

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

J U S T I C E

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

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. III. No. 11

New York, Friday, March 11, 1921

Price, 2 Cents

CHILDREN'S DRESS AND PETTICOAT WORKERS IN GENERAL STRIKE

On Wednesday last, March 9th, two of our New York local unions, the Children's Dressmakers' Union, Local No. 50 and the Petticoat Workers' Union Local No. 46, have called out the workers of their respective trades on a general strike. The strike call was responded to by more than 6,000 workers. The children's dressmakers marched from their shops down to Webster Hall, 121 East 11th Street, and the petticoat workers went to the People's House, 7 E. 16th Street, where they will meet during the strike.

On March 3, there was held a big mass meeting at Cooper Union of children's dressmakers, which was addressed by President Schlesinger, Secretary Baroff, Editor Yanofsky, Luigi Antonini, manager of Local No. 89, and Harry Greenberg, manager of Local No. 50. The speakers at the meeting dwelt upon the unprovoked abrogation of the agreement in the trade by the employers and the at-

tempt of the bosses to destroy the union. The unusually long period of unemployment which prevailed in the children's dress trade in New York had given the employers an opportunity to cut wages and to otherwise mistreat their workers. The result of this was that when busy conditions returned to the shops, the workers were ready for a strike, and at that meeting they unanimously voted to go out in a general strike.

The children's dressmakers of Brooklyn are meeting at Royal Palace, Manhattan Avenue, and the workers of the Brownsville district are having their assembly place at Columbia Hall. The children's dressmakers have the best opportunity now to introduce uniform conditions in every shop of their trade in New York and Brooklyn, and there is little doubt that they will succeed in their purpose. The strike is under the general supervision of Vice-President Sol Seidman, Harry Greenberg, the man-

ager of Local No. 50, and Brother M. Sirota, the business agent of the local.

The petticoat workers are making, through this general strike, another attempt to organize the trade on the same basis as the other trades in the ladies' garment industry in New York are organized. The International Union is offering the workers of this industry another opportunity to form a solid organization, and it is the duty of every man and woman in the petticoat trade in New York to take advantage of this chance.

The trade is unusually busy and the employers are pressed for deliveries of orders, and it is doubtless that they cannot afford a prolonged strike. It is up to the workers now to show a determined attitude and the strike will be won.

The management of this strike is in the hands of organizer Henry Zucker.

LOCAL No. 62 CONFERS WITH COTTON GARMENT ASSOCIATION

On Wednesday last, the first conference between the White Goods Workers' Union, Local No. 62, and representatives of the Cotton Garment Manufacturers' Association, was held at the Metropolitan Tower. The Union has a collective agreement with this Association, which is to expire on March 24th, and it is now endeavoring to renew this agreement through conferences, so as to prevent any disruption of relations with their employers.

The principal demand of the Union is that the employers return to the workers every cent they had deducted from their wages during the slack time. The Union also demands the introduction of minimum scales for week workers and the clarifying of a number of points in the agreement which is made necessary through new conditions in the trade.

The Association was represented at this conference by President Milberg, A. Gussow, M. H. Rosenberg and Herman Mason, the manager of the Association. The Union was represented through its manager, William Davis, M. Zaytz, business agent, Mellicke Litschitz, Secretary, and M. Brinner, Mary Goff and A. Grackin, Executive members. The representatives of the Association listened to the demands of the Union committee and promised to reply at an early date.

The Union has arranged for a general member meeting for Thursday, March 10, at Beethovens Hall, 210 E. 54th St., where a report of the conference committee will be rendered to the membership. Meanwhile, the Union is conducting a general organization campaign to strengthen its ranks. Appeals are being made to white goods workers in unorganized shops to join the Union. The Union makes its strongest appeal to those of its members who have gone to work in the period of unemployment which prevailed in the industry recently, into the non-union shops. It points out to these workers that they can easily win the confidence of the workers in these non-union shops and influence them to join the organization. Already several shops have enrolled in the union through this missionary work, and there is no reason why the remaining shops in the trade cannot come under the fold of Local No. 62.

ever emergency the Union might be called upon to face in the immediate future. The plan is to have every member of the local to contribute two days' earnings, a day a month in March and April, and to elect a Committee of Seven to direct the collection of this fund.

This plan was approved by a meeting of shop chairmen. The next thing to do is to carry out this contemplated drive faithfully and conscientiously. The waist and dressmakers of Philadelphia are not shirkers. They have proved in the past that they can be relied upon to rally to the support of their organization in time of need. They know that an emergency fund is a vital necessity for their Union, and we may rest assured that the \$50,000 will be raised without a hitch.

International Begins Legal Fight Against Injunctions

Morris Hillquit, Chief Counsel for the Union

The well-known Socialist and labor attorney, Morris Hillquit, has been retained by our International to act as the chief lawyer for our union in its defense against the injunction campaign started by a number of manufacturers. All the injunction cases will be placed under his supervision and the defense of our Union will, at the same time, be a defense against the general onslaught of organized capital upon the labor movement of America.

President Schlesinger, against whom these injunction suits are directed, has declared after a conference with Morris Hillquit, that these trials will be test cases for the entire labor movement and that they will be undertaken on a large scale in the defense of the fundamental principles of organized labor.

Already one of these injunction suits has been heard early last week in the Supreme Court of New York County, in which the International

and the Joint Board of the Waist and Dressmakers' Union appeared as defendants. It is the case of the firm of Albert Fleischer. The Union was represented through Morris Rothenberg, as attorney.

The case came on before Justice Neuburger and the task of our attorney was to prove that the so-called contracts between some workers and employers in which the former undertake not to become union men under any condition, have no legal worth or value. The plea for this injunction was based upon this particular point. The employers contended that their workers had made contracts with them not to belong to any union and that the Union, therefore, through its picketing, tends to break these contracts. Attorney Rothenberg argued that all these contracts are meant only as traps, to serve as a basis for injunction suits against the Union. Judge Neuburger declared, after hearing both sides, that he will render a decision within the next few days.

UNION HEALTH BOARD REGRETS DR. SADOFF'S RESIGNATION

On Tuesday, March 1st, the Board of Directors of the Union Health Center met at the Union Health Center Building and discussed various matters to enlarge the usefulness of the Health Center for the members of the I. L. G. W. U.

At this meeting the resignation of Dr. Louis Sadoff as Chief of the Dental Service, was received and was accepted with regret, the Board of Directors passing a resolution appreciating the past services of Dr. Sadoff for the Clinic.

The Board of Directors also decided to enlarge the activities of the Dental Clinic by appointing a number of specialists in various branches of dental practice so that the members get the best possible general and special treatment obtainable in the city.

LOCAL No. 15 TO RAISE \$50,000 FUND

The Philadelphia Waist and Dressmakers' Union, Local No. 15, of our International, has passed through a very precarious period during last year.

First, there has prevailed in the waist and dress industry of Philadelphia an unusually long slack period which taxed heavily the workers and consumed every penny of their earnings. Then came the threat of a general strike provoked by the demands of the manufacturers for a cut in wages and longer working hours. When these menacing conditions have finally been removed, the Union has found itself with quite an empty treasury, facing in addition thereto the urgent necessity for mobilizing its funds for the coming summer when the present arrangements with the employers' Association will have come to an end.

The Executive Board of Local No. 15 has therefore issued a stirring appeal, during last week, to its membership calling upon it to rally to the aid of the organization and to raise a fund of \$50,000 for waist-

Boston Waistmakers in Organizing Campaign

The Waist and Dressmakers' Union of Boston, Local 49, of our International has launched presently a wide drive to organize every shop in Boston where waist and dresses are made and which does not yet belong to the Union.

Vice-President Max Gorenstein, who is manager of Local 49, is in charge of this organizing work. At a special meeting of the executive

of the Local which was summoned for that purpose plans were laid for a thorough combing out of the entire non-Union district in Boston with the determination not to leave a stone unturned until the men and the women working in these shops will have been approached individually and collectively with the message of Unionism.

It was also decided to levy a special tax upon the members for the purpose of raising an organization fund. Literature of a special kind will be printed in large quantities and distributed and a number of meetings will be attempted. Local 49 has at its head a group of determined and loyal workers who have made it one of the best units of organized labor in the city of Boston. We have little doubt in their ability to carry out their campaign with material results.

