

"My righteousness 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. 18

New York, Friday, April 29, 1921

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MAY DAY CALL

May Day is here again, the day decreed by the first Congress of the Second Internationale, held in Paris in 1889, as a labor holiday.

May Day again reminds us of the great motto of the Communist Manifesto, "Workers of all countries, unite!" Never was this great call so imperative as at this moment, when the war had confused all tongues, when men who had only recently understood each other so well, had worked so harmoniously together and fought for a better and nobler common life, are at swords' end, torn asunder and deadly enemies.

Can there be more rousing than such a call to arms: "Workers, remember your common enemy!" Our opponents, taking advantage of the numerous splits within the working class, of its apparent impotence, regard us with derision. Little by little they are scheming to rob the workers of all that was gained by them

after many years of strife, suffering and deprivation. All this is possible because of the lack of unity and solidarity among the workers.

Can this continue long? Can we go on celebrating the First of May through demonstrations, meetings and concerts and in the same breath decerate the commandment of "Workers unite!"? No, this cannot be, this must not be.

Think of it, workers! Is it possible that you would destroy the best and most beautiful hopes of your lives? Remember, workers, that the very foundation of our present structure, of the structure that we are rearing for the future, is unanimity of action. "Worker, of all lands, unite!" must not remain a mere phrase; it must become a reality. Only when you will have aided in making it a reality, will you have celebrated May Day in its true spirit and significance.

BENJ. SCHLESINGER.



NEW YORK CLOAK MAKERS TO CONFER WITH PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION ON MONDAY, MAY 2

President Schlesinger Heads Conference Committee

The tense situation created in the cloak industry of New York by the announcement made over a week ago by the Cloak Manufacturers' Protective Association, that they were to demand from the Union a reduction of the prevailing wage scales, the lengthening of the workday and the indiscriminate right to discharge workers, has cleared up somewhat. As known, the Association has not had any direct relations with the Union for a number of months past. Now the Association has decided to invite the Union to confer with it and

the Union has accepted this invitation.

On Saturday, April 23rd, President Schlesinger and Manager Feinberg of the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union, received the following letter, signed by Mr. Louis Lustig, Chairman of the Protective Association:

Gentlemen:

I desire to direct your attention to the fact that the complete reversal of economic conditions by the Cloak and Suit Industry has as a result of the fact that the Executive Committee of the Cloak, Suit and Shirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, in the interest of the business, has made an extensive study of the fundamental causes that have brought about this condition, for the purpose of ascertaining what remedial

measures are necessary, in order that the industry may be returned to a normal basis.

The conclusions reached by our Executive Committee are, in short, that stimulation of business in a point where both employers and workers may derive a reasonable return for their efforts, can only be attained through a lowered level of prices in the consumer, that the public will not buy the requirements until garments can be manufactured and sold at attractive prices, that the high rate of wages and the non-productivity of the workers make selling prices prohibitive, and that, under this situation it is intelligently and speedily met, it is suggested that a still greater degree of adaptation will prevail and the industry seriously imperiled.

Acting upon this condition, the Executive Committee passed a resolution, supported in and unanimously endorsed by its membership, directing and giving full power to Mr. Louis Lustig and Messrs. Committee to formulate and put into effect a plan for the betterment of working conditions. Under this resolution the representatives stand upon the War and Peace Committee in session.

As a first step toward the consummation

of the purpose set forth in the resolution, the War and Peace Committee has deemed it advisable to notify you of the obligations assumed upon it and to offer to you the opportunity of conferring with our Committee for the purpose of providing means for the correction of the abnormal conditions that now prevail.

If you are disposed to meet our Committee for the purpose of remedying the conditions herein mentioned, we will send our representatives to meet you at any place mutually acceptable and at any time you deem within the next few days.

