to deteriorate standings in the Waist and Dress Branch.

The Executive Board is at all times willing to permit men of the Miscellaneous Division who prove that they are mechanics to work in the Cloak and Suit and Waist and Dress industries, but proper limitations must be set so that the interests of all the members of our union are protected. The Executive Board intends to call a special general meeting in the near future where these new changes in our constitution will be decided upon.

Members who are opposed to the views expressed in the foregoing lines and who would like to state their own opinions in the columns of "Justice," may write to the secretary and same will be printed.

The attention of the Cloak and Suit cutters is called to an ad. that appears in another column of this paper, with reference to our affiliation with the Joint Board, in which all shop chairmen of cloak, suit, skirt and refer shops are requested by our union to take care of the cutters in their respective shops in the same manner as they attend to the rest of the workers. Our members will greatly facilitate this work by complying with the request of the Executive Board to show their books and working cards to the shop chairmen and business agents whenever requested. Members are expected to show respect to the shop chairmen as the representatives of the union in the factories.

Owing to the fact that the first Monday of next month is Labor Day and that the second Monday is "Rosh Hashanah," no cloak and suit or waist and dress meeting will be held in September. In accordance with the provision in our constitution, the next general meeting will be held on the last Monday of this month, namely, August 30, 1920. There will be no meeting held on August 23rd.

The following are extracts from the Executive Board minutes of the past week:

A communication was received

from the Federal Board for Vocational Education, addressed to Business Manager Shenker, with reference to men who have been service in the army and who are being trained at the government's expense, and who wish to pursue the cutting trade. The Executive Board instructed the secretary to reply to the Board, stating that we are at all times willing to cooperate with them in helping the ex-service men, but that each case will have to be taken up on its own merits.

Chas. Bloom, No. 9713, appeared on summons, charged by Manager Shenker with having used abusive language towards him when he was refused a working card for the house of Raymond Beek. Brother Bloom admits to the charges, but claims that he was in an excited state at the time, having been out of work for a long time. On motion a fine was imposed. Brother Bloom was also fined on August 5, 1920, for failure to answer four summonses of the Executive Board. He explained this matter by stating that the address to which the letters were sent was incorrect. This statement having been proven correct to the satisfaction of the Executive Board, the fine levied against him on August 5th was lifted.

Joseph Weinstein, No. 5672, appeared on summons, charged by Business Agent Stoller with having insulted Miss Eva Weinstein, a member of Local No. 25, at the shop of the Larrimore Dress Co., 19 E. 22nd St., also with failing to appear at the office when ordered to do so and with failing to secure a working card for the above house. Brother Weinstein states that he is a cloak and suit cutter and that he only worked at this shop one week during the back season, during which time the incident occurred. He denies that he insulted Miss Weinstein and claims that during an argument that she had with the firm, he advised her to go to the union and have a representative straighten out matters between her and the employer. Upon motion this case was dismissed and a fine was imposed for failing to take out a working card.

Secretary was instructed to communicate with the International with reference to the resolution adopted at the last convention of the International in Chicago to the effect that a Joint Board shall be established in the Waist and Dress trade in the City of New York, also to inform the International that a committee of the Executive Board of Local No. 10 was appointed to come before the next meeting of the General Executive Board of the International with the same request. A committee consisting of Brothers Rothenberg, Shenker and Lewin was appointed.

MEXICAN STRIKE ENDS

On a promise by President de la Huerta, that a speedy and just settlement of their demands would be made, 75,000 workers on strike throughout the republic, have returned to work. The strikers' demands include wage increase that range from 50 to 100 per cent.

The Labor Film Service

An interesting development in the field of labor propaganda is the organization of the Labor Film Service, Inc., formed to produce motion pictures dedicated to the promotion of the interests of labor and human betterment in general.

Its program includes the production of "individual" films showing the work and growth of the different unions, liberal organizations, non-partisan leagues, co-operative institutions, charitable, benevolent and all other institutions reflecting in some way the general progress of organizations which are trying to ameliorate the condition of mankind.

There will also be a regular release of short subjects news reels, scenes, travelogues and animated cartoons portraying the worker's life in the mines, in the slums, on the farms, on the railroads, on the picket lines, etc.

The regular release of feature plays will consist of interesting dramas dealing with life as it is based upon the writings of the world's greatest authors and aiming to stimulate interest along sociological, literary and artistic lines, thus laying the foundation for a great cultural work.