CONTENTS

	Page
News of the Day	1
Tales of the Week	2
Information Aid	3
Editorial	4
From the Board	5
Health Talk	6
Editorial Comment	7
Tales of Germany	8
Editor's Page	9

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By MAX D. DANISH

HARDING ON LABOR

THAT part of President Harding's inaugural address which refers to labor and industrial conditions will very likely be remembered most for what it leaves unsaid. With due appreciation of the difficulties under which the writer of that address has labored, we must admit that it is particularly disappointing in that respect. It abounds in commonplace and bristles with Fourth-of-July gems. But no reference is made therein to the burning questions of the day, to the anti-labor crusade, the injunction epidemic, the slashing of wages and the general campaign against the organized workers.

"I had rather submit our industrial controversies to the conference table in advance than to a settlement table after conflict and suffering." This is practically the only mild rebuke which Harding levels at the "no-arbitration" crowd. It will, we are inclined to believe, scare the Guggenheims, the railroad magnates and the transportation barons.

DOUBLING THE PRICE OF GAS

THE prayer of the gas companies has finally been heard. After years of hesitation, the federal courts of New York finally decided that the existing statutory rate for gas is "unfair" to the company, which immediately thereupon announced that the rate of 80c. per thousand feet will henceforth be \$1.50.

Of course, a provision has been made for the temporary impounding of the extra money collected on the new rates, until the appeal against this decision has been decided upon by the Public Service Commission who have ordered a new rate. Nevertheless, the public knows quite well that once the courts have reversed the statutory limitation, the rates will never come back to what they were before. Already, a bill sponsored by Governor Miller has been presented in the legislature, which will kill 80c. gas forever.

The tragic-comedy of this new sinister move on the part of the gas interests lies in the fact that this doubling in the price of gas is not only a necessity like gas is being put into effect at a time when it is clamored on all sides that the cost of living is going down and that everything tends to become cheaper. It bears the earmarks of a desperate grab by the gas companies, a grab which they seek to materialize before it becomes absolutely impossible.

ANTI-LABOR RIOTS IN ITALY

WHAT the capitalist press is terming "an organized protest of the middle classes against the extremists," and what really is an organized attempt by extreme nationalists and other dark forces to smash up the Socialist and labor organizations of Italy, has been going on throughout the Northern provinces of Italy for the last two or three weeks.

That the attempt of the "Fascisti" to wreck the Socialist movement of Italy by force is a prearranged and a widely organized affair there can be little doubt. It has been sponsored by a group of reactionary generals and noblemen at Rome, and is carried out with precision and planning. The driving out of elected socialist authorities from hundreds of municipalities, the destroying of labor temples and union offices, the smashing up of labor printing presses and similar acts of wanton destruction

and murder, are all parts of a definitely organized conspiracy.

Details are still lacking in connection with the perpetration of these crimes. One thing is certain: The powerful Socialist and labor movement of Italy will not be crushed by this murderous outbreak. This white terror will very likely provoke reprisals which will cost still more blood and treasure. They are a clear sign of the blind madness to which the bourgeois of Italy have been driven at the sight of the ever-growing strength and influence of the Socialist and labor forces of that country.

THE TORRENT OF INJUNCTION SUITS

IT is difficult to recall another labor conflict which was blessed with so much attention on the part of judicial authorities as the pending great strike of the clothing workers in New York. A veritable avalanche of injunction suits of all kinds and descriptions has been poured out from the heads of the officers of the Amalgamated, and their number is increasing daily. Already the amount in damages sought to be collected from the Amalgamated by the various firms on strike has reached the sum of two and a half million dollars, and the strike lasts another month or two. It will surely reach to tens of millions.

The injunction suits vary in their scope and nature. Some are for the ordinary purpose of stopping picketing; others are on the ground of a conspiracy in unreasonable restraint of trade; and still others maintain that the union in itself is a "seditious" organization and should be disbanded. All are, of course, a sign of the desperate straits in which these manufacturers find themselves at present, after having lost a season of work, and after a great many of them, through their own wilful act, are facing bankruptcy.

A similar situation is obtaining among some waist manufacturers who have refused to settle with their workers in the pending waist strike in New York. There, too, a number of them, taking a leaf out of the experience of the clothing employers and guided by the same counsel, have filed a number of injunction suits against our Union. These have been pending now a few weeks, and the International has at present engaged our old friend and adviser, Morris Hillquit, to take charge of the union's defense. This wholesale injunction persecution is apparently a new departure on the part of labor's enemies. It certainly constitutes a new page in the history of the struggle of the needle workers with their employers, and deserves keen and watchful observation.

WILL THEY DESTROY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR?

DEMEER Secretary of Labor, William B. Wilson, should be credited with expert knowledge of conditions surrounding the present administration of the Labor Department. His parting address, delivered a few days ago at a testimonial meeting given in his honor by the Central Labor Union of Washington, D. C., is, therefore, well worth reading.

"Many men and women embued with high ideals, and engaged in 'welfare work,' the secretary said, 'have combined with the reactionary element of employers in industry to

destroy the Department of Labor by dismembering it by degrees and creating a 'Department of Welfare.' Ex-Secretary Wilson also implied that his successor should be a person of native ability, association and training which will enable him 'to carry into the councils of the President the philosophy of labor and the hopes and aspirations of those who toil for it.'"

The Labor Department, for all it is worth, has been a thorn in the side of organized capital ever since it was organized. Attempts have been made time and again to destroy it or to substitute something else for it. The warning of ex-Secretary Wilson, that an effort is on now to destroy this department should be heeded. The interests that surround the present administration are, on the whole, sinister enough to be able to accomplish such a small feat as the destruction of the only executive agency in Washington which is supposed to represent the interests of labor—the Labor Department.

FROM JAIL TO LEGISLATURE

AFTER having spent nearly a year in prison for leadership in the Winnipeg general strike during the summer of 1919, three prominent labor leaders, the Rev. William Ivens, John Queens and George Armstrong, have been released a few days ago. Straight away from jail they went to the Provincial Legislature to assume their seats, to which they had been chosen by the workers while in prison.

Winnipeg, after all, is not Albany. In the enlightened State of New York, we are confident, our spottish legislators would not tolerate the seating of three ex-convicts, leaders of a general strike, in the legislature. Winnipeg, however, appears to be still a part of British dominions where cant and hypocrisy, however prevalent, is not yet quite as destructive of all sense and reason as it is in the town upon the Hudson.

PACKERS DISCARD ARBITRATION

THE liquidation of the gains of labor moves of apace. For three years the arbitration of labor disputes has been practiced in the packing industry. In the course of three years, the living and working conditions of tens of thousands of men and women in several cities have been improved. Now, according to the announcement by the meat packing interests, the industrial machinery of arbitration is to be discarded.

The development of industrial government in the packing industry was one of the by-products of the war. It came about as a result of the threatened strike in 1917, after William Z. Foster had enrolled the various nationalities in the stockyards into the "Stock Yards Council." Following the unionization of a considerable number of the workers in the yards, the arbitration agreement was concluded, and Federal Judge Alschuler of Chicago was made arbitrator of the industry.

Since that time a number of awards have been made for the workers in the packing plants, which have lifted wages, gave workers the eight-hour day, and made other equitable adjustments. During the years since the arrangement, peace and a higher measure of contentment ever known in the industry, have been maintained in the stockyards. Now the packers have chosen to do away with the entire machinery of arbitration in a high-handed and quite unprovoked manner. They have, doubtless, done so on the as-

sumption that the industry will again turn into that unorganized and degraded, as far as labor conditions are concerned, status as it was until the outbreak of the war.

The saving feature of this situation, however, lies in the fact that the stockyard workers today are organized and will not permit the return of the industrial horrors of the years prior to 1917 without a formidable battle in which they will have the entire sympathy of organized labor and the public.

FOURTH INTERNATIONALE AT VIENNA

ONLY scant bits of news have so far filtered through the cables as to the International Conference of Socialists, which has been meeting at Vienna during the past few weeks. This meeting was the sequence of a prior meeting of Socialists and trade unionists held at Berne four months ago, at which it was decided to convoke an international Socialist conference in Vienna in February. The groups and parties represented at this conference are those which have broken away from the Second Internationale but would not affiliate with the Moscow Communist organization.

As far as is known, this world conference of Socialists has come out for a revision of the peace terms and a demand that war debts be nationalized and that countries spared from devastation during the war assume the obligation of aiding those less fortunate. Other resolutions denounced militarist movements and demanded the abolition of military organizations and the immediate adoption of plans for general disarmament.

