

"My righteous-
ness I hold fast,
and will not let
it go."

—Job. 27.6

JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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

Vol. III. No. 9

New York, Friday, February 25, 1921

Price, 2 Cents

INJUNCTIONS FINAL STRAW OF WAIST EMPLOYERS

The situation of the waist and dress strike in New York is excellent.

The great majority of the workers in the industry are back at work in settled union shops under union conditions. There have remained out on strike only the workers of a number of waist shops which belong to that handful of stubborn employers, the remnants of the old association. Seeing that they are playing a lost game, these employers are at present resorting to the use of the injunction to force their employees to work for them. Of course, these efforts are as laughable as they are futile. Even if they succeed in obtaining injunctions, it would be of little avail to them. The workers will stay away from these shops and cannot be driven by force to produce garments for these employers.

Morris Sigman, the leader of the general strike, when asked about the general state of affairs of the conflict still pending in the waist and dress industry, said as follows: "In order that the entire strike be settled speedily and successfully, it is necessary that the moral aid of all the waist and dressmakers who are already working in the settled shops, as well as those who are still on strike, be given unreservedly and in its entirety to the cause of the strike."

The point of principal importance in the picking of the shops that are still on strike. The workers of the settled shops must help in this respect. As a rule, these shops are located in the same buildings where settled shops are housed, and the workers in these latter shops could aid a great deal in the early hours of the morning. We are all very optimistic as to the outcome of this fight. Two-thirds of it has already been won. It is, nevertheless, necessary not to leave anything to guess or good luck; all the work must be attended to by the committees as on the very first day of the strike."

SCHLESINGER AND BAROFF AT WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

President Schlesinger, who spent the early part of last week in Boston in connection with the cloak strike in that city, left Boston on Tuesday, to go to Washington to attend the conference of the heads of international unions, summoned by President Gompers, to meet on February 23rd and 24th. The conference will be called upon to devise ways and means of combating the concerted attack by organized capital upon the position of

EMBROIDERERS WAGE A WINNING FIGHT IN JERSEY

The strike of the embroiderers in the Hudson County towns of New Jersey, called on Thursday, February 17, under the auspices of the Embroidery Workers' Union, Local No. 6, proved to be a signal success. There are about 300 shops, big and small, in the embroidery industry of these towns, 175 of which are working at present.

Hardly a shop was left at work after the call of the Union for the strike was issued. The entire embroidery industry of Hudson County became paralyzed, and the employers began to flock into the headquarters of the Union, at 140 Bergenline Ave.,

Union Hill, N. J., seeking settlements. During the first four days of the strike over 350 shops settled and more than half of the workers that went out on strike have returned to work under union agreements.

"The prospects for a speedy settlement of the entire strike are very bright," said Brother Manny Weiss, the manager of the Embroiderers' Union and the leader of the strike. "Both the response to this strike and the rapidity with which the employers have rushed to sign agreements, were expected by those who knew how the embroidery workers of New Jersey felt with regard to the Union. The fact that we are organized 100 per cent. in New York and that union conditions are strictly observed in our New York shops, has served as an example to the New Jersey embroiderers and they have shown signs of eagerness to emulate our stand and our thoroughness of organization. Within another week or so, the strike will be settled entirely in this section under the same conditions and standards as those prevailing in New York. The workers in the Jersey towns have formed a branch of the New York organization and will govern themselves through local autonomy while represented on a joint board with their New York brothers."

Local 41 Rising to Its Feet Again

The house-dress and bathrobe makers of New York, Local No. 41 of our International, have suffered more than any group of workers in the ladies' garment industry during the past ten months. As a matter of fact, there was hardly any work in the trade at all, and the union was affected greatly by this unexampled unemployment. During these ten months, the International office has helped them financially and morally to maintain the office and to continue their branch organizations throughout the city.

Now the critical time has passed and the shops are again full of work. In consequence, Local 41 is again alive and coming back to its former strength and influence.

There was, once upon a time, in this trade, a small manufacturers' association, with which the union had a collective agreement. This association went to pieces during the time of unemployment. The general agreement in the trade with the independent employers also expired on February 15th and now the union is ready to negotiate for agreements with the individual manufacturers. Meanwhile, member meetings have been held of house-dress and bathrobe makers in every part of the city, and copies of the agreement have been sent out to all the employers in the trade, specifying a time limit for a reply thereto. Local No. 41 is being aided in this work by President Schlesinger and the General Office of the International.

N. Y. WHITE GOODS WORKERS NEGOTIATE NEW AGREEMENT

The collective agreement between the White Goods Workers' Union, Local No. 62, and the Cotton Garment Manufacturers' Association, will expire next month. The Union has taken timely steps to renew the agreement and has prepared a series of improvements in the contract which will be presented at the conferences between the Union and the Association, to be held in the near future.

The conference committee of the Union consists of Brothers William Davis, the manager of the local, M. Zeisels and S. Greckin, and Sisters Mollie Lifschitz, Mary Goff and M. Bremer. An extensive organization campaign and a number of shop and district meetings are being conducted at present among the white goods workers and new members are joining the union every day.

The industrial crisis which has affected every industry in the land has

also had a bad effect on the white goods trade during the past year. A number of union members were compelled to work in the so-called "open shops" as the trade is not yet fully 100 per cent. organized. These workers, nevertheless, remained true union people, and now they are utilizing their presence in the non-union shops to make converts for the organization.

The white goods local at present has the greatest opportunity to enroll every worker in the trade into its organization. The office of the Union is at 117 Second Avenue and the officers and members of the executive committee are ready to respond to any call that might come from any of the unorganized shops. Let the workers in the non-union shops do their duty and the new agreement in the trade will be soon signed to the best advantage of all the workers in the industry.

CLOAK SHOP CHAIRMEN OF NEW YORK, ATTENTION!

The International Union and the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union of New York have decided that each member of our Union donate two hours of work to the strike fund of the Amalgamated.

The workers in your shops are called upon to contribute their share during this week, to relieve the distress of our brothers and sisters in the men's clothing industry.

Please see to it that this decision is carried out conscientiously and fully. The union relies upon the shop chairmen to do their duty and to carry out into effect the decision of our International Union!

Local 46 Starts Or- ganizing Campaign

A year ago, on February 3, 1920, the Petticoat Workers' Union, Local No. 46, called out the workers in the trade on a general strike. Unfortunately, the time was not favorable for the strike, and after a duration of ten weeks, it had to be given up. The principal reason for this failure was the poor spring season of 1920, and the strike only afforded to a great many of the employers an opportunity to declare themselves bankrupt and to avoid payments on their obligations to their creditors.

The situation at present is altogether different. There was never so much work in the petticoat trade this season. There is a lack of workers in the shops and expert mechanics cannot be obtained anywhere. The Union has not failed to take advantage of this opportunity and a strong organizing campaign, under the leadership of Brother Henry Zucker, the manager of Local No. 46, has been launched. It is the aim of the petticoat workers to finish the job which was undertaken a year ago, and as prospects were never as

CONTENTS

	Page
News of the Day	1
Letter of the Week	2
Glimpses of the Strike	3
Editorials	4
The File of Europe	5
Educational Comment	6
Cutlers' Page	8

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By MAX D. DANISH

WILL LABOR FINANCE NORTH DAKOTA?

EVERY newspaper representing vested interests and reactionary tendencies in the country, has carried during the last week glowing headlines depicting the "bursting of the North Dakota bubble," the "breakdown of the Socialist state," etc., etc. The story was told how the Bank of North Dakota, the state institution of that commonwealth, is facing bankruptcy, and how its attempt to float a \$6,000,000 bond loan has proved futile.

Of course, all was attributed to the government of the Non-Partisan League in North Dakota. These ungodly Leaguers have dared to take the state out of the hands of the corn magnates and speculators who had ruled supreme in the Northwest for generations, and have decided to run the State in the interest of the farmers. They have laid out plans to build state grain elevators, state building associations, a popular rural credit system and all such "fantastic" enterprises in the eyes of the monopolists.

Since North Dakota embarked on its independent career, the concerted efforts of Wall Street and the banking combines of the Northwest have been bent on one purpose: to break North Dakota financially. In a way they have succeeded, as in the course of the last six months about 35 small banks in North Dakota were compelled to close their doors through the withdrawal of credit and artificial runs manipulated by the financial interests. The bond issue authorized by the State was intended to allay this panic and to remove the obstacles that lay in the way of the League in the realization of its program. It is but natural, therefore, that the bankers refused to advance the money except on condition that the State give up all its projects and return to the old practices of "prudence and safety."