The organization is a New York corporation, with a capital of \$50,000, to be increased to \$250,000, subscribed for in shares of \$10 each. Its activities will be governed by the judgment of an advisory board drawn from the leaders of the labor, liberal and radical movements.

A few union organizations who have already endorsed their program are The Central Federated Union of New York and the United Hebrew Trades. In this connection it might also be noted that the American Federation of Labor at its last convention in Montreal passed a resolution strongly condemning the abuse of labor in the films and calling upon their educational committee to investigate and report upon the possibilities of motion pictures to promote the cause of labor.

Amongst prominent leaders who have endorsed the program of the Labor Film Service, Inc., are Norman Thomas, Scott Nearing, Judah Magnes, etc.

Amongst the Directors of the new corporation are Darwin J. Meserole, Publisher; Thomas B. Healy, President Waterfront Federation, and Joseph D. Cannon, from the Mine and Smelter Workers, and others.

The offices of the organization are at 31 Union Square, N. Y. C.

FUR WORKERS OUT

Officers of the International Fur Workers' union report that Boston fur workers are engaged in a non-union shop fight, caused by the abrogation of a contract by employers. In New York employers have announced the same policy. In Philadelphia the employers started a non-union shop fight, but they have been defeated. Fur workers' officials declare that Philadelphia undoubtedly acted on a hint from New York employers when they locked out their fur workers. The Philadelphia move was answered by the fur workers who called a strike of all members. To date a score of fur houses have reached an agreement with the union.

PROPERTY INCOME

By SCOTT NEARING

If the possessor of property is to enjoy the full fruit of his ownership, he must be free to make from it whatever gains he can.

The present organization of economic life in the United States permits the wealth owners through their ownership to live without doing any work, upon the work done by their fellows. As recipients of property income (rent, interest and dividends) they have a return for which they need perform no service — a return that allows them to "live on their income."

Civilization is built upon labor, and the structure of civilization is a labor-created structure. The clothes that men wear, the houses they live in, the books that they read were made by some human hands. The man who devoted his energy to making things produces wealth, in exchange for which he receives the income that enables him to procure the objects of his desire.

The man who fails to assist in productive activity gives nothing of himself in return for the food, clothing and shelter which he enjoys — that is, he lives on the labor of others. Where some have sowed and reaped, hammered and drilled, he has regaled himself on the fruits of their toil, while never toiling himself.

Living on one's income is not a new social experience, but it is relatively new in the United States. The practice found a reasonably effective expression in the feudalism of mediæval Europe. It has been brought to extraordinary perfection under the industrialism of Twentieth Century America.

Imagine the feelings of the early inhabitants of the American colonies toward those few gentlemen who set themselves up as economically superior beings, and who insisted upon living without any labor, upon the labor performed by their fellows! It was against the suggestion of such a practice that Captain John Smith vociferated his famous "He that will not work, neither shall he eat." The suggestion that some should share in the proceeds of community life without participating in the hardships that were involved in making a living seemed preposterous in those early days.

Today living on one's income is accepted in every industrial center of the United States as one of the methods of gaining a livelihood. Some men and women work for a living. Other men and women own for a living.

Workers are in most cases the humble people of the community. They do not live in the finest homes, eat the best food, wear the most elaborate clothing, or read, travel and enjoy the most of life.

The owners as a rule are the well-to-do part of the community. They derive much or all of their income from investments. The re-

turn which they make to the community in services is small when compared with the income which they receive from their property holdings.

Living on one's income is becoming as much a part of American economic life as living by factory labor, or by mining, or by manufacturing, or by any other occupation upon which the community, depends for its products. The difference between these occupations and living on one's income is that they are relatively menial, while it is relatively respectable, that is, they have won the disapprobation and it has won the approbation of American public opinion.

The economic system that exists at the present time in the United States places a premium on property ownership. The recipients of the large incomes are the holders of the large amounts of property.

Large incomes are property incomes. The rich are rich because they are property owners. Furthermore, the organization of present-day business makes the owner of property more secure — far more secure in his income, than is the worker who produces the wealth, out of which the property income is paid.

THE DEFENSE FUND OF LOCAL 20

By JOSEPH SERBINSKY

At the general membership meeting of the Raincoat Makers' Union, Local 20, which was held on August 5, in Manhattan Lyceum, the executive board of the Union recommended that the members work on one of the legal holidays for the defense fund which our Union is raising.