BORAH'S CIVIL LIBERTIES BILL

THE latest move in the civil liberties campaign launched several months ago, when the "twelve lawyers" filed their brief attacking the illegal practices of the Department of Justice and ex-Attorney General Palmer, is the introduction of a bill by Senator Borah. It provides heavy fines and imprisonment for all officers, state and federal, who interfere with the civil rights of the individual in an unlawful manner. A nationwide fight will be waged on behalf of this bill for its adoption by the next congress, and it will undoubtedly receive the support of the liberal members of both houses.

It is true Palmer has gone, but the evil he did lives after him in the minds of a great many officials who have seen the government break its own laws and remain unpenalized. Precedents have been established by which our agents of law can treat unpopular individuals without regard for law and not suffer for it. The bill is a warning to federal officials against making searches or seizures without warrant, this having been the most despicable part of the attack on civil liberties during the past administration.

This bill should receive the support of organized labor all over the country and in the campaign for its adoption labor should lend every effort and assistance.

BUY
WHITE LILY TEA
COLUMBIA TEA
ZWETOCHNI CHAI

Exclusively

12 YEARS OF THE NATURALIZATION AID LEAGUE

17,785 WORKERS AIDED IN 1920

The twelfth annual convention of the Naturalization Aid League, which took place on Sunday, February 28th, in New York City, was attended by over 150 delegates representing the most advanced and largest of the progressive organizations of New York City, including the large international organizations of labor.

The work of the convention consisted in receiving the report of its manager and deliberating upon plans for the expansion of the work of the League in the future, making it even more effective than it has been in the past. If the records were to include all those who were helped during the last five years to procure their naturalization papers, it would probably exceed 160,000, a number which those who founded the Naturalization Aid League would not have expected in the moments of their greatest optimism.

In the year 1916, when the records were first made, 8,505 workers were helped in acquiring citizenship. War conditions reflected themselves in a decrease. The following two years, when 5892 were helped in 1917 and 4187 in 1918. In 1919, 15,248 workers were helped, and in the year that has just closed, the League did its greatest task naturalizing or helping toward naturalization 17,785 workers.

Of the 17,785 that were naturalized last year, 3,990 were members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; about 2,500 were members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; 515 were members of the International Furriers' Union; 532 were members of the United Cloth Hat and Capmakers' Union; and 8,604 were members of the Workmen's Circle. The balance were unaffiliated with any of these unions, but all of them were workers who wanted to become American citizens without being compelled to go through what has been found to be no end of red tape.

356 Were Women

Of the 17,785, only 356 were women, while 14,693 were married men and 2,739 single men. The true working class nature of the organization is revealed in the number and character of the bodies affiliated with it, whose aid and action it has secured for the League activities have made its existence and success possible.

Of the 238 organizations affiliated with the League, 183 are Workmen's Circle branches, 13 are locals of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; 10 are locals of the Amalgamated; 20 are independent organizations of labor and 12 are pro-

gressive organizations of a general nature.

In the 12 years that the League has functioned, it has forged ahead to a position of influence and recognition where the various courts of naturalization are cooperating with the League in the making of citizens. The Department of Labor has likewise cooperated with the League. The extent of its activity is also revealed in the fact that the League succeeded in getting over 300 Austrian subjects prepared for naturalization despite their classification as alien enemies.

The offices of the League are maintained in every working-class section of the Greater City. In Harlem it has an office at the Harlem Social Educational Club, 62 E. 106th Street. In the Bronx it has offices at 1167 Boston Road and 1330 Wilkins Ave. In the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn there is an office at 61 Graham Avenue, and in Brownsville, the office of the League is located at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Jackson Street.

In the expansion of the work of the League for the coming year, the convention adopted a decision to form classes on civics and naturalization throughout the city, where, before obtaining information on how to become citizens, workers may also be taught

the methods and form of government so that their citizenship may make them more prepared to effectively guard the liberties guaranteed by the fundamental law of the land.

Manager Jeshurim, in his report to the convention, has pointed out that the League has become a national institution, requests for information and assistance coming to it from all parts of the nation. He declared that the work of the League is not essentially partisan because it aims to help every immigrant to become an integral part of the country to which he has come and in which he and his children will spend their lives.

On the advisory council of the League are Congressman Meyer London, as honorary president, and Justice Panken as President; Joseph Baskin, secretary of the Workmen's Circle; Adolph Held; Sydney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; Alexander Kahn, legal adviser; Morris Kaufman of the Furriers' Union; Max Pine of the United Hebrew Trades; Benjamin Schlesinger, president of the I. L. G. W. U.; Rose Schneiderman of the Women's Trade League; Alderman B. C. Viadeck of the Forward; and Max Zuckerman of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union.

On the executive committee are Reubin Cusker, chairman; A. Back, vice-chairman; I. Ginsberg, treasurer; M. S. Mold, recording secretary; M. J. Asplis, Sam Berman, Benjamin Bush, S. Bykofsky, A. Greenwald, Rubin Nechamkin and Zaida Rozen.

Radical Press "Sweatshops" in Paris

By RICHARD ROHMAN

To the writer who had seen service for a number of years upon a Socialist daily in New York before it reached that period in its development when it could claim for its own the building in front of edition of the press, radical publications in Paris, the difficulties under which they make their appearance and the dark, miserable holes from which they issue, were entirely reminiscent.

No doubt, many who will read this will remember the editorial offices of The New York Call at 444 Pearl Street before they were enlarged to take in the entire floor perched upon two flights of rickety and uncertain steps. Dark, musty, filled with the odor of ink and transformed wood pulp, they were a monument, not only to the invariable poverty of the Socialist movement in America, but also to the indefatigable genius of unnamed workers who triumphed over squalid surroundings for the sake of the cause. The trail of Socialist journalism in America is stained with the blood of many who decided they had served too long the

masters of industry and finance. In the writer's memory, more than one city editor, more than a dozen members of The Call staff walked out of the office broken in health because of arduous duties they had cheerfully assumed but which would have been too much for even two or three men.

How similar must be the story of unnamed French comrades I wondered as I walked through the narrow, muddy streets of Paris where were quartered the editorial offices of "La Vague," the Socialist feminist weekly; "Le Journal du Peuple," the fiery but ineffective Communist daily; Church, then as a single page at the time and printed in the worst slum section of Paris over at the extreme east of the city; "Le Communiste," a weekly edited by a journalist with a Russian name; "Clarte," the little weekly put out by a group of French Socialists, mostly intellectuals, headed by that picturesque writer and author, Henri Barbusse; and, finally, "Le Populaire," the Socialist daily of which Jean Longuet, grandson of Carl Marx is a co-editor,

and "L'Humanite," founded by Jean Jaures and today violently Communist despite a war record of opportunism which had resulted in the creation of "Le Populaire," as an opposition Socialist journal with revolutionary implications.

Most of these publications are located in places which, to members of the International, would be reminiscent of sweatshops at their worst. An ugly table, papers littered on the floor, a single gas light or perhaps an electric bulb, a girl clerk or two, an editor or two (the latter number if it can be afforded) comprise the usual, struggling journal. A typewriter is rare and only the more influential papers like "L'Humanite" or "Le Populaire" boast of a private room for editors.

"Le Populaire" is located on the Rue Feytaud, near the Bourse, above a neat book shop. The offices, which are reached from the back of the shop, consist of several bare rooms, with the exception of a table or an isolated chair. An inner room is the sanctum of Jean Longuet who, when not practicing law or appearing at a mass meeting, writes the editorials when these are not contributed by violently partisan and rhetorical spokesmen, of the factions

in the Socialist movement of France.

Two floors above "Le Populaire" is perched the office of "Clarte" where a brilliant young poet, Noel Garnier, holds forth and gets the weekly issue out on time.

Socialist journalists are very poorly paid in Paris, though financial hardship is as common among writers employed by the capitalist and imperialist sheets. One gains the impression that every Socialist in France can write and that they manage to get into print. In order to live, a journalist in Paris is also a lawyer, or a bank clerk or a member of the Chamber of Deputies or, if not as practical as these, a poet.

Individual journalism flourishes in France, for it affords one the opportunity to call an enemy "a liar" or "a thief" and, perhaps, to gain support as a result. An individual or a group speaking for its brand or another disagree with the opinions of the existing Socialist press and found their own organ of expression. Or perhaps they fail to be given enough space for their opinions on "the dictatorship of the proletariat" and immediately they flourish forth with their own journal and devote columns to themselves.

Seeing "Red"

By OBSERVER

There is no gaining any the fact that we live in an age of miraculous discoveries. The evidence of it is piling up on us so thick and fast that even the most doubting of the Thomases must succumb to it.