Immediately thereafter, President Schlesinger summoned a meeting of the Committee on Immediate Action, and after a brief meeting this committee decided to call together the

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TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By MAX D. DANISH

DISARMAMENT MUST WAIT

THE optimistic statements that emanated from Washington during the past few months, to the effect that we are soon to meet an international conference on disarmament initiated by the government, have received a crude check in the course of last week. President Harding stated to a committee of the Women's Committee for World Disarmament that he contemplates no steps towards an international disarmament agreement until peace has been signed.

The committee urged a disarmament conference at the earliest possible moment and asked the President that the large congressional appropriations for the navy be delayed and that Congress do its utmost to secure cooperation with other governments for the reduction of armaments the world over.

It must be kept in mind that the appropriations for the army and navy, this year, are greater than any in the country's history, except for the two years of the war. It has been estimated that out of every dollar derived by the government in the form of revenue or taxes, about \$80 will have been spent on military appropriations or charges.

Nevertheless, disarmament must wait. Today the pretext is that we are in a state of a "paper war" with the Central European powers. Tomorrow there will be another "paper" excuse or pretext. The great corporations that are interested in the building of the fighting sea monsters must receive consideration first of all. We indulge in no optimism in reference to disarmament. Already the anti-Japanese and anti-Mexican propaganda has increased tremendously in volume and effectiveness. The armament ring and Imperialistic "Big Business" is vitally interested in the maintenance of a huge army and an equally huge navy, and as long as the workers of the country have no voice in the management of the country's revenues, no substantial reduction of the armament burden need be expected.

GARY'S FEDERAL CONTROL

LIKE a bolt from the clear sky, that eminent representative of autocracy in industry, Chairman Gary of the Steel Trust, has come out with a new plan for the control of the steel industry. Not that he for a moment proposes the relinquishing of the control of his Board of Directors over the steel industry. Perish the thought. Chairman Gary, however, recommends a measure of "reasonable" control of the steel industry through government-appointed agencies, as an antidote to the labor union problem.

Coming, as this proposal does, after the announcement by the National Committee on Organization in the Steel Industry, that they have undertaken an educational drive in all the steel centers, this statement by Judge Gary is rather significant. In spite of constant assertions by the steel magnates, that the steel strike had failed and that it left no impression upon the workers in the steel mills in general, the fact remains that tens of thousands of the men who participated in the strike of 1919 have remained loyal to the country, and the agitation for steel unionism in the steel factories has not been snuffed out by the brutal efforts of the Steel Trust.

The sop which Judge Gary would throw to the workers and to the public in general in the above outlined form, proposed a regulation commission of a non-partisan, non-sectarian

and God-knows-what-else of a negative nature composition. The decision of such a commission should not be final, but subject to review. The best that can be said about this commission is that it would tend to enslave the workers in the mills completely, after the fashion of the Industrial Court established in the State of Kansas by Governor Allen. Of course, Judge Gary would have nothing of the labor union. He condemns trade unions on the ground that the workmen who belong to unions become "the industrial slaves of the organization." "If our own shops," he says, "should become thoroughly unionized, and the steel industry should become entirely organized, the management would be in the hands of the unions."

That may be quite true, although trade unions in America have not yet assumed to demand management of industry by workers. When one, however, views dispositionally labor conditions in the steel mills, the absolute moral and physical debasement which it imposes upon the workers; the 7 day week and the 12-hour work day, which the steel magnates have maintained in the mills for generations—one is inclined to believe that the wailing of Judge Gary will fall on deaf ears. Even if the management would be "in the hands of the unions," it cannot be less humane, productive or social than what it is in the hands of the conscientious and greedy Steel Trust.

FOOD PRICES DROP ONE PER CENT

AT last we have discovered the reason for the nationwide depression for a cut in wages. We have heard it rumbled around that the cost of living has tottered, that everything was so plentiful and cheap that the workers who insist upon the retention of former scales of wages, or who resist proposed cuts in earnings, are unconscionable "foreign agitators."

Now we have it on the authority of the Government, as the findings of a nationwide survey on the retail cost of food and other articles of use from one end of the country to the other. This survey shows that the retail cost of food: the average family has declined 1 per cent in March, as compared with prices in February. New York, however, is quoted to have forged ahead of other cities, registering a decline of 2 per cent. It must be understood that these averages are "weighted" and include all sorts of articles from the most indispensable to those which are only rarely used.