It was expected that after some discussion this recommendation would be endorsed by the members. But this proved to be the occasion of one of the most remarkable demonstrations that our organization is invincible. An ordinary membership meeting was suddenly transformed into an enthusiastic and inspiring gathering of workers. The recommendation of the executive board to work on a legal holiday and contribute its proceeds to the defense fund of the Union was rejected by the members. Instead they unanimously voted to donate a day's wages to the fund.

This shows the remarkable spirit of the Raincoat Makers' Union. Those who know anything of its history will readily see what tremendous strides this local made during the past two years. From one of the weakest links in our International it has now become one of the strongest and most forward-looking locals. There is no doubt that the splendid leadership of Louis Wester, manager of Local 20, has contributed a great deal toward creating that wonderful spirit prevailing in our union.

Deporting Indian Laborers

By DR. N. S. HARDIKER

According to newspaper reports of the past several weeks about 2,000 Hindustani laborers now living in the United States are to be arrested and sent back to India. Thirty-nine had already been arrested, so far as we know now, in South Bethlehem, Pa. They had been taken to Ellis Island to await deportation to India. Many have already been forced to leave this country, although the news of their deportation has not been made public.

When the report of the deportations reached the ears of Indians in New York City steps were immediately taken to investigate these proceedings. Through the efforts of a committee of Hindus, and with the assistance of the United States Labor Department, one of the 39 taken at Ellis Island was released recently, and nine have been taken back to the Philadelphia immigration station. But the other 29 were obliged to leave the country on British steamers. A case has been started in Gloucester, N. J., in defense of the nine men who were taken back to Philadelphia.

The reason given for this roundup of the Indian laborers in the United States is that they violated the immigration law of 1917 which forbids entrance of Hindus, unless they be students, travelers, preachers and the like. If the figures given by the press are correct, 2,000 laborers have illegally entered the United States.

The investigation of the case by the committee revealed very soon the cause for the presence here of the laborers. All of those who have been arrested entered the United States without the knowledge of immigration officers. They are Indian seamen who tired of their miserable and slavish life on British steamers, where they feel most bitterly the venom of their British masters, deserted their ships and settled in the United States to find some liberty and happiness. In their stories they tell how they hid themselves, upon leaving their steamers, for fear that the British would hunt them out and force them to return to the steamers. In this country they

have had to struggle hard to make living comfortable, to any degree, but were assured of their safety and of absence of persecution. Many of them made attempts to learn the English language, and to take part in American activities. They learned and unlearned much, they gained a new conception of things, and, as a whole, were making fairly good progress here when the deportation proceedings began. Perhaps it was this change in their outlook that had encouraged the authorities to begin their persecutions. Certain it is, from the investigations conducted, that British steamship companies have had a hand in forcing the men to return, and are, in fact, pressing the deported men into service on board ship, without pay. Added to this is the even harsher treatment which is being meted out to these "miscreants."

We have personally visited the ships on which the deported men are sailing, and have seen with our own eyes and heard from them the tragic story of their miserable existence. They subsist on the coarsest and most meager quantities of food, and own nothing in this world but a few ragged blankets. Difficult as was the struggle of these men in the United States, it did, nevertheless permit of comparatively decent shelter and food.

We are not making a plea for the retention of the men, if they have been proven to have violated the immigration law. The fact that many entered the United States before the law was passed suggests that it is not only just but necessary that they be heard by the courts before they are forced to leave this country. We are gathering all possible facts relating to the men in this country and would be grateful to all who can furnish additional matter on these deportations. With the cooperation of the United States Labor Department we hope to be able to bring these men before the bar of justice, and to let them be proven guilty or innocent. We do not advise or support illegal entry into the United States, but we do insist on a fair trial for the arrested men.

CHEER UP!

GOOD NEWS!

The

Unity House

WILL BE OPEN UNTIL SEPTEMBER 18.

You may register right now and spend two weeks in the choicest spot of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

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A Big Lake

Attractive Woods

Pleasant Company

The most ideal combination for a vacation place.

Register at once at 16 W. 21st Street.

DESIGNERS OF LADIES' GARMENTS ARE IN GREAT DEMAND!

A GOOD PROFESSION FOR MEN AND WOMEN!