Who would have thought, for instance, that the Young Women's Christian Association, the Episcopal Church, the Methodist Church or even the Red Cross are hotbeds of radical activity? Staggering information of this kind, under normal circumstances, would have fallen upon deaf and irresponsible ears through the sheer weight of its absurdity. Not so, however, these days. In these perilous times, the spectacle of a Mr. Everett P. Wheeler, Chairman of a "Committee on Socialism of the National Civic Federation," rising before a supposedly intelligent audience and proclaiming with earnest mien that the estab-

lished churches are threatened by a "small but active element impatient with the slow and orderly process of political and economic evolution and spreading Maxine doctrine as supplanting the only solution for existing problems," is not even regarded as a grotesque imposition upon human frailty.

What proof does this gentleman offer to substantiate this blood-chilling charge? Odds of it, if you please. There is, for instance, that Labor Temple, at Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue in New York City. By all appearances a Presbyterian Church, but in truth a rendezvous for women garment makers, radical speakers and a forum for agitators of the reddest hue. Then there is Dr. Grant's Forum at the Church of Ascension, repeated so many times by the higher hierarchy but still a haven for radical discus-

sion and a disseminator of dangerous thought. Even the Roman Catholic Church, eternally so proof against anything that smacks of new ideas, has produced a certain type of priest whose "viewpoints on social and economic questions meet with the hearty support and applause of the radical and destructive elements in the country." Witness the recent report of the Catholic War Council on the "open shop" question, which condemned the union-smashing tactics of the employers' associations. Could testimony more damning than this be produced?

Of course, the wisecracks at the Civic Federation meeting listened to the terrifying details and nodded their heads in approval. The next thing to decide was to adjourn all churches and all non-sectarian organizations to put silencers upon every pulpit and forum which permits free discussion of social and economic questions. The old, true-

blue methods of heresy-hunting and witch-burning that have proved so effective in stamping out thought and discussion in years gone by should be no less successful now, don't you see.

They are seeing "red," these gentlemen, in every normal, rational expression of the human desire for discussion, for seeking after the truth—they who hypocritically banner about "orderly processes of economic and political evolution." We recall that this very same gentleman, Mr. Wheeler, has for years been fighting the suffrage movement in a leading capacity. The enfranchisement of the women had left him without a cause. "Red"-hunting may not be a bad substitute after all.

The truth of the matter is that they are seeking after the truth of labor, scared of the ripening political and economic questions which demand solution. Their conscience is not a bit oily, so they are seeing "red" and clamor for the knout.

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly
Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
Office, 21 Union Square, New York, N. Y. Tel. Shoyersman 1135
R. SCHLESINGER, President R. YANOFKY, Editor
A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer ABRAHAM TYVINE, Business Manager
MAX D. DAKISH, Managing Editor
Subscription price, paid in advance, \$1.50 per year.

Vol. III, No. 11 Friday, March 11, 1931

Entered as Second Class matter, April 14, 1926, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the name of JUSTICE, and authorized for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on January 23, 1919.

EDITORIALS

HARDING'S RECIPE FOR THE MILLENNIUM

In his first speech as President, Harding has already proved beyond cavil that our good, great public, our democracy, can be relied upon to choose for itself a ruler, nay, a servant who would do its bidding and would fully express its noblest thoughts, feelings and strivings.

Just think of it! Libraries have been written in an attempt to solve the great problems confronting us. Revolutions are being made, rivers of human blood are flowing and the world is in a crucible,—all in an attempt to find a proper panacea for our troubles. And here comes our newly elected President, and in a few words solves the most difficult questions that stir the universe.

Says he: "Mankind needs a world-wide benediction of understanding. It is needed among individuals, among peoples, among governments, and it will inaugurate an era of good feeling to mark the birth of a new order."

How plain, how simple and how enlightening! In a few words we have here a recipe for all the ills that plague mankind. Workers are demanding higher wages, shorter working hours and a more humane life. Employers are demanding more work for less wages. This clash of interests produces strikes, disputes, dislocation of industry and cause suffering to everybody. And here comes Dr. Harding with his prescription: "All you want is to understand each other and all your ills will disappear as if they never existed."

A war breaks out, and in its wake the whole world lies in ruins. The war is still going on and there is no end of it in sight. Again Dr. Harding is here with the recipe: "Understand each other and a new era will be inaugurated where there will be no place for such horrors." And no matter what sore you may touch upon within the framework of our social order, our President is there with his master cure of "understanding" and the "promotion of better relationships between man and man, nation and nation." As you see, Dr. Harding is quite a clever man, one who has at last discovered the true remedy of American ills. Unfortunately, our good Doctor has failed to inform us in what pharmacy his wonderful all-cure can be obtained. And his warmest apologists will have to admit that in having failed to point out the source of supply of this remedy, he has failed to produce something very essential.

Our Doctor apparently surmises that there are people in this world who insist that our entire social system must be changed before human beings will begin to "understand" each other. He knows there are persons who believe that under the present catch-as-catch-can system, human beings can not "understand" each other, in spite of their best wishes. And to this he replies: "No altered system will work a miracle. Any wild experiment will only add to the confusion. Our best assurance lies in efficient administration of our proven system."

And again says our Dr. Harding: "If revolution insists upon overturning established order, let other peoples make the tragic experiment. There is no place for it in America."

"Ours is a constitutional freedom where the popular will is the law supreme and minorities are sacredly protected."

The last passage is certainly worth its weight in gold. If Debs, for instance, and several other hundreds are in prison today, they are there only for the purpose of being protected as a minority. The same applies to the deportees, to the Rand School raid, the Caxo raids—all and everything that was committed in the name of the "protection of our minorities."

In addition to original ideas, our President is also replete with good wishes. Says he: "I had rather submit our industrial controversies to the conference table in advance than to a settlement table after conflict and suffering." How can one express disagreement with such good and pious wishes! There is only one fatal defect about these noble wishes: they lead to nowhere, and, as the vernacular has it, hell is paved with them.

CLOAK MANUFACTURERS ARE HEARD FROM AGAIN

It is still quite busy in the cloak industry. The cloakmakers are still "making a living." And, of course, our cloak employers are doing their best to make more than a living. Nevertheless, as it appears from various statements in trade papers, the cloak employers appear to be very disgruntled. They still dream of the days when the worker could be "fired" at a moment's notice; when the cloakmakers worked at piece work and had to sweat at their task in order to eke out an existence. In their statements the employers threaten that they will soon abandon their passive attitude and that the time is approaching for action. The cloakmakers are not surprised at these statements by the manufacturers, statements which are still given anonymously and behind the shoulder of the reporter. The cloakmakers

know their bones; they know that these have not yet learned their full lesson, in spite of their many and sad experiences they had had with the Cloakmakers' Union. And the Cloakmakers' Union has never, for a minute permitted itself to be lulled into a sense of permanent security. The Union was always on guard, always ready to take up the battle for its existence, the existence of the lot of thousands of its members.

We wish to say in all candor to the cloak manufacturers, that the Union began to get ready for a new fight on the morning after it had won its last great victory: the introduction of week work. Not because the Union is so fond of warfare. Just the contrary. The Union has sought as far as possible to avert conflicts. It was the employers who had refused to carry out the decision of the Governor's Commission, a decision they had undertaken to obey, that brought about the present tense situation in the industry. The Union always felt that the day is near when the cloak employers will force upon it another fight, and it never gave up preparing for this eventuality.

Indeed, the statements of the manufacturers contain not the slightest element of surprise or news to the workers in the cloak trade. Their threats and their arguments for declaring war against the Union will not produce a panicky feeling among the cloakmakers. Let the employers prepare as much as they want. Let them forge all their weapons, in secret or in open. Of one thing we can assure them: They shall never catch the Union napping. Let the cloak manufacturers do their worst. The Union is ready, and as Heine once said: He is a scoundrel who will leave the battlefield first.

THE A. F. OF L. vs. THE SOVIET REGIME

Soon after the labor conference in Washington, the American Federation of Labor has come out with a severe attack upon the present Soviet regime in Russia. In this call to arms against the Soviet rule, the Federation asserts, on the basis of several alleged investigations, that the Russian workers have been reduced by the Soviet Government to a condition of slavery; that many Russian union leaders who have disagreed with the Soviet rule have been shot in cold blood, and that in Russia there reigns at present the worst tyranny in the world's history. The A. F. of L., therefore, calls upon every man and woman of labor to raise a voice of protest so that the "Soviet barbarians might know what the world of labor thinks of their bestial system."