Statistics concerning wholesale prices show that fuel and lighting materials declined on the average of about 5 per cent in March; farm products and clothing decreased wholesale about 4½ per cent. It does not require a great analytical power to discover that the difference between 5 and 4½ per cent, in the drop of wholesale prices and the 1 per cent in the drop of retail prices went entirely into the pockets of the jobbers and the retailers.

A NEW CENSORSHIP

EVIDENCE is accumulating daily that ours is becoming an uncontrolled and lawless country. While the technical staffs of war with Germany still continues, the bureaucrats in Washington are maintaining a censorship over some part of the press and deny it second class mailing privileges. That noble organization of "100 per cent Americans," the American Legion, is shedding crocodile tears over the

possibility of the release of political prisoners and vehemently protests against it. The New York State Assembly passed a batch of Lusk bills and decides that the inhabitants of this State will not be happy until all movies are censored.

Now we are confronted with the discovery that we have had a silent censorship right here in New York City, imposed by the public school authorities, and that anyone whose views do not conform with their standards. A most obnoxious instance of this kind was brought out the other day when Dr. John Haynes Holmes was barred by the Board of Education from speaking at a meeting under the auspices of the Brooklyn Community Forum, on the question, "The Collapse of Civilization: Can It Be Saved?" The New York school authorities at once decided that it would be highly dangerous for the public to become acquainted with the ideas of Dr. Holmes upon how our civilization can be saved. According to the standards of censorship, our civilization is supposed to be in bloom and had passed the trying ordeal of the war years without a scratch or a dent. So they have decided that as civilization, in their opinion, has not collapsed, it need not be saved. And if Dr. Holmes, or any other who believes to the contrary, wants to free his ideas and opinions on this problem, he can "hire a hall," and the New York public school forums must be denied to them.

Fortunately, it appears that there are still in New York City some persons who believe, rightly or wrongly, that the standards of censorship are not of men. The Holmes incident has created quite a storm and the speaker who was substituted in his place, Dr. Mellich of Brooklyn, devoted the entire evening to protesting against the action of the school authorities. We have our doubts as to whether this protest, which was taken up by the so-called liberal press of New York, will have any effect upon the hide-bound reactionaries on the school board. It will have, however, a sobering effect upon a great many who still believe that freedom of opinion, even in a "respectable" manner, is among the prerogatives of the citizens of New York.

THE 100 DIRECTORS

SCHELDON has a statement emanating from a representative of labor created such a tremendous sensation as the charge made last week by Mr. J. Edgar Lusk, the economist for the Railway Labor Board, who is fighting against reductions in wages before the Railway Labor Board of Chicago.

Mr. Lusk named about 100 names who, through interlocking directorship, centered in a dozen institutions, control the majority of the country's important resources and the production of all basic raw materials. It was this inter-related capital group which deliberately deflated the farmers and then undertook, by precipitating industrial stagnation, to deflate labor, Mr. Lusk asserted.

We have heard, of course, in the labor and radical press time and again, statements charging this or that group of financiers and industrialists combining to manipulate prices or to control values and the output of commodities. As a rule, such statements always lack precision and definiteness. Mr. Lusk, however, names the twelve financial institutions which he alleges to be in control of all railroad and banking operations in the country, and he says that within this capitalist group lies the power to adjust or misadjust relative prices in a manner that will either stimulate or suppress industrial activity. He points out that this capitalist group has deliberately maintained high prices of steel, coal, cement and other basic materials.