The representatives of the Non-Partisan League, however, have not given up hope. An appeal has been made to the American Federation of Labor for help. The community of interests between organized labor and the organized farmers of the Northwest is urged as a potent argument, and the bonds, which are secured by unencumbered property, is offered as a guaranty. "You have 4,000,000 members. We need \$6,000,000. If your members will give \$1.50 each, we can save the bank and beat the money devils of Wall Street, who are also your foes."

There will be a meeting next week of the presidents and secretaries of all international unions of the Federation of Labor in Washington, to discuss a number of important industrial questions. At this meeting the appeal of the Non-Partisan League will be heard. If favorably decided upon, plans will be evolved to present this loan and to help the people of North Dakota to achieve their industrial and political program.

SENATE TAXES FOOD

IF one wants to gauge the depth of indifference with which the members of the upper house of our national legislature treat the needs of the people, a perusal of the discussions in the Senate on the Foodstuffs Tariff Bill will supply ample and interesting evidence.

The farmers have been complaining during the past year that the slump in the prices of wheat was ruinous to them. Not that the consumer has in any way felt this slump in the form of a reduction of prices

in farm foodstuffs. The price of bread has remained practically at the same level as it was a year ago. The difference between \$2.40 per bushel of last year and \$1.15 of this year, remains solely in the pockets of the wholesalers and millers. It appears, however, that this cry has reached the tender ears of our legislators, obviously, because of the fact that the farmers control the vote in the grain states of the Middle West and Northwest. So, instead of going after the mill and grain elevator men, the wheat monopolists and speculators, the wise men in Washington could devise no better plan than to go again after the consumer. Accordingly, the tariff wall is being reinforced by a number of additional bricks, in the form of taxes on eggs, sugar, milk, butter, cheese and all the principal necessities of the kitchen and the table. And all this in view of the desperate efforts by the great populations in the cities to batter down somehow the intolerable cost of living.

There is little doubt that these amendments will be passed by the Republican majority. A sop will be thrown to the farmers in the sense that the importation of foods from Argentina, Brazil and other food-exporting countries, will be greatly checked. The monopolists will be given a still better chance to keep prices up as at giddy a height as they please them, and the workers in the cities and towns will continue paying for the music while the Senate is dispensing "benevolent legislation."

ITALIAN MECHANICS WON'T MAKE ARMS

A HIGHLY interesting situation has developed recently in Turin, Italy, a situation which is becoming more serious daily. The substance of it is that the workmen in the great Fiat plants have refused to manufacture arms and war materials given for foreign countries.

An order for lorries and armored cars was received recently from one of the new states of Central Europe, and accepted. But the firm has been obliged to suspend the execution of this contract, as the men refused to continue work when they realized the possible use which the lorries might be put to. The management of the Fiat concern also designed a new type of machine-gun, but construction became impossible on it, as the men have refused to work on this gun.

The factory managers have announced to the men's representatives that it will be impossible to continue full work under these conditions and have given them twenty-four hours' notice of a reduction in the number of employees and a limitation of work for the remainder to twenty-four hours weekly. This order was given, obviously, with the purpose of coercing the workers into accepting work on armament contracts.

The men's union, the Chamber of Labor and the Italian Metallurgical Federation are taking measures to oppose the decision of the employers. Recent dispatches indicate that the men are determined to stand by their decision not to produce arms.

This novel feature in the war against war in Europe will be watched keenly by organized labor all over the world. It demonstrates so clearly the simple truth, that the workers alone could carry out successfully the disarmament program, that it deservedly rivets the attention of its friends and enemies towards it.

BRITISH LABOR ON GERMAN INDEMNITY

THE recent vote of British labor was added last week to the chorus of condemnation of the impossible, from the economic and political point of view, indemnity terms offered by the Allied Premiers to the German people. At a joint meeting of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress and the Executive Committee of the Labor Party, held in London during last week, a manifesto on German indemnity was adopted which in no uncertain terms assails this indemnity and places the blame for the present unemployment in Britain upon the blundering foreign policy of the government.

"We are now faced in the indemnity terms," says the manifesto, "with a demand for an immense tribute from German industry which must reduce still further the capacity of the German population to consume our goods. Our trade with Germany, Russia and Austria-Hungary last year was one-tenth of what it was in 1913. That decrease alone would suffice to account for most of the present unemployment. In this impoverishment, which by ruining our customers, has thrown our workers idle, there is something worse than the inevitable waste of wealth caused by the war. The blockade of Russia was a wanton act of policy. In clause after clause, the Peace Treaties have completed the ruin which the war began. Germany was hidden, and quite properly, to work in order that reparations might be earned. But the treaty which imposed this obligation, took her mercantile marine, deprived her of three-quarters of her iron and, dominating supply of industrial coal and closed down the banks and businesses by which alone she can trade abroad."

The manifesto concludes by declaring the present crisis of unemployment as the direct outcome of a suicidal foreign policy, and a demand is made not only for reconsideration of the indemnity demands, but for a reversal of the entire line of the alleged policy toward Central Europe and Russia.

LANDIS, BASEBALL AND CHILD LABOR

FEDERAL Judge Landis who sentenced Debs and Berger to jail terms two years ago, and a staunch upholder of the purity of our institutions and laws, has been in hot water during last week. The incident amounts to no more and no less than an impeachment of the judge by Representative Welby of Ohio, who charged him with "high crimes and misdemeanors" in connection with his acceptance of the position of supreme arbiter of baseball at a salary of \$42,500 a year.

The impeachment proceedings were referred to the Judiciary Committee, and the committee will have to conduct an investigation. It is, of course, doubtful as to whether the committee will recommend an impeachment trial to be held by the Senate. The publicity given to this affair, however, discloses the fact that Judge Landis holds two jobs, one from the United States Department of Justice as a federal judge, and one from the United Baseball interests of the country, as a baseball judge; the second position being by far more lucrative. It is also being charged that the baseball interests have retained Judge Landis as their chief representative in order to present a better case before the Supreme Court in Washington, D. C., where a judgment of \$240,000 has been entered against the clubs composing the Baseball Federation.

In addition to that, the judge has run into a very acrimonious debate with United States Senator Dial of South Carolina who objected to the freeing by Judge Landis of a certain bank embezzler. Landis charged Dial with maintaining factories in South Carolina where child labor is being exploited to the utmost. The Senator thereupon called him a "liar," and the atmosphere in Washington is, at present, thick with charges flying back and forth.

Whether the impeachment proceedings will materialize or not, the public of the country is meanwhile being treated to the elevating spectacle of an austere federal judge being exposed as a holder of two jobs and an eminently respectable United States Senator employing children in his immense cotton factories in the South. We only wonder as to whether this has named Senator is a member of the Senate Committee on Labor.

SPIES IN INDUSTRY

THE publication of a series of significant studies of private espionage as practised in American industries, has begun in the "New Republic." These articles are the result of a thorough investigation made by Mr. Sidney Howard for a member of the Harvard Faculty.

The first two articles of the series produce a tremendous amount of documentary evidence of the private industrial spying systems maintained by a great number of establishments, big and small, for the purpose of discouraging unionism in their shops, for the weeding out of union men and women, and for sowing suspicion and hatred among the workers of various nationalities in the plants.

These articles are a service to organized labor. They prove once again the truth of its contentions, that far from being on the defensive, organized capital has constantly seen the aggressor and that it has always endeavored to defeat good will and cooperation by playing faction against faction, and nationality against nationality in the industrial camp of the country. In times of strikes these provocateurs and spies have done their dirtiest work. It was they who have instigated and trumped up war-mer charges in the steel mills of Pennsylvania, the coal mines of Colorado and West Virginia. It was their activities that have filled the columns of the kept press with stories of arson and sabotage charged to labor unionists but which were the sole handiwork of these spies.

This careful and reliable exposition of the method employed by the associations of employers throughout the country and many individual firms will serve to strengthen the position of labor and will make the public, if only acquainted with these facts, to treat in the future with suspicion wholesale charges against union labor in times of industrial strife.

STUDY ENGLISH—

The Rand School English Classes are open now. Elementary Intermediate Advanced

Terms: \$7.50 for 3 months, if paid in advance.

For information, inquire at 7 East 16th St., New York City

BUY
WHITE LILY TEA
COLUMBIA TEA
ZWETOCHNI CHAI

Exclusively

GLIMPSES OF THE GREAT STRIKE

By ABRAHAM TUVIM

The strike of the workers in the Waist and Dress Industry in New York is one of the most interesting spectacles of class-conscious solidarity that has been brought to the attention of the labor world in many years. Thirty-five thousand men and women, the majority of whom had no particular individual demands to make, and who were being accorded every right and privilege requested by them through their organization, left their shops and factories and joined in a mighty demonstration strike in sympathy with their less fortunate co-workers in the non-union shops in the same industry.