We would be the last ones to defend the Bolshevik system, and if only a small part of what is being alleged in this declaration is true, the entire labor world should raise its voice in an overwhelming protest. Nevertheless, no matter what our opinion about Bolshevism and the Russian regime may be, we have a right to be skeptical with regard to all that is being told as authentic about present Russia. So many lies and misrepresentations have been told in the name of propaganda on both sides, that it is hard for one to believe either the blood-curdling atrocities or the magnificent accomplishments ascribed to the present Soviet rule in Russia.

Of course, it probably is true that the workers in Russia are far from being free agents and that when they do not obey the rules of the government they are being dealt with drastically. But what about America, where the injunction reigns supreme and where industrial strife has become a regular institution? And when one considers that while we in America are still at a great distance from a revolution, while Russia is passing at present, through the ordeal of a social upheaval, one is inclined, if not to defend these alleged atrocities, at least to try to understand them.

Certain it is that the world of labor should not condone methods of coercion and force, no matter where they occur. But in order to protest, one has to be sure of the facts, and this is impossible under present conditions. The A. F. of L. has had, and still has, the best of the best in the world of labor to testify for Russia. It could have sent, and can still send, a committee to Russia to make a thorough investigation of the workers' situation in Russia. The Federation, however, refused to avail itself of this chance and it still must depend on tales told by others. Such evidence is not sufficient to stir the world of labor to a genuine protest. In its call to arms the Federation cites testimony by some very trustworthy persons. It must not, however, be lost sight of that all these persons are bitter opponents of the Soviet system in Russia and they are bound to look at things through the spectacles of an opponent and not with the eye of an impartial witness.

LABOR-OWNED BANKS

At the last meeting of the Baltimore Federation of Labor a resolution was introduced by the local organization of boiler-makers to the effect that all labor organizations, as well as individual workers, withdraw their savings from the private banks. The resolution was referred to the executive committee of the Federation before being submitted to a vote of the delegates.

The reason why it was referred first to the executive committee is quite obvious. It would be senseless to pass a resolution of that sort without allowing it to elicit some concrete constructive action. What would the workers do with their few dollars after they had withdrawn it from the banks, unless they had banks of their own wherein to deposit it? The latter business, on the other hand, requires time and a lot of preliminary work.

It is, nevertheless, important that a resolution of this kind was introduced at a workers' convention. It is indicative of the beginning of serious constructive thought among men of labor. The stupidity of the workers' forging a weapon against themselves by depositing their savings in private banks and creating reserve funds which are eventually used in beating them down, is becoming, it seems, obvious to increasing numbers of workers. We hope that this is not distant when the capitalist class of America will be made to realize that in its Union-smashing battles it cannot count any more upon the resources and savings of the workers.

With the Waist and Dress Joint Board

(Meeting of Wednesday, March 2, 1921)

Brother Harry Berlin in the chair.

A communication was received from Local No. 25 containing a communication that the Joint Board has failed to take over and maintain the Unity House for the benefit of all locals in the trade, and that Local No. 25 is still being saddled with bills and debts of the House. After due deliberation it was decided that a committee consisting of one member of each local, except Local No. 89, and also two members of the former Unity House Committee, be elected for the purpose of administering all affairs of the Unity House at Forest Park.

A committee of the Cambridge Waist Company workers appeared and stated that their strike having lasted about eight weeks, they have decided to seek jobs in other places. The Joint Board concurred in this decision with regret.

General Manager Sigman reported that about 95 per cent. of the striking shops are back at work and that the official business of the Union has almost resumed its normal shape. The department managers are back at their usual posts and are attending to their routine work, endeavoring at the same time to dispose of the 100 shops still remaining on strike.

Julius Hochman, manager of the Independent Department, reported that he has assumed the regular work in the office, though he is still busy settling up the striking shops. His district has been reduced by about 50 shops as many independent manufacturers have now joined the new association. He stated that about eight business agents will be required to control the 400 shops in his department, and advised the abolition of the Bronx Office, as the shops of that district can be taken care of by the Harlem Office.

Brother Horowitz, manager of the Association Department, reported that he also returned to his office on Monday and that he finds it difficult to get along with his present staff owing to the fact that the number of Association shops have been increased from 400 to 675. He feels that the Association is honestly endeavoring to dispose of the complaints that are being lodged by our members, but under the circumstances the progress is rather slow. The office is handicapped with committees who are clamoring for immediate attention but who cannot be attended to owing to the inadequate size of his staff of business agents. He requested, therefore, that a committee be appointed for the purpose of making necessary arrangements with reference to increasing his staff.

Upon motion decided that the Board of Directors reconvene at the earliest possible date for the purpose of reorganizing the various department staffs to meet the present requirements.

The report of the Organization Committee was rendered by General Manager Sigman, in place of Brother Permyer, who has been absent for the third time. He reported that this department is very busy working out a checking system by which it will be able to follow up the work orders regularly and to trace non-union work. As soon as a number of business agents still engaged in various strike activities will come back to their usual posts, arrangements should be made that would enable each business agent to attend to and organize the open shops in his district, besides attending to the union shops.

M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary.

Minor Ailments

Health Talks by Dr. J. A. Galdston

In the previous health talk we dwelt upon the relation of germs to disease. The ground we covered will serve for the proper understanding of the contents of this talk. It was then we pointed out that if we could only succeed in keeping the germs out of the body, we would do away with a large percentage of all the sicknesses humankind suffers from. However, it is almost impossible to do that, for the germs are so very plentiful and our personal sanitation and hygiene so very imperfect. The next best thing then to do since we cannot keep the germs out, is to keep them from doing much damage, to keep the little ailments from becoming big. This is possible through the proper attention which can give to the little ailments and the help which we can render to our body in its effort to combat disease.

Practically, this is the most important point to be urged upon our workers, for if only we would learn to take care of the colds and the indigestions and the little peculiar changes which we can see or note in our body functions or body structures, many of us would be saved. If only, too, we would learn that the best way to fight a disease is through good cheer and rest, which gives the body a chance to make its proper defense against the attacking germs, and not by walking around and working when one has fever or by smoking, dancing and rushing about when one feels distinctly ill. Many a tuberculosis and many a fatal pneumonia would be prevented and much suffering and misery would be spared us.

It would seem that this matter of taking care of the little troubles really wouldn't need to be insisted

upon so strongly, that people would understand these things by themselves and would act on that understanding, but, unfortunately, such is not the case. While some people do understand that a cut must not be neglected, that blood-poison may develop from an infected finger, and that serious consequences may follow a rip in the skin, or the accidental stepping upon a rusty nail, relatively few understand that equally as important consequences may follow the neglect of certain other small matters of ill health. Thus for example it is an uncommon experience to find workers going on for months suffering with what he terms a "heavy cold on the chest" and never consulting a physician, even once concerning his ailment, or going on for months and months with a tooth or pussy gums, or gastric disturbance or constipation, or any one of the many mere such conditions, and paying little or no attention to these matters. And yet, these unattended ailments all charge up their proper accounts to the treasury of good health and in due time do against their proper sums and oftentimes with compound interest, from the life and happiness of the individual.

More important than anything else in this matter of taking care of the little ills of the body, if we do that, nature will take care of the big ills. The worker should learn to neglect nothing no matter how trivial it may seem to be. The worker must keep on repairing and helping nature repair his body and — He must not forget that the human body is much like an egg shell which when perfect can withstand tremendous pressure, but when suffering even a little pin prick, can be crushed by a breath of air.

THE WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL BUREAU

A very important conference will be held in New York on April 2nd and 3rd. It will consist of delegates from the workers' schools and colleges in different localities. Delegates from these organizations will come from Boston, Rochester, Baltimore, Pennsylvania, and other places. In all of these places, labor colleges of some kind or another have experimented for various periods, and it is proposed that they all meet, compare their experiments and, chief of all, organize a central educational Bureau, which will act as a clearing house for conveying information to all labor educational institutions.

This conference will consist of several sessions. One of these sessions will be devoted to reports from delegates who will relate what their own experiences have been. At another session the teachers will discuss methods of instruction; at another session, various students will tell their impressions and opinions of the work which they receive in these organizations.

Finally, plans will be perfected for organizing the Central Bureau. It is hoped that such a Bureau will be of great value to the labor education movement in America. It will be able to give the results of the efforts of the various organizations to those who wish to start something new and will serve the purpose of stimulating the existing organizations as well as to further and more efficient activity.