It is our honest opinion that Mr. Lusk's statement, which has so far gone unchallenged, in spite of one feeble attempt to contradict it, should be placed in the hands of every working man and woman in the country. It is the most comprehensive, clear-headed and well sustained charge that the country is controlled from one end to the other by a group of willful selfish industrialists. It is worth tons of books of socialist and radical propaganda, this little statement by Mr. Lusk. It presents proof as clear as daylight that the reduction in the cost of living does not lie in the direction of an attempt to cut wages, or even in feeble efforts at legislation. The trouble lies, at the very root, in the fact that there are a handful of people who can, in the words of Mr. Lusk, "deliberately maintain high prices and stimulate or suppress industrial activity."

Cloak Makers to Confer

(Continued from page 1)

Joint Board in special action on Tuesday, April 26th. After due deliberation, the Joint Board delegates decided to accept the invitation of the Association within the reasoning and spirit of the following letter of acknowledgment:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE CLOAK, SUIT AND HAT MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, 100 WEST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Dear Sir: The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has accepted the invitation of the Cloak, Suit and Hat Manufacturers' Association to hold a conference on Tuesday, April 26th, at 100 West 42nd Street, New York, N. Y., for the purpose of discussing various matters of mutual interest. We have called a Conference Committee to meet at 100 West 42nd Street, New York, N. Y., at 10 o'clock, Tuesday, April 26th, to prepare for the conference. We have been instructed to make sincere arrangements for the conference, and to make the conference as comfortable as possible for the delegates.

We fully realize your opinion that the garment should be "manufactured and sold at attractive prices." We can accept the principle set forth in your letter that "manufacturers and retailers should be able to return for their efforts." We are here to represent the interests of the workers, and we are here to represent the interests of the workers.

We are sure that the good will result from our present conference will be to the employers and workers in the industry.

Very truly yours,
IRVING L. LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION, BY THE JOINT BOARD CLOAK, SUIT AND HAT MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, BY ISRAEL FEINBERG, Manager.

The special meeting also appointed a Conference Committee to meet the committee of the Association on Monday, May 2, at the Annex Hotel, to consist of the following persons: President Schlegel, General Secretary Barker, Israel Feinberg, Manager of the Joint Board; Louis Langer, Secretary; Philip Kaplowitz, Treasurer; Morris Sigman, First Vice-President; P. Kettler, Manager of Local 3; I. Sorokin, Manager, Local 9; S. Perlmutter, Manager, Local 18; S. Chancery, Secretary, Local 11; Jacob Heller, Secretary, Local 17; H. Wander, Manager, Local 23; J. Bravlaw, Manager, Local 35; S. Nifso, Manager, Local 48; M. J. Asplis, Secretary, Local 82, and Editor S. Yanevsky.

The situation in the cloak industry has now reached the stage of conferences. The tens of thousands of workers in the cloak industry and the membership of our International look confidently to the outcome of these negotiations to result in a complete victory for the Union. The cloakmakers of New York have complete faith in the justice of their cause and will not tolerate any encroachment upon their living standards; they feel certain that at the coming conferences the aggressive demands of the manufacturers will be exposed as utterly unreasoned and without just reason or cause.

The May Day Idea

By S. YANOVSKY

It is difficult to ascertain even from those who attended the International Congress in Paris in 1889 what had prompted that assembly to resolve that the first day in May be celebrated as a workers' holiday the world over. It is reported on trustworthy authority that this resolution was adopted just before, at the eleventh hour, together with a number of other resolutions, without any discussion.

Nevertheless, while those other resolutions have been relegated into oblivion by Father Time, the May Day resolution has fared quite differently. As soon as the news had spread among the workers in various countries that a labor holiday had been decreed by the Paris Congress, it was greeted with indescribable enthusiasm, as the most revolutionary act of the Congress. The Socialist and radical press and workers' meetings at once undertook a powerful agitation for the carrying out of this resolution in actual practice.

It must be stated that the Socialist leaders have treated this resolution at the beginning with scant earnestness. They were either afraid that this international holiday could not be carried out fully and would be interpreted as a sign of weakness of the proletariat; or they were apprehensive that these celebrations might lead to fruitless and bloody conflicts between the demonstrating workers and the authorities in every land. The radical and enlightened sections of the workers have, nevertheless, supported the idea very earnestly.