EASY TO LEARN, PAYS BIG MONEY
BECOME A SUCCESSFUL DESIGNER

Take a Practical Course of Instruction in the Mitchell Schools

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Evening Classes: Monday, Wednesday & Friday MITCHELL DESIGNING SCHOOL

912-920 (Cor. 21st) BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Phone: Stuyvesant 8383

Boston Branch: 433 Washington Street, Dexter Building.

CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10, ATTENTION.

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

GENERAL: Monday, August 30th.
CLOAK AND SUIT: Monday, September 13th.
WAIST AND DRESS: Monday, September 20th.
MISCELLANEOUS: Monday, Sept. 20th.

Meetings begin at 7.30 P. M.
AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place

Cutters of All Branches

should secure a card when going in to work and return it when laid off. They must also change their cards when securing an increase.

LEARN

AT OUR LOW
SUMMER RATES

how to design, cut and grade patterns for women's, misses', juniors', children's and infants' cloaks, suits, waists, skirts, dresses or underwear. A "Practical Sketcher" is given free with every course. Individual instruction given during the day and evening hours.

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Practical Designer Building
PROF. I. ROSENFIELD, Director.

222 East 14th Street, New York.
Bet. 2nd and 3rd Aves.
Tel. Stuyvesant 8817.

Attention of Dress and Waist Cutters!

THE FOLLOWING SHOPS HAVE
BEEN DECLARED ON STRIKE AND
MEMBERS ARE WARNED AGAINST
SEEKING EMPLOYMENT THEREIN:

Jesse Wolf & Co.,
105 Madison Ave.
Son & Ash,
105 Madison Ave.
Solomon & Metzler,
83 East 33rd St.
Clairmont Waist Co.,
15 West 36th St.
Mack Kanner & Milius,
136 Madison Ave.
M. Stern,
83 East 33rd St.
Max Cohen,
105 Madison Ave.
Julian Waist Co.,
15 East 32nd St.
Drezwell Dress Co.,
14 East 32nd St.
Regina Kobler,
352 Fourth Ave.
Deutz & Ortenberg,
2-16 West 33rd St.
J. & M. Cohen,
6-10 E. 32nd Street.
West Point Waist,
119 W. 24th St.

The Boat "Crema" With Red Flag Appears in the Port of N. Y.

(Continued from Page 3)

Carlo Bossi, the captain of the Crema, also spoke. He thanked the Italian Chamber of Labor in behalf of his crew and the Calabria for its hospitality.

He reminded the audience of the far-reaching consequences of the growth of a powerful cooperative movement such as that which he represented. He said that he considered such a cooperative movement as one of the strongest possible weapons for the working class movement.

In conclusion, he asked the audience to send a greeting to Guiletti, the Socialist member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies who is president of the Federation of Italian Seamen. The audience responded gladly to the suggestion.

On Monday noon, in the presence of several friends, the bronze plaque representing Garibaldi, the revolutionist, was attached to the boat, and exchanging messages of solidarity, the group of friends parted with the Italian seamen and the captain of Crema.
E. L.

RICH, CREAMY MILK
AND
PURE CANE SUGAR



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EXCLUSIVELY

TO ALL SHOP CHAIRMEN IN THE CLOAK, SUIT, SKIRT AND REEFER INDUSTRY:

CUTTERS' UNION, Local No. 10, is now affiliated with the Joint Board. You are therefore requested to attend to the interests of the cutters in your shops in the same manner that you attend to the rest of the workers.

* Kindly see that each cutter is in good standing and that he has a working card; the color of this season's working card is green.

EXECUTIVE BOARD, LOCAL No. 10.

LADIES TAILORS, SAMPLE MAKERS AND ALTERATION WORKERS, LOCAL 3

(FORMER LOCALS 3 & 80)

A GENERAL MEMBER MEETING

will be held

Wednesday, August 25th, at 7 p. m.
at Laurel Garden, 75 E. 116th Street

where important Executive recommendations will be discussed and decided.

Executive Board, Local No. 3.

P. S.—Ladies Tailors and especially Sample Makers should take into consideration that the office of 9 W. 21st Street will be given up from September 1st and all business will be attended from the temporary office, 725 Lexington Avenue, until a more convenient place for the ladies tailors and for the sample makers will be obtained.

DR. BARNET L.
BECKER

OPTOMETRIST
and OPTICIAN

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* 100 LENOX AVE.
Open Sunday until 4 P. M.

* 1709 PITKIN AVE., BROOKLYN
* 546 PROSPECT AVE., BRONX
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