Details of this conference will be published later. It is hoped that a great many will be able to attend the dinner which will take place on Saturday evening, April 2nd.

Local No. 23, Dress Shops in the General Strike

By S. Present

I herewith wish to submit to you a report on the strike of the dress shops under the control of the Joint Board.

On Tuesday, February 8th, 1921, a shop chairman meeting was called at which instructions were issued that as soon as the call for the general strike in the dress industry would come, all workers employed in these shops should go out to Labor Temple. On Wednesday, February 9th, 1921, Brothers Fremed, Carolinsky and Dotti were assigned to take charge of the hall and see to it that the workers of each and every settled shop should not return to work before Monday, February 14th, and not until working cards are issued to them.

The business agents Ballinson, Leff, Lind and Stamm were assigned to investigate the shops which firms filed application for settlement, to ascertain for whom they work.

Number of shops which appeared at the Labor Temple were 229. Out of these 23 were Association firms. Twenty-eight shops were settled without depositing security. Shops settled:

5	\$500 security each.....	\$2,500
125	250 security each.....	\$31,250
1	250 security each.....	250
26	200 security each.....	5,200
1	150 security each.....	150

218 manufacturers settled
2 jobbers settled \$1,000 security and 1 \$500..... 1,500

Amount of security deposited with the Union, \$50,000
Shops still out on strike, 11
In regard to these 11 shops, I wish to note that the workers of only one

shop are now in the hall, as the firm works for a house against which Local No. 25 is conducting a strike. The other 10 shops can be considered as unimportant since most of them employ no more than 1 or 4 people in the height of the season. The workers of these shops are working at other places at the present time.

However, the business agents controlling the districts in which these shops are located, are watching from time to time to see that no other people go up to work.

As to other items of the strike such as expenses or strike benefit, I am sure that Brother Kaplowitz will supply you with the exact figures.

THE UNION HEALTH SCHOOL

To complete the health work of the Medical and Dental Clinic of the Union Health Center, the Educational Supervisor of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control has organized a Union Health School to teach the prevention of disease. It is the aim of the school to present in a simple, non-technical manner the facts pertaining to health, its preservation, and prolongation. And for this reason its staff is composed of men and women of extensive experience in the field of labor education.

The Union Health School holds its sessions in the Health Center at 131 East 17th Street. At present three courses are being given. They are Sex Hygiene, First Aid, and Digestion. The first of these is given by Sarah K. Greenberg, and its sessions are held on Thursday evenings at 8.30 P. M. Dissection is given by

Dr. Jerome Meyers, and its sessions are held on Tuesday evenings at 8.00 P. M. The First Aid course is given by Dr. McCreery on Saturday afternoons at 1.30 P. M. Further courses will be given as the demands for them arise.

Admission to these lectures is by registration only, and registration is open to all members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Application may be made in person any time during the day, by mail, or at the class sessions. Since the capacity of the lecture hall is limited, prospective students are urged to register early.

The Furuseth-Merritt Debate

A statement calling attention to the importance of the Furuseth-Merritt Open Shop debate Sunday afternoon, March 13th, at 2:15, at the Lexington Theatre was issued yesterday by Abraham Baroff, General Secretary-Treasurer of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. "Resolved, that the Open Shop is beneficial to the interests of the country." Walter Gordon Merritt, employers' attorney in the Danbury Hatters' case, and in the Duplex Printing Press anti-boycott litigation, will take the affirmative, and Andrew Furuseth, President of the International Seamen's Union, the negative. "Furuseth is one of the few outstanding figures in the American labor movement who could be relied upon to state labor's position eloquently, sharply, and aggressively," said Mr. Baroff. "He is a fighter, a born orator, and a builder. I shall be anxious to hear him present the side of labor in the Open Shop controversy as against the arguments of Mr. Merritt, the distinguished spokesman of organized capital."

Educational Comment and Notes

OF WHAT GOOD IS THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT TO THE UNION?

Every institution which tries to accomplish some definite purpose finds itself analyzed frequently both by those who sympathize with its aims and by those who oppose them. There are times also when those who are directly connected with the institution, step in their work and try to balance accounts, i. e., they attempt to discover just how much they have done, how much they have left undone, in what they have succeeded and in what they have failed.

At this time, when the educational season is drawing to its close, such a balancing of accounts is projected by the Educational Department of the International. The situation is not simple. Thousands of dollars have been spent by the International on its educational work. A great deal of energy has been expended in making this work reach the members of the International. Has the Department been successful? Has it reached many workers? Has it succeeded in making them realize the value of organization? Has it carried over to them the message of trade unionism? In short, how much has the International received for the money and energy expended?

It is not easy to answer these questions. One of the great difficulties with education is, that it is almost impossible to measure its effects with a yardstick. While it is possible to measure the efficiency of a machine or of a worker by counting the number of coats or tons of iron produced, we have not as yet discovered a satisfactory method for measuring the development of the human mind. We do know, however, that the results of education can not be seen or felt immediately. For example, it takes years to discover the effects of children's education. It is easy enough to discover whether children have learned to read and write, but it takes years to determine whether their character has been molded properly by parents and teachers. This is discovered only when children become men and women. Then, their actions reveal the effect of their early training.

Now, to come back to the work of the Educational Department of the International. In concrete terms, what has it done directly for the organization?

An examination of the courses given, shows that the main emphasis is in the Unity Centers and in the Workers' University has been placed on such instruction as will enable our members to realize the all-important value of trade union organization. In practically each Unity Center, all the students attend at least one lesson each week in the history and theory of trade unionism.

These courses deal thoroughly with the history of the Trade Union Movement in England and the United States, the greatest industrial countries in the world, as well as in other important countries. They give our members a clear understanding of the needs of the working class and of the results of organization. But particular emphasis is laid on the conditions of industry today in this country, and the students are made acquainted with the economic and historical background of these conditions. The importance of understanding such as a background is constantly brought to the consciousness of our workers, as essential to ability to solve current problems and

to develop modern labor organization.

In the Workers' University, the most important course given is that on Trade Union Policies. This course deals with the thorough analysis of the Trade Union Movement in this country, the problems of which the American worker must solve, and the best methods of organization which will help him to solve them.

The other courses given by the Educational Department dealing with history, psychology, economic geography, etc., though not directly connected with the understanding of the labor union movement, serve to give the students an historical and psychological background which will help them to understand the problems of the individual worker and of his organization.

The question may be asked now to what extent are these classes successful, i. e., do the students carry away correct ideas? Are the students merely so many listeners, who promptly forget what they hear, or are they men and women who profit by the instruction received in the class? This is a very difficult question to answer. As a matter of fact, it is impossible to do so with absolute correctness. How do we know that any kind of teaching is effective, particularly when it is not concerned with turning out so many things? It can only be asserted, that when students attend a class week after week, when they discuss with the teacher the various problems which he puts before them, when they seem to be interested in the subject and show that they consider it of personal importance to them, they must necessarily be affected by the work of the class. It is absurd to believe that such work is of no use. It may be true that some of the students will never translate their ideas into action. But on the other hand, there may be others who will, and if the class can reach a few such persons, the work is well justified.

This brings us into a consideration of the question, What can labor education accomplish as a whole? Can it reach the countless thousands who compose the working class? Can it reach the masses of the workers and convert them all into intelligent, thinking individuals? No thoughtful student of labor education can for a moment claim that this can be accomplished. It is true that large numbers can be attracted to concerts, entertainments and moving picture shows, and that they can be made to listen to eloquent propaganda addresses. No doubt, these produce some permanent and valuable results. They frequently appeal to masses of workers, and prod them into effective action.

But, there is very little hope, if any, that these masses can be attracted to serious study of serious subjects. There is almost no hope, that they can all become intelligent and thinking workers for progress. These will consist mainly of a small minority, the comparatively few men and women who have vision, enthusiasm, zeal, and above all, the capacity for serious thought and work. The main hope of the labor movement is to seize such persons, give them opportunities for development, and create from among their ranks a group of intelligent flag-bearers who will lead their fellow-workers to the land of industrial democracy. If any system of labor education will accomplish this, it will have fulfilled its highest duty. More than that, it cannot do.

True, the expenditure of money and energy is great, and the return as far as the number of members reached is conceived is small, but though limited in quantity, the return is of tremendous importance in actual value and service.