The lack of genuine support by Socialist leaders has brought about the result that the First of May was celebrated in most of the lands on the continent in Europe on the first Saturday in May. And although these demonstrations were of quite an imposing nature, particularly in England, the May Day holiday has lost

its true significance through this policy of shifting. In France and Italy, nevertheless, the radical workers have celebrated May First on the proper day and have paid dearly for it. Not a May Day passed without a number of persons being shot down by the police in cold blood. The First of May idea has inspired the bourgeoisie in those days with as much fear as it was received with enthusiasm by the workers. The bourgeois of Europe saw in this holiday the beginning of the social revolution and were determined to nip the horrible spectre in the bud.

It must be admitted that the capitalists of Europe have not made a mistake. The idea of May Day is, indeed, revolutionary to the core, in spite of the fact that most of the demands presented by the workers in the May Day programs were quite moderate, such as, for instance, the 8-hour work day. First, it embodied a general stoppage of work, the practical realization of the idea of a general strike. It must be kept in mind that in 1889 the very thought of such a general strike was an arch revolutionary proposal. The second appeal contained in the May First idea to the radical workers throughout the world was the thought that on the First of May it was purported to wipe out, as it were, at once all local and national boundaries and racial distinctions. The entire working world was to declare the solidarity of its interests and make the workers feel in the truest sense internationally.

Unfortunately, this idea was never carried out completely. In the great industrial countries the leaders allowed the shifting of this celebration to the first Saturday in May, when the shops and factories were closed anyway, or to the evening of the First of May, when the workers were at leisure in their homes, or at meeting halls. In the last few years before the war, First of May celebrations

were, however, beginning to be carried out in a proper and befitting manner in Russia—in Petrograd, Warsaw and Moscow—and many other Russian cities. Russian workers celebrated the First of May with the highest degree of enthusiasm. They were, however, practically the only ones in the world who have taken up the idea of the First of May with real earnestness.

As regards America, the May Day idea has found little warm reception. The workers in America have, for years, been celebrating Labor Day the first Monday in September as a workers' holiday. In many States this holiday was made legal and the American labor movement, at least as far as its leaders were concerned, were not only indifferent to the May Day idea, but were openly hostile to it. Resolutions presented at various conventions of the A. F. of L. for the recognition of May Day were always voted down by great majorities.

Only one section of the labor movement—the Socialist and radical part of it and those who had come from Russia—have celebrated here the First of May. And as a rule, even these have made May Day a holiday not through a stoppage of work, but by evening celebrations or after-work festivities, though there were some unions, such as the Capenakers' Union, who would abstain from work on May Day. Gradually, however, the May Day idea began to influence wider labor circles here in America, and in the last few years before the war there took place in a number of American cities very impressive May First demonstrations. The outbreak of the war, particularly after America had joined it, made it impossible to celebrate the First of May in a demonstrative manner. The pseudo-patriots and those in whose interests they were working, made it impossible to arrange such demonstrations, and in many cases these demonstrations were suppressed in a most brutal manner.

Now the war is at an end, and even though all its effects are not over, it is probably the opportune moment

now to bring life into the May Day idea and to make an effort to realize it on a grand scale. Who can refute the conclusion that the First of May has been adopted so rightly and as fully as the resolution at the Paris Congress demanded it, that we could have avoided the years of horror which the world has just passed through? The fact remains, however, that the entire internationalism of those days was a mere phrase. The idea of true solidarity of the workers all over the world was only skin deep and the Socialists themselves, the preachers of internationalism, have through their actions and their display of patriotism in various countries, shown that they are far from sincere adherents to the great idea of the internationalism. They have rendered only lip service to it, but when it came to a crucial test, they were found failing.

When the critical moment came, the labor movement in every country in the world has all but collapsed. In order to prevent such recurrences, the fundamentals of this movement must be rebuilt and clarified. Our protest against the splitting and wrangling and eternal dissensions within the working class must ring clear and loud. An end must be made to the hates and bitterness accumulated in the hearts of the various nations, and if it was ever necessary to celebrate the First of May, to demonstrate the idea of internationalism, of unity and of a solid front against the common enemy, it is necessary now, after the horrible bloody lesson which the war has given us.