The present waist and dress strike is peculiar in that the majority of those who quit the shop did so for reasons other than the usual demand for more wages or a shortening of the workday or a recognition of their union. They went on strike as an expression of good will and community of interest with their brothers and sisters; they were actuated by the noblest of motives—that of sacrificing one's own convenience and comfort for the end that the same comfort and convenience might be placed at the disposal of a less fortunate minority in the trade.

One could see that spirit in their faces and general demeanor as they marched to their halls. They chatted merrily and laughed and sang, buoyed by the consciousness of their strength, the faith in their cause and the confidence in their invincibility. To them it was more than an ordinary strike. It was an expression of unity, of human brotherhood.

When they came to the various halls, there was a national absence of that tension which usually marks the first day of a strike. They chatted in groups, and seemed to take a keen enjoyment in the fact that they could all come together under such conditions. Yet, despite their high spirits, there was evident among them a consciousness of the seriousness of the occasion. They knew that the presence of thousands of unorganized workers in their industry constituted a threat—threatened their organization, and could, in time, serve as a lever to be used by their homes in destroying that which had been built by countless sacrifices.

In Webster Hall, where three thousand strikers had gathered, the chair-

manly argued with them. She was on a high platform when she spoke of a subject, let this figure. In a loud and clear voice she described the struggle of the waistmakers—sold of the years of sweat-shop toil, miserable wages and long hours. Told of the thousands who went to jail that their organization was the head of the strike that were battered in by hired thugs and gunmen—of the long lines of pickets freezing as they patrolled their shops on cold, wintry mornings.

Then, as if to shock her hearers by the completeness of the contrast, she spoke in glowing terms of the present conditions in the organized industry. As she spoke, the faces of her listeners changed—from the pain they felt over the bitterness of the struggle of the years gone by—to the appreciation of their 44-hour week, their living wage, the abolition of the sweat-shop.

Their spirits mingled and rose with that of the speaker as she told of the health, education and recreation which had been made part of the life of the waistmakers—as she gloried in their accomplishment—their Workers' University and summer home in the Blue Mountains of Pennsylvania.

The workers mingled. Webster Hall more than ever determined to not only maintain their present strength, but to lend themselves to the effort to organize the unorganized, and remove the menace to their Union. Everywhere one could hear them remark to each other, "The Chairlady is talking sense"—"We must win"—"We must organize all the waistmakers"—"We cannot allow the old conditions to return"—etc., etc. The Italian, Jewish and English, and various nationalities mingled, but above them all was the din created by the thousands of voices who felt the grim resolve of these workers who had experienced many and bitter struggles and were ready for more in order to maintain that which they had won.

On this very afternoon there were many meetings held throughout the city. Bronx, Harlem, East Side and Brooklyn halls were taxed to their seating capacity—with thousands of workers standing. In each of these was a goodly number of workers who, on the day before, were members of the union on the day. They had heard the call in solidarity, and responded readily.

They were, by this strike, transformed from workers, indifferent to the spirit of organization, without scruples as to hours of toil or wages, into men and women with awakened interest in ideals, principles, and a growing spirit of social consciousness.

This was especially true of the group which gathered three days later in Huntington Hall—an old fashioned East Side gathering place. In this hall the number of unorganized was rather substantial. They had been called out of shops controlled by members of the old Waist and Dress Association, a group of Union anti-unionists, who have consistently refused to recognize the right of the workers to organize for collective bargaining. This hall seemed to be the target of the Association, and into it came some of its spies and agitators, sowing seeds of discontent, and distrust of unions and union officers. The hall must have had a goodly sprinkling of this despicable type, for toward the close of the day, the workers appeared to be restless, and began to question as to how long they would be kept out. A rumor was being audaciously spread that the Association was willing to settle, but that the Union was not.

The fact that so many of these workers this struggle was the first in an organized way, enabled the spies to get in their work of disruption. The workers were as yet unfamiliar with the methods which bosses resort to in their attempt to break strikes. They were gullible, and were attracted by the "friendly fellow workers" accosted them, and told them of "how the union grinds both the workers and the bosses." The effect of the agitation was, however, to a great measure, counteracted by the older and wiser heads present, men and women who had felt the pressure in other strikes, who made it a point to explain things to the restless ones and to expose the treachery of the bosses.

Then the meeting started. A speaker was scheduled, and he had made his appearance. Order was maintained, and the chairlady proceeded with some introductory remarks. At this point, someone in the audience desired to ask a question, and upon being recognized, a stout, broad-faced individual who did not appear to be a worker, asked why the workers had

not returned to the shops in view of the settlement of over 300 shops that very morning.

The chairlady responded that workers are given working cards as quickly as the settlements are made and investigated, and that though a number of bosses had appeared and announced their desire to settle, experience had taught the union to investigate the shops in question, to see whether the bosses were honest in their expressed intentions, or were giving work to non-union jobbers, or accepting work from non-union manufacturers.

The answer pleased and satisfied the workers present. This apparently encouraged the chairlady to question the man who had asked about the settlement; and the following cross-fire took place:

Ch.—"Tell us, how do you know that 300 shops of the Association acted this morning?"

Ans.—"I was told by good authority."

Ch.—"What authority?"

Ans.—"Must I tell you? I don't think so."

Ch.—"If you have anything to hide, we cannot have faith in what you say."

Ans.—"Well, the Association Office told me."

Ch.—"How does it happen that the Association tells you such things?"

Ans.—"Why shouldn't they?—I'm a boss!"

Then a tumult set in. The man who spoke for the Association had let the "cat out of the bag." And the whole structure that the spies had built collapsed like a house of cards.

"Throw him out!" "Get out you spy!" "What a nerve," and a hundred other threats abounded, as it became apparent to those workers that they had been imposed upon. A committee quickly escorted the spy to the door, and from all appearances, he wasn't very sorry to get away without being hurt.

This incident in Huntington Hall did more to strengthen the faith of the workers in the union than the spy ever intended it to. It was the talk and hubbub of the masses in the hall for the rest of the day, and has proved to even the least intelligent of the men and women present that their employers would not stop at calumny and treachery of the meanest sort in order to discredit their new Union, their newly acquired friends and leaders.

Union Health Center Treats 6,631 Patients Last Year

The operators, members of Local 1, are either the most sick people in the industry, or, which is probably more likely the case, the ones who most appreciate the advantages of the Union Health Center, judging from the report of the Union Health Center on the work done in the Medical Clinic during last year, 1920. There were nearly 1,000 members of Local 1 who took advantage of the Clinic, while the tailors and shirtmakers were lagging behind. On the other hand, the promoters seemed to be as eager for medical help as the operators, and these two locals with Local 23 and Local 9, as a close third and fourth, had the most members treated at the Clinic. Local 25 had nearly 600 members treated. Local 66 has given a very large number of applicants to the Local—425 candidates having been examined during the year.

The Nose and Throat Clinic was very busy and had nearly 900 patients. The Stomach Clinic had about 800. Altogether last year there were treated 6,631 patients in the Clinic. Although the Clinic is a co-operative business there was a loss of \$1,500 during the year 1920, which had to be

made up by the several locals who own and manage the clinic. In the Dental Department there were 1,555 new patients with over 12,000 treatments and an income of over \$12,000 during the year. The deficit was only \$63.25.

Since our removal to the Union Health Center at 131 E. 17th Street, things have very much improved. Thus, during January we had no less than 1,067 examinations, of which 329 were applicants, 69 sick benefits, 214 cures; examinations and treatments; 109 nose and throat patients; 28 eyes; 55 stomach; and the rest scattered in the other departments. The income of the Medical Clinic was \$11,485.19. As during last year, Local 1 was the most largely represented Local, it having furnished not less than 163 patients for the General Clinic, which Local 25 closely following it.

The Dental Department had the best month it ever had during January, with an income of over \$4,300 for the month, which is about twice as much as the highest month we ever had before.

It seems that our members are at last appreciating both the Dental as

well as the Medical services and are utilizing both to their capacity. If the income goes on as it has last month we shall soon have in enlarging our quarters and add another building.

UNION HEALTH CENTER NEWS

Dr. Sarah E. Greenberg, well known as a lucid and learned lecturer on health subjects, will open her series of lectures on Sex Hygiene on Thursday, February 17th at 8:00 P. M. in the auditorium of The Union Health Center, 131 East 17th Street. This course is but one of the courses given by the Union Health School. The others will deal with "First Aid," given by Dr. McCrory, of Columbia University, on Saturday afternoons beginning February 19th, and "What to Eat and Why," given by Dr. Jerome Mayers of the Department of Health, on Tuesday evenings, beginning February 16th.

These courses are open to the men and women of the International. Operations can be made at the regular sessions.

The Board of Directors of the Union Health Center, Messrs. Wansler, Breslin, Berlin, Ringler and Lewin celebrated this week the installation of a Three Thousand Dollar X-ray Plant in the Union Health Center, 131 E. 17th Street.