For it must be remembered that all great social changes, though finally effected by the masses, were the result of intelligent leadership on the part of a few. These few were the ones who created the demand and stimulated the mass to back up the demand with effective action. The labor movement is not exempt from the operation of this universal law. The progress of labor came from the operation of social and economic forces which were understood by a few who presented to the rank and file a clear and intelligible program of action. So, the final emancipation of the workers would also be attained through the operation of social and economic laws, understood and presented to the masses by a few intelligent leaders. It is the all-important task of the labor educational movement to discover these few, train them, and prepare them for their mighty task.

Let us remember that the very existence of Labor Unions did not spring spontaneously from mass action. They were conceived by small groups of men and women who saw that organization is the only salvation of the working class. These people preached for many years and expended great effort before their fellow-workers agreed with them. Even to this day, what a tragically small portion of the workers of the world realize the importance of organization! Still, we are not discouraged. We follow vision and aim, because we are convinced that we are right, and that we will ultimately triumph in our struggle.

Organization and education! These are the eternal watchwords of Labor.

LECTURE ON HEALTH AT THE WAITSMAN'S UNITY CENTER

A series of health lectures of interest to everyone and especially prepared to be of benefit to workers is being conducted by Dr. Jerome Meyers of the Bureau of Industrial Hygiene at the Waitsmen's Unity Center, P. E. 40, 220 E. 20 St., on Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.

Last week Dr. Meyers discussed the subject of indigestion with special reference to industry. The improper preparation of food, improper choice, overeating, rapid eating, stomach diseases, mental disturbances, lack of hygiene in home or shop, were some of the topics discussed.

The Friday evening, March 11, Dr. Meyers will treat the subject of constipation. The causes of constipation, lack of exercise, muscular weakness, insufficient or improper diet, intestinal diseases, nervous diseases, treatment for constipation with special reference to diet, will be discussed.

All members residing near this Center as well as the East Side Unity Center should avail themselves of the opportunity to hear Dr. Meyers.

MEMBERS DOWNTOWN TO HEAR DR. J. MARYSON

Our members downtown will have an opportunity to attend another lecture this season when Dr. J. Maryson will speak on "How to Live Hygienically" at the Forwards Hall, 175 East Broadway, on Friday evening, March 11, at eight o'clock.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT AND TRADE UNIONISM BY J. B. BAILIN

On Friday evening, March 18, our members in Harlem will hear Mr. J. B. Bailin lecture on "The Co-operative Movement and Trade Unionism" at the Harlem Educational Center, 62 E. 106th St., at eight o'clock.

DEBATE ON

THE OPEN SHOP

ANDREW FURUSETH

President, International Seamen's Union

VERSUS

WALTER GORDON MERRITT

Attorney in Danbury Hatters' Case

HON. HENRY W. MORGENTHAU

former Ambassador to Turkey, will preside

Sunday Afternoon, March 13, 2:15 P.M.

Lexington Theatre, 51st Street and Lexington Avenue

Tickets: 50c. to \$2.00 (special rate to Trades Unionists on request. On sale at Intervallgate Socialist Society, 79 Fifth Avenue; telephone, Chelsea 8577. Race School, 7 East 19th Street, and Lexington Theatre, box office.

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 wools, all custom tailored
THE CO-OPERATIVE PLAN SAVES
NEEDLESS EXPENSE AND PROFIT

Amalgamated Clothes System
827, BROADWAY, Second Floor

"Denish the Gods from the Bible and the Christians from the North, and made the world only for Industrial Civilization."

COMMUNISM and CHRISTIANISM

Handwritten and Contained from the Viewpoint of Darwinism, by William Williams. Published by the Bradford-Brown Educational Co., Inc., 136 S. Union St., Galien, Ohio. The author, an internationalist, has recently returned from Germany and secured the German edition of the book. "The author is the representative of Thomas Paine and his book is the modern day of Reason." Price, 50 cents; one copy, 25 cents; six copies, \$1.50; postpaid. Check or money order.



Our Optical Shop is on the Premises

Lenses grinding is not common labor. It requires years of training and craftsmanship. The celebrated philosopher Spinoza secured his living as a lens grinder. We have invested into the optical business our entire energy, and have developed the lens grinding branch of it to the highest degree of perfection. In our twenty-year experience we have satisfied the needs of thousands, and ARE IN A POSITION TO RENDER EXPERT SERVICE.

If work is being done under personal supervision. You may easily convince yourselves of that. We have but one office—open daily until 9 in the evening, and closed on Sundays.

DR. S. MERMELSTEIN,

32 GRAND STREET (CORNER SUFFOLK STREET) NEW YORK

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 BOOK STORE

7 East 15th Street, New York

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 on Immediate Position and Bigger Pay. The Mitchell Schools of Designing, Pattern-making, Grading, Draping and Fitting have been established for over 50 years and have achieved NEW IDEAS, NEW SYSTEMS, BEST METHODS, BEST RESULTS. Individual instruction. Day and evening classes. Reasonable terms. Write, phone or call for free booklet, demonstration and full information.

MITCHELL DESIGNING SCHOOL

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

Telephone: STUYVESANT 8303

District Branch: 453 Washington Street, Dester Building

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

Working Conditions in the Tailoring Industry in Germany

By S. VAN DER HEEG

Secretary International Clothing Workers' Federation

I have received some very interesting statistics from the Executive Committee of the German Clothing Workers' Federation concerning the working conditions in the tailoring industry in Germany.

The first part deals with the alterations in the working hours, time rates, and daily earnings in the made-to-order branch during the period from 1914 to October, 1920. The second part gives an account of the piece-work wages in the "ready-made" branch of the tailoring industry.

In the made-to-order branch of the clothing trade in Germany there is (just as in England and Switzerland) a National Wage Agreement in which is indicated the time allowed for the making of each garment and for extra work. The wages are then calculated in conformity with the stipulations of this agreement on the basis of the time-rate agreed upon. The piece-work rates are consequently determined by multiplying the working hours by the hourly wage.

For making a lounge-jacket with five pockets (including one "fitting" there are the following seven series:

Measure Tailoring (for Gentlemen)

	Working hours				Working hours				Increase Oct. from 1914-1920			
	1914	1914	1914	1914	1914	1914	1914	1914	Time Rates	%	Total	%
	Time	Rate	Earnings	Time	Rate	Earnings	Time	Rate	Time Rates	%	Total	%
Berlin	8.50	5.70	48.45	8.50	5.70	48.45	8.50	5.70	8.50	100	48.45	100
Hamburg	8.50	5.70	48.45	8.50	5.70	48.45	8.50	5.70	8.50	100	48.45	100
Frankfurt	8.50	5.70	48.45	8.50	5.70	48.45	8.50	5.70	8.50	100	48.45	100
Stuttgart	8.50	5.70	48.45	8.50	5.70	48.45	8.50	5.70	8.50	100	48.45	100
Trarar	8.50	5.70	48.45	8.50	5.70	48.45	8.50	5.70	8.50	100	48.45	100
Dusseldorf	8.50	5.70	48.45	8.50	5.70	48.45	8.50	5.70	8.50	100	48.45	100
Dresden	8.50	5.70	48.45	8.50	5.70	48.45	8.50	5.70	8.50	100	48.45	100
Leipzig	8.50	5.70	48.45	8.50	5.70	48.45	8.50	5.70	8.50	100	48.45	100
Munich	8.50	5.70	48.45	8.50	5.70	48.45	8.50	5.70	8.50	100	48.45	100
Stuttgart	8.50	5.70	48.45	8.50	5.70	48.45	8.50	5.70	8.50	100	48.45	100

The daily wages in Berlin, therefore, have increased by 620 per cent. According to the Official Index Figures, however, the cost of living in Germany increased by 1,182 per cent. During the period November, 1914, to November, 1920. These figures give a clear idea of the miserable conditions under which our comrades still live. And in view of the fact that food prices have increased still further since November, 1920, it is comprehensible that the tailors in Germany are thinking of starting another movement for an increase of wages. The Versailles gentlemen who dictated their peace terms to Germany have

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
Trarar	10	15	20	25	30	35	40
Walters	10	15	20	25	30	35	40
Leipzig-Jack	10	15	20	25	30	35	40

As will appear from the above, the piece-work system still exists in Germany; one of the disadvantages of this system, however, has been removed by a clause in the National Wage Agreement, which reads as follows:

"Workers employed in workshops on piece work shall be guaranteed 87 1/2 per cent. of the wages which would be obtained by multiplying the number of hours actually worked by the time rate as set forth in the National Wage Agreement. In the event that the number of hours taken is less, the guaranteed 87 1/2 per cent. are in each case increased by 4 per cent, for every 8 hours gained until a maximum of 99 1/2 per cent. is reached."