It is not enough to shout "Long live internationalism!" Internationalism must be practiced, must be demonstrated. And that is why the celebration of the First of May this year must be undertaken with new energy. A few years of world-wide celebrations of the First of May as a labor holiday will accomplish so much for the spread and deepening of the thought of internationalism that no power on earth will be able to drive the workers of various nations again May First, our only holiday!

First of May Meditations

By ABRAHAM BAROFF

It is some time already that I have begun to dislike both the written and printed word.

The printed word—the word that lingers and misleads—is almost entirely in the hands of those dark powers that spread calumny and falsehood in the service of the masters. Even in our own ranks it is not always possible to make one's voice heard. And a bitter feeling of chagrin permeates my heart.

Many years ago my soul became inspired with a religious zeal for the ideal of worker's unity.

I was young, and strong was my will to see wrongs righted and exploitation abolished. Young in years and strong in my belief of our great ideal I have dreamt, like many others, of the time when the workers, through their united power, would cast off chains of slavery and would build a world where brotherly love would take the place of hatred and enmity and where the creators of the world's wealth would live in contentment.

Years, decades have gone by into the abyss of the past. Decades have gone by and mankind, the working masses, are still dragging their yoke as of yore and their fear lest they break their own chains is still as great as of old. The proletariat, that great giant, still lies chained by ignorance and helplessness fostered upon him by the masters.

And my sweet dream is dispelled,

and my strong faith is weakened. Thoughts of despair have made me captive and I feel pitifully helpless.

It is true that here and there on the face of the globe this giant has broken the chains which held him captive; that he had made a beginning by smashing and annihilating everything that lay in his way and banishing his persecutors and oppressors. But even this great outbreak was not the fruit of true understanding and genuine knowledge. It was rather the outbreak of a volcano, an avalanche of lava crashing through with fearful force and spreading death and destruction upon its path.

Yes, here and there the workers have broken their chains, but they have done it pitifully, aimlessly. It came as a result of bitter dissatisfaction, of horrible oppression accumulated through ages. In their devouring desire for freedom they have not only destroyed and driven away their tormentors, but the very source of their sustenance and existence.

Hate, calumny and mean intrigues have found their way in our own ranks. Those who have carried aloft for years the banner of freedom are being condemned today and maligned. A veritable age of Babel reigns in our midst. Brothers, co-workers, teachers, co-leaders of the working class are torn apart, do not understand each other and seek to destroy each other.

Bitter disappointment and chagrin eat away steadily at my heart.

We have devoted our lives to the cause of the working class because we could not bear the sight of its persecution. We have carried the banner of justice because human life was dear to us and mankind's tribulations have waked within us the burning desire to help recreate the world.

It was a noble and a beautiful ideal; a new light and better world was before us. But what a horrible contradiction what a galling word of despair gnaws the heart and destroys the soul! We have sought to free the slave from his yoke; we have taught him ideas of freedom. And what have we gained? Like before, he is still a slave, he still pays with suffering and pain, even with his life and freedom for the caprices of the few.

Until how long? How long will this slaughter of mankind continue? How long will the great masses be robbed of their freedom of thought, steeped in ignorance and ready and willing to devour each other?

Dark thoughts, shadows of doubt still undermine even the strongest faith.

Away, thoughts of the shadows, the First of May is on the threshold. New and fresh forces are in the air. Despair is disappearing and new hopes rising higher and higher call to us and inspire us with a greater desire to live and partake in the feast of life.

Beautiful, noble Day of May, you will resuscitate the almost numb limbs, you will bring peace and contentment to those who are despairing. You will speed the course of our blood and call us again to active life. Once again the golden rays of May sun will warm our souls. Once again they will melt

the ice of apathy and free our hearts from deep despair.