A great many workers are greatly exploited by physicians, when they, when H. apply to for consultation and are told that they must undergo X-ray examination and have X-ray plates made, for which they must pay exorbitant sums. Recently a prayer came to the Union Health Center, Medical Department, and showed three X-ray plates made by a physician who charged the enormous sum of \$45.00 for these plates. As a matter of fact, it was not necessary to take three plates and certainly the amount was exorbitant.

In order to prevent the exploitation of our workers, the Union Health Center has this week put in an expensive Three Thousand Dollar X-ray apparatus in its Medical Department, where a specialist will take X-ray plates at cost rates so that the workers will be able to get this service as well as they get other medical and dental service in the Union Health Center for charges based on cost.

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

Published every Friday by the International Laborer's Union
Office, 21 Union Square, New York, N. Y. Tel. 375-2222
R. SCHLESINGER, President J. TANKREY, Editor
A. ZABOFF, Secretary-Treasurer A. BRADLEY TOWN, Business Manager
Max D. Danahy, Managing Editor
Subscription price, paid in advance, \$1.00 per year.

Vol. III. No. 9

Friday, February 25, 1921

Entered as Second Class matter, April 15, 1910, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the Act of August 24, 1912.
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage, provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on January 25, 1919.

EDITORIALS

THE LABOR CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON

We shall not undertake to foretell what the Conference of Leaders of the International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor summoned to meet this week in Washington will accomplish. It is quite likely that some of the leaders have definite plans to propose how to meet the concerted attack of capital upon labor in this country; it is also possible that such plans will develop in the course of all-embracing debates that will surely take place at this conference. We only hope that this conference will wind up with more than a general declaration in the form of a "bill of rights," a mere clean bill of health that would ease the conscience of the leaders before the labor movement of the land.

Such a declaration, no matter how beautifully phrased and how assertive of the rights of labor, will not satisfy the great masses of the workers. The masses are in a mood to be satisfied with words only. They expect from the conference a clear reply: What are they to do and how are they to act when the employers confront them with ultimatums that they, the workers, are to be contented hereafter with three-fourths of the wages they have been earning and that they are to work henceforth under a system of task speed?

Millions upon millions of American workers expect a ringing answer to these questions from their leaders. If the reply that is to come forth from this conference will contain elements of constructive leadership leading directly to an aim and a purpose, this conference will be epoch-making in its consequences and will lend strength and force to the Federation. If otherwise, it will mean that the Federation is a helpless body in spite of its best intentions; that in times of crisis it is powerless to do real work except to issue periodically an avalanche of words that have lost all their influence upon the workers. The workers of the land might then have to set thinking about new methods and agencies for fighting their inveterate enemy—organized capital. We hope that the leaders of the American Federation of Labor at this conference in Washington are fully imbued with the earnestness of this hour, and that as representatives of five million American wage earners they will give organized capital final warning that it either unequivocally give up its Union-smashing activities, or be ready for a determined, decisive grapple with the entire labor movement of America.

And in order that this challenge carry its full weight and significance, we hope that this conference will adopt ways and means to prepare for the big conflict should one become necessary. It is idle to scare organized capital with "Bolshevism," as Comptroller has been doing more than once and upon a recent occasion, Capital knows that America is too distant from the threat of Bolshevism and it relies meanwhile on Palmerism to do wonders for it in the realm of repressions and the abrogation of civil rights and liberties. Capital will not even compromise with the labor movement of America upon this score. Instead of using a scare-crow, organized labor must impress the vested interests of the country with its strength and determination to fight in the defense of its interests and position. Only such a program might induce capital to change its mind about testing strength with organized labor and it will serve simultaneously to strengthen a thousandfold the ranks of labor itself. Such a program will put an end to the splitting of forces within the labor movement and will tend to make it one and indivisible in the truest sense of the term.

MINING COAL BY INJUNCTION

Last Winter, the Industrial Court of Kansas, the creature of the labor-hating Governor of that State, Mr. Allen, enjoined striking in all essential industries. Our readers will recall, in this connection, the debate held last year on the subject of industrial courts between Governor Allen and President Gompers at Carnegie Hall, New York.

Last week five leaders of mine workers were sentenced in a Kansas court to a year in prison for having called out a strike in some Kansas mines. Of these, Alexander Howat, the President of the State Miners' District, is one of the best known leaders of the coal miners of America. Howat is an indefatigable fighter for the interests of the miners, and had all the leaders of labor in this country been possessed of convictions and courage as firm as his, the injunction menace would have received its final solution long ago. We deem it fully worthwhile to reproduce here a part of the statement made by Howat after he was sentenced by Judge Corran to a term in jail:

"All of the Judges of District Courts and all of the injunctions and industrial courts shall not alter our position. Neither in junctions

nor the industrial Court can stop strikes. It is true that through the injunction proceedings and the industrial Court law they may be successful in putting a few men in prison because they dare exercise their rights as union men and their constitutional rights as American citizens, but even though men may be put in prison, that will not put an end to strikes.

"The fact that there is a strike in this district at the present time demonstrates clearly that neither injunctions nor the industrial court stop strikes in the State.

"I suppose the injunction process and Industrial Court law of Kansas are samples of the democracy that the young men of our own country grew up their lives for on the battlefields of France. We intend, however, to continue fighting to try and establish some real democracy until the principles of free men and free women are again recognized and re-established in this State.

"In my opinion the legislative bodies which make the laws and the large corporations of the country are working hand in hand and have joined together to chain men in their jobs and crush the life out of organized labor of the entire country and to establish the open shop everywhere."

THE RECENT ROCKEFELLER BENEFACTION

John D. Rockefeller has recently given seventy millions to the General Educational Board—fifty millions for the increase of salaries to instructors in colleges and universities and twenty millions for the improvement of medical education.

The labor and radical movement has never wasted any affection upon Rockefeller, the arch-fleecer of American industrial life, and it has never failed to point to the baneful influence of his "benefactions," which represent accumulations of unearned interest and the underpaid wages of his workers. It is quite interesting, therefore, to note in this connection, that this time the most vehement protest was against this Rockefeller philanthropy came not from a radical but from a conservative,—yes, a former supporter of the Lusk bills of misnary fame, Mr. Peter J. Brady, chairman of the Educational Committee of the New York State Federation of Labor. We wish to cite a few paragraphs from Mr. Brady's statement:

"Organized labor vigorously disapproves of such donations, in view of the uses to which the moneys are to be put. The millions donated to the General Education Board have been accumulated as a result of a type of industrial and financial control that characterized one of the darkest pages of our country's economic history. There is no need now to state the taint that attaches to the vast fortune accumulated by this donor.

"Suffice it to say that such moneys are the evil gains of monopolistic control of natural resources that never should have been tolerated, and of administrative and financial systems of interlocking directorates that have always throttled and ruthlessly destroyed legitimate business competition.

"The acquisition of the swollen fortunes that John D. Rockefeller now distributes would never have been possible under an enlightened social system.

"However, apart from the taint which besmirches such wealth, organized labor objects vehemently to its distribution to educational institutions. It is inconceivable that under a proper mode of government educational institutions that serve a vital function in our body politic shall not derive needed revenues from the municipality, the state or the Federal Government, more than from the millions of this donor."

Yes, all this is not new. It is new, however, from the mouth of the educational director of the State Federation. Perhaps, this is a sign that we are going forward, after all, and that the heads of even conservative leaders of labor are becoming clearer and they are beginning to dare tell the truth.

Marion (Ohio) Workers to Plead With Harding for Russia

The workers of Marion, O., will welcome President-elect Harding when he returns home, with the announcement that the Central Labor Union of Marion calls on him to urge the resumption of trade with Russia.

From Chicago comes word that John Fitzpatrick has offered as a program for the immediate relief of unemployment a resolution that calls on the federal authorities to "open trade relations with Russia in order that Russia may place some of its billions of dollars of orders in the United States."

Toledo, O., has arranged for a series of street meetings to discuss the Russian trade situation. In San Francisco a conference of organized workers was held on January 30, attended by 250 delegates representing over fifty labor unions, at which a branch of the American Labor Alliance for Trade Relations with Rus-

sia was formed. Officers representing organized labor from the various districts of the State of California were elected as well as an executive committee of 18 labor men. Meetings will be held in San Francisco every two weeks, and more meetings will be arranged throughout the State. The officers are James Dwyer, president; Al Schneider, vice-president; and Al Johnson, secretary-treasurer. Other central labor bodies that have recently passed resolutions are Springfield, Mass.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Twin Falls, Idaho; Stamford, Conn.; and Newport, R. I.

A letter from John P. Burke, President of the International Paper, Soap and Paper Mill Workers, states that at their conference in Toronto, Ont., on January 24, delegates representing 20,640 workers passed a resolution calling for the removal of all restrictions interfering with trade with Russia.