In order to give an idea of the present piece-work rates in Germany, I give hereunder a table showing the time rates obtaining in various towns. This table gives also a concise view of the alteration in the working hours, time rates and daily earnings.

reason to be satisfied with the results of their work. The conditions of the working classes of Germany are appalling.

The Piece-work Rates in Men's "Ready Made" Clothes in Germany

I will also give a tabulated summary of the wages obtaining in this branch in various towns, as well as of the changes in the piece-work rates from 1914 to October, 1920.

In this branch of the Clothing Industry in Germany there is as yet no National Wage Agreement; the old piece-work system still prevails.

	Single-breasted Jacket, 1914				October 21, 1920			
	R.R.	II	III	III	R.R.	II	III	III
	Marzo	Marzo	Marzo	Marzo	Marzo	Marzo	Marzo	Marzo
Berlin	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.70	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75
Hamburg	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.70	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75
Munich	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.70	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75
Stuttgart	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.70	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75

In the above table the column under R.R. refers to "Retail Bespoke" and column III refers to "Wholesale Bespoke."

For many months the Central Executive Committee of the Clothing Workers' Federation has been trying to conclude a National Wage Agreement to be applied also to ready-made tailoring. As pointed out in an article by the Editor of the "Bekleidungs-Arbeiter" the essential point in this proposal is a schedule showing—as in the case of "Measure-Tailoring"—the time required for making each article as well the time for extra work. The negotiations connected with this proposal have broken down owing to the opposition of the

employers; the result of which is that a big strike has now broken out in Hamburg. It is possible that this dispute will spread throughout the whole of Germany, the result of which will be that, as the editor of the Journal cited above says, the German ready-made-clothing industry will be confronted with the worst conflict that has ever occurred in this branch, a conflict the effects of which will affect the whole economic life of Germany.

Our German comrades may rest assured of the loyalty and solidarity of their fellow workers the world over who are following the course of this conflict with the greatest interest.

Patronize Our Advertisers!

The Weeks' News in Cutters Union Local 10

By ISRAEL LEWIN

A hearing in the first of a series of injunction proceedings against the Joint Board of the Waist and Dress-makers' Union was held on Monday, March 7th, before Supreme Court Justice Newburger. The case was that of Albert Floersheimer & Co., 159 Madison Ave.

The lawyer for the firm, in order to confuse the issue, recited the history of our relationship with the Association, trying to make it appear that the Union abrogated the agreement with the Association in 1919, and that since then it has conducted a campaign of violence against the members of the Association.

In the affidavit signed by Geo. S. Lewy, General Manager, they particularly stress the point that it was due to the "radical leadership" of Local No. 10 that the agreement between them and the Union was abrogated. They also claim in this affidavit that the officers of Local No. 10 urged the members to ask for increase above the minimum, as if advising the members to ask for a decent wage were a crime. The lawyers for the Union argued that it is irrelevant as to who abrogated the agreement in 1919, since this present strike was called six weeks after the expiration of our agreement with the Association. The judge, after listening to the arguments on both sides, reserved decision.

Hearings in the injunction proceedings of the firms of Baum & Wolf and Rubin, Phillip & Cohen, against our Union, were postponed till Tuesday, March 8th, 1921.

During the week more progress was made in settling some of the shops still out on strike. Among them is the house of Bramble & Hendricks, 105 Madison Ave., one of the biggest houses belong to the Dress and Waist Association.

As far as the general strike is concerned, it is practically over. Those of the workers of the few houses which are still on strike are going to be well taken care of by the Union, so that they may hold out as long as necessary. For this purpose a meeting of all the shop chairmen of the Dress and Waist Union was held on Tuesday, March 8th, where it was decided to levy a tax on all the workers in the trade of \$1 for those who are receiving less than \$25 per week, and \$1.50 for those earning \$25 and more. This assessment will be collected by the shop chairmen, and in return each worker will receive a stamp to be pasted in his book. Our members are urged to cooperate with their respective shop chairmen in helping them to collect this tax. The membership must realize that these two thousand workers who are still out on strike are fighting the battle of the workers of the entire industry and should be properly supported.

The next meeting of the Waist and Dress Branch will be held on Monday, March 14th, at which Manager Shener will render a report on the present conditions in the trade.

By the time this issue of "Justice" will have reached our members, a general strike will have been called in the Children's Dress Industry. As is known to our members, the Children's Dress Manufacturers' Association, with whom we had an agreement for a number of years, dissolved some months ago, and the individual manufacturers taking advantage of the unprecedented dullness in the trade, have in a number of instances broken down the union standards and conditions in their shops.

While the slack was on, the union felt that it was inadvisable to fight these manufacturers, which would surely have resulted in a total failure

for the organization. Now that the season is in full swing, the union feels that this is the proper time to re-organize the trade and to obtain better conditions for the workers in the industry.

The cutters will meet together with the rest of the workers at Webster Hall, 119 East 11th Street. Judging by the enthusiasm of the workers for this coming strike, we expect that this strike will be won in short order. The cutters, who are the better organized workers of the trade, will as always lend their aid and do their utmost for the success of this coming strike.

For the purpose of helping in the Organization Campaign of the Miscellaneous Division, the Executive Board of Local No. 10 has appointed Brother Louis H. Harris as organizer. Brother Harris has had a great deal of experience in organization work, having been a member of the union for a number of years and always having been active in union affairs. He was particularly active during the general strikes in 1914 and 1916. The members of this division ought to congratulate themselves upon the selection of Brother Harris as organizer.

In the Underwear Division, we are glad to report that the strike against the Arlington Underwear Company, 105 East 23rd Street, which was in progress for about four weeks, was settled to the satisfaction of the union and the workers in the shop.

In this branch a conference between the Cotton Garment Manufacturers' Association and the Union took place on Wednesday, March 2nd, at which both the "White Goods" Workers' Union, Local No. 62, and the Cutters' local presented their demands for changes in the agreement between the two organizations. Another conference will be held on Wednesday, March 9th, at which the answer of the Association to the demands of this Union will be given.

A strike has been declared against the house of S. L. Hoffman, 139 West 25th Street, ex-president of the Wrapper and Kimono Manufacturers' Association. This firm in the last few months has increased the hours for the cutters from 44 to 48 per week, and also failed to live up to union conditions in its outside shops which are located in Brownsville.

The next meeting of the Miscellaneous Division will be held on Monday, March 21st, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place, where Business Manager Weinstein and the newly-appointed organizer, Brother Harris, will render a report on the situation in the different branches of this division.

The annual ball of the Cutters' Union which is the twelfth of its kind, will be held this year on April 2nd, at Hunt's Point Palace, 163d Street and Southern Boulevard.

The staff of this year will be a departure from those of previous years, in the respect that musical solos and exhibition dances will be rendered by Miss Binder. We would advise our members and their friends to purchase their tickets at once, for, at the rate at which these tickets are being sold, the supply will soon be exhausted and surely you don't want to miss the opportunity that comes knocking at your door but once a year. This is also the one occasion during the year when you can meet all your friends in the organization at a social gathering. The price of the tickets considering the high cost of living, is very reasonable, being only 50 cents each, including wardrobe. The proceeds of this ball will go to the Relief Fund of Local No. 10.

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
PROP. L. ROSENFIELD, Director,

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

Telephone: Stuyvesant 5617

PATRONIZE
"JUSTICE"
ADVERTISERS

THIS
FRIDAY
NIGHT
MARCH 11,
8.30 O'CLOCK

Judge
PANKEN
and
President
LA GUARDIA
Debate
on Socialism

Arcadia Hall
Broadway and Halsey St.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Tickets, 50 Cents

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

A MEETING OF THE LADIES' TAILORS AND ALTERATION BRANCH, LOCAL 3, WILL BE HELD ON

Tuesday, March 15, 1921, 7 P.M.

in LAUREL GARDEN, 75 East 116th Street.

All members are requested to attend.

CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10, ATTENTION

Our Annual Ball

will take place

at

Hunt's Point Palace,

163d Street and Southern Boulevard.

Make no other appointments for the above date.

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

WAIST AND DRESS:	Monday, March 14th.
MISCELLANEOUS:	Monday, March 21st.
GENERAL:	Monday, March 28th.
CLOAK AND SUIT:	Monday, April 4th.

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.