It is now more than thirty years since May Day was proclaimed as a labor holiday. The workers could not have chosen a more beautiful symbol of their unity than this day. It is the day when nature adorns itself in holiday attire, and in its momentary rays a new light and better world prevails; bring hope where hope is dead; galvanize into action those who have long since been dead; and generate courage and energy for the struggles that are to come. Let us celebrate our only own holiday!

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JUSTICE

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EDITORIALS

RELATIONS AGAIN RESUMED

At the eleventh hour—at any rate before it has become too late—the Cloak Manufacturers Protective Association of New York abandoned the rather puerile policy of: "I don't want to go in your yard," and invited, through a letter, the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union and the International to meet it in conference to talk matters over.

This is a good beginning. It is a sign that common sense had finally gained the upper hand over blind obstinacy with our manufacturers. It signifies the blowing of a more wholesome, more salutary wind and of the clarifying of the atmosphere within the "Protective Association."

It would surprise us very little to learn that at the last minute our employers, upon scanning through the pages of the history of their contests with the Cloakmakers' organization have found little there to encourage them to a new conflict. It is not improbable that they have concluded too that regardless of the indubitable gains acquired by the workers, none of the cloak manufacturers who understand their business have really been reduced to penury. Why then drag the cloak industry into a conflict the result of which is so palpably clear in advance, namely, a clear cut victory for the Union?

It was these manufacturers, no doubt, who have been instrumental in forwarding the invitation to the Union. It means simultaneously a recognition by the manufacturers that they can come to an understanding with their workers only through the Union. We sincerely congratulate the "Protective Association" upon the realization of this truth and we wish to express our hope that these conferences will make an end to all existing misunderstandings.

We believe that the manufacturers have finally realized that it was the lack of direct relations with the Union that was responsible for the accumulation of these misunderstandings. With the resumption of relations their alleged grievances and unfounded demands will, we hope, disappear like thin smoke. We look forward to a smooth and easy termination of the impending controversy. Should, however, our employers display the same degree of obstinacy as heretofore and should these conferences prove to have been only staged for the purpose of impressing the public with their "pacific" intentions, we wish to state frankly that even such an outcome contains no threat to our organization. It is a good case, true that the Union desires peace in the industry but should war be fought upon it, it will meet aggression with all the power it can muster.

A NEW GOMPERS

Is it the hazardous winds of Spring that are speaking out of our old leader of labor, Samuel Gompers, or is it the new love that has rejuvenated him. We must confess, in either case, that the old chief is hardly recognizable. He talks revolution in every word and sentence these days.

In his speeches last Sunday in Philadelphia, arranged in the course of his campaign against the open shop movement, Gompers leaves no doubt of his militancy. His audience, which received every word uttered by him with indescribable enthusiasm, consisted, according to the report in the "New York Times," of guarding the workers' determination to fight, which we quote without comment:

"The working people," Gompers said, "are the producers of all the wealth in this country. They are able to work and willing to work, and yet nearly five million of our people are unable to find employment. The factories were shut down and they were thrown into the streets.

"If there were nothing else, that simple and obvious tragedy would be a sufficient indictment of the captains of industry and the princes of finance and of their incapacity to rule the industrial destinies of a nation.

"Only a few months ago the Chambers of Commerce and the manufacturing organizations combined to us 'Produce, produce to your fullest extent,' and now, with that cry still ringing in our ears, we find that the employers of labor have closed down their plants."

If Samuel Gompers had only substituted the pithy words "capitalism," or "capitalist system" for the words "captains of industry" and "princes of finance," would not his speech be a corking Socialist condemnation of our order which pretends to regulate the industrial fate of the nation?

But after all, what is in a word. The essence, the sense of his speech is the same. And here is what he goes on to say regarding the workers' determination to fight, which we reproduce without comment:

"Men and women of Philadelphia, it is my judgment and firm conviction that all those who sacrificed so much to free the world from military autocracy will not consent to its substitution by industrial autocracy. The American people, during the war, were aroused to the real meaning of liberty (were it only true)—Ed. Justice) and they are not going to surrender it to a gang of men because of their wealth. I say this advisedly and premeditatedly, despite the fact that some of these men wear the garb of ardent churchmen, place a bed in a hospital and pray for us every Sunday morning. They may pray for us two minutes, but they prey upon us the rest of the time."