THE ILLS THAT STILL BESET EUROPE

(TRAVEL IMPRESSIONS)

By HARRY ROGOFF

Travel, we are told, is the most important civilizing factor in our present work-a-day world. Civilization expands as it becomes easier for one nation to communicate with another, and for man to journey from place to place. Communication facilities have made possible the exchange of ideas, inventions and discoveries between country and country and have aided in the march of progress and general advancement.

The World War has made a breach in the steady flow of communications between all lands and has, for a time, severed some of them altogether from the rest of the world. This fact, beyond doubt, has contributed a great deal to the spread of prejudices and false notions among the peoples of the world. Had the Germans known what was written about them in Allied countries, and they had the opportunity to reply to these statements, many of the clumsy charges against them would have been clipped in the bud. And vice versa, had the Allied peoples been able to come in open contact with the German masses, the Junkers of Germany could not have kept up the morale of their armies for so long a time through the lies they had spread about the Allies.

These facts were quite well known to the leading men in all the countries affected by the war and served not infrequently as a topic for discussion in the press. Prominent spokesmen in various lands have constantly pointed to the urgent necessity of bringing the nations of the world in direct contact with each other as soon as the war comes to an end, as the best means of bringing order out of chaos. Let the masses again begin talking to each other, they said; let them visit each other and listen to what each has to say. That would be the matter with

why for the mortal wounds inflicted upon humanity by the war.

Well, the war is more than two years over. The peace covenant was signed, it would seem, so long ago that many are beginning to regard it as an antiquated instrument which must be modified to suit changed conditions. Nevertheless, communication between country and country in Europe is still hampered by no end of obstacles and vexations, and the rotters of Europe do not even view this state of affairs with any degree of alarm. On the other hand, they would, if they could, continue these obstacles for as long a time as possible, and, perhaps, forever. One cannot make a step in Europe, these days, without a passport and without a multitude of visas. When one comes into new territory one is compelled, first of all, to appear at police headquarters to obtain a permit to remain there. This permit is given only for a limited space of time, a few months or a few days. In theory, all lands are closed to new arrivals, and the permit is given only as a temporary courtesy. That is, one is permitted to cross France on the way to any other land and to remain in France for a few weeks; one is permitted to cross Germany and to remain there for a few days while in transit.

There is, of course, an economic reason for these limitations of travel. All these lands are poor, particularly in foodstuffs, and they resent foreigners coming to them and taking from the scanty supplies that are still obtainable. Nevertheless, this alone would not be the all-sufficing reason for the drastic travel regulations. There is another, a moral reason, a sharpened sense of nationalism, a keen feeling of distrust to foreigners. It is the effect of the poison which the war has infected the hearts and minds of the masses of Europe.

In the long years of the war, the world became divided into two camps: the Central Powers and the Allies. On the surface of things we were supposed to believe that in each camp unity and harmony prevailed. The true facts, however, were quite different. Even in the bloodiest days, when the Frenchman and the Briton were fighting side by side upon the battlefields of France and Belgium; even when the Germans and the Austrians were shedding their blood in the same trenches in Russia, they have regarded each other with distrust and suspicion. This suspicion has developed and become either open or concealed enmity during the peace negotiations and after the conclusion of peace. If the statement of Bismarck still speak in cardinal terms about England, and the statesmen of England are still showering flowers upon the French "defenders of civilization" they are only talking the language of the diplomat. The press in both these lands speaks already in a distinctly different tone, and what the press leaves unsaid—for diplomatic reasons too—the masses of the people are speaking out without restraint. Peace has spread suspicion and mistrust even wider and deeper than the war had done.

Each nation in Europe is afraid of the foreigner. If the foreigner is an intellectual or a worker, he is suspected of Bolshevism. It is remarkable, for instance, that while there is a strong Bolshevist movement in Germany which conducts its activities openly and energetically, the policy of the German Government has been to persecute relentlessly foreigners suspected of communism, and to punish them severely, while their own communists have full freedom to go on with their revolutionary work.

The governments of Europe are afraid of foreign business men be-

cause they suspect them of being profiteers and speculators. Every important city in Europe is infested at present with these parasites. In Berlin hotels you find Poles, French, Bohemian and other merchants who come there to buy and sell not according to old-established business methods—on the basis of a regular profit—but to grab as much as they can. They speculate on exchange rates; they speculate in living necessities and in all other commodities that are under the control of the Government and commerce in which is prohibited. Their business consists exclusively of smuggling and gambling, and the number of these birds of prey reaches many thousands in some cities.

The fear for revolutionists on one hand, and of the profiteers on the other, is still keeping up the censorship on letters and dispatches in all countries in Europe. In Germany all letters that leave the country are being opened and read by a censor, and in the smaller countries, the censorship is even stricter. Foreign students are being prevented from entering universities. Foreign teachers are not allowed to teach in schools. A foreigner who occupies any important position is being looked at askance. A foreign artist must be careful not to express any opinion about general questions. If it provokes a venomous attack against him should his opinion happen to offend anybody. A famous German actor who had dared to give a racial-better an assembly of communists, was subjected to a torrent of abuse in the reactionary press and countless instructions that he is not a German citizen and has no right to interfere in German affairs. Fortunately, he succeeded in proving that he was a German citizen and was not isolated any longer.

The moral wounds of the war are too deep for quick healing. The virus of hatred, suspicion and envy is still devouring the bodies of the sick peoples of Europe. It would seem, indeed, as if the aftermath of the war has worked greater havoc upon the psychology of Europe than the years of the war itself.

THE "PROTECTIVE" MILL KEEPS GRINDING ON

The "Protective" division of the Cloakmakers' Union of New York, of which Brother Jacob Rubin is manager, is charged with the supervision of the association shops belonging to the employers who are members of the "Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association." This association regards itself as the principal league of employers in the cloak industry of New York.

As is known, this association abrogated its agreement with the cloakmakers' Union several months ago. It stopped the machinery for the adjustment of disputes between its members and the workers employed by them, and would have nothing to do with the union any longer. When this took place the question arose in many minds: What is going to become of the "Protective" division of the Union? Since the clerks of the "Protective Association" are not to go out with the business agents of the Union to investigate and settle complaints, how will that often go on with its work? It appears, nevertheless, that the "Protective" office is continuing its work at the same pace as before. It still settles grievances and adjusts disputes in the association shops as before the agreement had been abrogated. The "Protective" office has quickly adapted itself to the new conditions and functions with even greater energy than heretofore.

We have before us a very interesting report by Brother Jacob Rubin, the manager of that office, a report

rendered by him a short while ago to the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union. This report is dotted with facts and figures regarding the activities of this particular branch, which indicate very eloquently that hundreds of complaints are being adjusted in the "Protective" shops in the same thorough-going fashion as in the days when the collective machinery was in operation. The report contains the names of the firms in which disputes have arisen during this period, and among these are some of the best known in the trade, and prominent even outside of it, of the "Protective" association. It seems that none of these firms are anxious to have strikes. In their shops and they adjust their disputes with the officers of the union, whether the association likes it or not. Signs are not lacking that the association itself is aware of this practice, but glosses over these "violations" of membership fealty for reasons of expediency. It is because of that that we are inclined not to mention the names of these firms, since it places the association to play a game of "sneaky" in this matter.

Let us cite some examples: A very prominent manufacturer, quite a leader in the Protective Association, discharged a cutter for having demanded that the title work in this shop in slack time be distributed equally among all the cutters. He was charged with misbehavior and asked to go. When this discharge took place, the firm had very little

work and nothing, of course, could be done. When the season approached, Brother Rubin brought this matter before the "Committee on Immediate Action," and it was decided that the cutter must be reinstated. The shop chairman was notified to bring the workers to a meeting. When the employer learned of this order, he sent the shop chairman to the office of the Union with a message that he wants twenty-four hours in which to consider the situation. Before the twenty-four hours had expired, the shop chairman came back to notify the office that the firm had consented to reinstate the cutter.

A second firm belonging to a leading member of the association has notified the workers that they are to look for different jobs as it was going out of business. The workers left, and learned several weeks later that the firm opened another shop and was inviting them back to work. The firm, however, had "forgotten" to call back to work four finishers and a presser. One of the finishers ignored by the firm was a very old man, whose wages were only twenty-two dollars a week. The "Committee on Immediate Action" thereupon decided that all workers in the shop must be reinstated, and the shop chairman notified the firm that in case of failure to do so, the shop will go out on strike. The firm informed the Union that they would take all the workers back except the aged finisher. That settled the situation. The union decided to

take the old man under its own protection and to see to it that he should not suffer materially in any way, and the workers were permitted to return to the shop.

Such cases have been a daily occurrence in the shops of the membership of the "Protective" association. In certain instances the shops were declared on strike and after several days of stoppage, the firms were compelled to concede. One firm had, for instance, discharged two operators on the ground that they were not producing enough for their wages. The union challenged this statement and the right of the employer to determine all by himself as to whether the production of the worker was coming up to the standard, and a strike in that shop became imminent. At the eleventh hour, however, the firm receded from its stand and the two operators were reinstated.

We can thus see that the work of the "Protective" office of the Union continues at the same pace as heretofore. It is true the "machinery" is at a standstill, that is, one part of the machinery, the association's part. The Union's part of the dispute-adjusting machinery, however, continues with even more diligence than in former days. It is now completely under the control of the Union and will remain there as long as the Union will last, as long as the workers in the cloak industry will need to have an organization to protect their interests against those who are ready and eager to exploit them at every opportunity and at every given chance.

Educational Comment and Notes

STRIKE LEADERS IN A UNITY CENTER GYMNASIUM

By FANNIA M. COHN

Last Thursday, I visited the Drexel and Waltemakers' Unity Center where the students were assembled in the gymnasium for a beautiful and pleasant hour. The visit was prompted by desires to learn at first hand, who are the people who come to the gymnasium during a strike. Are they those who serve on the different strike committees, or are they those who keep aloof from all activities—merely enjoying the fruit of the labor of others—permitting others to struggle while they play?

I was pleasantly surprised to note that most of the men and women who assembled in the gymnasium, laughing joyfully, dancing, and "straightening out their limbs" after a tiresome day's work, were the very ones who spent a strenuous week in the halls where the strikers gather, using every influence at their command to organize the non-union workers, answering questions, cheering the gloomy and encouraging the weaker of their fellow workers. Only those who are closely associated with the strike know how much aggravation and excitement there is in this work. In order to keep up their vitality and create new energy, these members come to their Unity Centers for recuperation. It is not only in the hall where the strikers meet, but also in the Unity Center, that they are under the wing of their Union. And now, more than ever, it has been demonstrated that play is not inconsistent with action. Those who have the energy and will power to play and sing after a day's tiresome work, are good human material. They possess inspiration, energy, love for life and pleasure, optimism, and hope for a bright future—the will to carry on the fight for a strong and powerful Union.

Our members begin to realize more and more that workers' education must be co-ordinated with the interests of their organization. Workers' education cannot be called slack, if it is carried on abstractly. Workers need not merely education, but a certain kind of education. They must understand the general principles and practice of trade unionism, methods of collective bargaining, problems of their organization, and above all, must learn how to solve them. They must understand the relation of the industry in which they are engaged, not only to the labor movement, but to society at large, and the place it occupies in our economic structure.

All this cannot be learned through one medium alone. It can only be learned through practical knowledge of affairs and through experience which results from active participation in the activities of the Union, strengthened by theoretical instruction received in the classroom. One cannot be effective without the other. For this reason, I was delighted to see these young men and women, whose character and personality are being strengthened and developed by the burden of a general strike and by their share in the responsibility for its success—these same young men and women who fill the classrooms in our Workers' University and Unity Centers. The courses are provided free by the Educational Department of our International in order to increase the usefulness and importance of our members in their own organization, as well as to the labor movement as a whole, and to create leaders. Such education is not only important for the Union, but is essential to its very existence.

EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEES

By this time all the Locals have finished their elections and the Executive Boards have been chosen. These Executive Boards must keep in mind that one of their most important duties is the selection of Educational Committees.

The Educational Department wishes to state, as emphatically as possible, that its work and usefulness will be greatly increased if the Educational Committees which come into direct touch with the workers themselves and which are the best sources of information concerning the workers' ideas and preferences of the workers, will co-operate with it in its attempts to plan the educational work for next year.

It was very unfortunate last year that for many reasons, most of the work in this Department had to be done very late and in a hurry. Plans had to be laid and details had to be arranged before the Local Educational Committees could be called together for discussion and action. For that reason, when the Local Educational Committees met, they found themselves presented with a practically completed program.

During the present year, however, an entirely different procedure will be followed. The Educational Department is beginning now to plan its work for next season. Meetings of the faculty have been held and an executive committee was appointed to prepare detailed plans for next year's work. It is proposed also to call the educational committee within a few weeks, and the Department considers it absolutely necessary that these committees come prepared to tell precisely what their membership needs and wants. With such information, it will be possible for the Educational Department, in co-operation with the Educational Committees and the faculty, to prepare a satisfactory course of study for next year.

It is important to know as soon as possible whether the work of the Educational Department is to be extended. If so, in which direction and to what extent? What is it that the workers want in addition to what they already have? What new courses should be organized? What sections of the city, as yet untouched, should be reached? What new methods of teaching should be introduced? What new activities should the Educational Department undertake in addition to its present work? These and many other questions require thought and judgment. It is only with the help of the educational committees that correct conclusions can be reached.

Again, the Educational Department repeats its emphatic request that the local executive boards appoint educational committees and that these be prepared to meet very soon in order to assist in formulating plans which should make the next year the most successful in the history of our Educational Department.

The students of the Waltemakers' Unity Center, P. S. 40, 220 East 20th Street, have decided to have a series of lectures on health at their Unity Center, to be given on Friday evenings, at eight o'clock, beginning February 25. Arrangements have been made by the Educational Department to have Dr. Jacobus Meyers give a series of talks which will consist of four topics: "What to Eat and Why," "Indigestion," "Constipation," and "Cancers." Such lectures on health have been successfully conducted in all of the Unity Centers, and our

members have begun to realize the importance of maintaining normalcy... as the proper way of taking care of their health.

Among the guests who recently visited our Workers' University was Prof. Susan B. Kingsbury, of the Department of Economics at Bryn Mawr College. Professor Kingsbury is interested very much in labor education and is working together with a group of educators on a tentative plan for a summer school for women workers in industry, to be situated at Bryn Mawr.

In connection with this, Prof. Kingsbury came to New York to make a study of labor education, and hence, has visited our University. She spent much of her time here, and according to her statement, her impressions of our work were very favorable.

Some of the students who are studying economics at Columbia University, under Professor Seager, are reading several sessions at our University, on the advice of Professor Seager, to study our system of education, and embody the results of this study in their theses.

"FRONTIER OF CONTROL" AT WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

"The Frontier of Control," by Carter L. Goodrich, which is a study in British Workers' Politics, with an introduction by R. H. Tawney, will be discussed by Mr. A. I. Wilbert with his class in Current Economic Literature at our Workers' University, next Sunday morning, February 27. "The main backbone of this book is to discuss the facts of the present extent of workers' control in British industry."

Introducing an Old Friend

Dr. Mermelstein has been established for more than twenty years on the East Side, where he has examined the eyes of thousands of men, women and children to the best satisfaction of his patients, and at very moderate prices.

We examine eyes with the newest scientific instruments. We grind the glasses on the premises, from the purest white crystals.

If you have any trouble with your eyes, come at once to

DR. S. MERMELSTEIN, 392 Grand Street, New York.

We have no connection with any other office.

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



In designing Women's, Misses' and Children's Wearing Apparel. A course of instruction in the Mitchell School Means an Immediate Pension and Bigger Pay. The Mitchell Schools of Designing, Pattern-making, Grading, Draping and Fitting have been established for over 50 years and have achieved NEW IDEAS, NEW SYSTEMS, BEST METHODS, BEST RESULTS. Individual instruction. Day and evening classes. Reasonable terms. Write, phone or call for free booklet, demonstration and full information.

MITCHELL DESIGNING SCHOOL

Evening Classes: Monday, Wednesday and Friday
912-920 Broadway (Corner 21st Street) NEW YORK

Telephone: STUYVESANT 5282
Busiest Branch: 423 Washington Street, Dexter Building

THE AMERICAN EMPIRE

a stirring new book on the United States and its relation to world affairs by

SCOTT NEARING

Packed with information; priced so that you can afford it.
272 pages; postpaid; paper, 50 cents; cloth, \$1.

RAND ROOK STORE
7 East 125th Street, New York

The Appeal's Pocket Series—a University in Print—Only 25 Cents for Any Title in this Library of 185 Volumes

To date, we have printed and distributed over 2,000,000 copies of the famous Appeal's Pocket Series. This is the most sensational success known in the history of book publishing. All of which goes to prove that the working people want the best kind of literature. We print only the worth while books, ranging in size from 64 to 196 pages, neatly printed on fine book paper and attractively bound in heavy card-board. Below we print our latest list. Look over the titles and check off the ones you will want. We put the squares before each title so that you may mark off the ones you want. After checking them off copy the names and send in your order to the Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kansas. We would suggest that at the time you order a supply of our fine books that you also subscribe for the Appeal to Reason, for 52 weeks, for only \$1. If you are a lover of good literature you will like these books which are printed by the Appeal to Reason—printed to be read by the working people, and therefore priced so that working people can afford to buy them. Ideal to slip into your pocket and read while going to and from work.

Send All Orders to Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kansas

Drama

- ☐ Pillars of Society, by Ibsen. 25c.
- ☐ Tolstoi's Redemption. 25c.
- ☐ Meliere's Tartuffe. 25c.
- ☐ Pellaea and Melisande. 25c.
- ☐ Oscar Wilde's Salome. 25c.
- ☐ Oscar Wilde's Importance of Being Earnest. 25c.

Fiction

- ☐ Kipling's Man-Who Would Be King. 25c.
- ☐ Jack London's Strength of the Streets. 25c.
- ☐ Zola's Attack on the Mill. 25c.
- ☐ Conan Doyle's Tales of Sherlock Holmes. 25c.
- ☐ De Maupassant's Short Stories. 25c.
- ☐ Jack London's He Re-sounded the Faith. 25c.
- ☐ The Color of Life. 25c.
- ☐ Balzac's Short Stories. 25c.
- ☐ Assol's Fables. 25c.
- ☐ Cerman. 25c.
- ☐ Great Ghost Stories. 25c.
- ☐ The Dream of Dorian, by Jack London. 25c.
- ☐ Dreams, by Olive Schreiner. 25c.
- ☐ Last Days of a Condemned Man. 25c.
- ☐ Dream of John Ball, by William Morris. 25c.
- ☐ Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. 25c.
- ☐ Rip Van Winkle. 25c.
- ☐ Poe's Tales of Mystery. 25c.
- ☐ Tolstoi's Short Stories. 25c.
- ☐ The House and the Bridge, by Bulwer Lytton. 25c.
- ☐ Dickens' A Christmas Carol. 25c.
- ☐ Seven That Were Hanged, by Andreiev. 25c.
- ☐ The Red Laugh, by Andreiev. 25c.
- ☐ Country of the Blind, by H. G. Wells. 25c.
- ☐ Boccaccio's Stories. 25c.
- ☐ One of Cleopatra's Nights, by Gautier. 25c.
- ☐ The Majesty of the Law, by Anatole France. 25c.

Humor

- ☐ Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow. 25c.
- ☐ Mark Twain's English as She Is Spoken. 25c.
- ☐ Noddy's Let's Laugh. 25c.
- ☐ Artemus Ward, His Book. 25c.
- ☐ The Humor of Whistler. 25c.

Philosophy

- ☐ Trial and Death of Socrates. 25c.
- ☐ Dialogues of Plato. 25c.
- ☐ Studies in Pessimism, by Schopenhauer. 25c.
- ☐ Free Will a Fact or Fallacy? 25c.
- ☐ Thoughts of Pascal. 25c.
- ☐ Discovery of the Future, by H. G. Wells. 25c.
- ☐ Has Life Any Meaning? 25c.
- ☐ Meditations of Marcus Aurelius. 25c.

Poetry

- ☐ Whittier's "Snowbound." 25c.
- ☐ Michael Angelo's Sonnets. 25c.
- ☐ Rubiyat of Omar Khayyam. 25c.
- ☐ Poems of Evolution. 25c.
- ☐ Poe's Complete Poems. 25c.
- ☐ Three Great Poems. 25c.
- ☐ Vision of Sir Launfal. 25c.
- ☐ Ballad of Reading Jail, by Oscar Wilde. 25c.
- ☐ Kenneth Arden. 25c.
- ☐ Walt Whitman's Poems. 25c.
- ☐ Shakespeare's Sonnets. 25c.

Reference

- ☐ People's Rhyming Dictionary. 25c.
- ☐ Facsimile in Writing English. 25c.
- ☐ Handy Book of Synonyms. 25c.

Science

- ☐ Hypnotism Made Plain. 25c.
- ☐ Principles of Electricity. 25c.
- ☐ From Monkey to Man. 25c.
- ☐ Psycho-Analysis. 25c.
- ☐ Insects and Men. 25c.
- ☐ Dagger of Darkness, by Haeckel. 25c.

Sex

- ☐ Montaigne's Essay on Love. 25c.
- ☐ What Every Girl Should Know. 25c.
- ☐ Manhood. 25c.
- ☐ Love Letters of Men and Women of Genius. 25c.
- ☐ How to Love. 25c.
- ☐ On the Threshold of Sex. 25c.
- ☐ Cases for Birth Control. 25c.
- ☐ Ellis' our Essays on Sex. 25c.
- ☐ Marriage: Past and Present. 25c.
- ☐ The Evolution of Love, by Ellen Key. 25c.
- ☐ Marriage and Divorce, by Horace Greely. 25c.
- ☐ Love Letters of a Nun. 25c.
- ☐ Subjection of Women, by John Stuart Mill. 25c.
- ☐ Sex Love in Greece and Rome. 25c.

Socialism

- ☐ Wendell Phillips' The Labor Movement. 25c.
- ☐ Socialism for Millionaires, by Charles Lamb. 25c.
- ☐ Pope Leo's Encyclical. 25c.
- ☐ Fight for Your Life. 25c.
- ☐ The Socialism of Jesus. 25c.
- ☐ Socialism and Anarchism, by Daniel De Leon. 25c.
- ☐ The Selection of Capital, by Paul Lafargue. 25c.
- ☐ Solution of Trust Problem, by Daniel De Leon. 25c.

- ☐ An Appeal to Young Men, by Kropothka. 25c.
- ☐ The Money Question. 25c.
- ☐ The Emballotted Farmer. 25c.
- ☐ Socialism and How It Is Coming, by Upton Sinclair. 25c.
- ☐ Communist Manifesto. 25c.
- ☐ Proletarian Dictatorship, by Karl Kautsky. 25c.
- ☐ Socialization of Money, by Daniel De Leon. 25c.
- ☐ Socialist Ginger-Bread. 25c.
- ☐ Soviet Constitution. 25c.
- ☐ The Socialist Appeal. 25c.
- ☐ Questions and Answers About Socialism. 25c.
- ☐ Socialist Pepper-Bread. 25c.
- ☐ Socialist Powder-Bread. 25c.
- ☐ Socialism and Invention. 25c.
- ☐ Studies in Socialism. 25c.
- ☐ Steps Toward Socialism. 25c.
- ☐ Oscar Wilde's Soul of Man Under Socialism. 25c.
- ☐ Socialism and Catholicism, by De Leon. 25c.

Epigrams and Maxims

- ☐ Maxims of Napoleon. 25c.
- ☐ George Sand's Thoughts and Aphorisms. 25c.
- ☐ Proverbs in 9 Volumes. 25c. each; \$1.50 for entire set of 9 volumes.
- ☐ Keir Hardie's Cardinal. 25c.
- ☐ Epigrams of Shaw. 25c.
- ☐ Epigrams of Wilde. 25c.
- ☐ Epigrams of Thoreau. 25c.
- ☐ La Rochefoucauld's Maxims. 25c.
- ☐ Enigmas of Ibsen. 25c.
- ☐ Wisdom of Ingersoll. 25c.
- ☐ Wit, Wisdom, and Wickedness. 25c.

General Literature

- ☐ Tolstoi's Essays. 25c.
- ☐ Story of an Opium Eater. 25c.
- ☐ A Wizard of Words. 25c.
- ☐ Schopenhauer's Essays. 25c.
- ☐ Lecture on Shakespeare, by Ingersoll. 25c.
- ☐ Tolstoy Versus Marx. 25c.
- ☐ On the Choice of Books, by Carlyle. 25c.
- ☐ Bacon's Essays. 25c.
- ☐ Darwin's Realism in Literature and Art. 25c.
- ☐ Emerson's Essays. 25c.
- ☐ Brandes' On Reading. 25c.
- ☐ Economic Made Plain, by Havelock Ellis. 25c.
- ☐ How I Wrote The Raven. 25c.
- ☐ Charles Lamb's Essays. 25c.

History and Biography

- ☐ Cromwell and His Times. 25c.
- ☐ Blenheim. 25c.
- ☐ The Battle of Waterloo, by Hugo. 25c.
- ☐ War Speeches of Woodrow Wilson. 25c.
- ☐ The Life of Debs. 25c.

- ☐ Julius Caesar. 25c.
- ☐ Was Edgar Allen Poe Immortal? 25c.
- ☐ Lincoln and the Working Class. 25c.
- ☐ Nietzsche. 25c.
- ☐ Science of History, by Froese. 25c.
- ☐ Bruno. 25c.
- ☐ Marx and the American Civil War. 25c.
- ☐ Vindication of Paine, by Ingersoll. 25c.
- ☐ Common Sense, by Tom Paine. 25c.
- ☐ Oration on Voltaire, by Hugo. 25c.
- ☐ History of Rome. 25c.
- ☐ From Terror to Triumph. 25c.
- ☐ History of Printing, by Dimsell. 25c.

Religion and Rationalism

- ☐ Debate on Toleration. 25c.
- ☐ Voltaire's Toleration. 25c.
- ☐ Foundations of Religion. 25c.
- ☐ The Prince of Peace, by W. J. Bryan. 25c.
- ☐ Debate on Spiritualism. 25c.
- ☐ Rome or Reason. 25c.
- ☐ Debate on Christ's Teachings. 25c.
- ☐ Voltaire's Pocket Theology. 25c.
- ☐ Did Jesus Ever Live? 25c.
- ☐ On Going to Church, by Bernard Shaw. 25c.
- ☐ Controversy on Christianity. 25c.
- ☐ Evolution Versus Religion. 25c.
- ☐ Tichenor's Primitive Beliefs. 25c.
- ☐ Tichenor's Satan and the Saints. 25c.
- ☐ How Voltaire Fooled Priest and King. 25c.

Children

- ☐ Alice in Wonderland. 25c.
- ☐ Fairy Tales. 25c.

Miscellaneous

- ☐ Debate on Vegetarianism. 25c.
- ☐ How to Live 100 Years. 25c.
- ☐ A Book for Mothers. 25c.
- ☐ Crime and Criminals, by Clarence Darrov. 25c.
- ☐ How to be an Orator. 25c.
- ☐ Home Nursing. 25c.
- ☐ Mental Perfection. 25c. per volume; \$1.50 for 6 vols.
- ☐ Organize Co-operatives. 25c.
- ☐ Kate O'Hare's Prison Letters. 25c.
- ☐ Training of the Child. 25c.
- ☐ The Public Defender. 25c.
- ☐ Taxation of Church Property. 25c.
- ☐ America's Prison-Hall, by Kate O'Hare. 25c.
- ☐ Plutarch's Health Rules. 25c.
- ☐ Trial of Penn and Meade. 25c.
- ☐ League of Nations. 25c.
- ☐ The Care of the Baby. 25c.
- ☐ How to Keep Well. 25c.

The price of 25 cents per copy includes postage

Send all Orders to "APPEAL TO REASON," Girard, Kansas

The Weeks' News in Cutters Union Local 10

By ISRAEL LEWIN

The General Strike in the Waist and Dress Industry is now almost over with more than 2,800 manufacturers in the industry having settled either collectively through the Associations or individually. There are only a few shops left whose owners, who claim still to be members of the old Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association, are stubborn. But their stubbornness will be broken, for the season is at its height and orders have to be filled, and with the union shops working full force the buyers will not place their orders with houses which cannot fill them.

During the General Strike, the union succeeded in organizing a large number of non-union houses, some of which are of considerable size. It is significant that the waist houses which fought the union in the General Strike of 1919 for over thirteen weeks were the first ones to settle this time. It seems that they have learned their lesson and found that it is not profitable to fight non-union. They had before them examples of a few of the larger waist shops which kept on fighting our organization even after the termination of the General Strike of 1919. These last-named finally had to go out of business. The owner of one of the biggest shops in the industry, namely, the Clarendon Waist Company, has now become a worker, himself, and is employed as a pattern-maker in one of our union shops. It again would permit, we could cite a long list of waist manufacturers and the fate that has befallen them since they began their attacks on our union two years ago. The situation is reversed this time in as much as of the few remaining shops on strike, the majority are dress houses, and since they refuse to profit by the experiences of others, they will be compelled to learn from their own experiences.

At the time of writing, it has become known that the firm of Albers, Phagesheimer, 105 Madison Ave., has applied to the courts for an injunction to restrain the union from picketing his shop. In this injunction he states that due to this strike he is unable to fill the orders that he has on hand. This seems to be the first of a series of applications for injunctions by the few firms against whom we are striking. Of course, our lawyers will be on hand to argue against the issuance of these injunctions, but no matter what the result of these applications for injunctions may be, it won't do the employers much good, for in order to make up the line of dresses that they are manufacturing, they require skilled workers, and injunctions have never been known to make dresses.

Things are running along smoothly in the Cloak and Suit Division, the season being at its height. Cases are being adjusted regularly in spite of the fact that the relations between the Protective Association and the union were broken off some time ago. Almost all pending cases from the slack season have been satisfactorily adjusted.

Again we wish to remind our members regarding the two hours' work two leveled at the last quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board of the International on the entire membership, for the support of the Amalgamated Clothing strikers. Our members are fully aware that the clothing workers are fighting not alone their own battle, but also ours.

The Joint Board of the Cloak and Suit Industry has prepared a special stamp for those who have paid in the two-hours' work tax, to be pasted in their books, thereby being able to control the collection of this tax. We have no doubt but that our members will fully co-operate with the shop chairmen of their respective shops.

The office of the Miscellaneous Division reported last week that a strike has been called against the Mayflower Dress Co., 142 Broome St., a wrapper and kimono house. We are glad to inform our members that after striking a few days, the house settled, increasing the wages of all its workers.

The only two strikes being conducted at present are that of Borgenicht & Sons Co., 1115 Broadway, and that of the Arlington Underwear Co., 165 East 23d St. This latter concern advertising for underwear cutters, giving a different address, and succeeded in getting two men. The office having discovered that, immediately stopped off these men.

White goods cutters are requested that whenever going to work for a union or non-union house, they are to apply for working cards at the office of the union, as otherwise they are apt to catch unmercifully on their fellow workers.

NEW CLASSES AT THE RAND SCHOOL

A New Course on Psychology Applied in History

A course on psychology, to be given by Max Weinreich, formerly Department of Columbia University, will begin on March 1st, extending connected with the Political Science over a period of three weeks, twice each week. The aim of the course is to describe a modern industrial system as a psychologically repressive environment unsuited to man's inherited nature.

It will be rather thorough and exhaustive, dealing first with the theory of evolution and then approximately with the psychology of the individual, social psychology, and the psychology of the unconscious, trying especially to acquaint the students with the true meaning of the contribution of men like Darwin, Marx, William James and Freud.

The Rand School has just announced the formation new classes in English accommodating workers of all grades. Arrangements have been made to teach English to all workers, from the newly arrived foreigner to those who have been in America a number of years but who as yet have failed to grasp the language sufficiently and who have not a good command of it.

The School announces that the length of each session will be a little over one hour, and an especially low fee will be charged for these new classes. The usual fee of \$6.00 for three months has been reduced to \$3.50, and arrangements made for part payment.

The classes will be in charge of some of the best known teachers of English. Among them are Louis Jacobs, Mrs. Arthur W. Calhoun and Miss Kruth. Classes are held on Monday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

DESIGNING PATTERN MAKING and GRADING

Taught Strictly
Individually

During Day and Evening Hours
Our method is specially designed for the wholesale line of women's, misses', juniors', children's and infants' garments.

See us before making a mistake

LEADING COLLEGE OF DESIGNING AND PATTERN MAKING

Practical Designer Building
PROF. L. ROSENFIELD, Director,

228 East 14th Street, New York.
(Between 2d and 3d Aves.)

Telephone: Stuyvesant 5317

Attention of Dress and Waist Cutters!

The following shops have been declared on strike and members are warned against working for them:

Jesse Wolf & Co.,
105 Madison Avenue.

Son & Ash,
105 Madison Avenue.

Solomon & Metzler,
33 East 33d Street.

M. Stern,
33 East 33d Street.

Max Cohen,
105 Madison Avenue.

Julian Waist Co.,
15 East 32d Street.

Dreswell Dress Co.,
14 East 32d Street.

Regina Kobler,
552 Fourth Avenue.

Deutz & Ortenberg,
2-16 West 33d Street.

J. & M. Cohen,
6-10 East 32d Street.

Amalgamated Clothes System A CO-OPERATIVE ENTERPRISE

CONDUCTED BY THE ORGANIZED
CLOTHING WORKERS OF NEW YORK

Buy Direct from the Workers!
Help Defeat the Open Shop!

Suits & Overcoats \$32 to \$50

Ready to wear and made to measure
of the best woolsens, all custom tailored

THE CO-OPERATIVE PLAN SAVES
NEEDLESS EXPENSE AND PROFIT

Amalgamated Clothes System 827 BROADWAY, Second Floor

DR. BARNET L. BECKER OPTOMETRIST AND OPTICIAN

*215 Broadway

*100 Lenox Avenue

*1709 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn

895 Prospect Avenue, Bronx

* Open Sunday until 6 P.M.

Eyes examined by the best specialists

CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10, ATTENTION

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

GENERAL:

Monday, February 22th.

CLOAK AND SUIT:

Monday, March 7th.

WAIST AND DRESS:

Monday, March 14th.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Monday, March 21st.

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.