Yes, the balmy winds of Spring, the new love, upon which we were, by the way, congratulating him, and, perhaps, the unheard-of and incessant brazen attacks of capital, or all these factors combined, have made Gompers deliver a real revolutionary and inspiring speech. If he only continues at the same pace, who knows but that even he will partake some time of the taste of a prison term in our free republic.

THE APPROACHING ELECTIONS IN LOCALS No. 22 AND 25

Elections for officers are approaching in both Locals No. 22 and No. 25. Heretofore officers in the waist and dress organization were elected by insignificant minorities, despite the fact that the organization counted tens of thousands of members. One could imagine what a true reflection of the will of the membership these officers represented.

The Joint Board of the Waist and Dress Industry and the International have, therefore, decided at a meeting of the General Executive Board, to put a stop to such a farcical procedure. Elections must be conducted in such a manner that would give the greatest possible number of members a chance to participate in them, so that the elected would truly represent the entire membership and would not have to blush or apologize for the fact that they were elected only by a handful of people. For that purpose a special election committee was appointed by the International to supervise the elections to the end that each waist and dressmaker belonging to their respective locals be given the opportunity to vote without hindrance or difficulty.

It was also decided that now, when the waistmakers belong to Local No. 25, and the dressmakers to Local No. 22, that only waistmakers may nominate and vote for officers for Local No. 25, and only dressmakers may nominate and vote for officers for Local No. 22. A speedy registration of the respective membership of each local has, therefore, been ordered.

The International is confident that these elections will open up a period of true order and of fruitful though quiet growth and activity in both locals.

The meeting of the General Executive Board also discussed the attempts at demoralization which some persons, under the cloak of extreme radicalism, are trying to bring into these two locals. It was decided to place these persons under charges without delay. These irresponsibles, for instance, are accusing openly at meetings various officers of the International as corruptionists and grafters. The International is determined, therefore, not to ignore these charges any longer. These detractors will either have to prove their charges or be expelled from the union.

CHICAGO CLOAKMAKERS FOLLOW A GOOD EXAMPLE

In a report of Vice-President H. Schoolman of Chicago, we read that the various locals of the Chicago Cloakmakers' Union have decided to raise a big reserve fund for any possible emergency situation that may arise.

The Chicago Cloakmakers' Union is one of our best organized and enthusiastic divisions. Nevertheless, we are glad to note that they realize that they cannot properly exist on enthusiasm alone. In times of peace it is best to prepare for war, particularly when the welfare of their women and children are at stake.

The Chicago Cloakmakers' Union has had, indeed, several fine examples to follow in this respect. Its sister organization in New York, the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union, had decided some time ago to raise a fund of \$1,000,000, of which the greater part has already been collected. In addition, its component locals have substantial treasuries individually. And our New York employers know that in case of a conflict the members of the union will not be abandoned to their fate.

In Philadelphia, the cloakmakers have acted similarly and have raised in a short time a fund of \$50,000. The waistmakers of Philadelphia are now following suit, and there is no reason why the cloakmakers in Chicago should not be able to raise a large fund for this all-important purpose.

It is possible that no conflict will arise in the Chicago cloak industry. We hope for it, but matters cannot be left to luck and chance. The workers must always be on guard, particularly these days, when the employers are imbued with preposterous ideas and believe that they can get almost anything they demand from the workers. We, therefore, call upon the Chicago cloakmaker locals to do each their share and do it fully. There is no reason for delaying until the next day; no one knows what the next day will bring.

WHERE THE CLOAKMAKERS OF NEW YORK WILL CELEBRATE THE FIRST OF MAY

Locals No. 1 and No. 9 will have a classic concert on Sunday evening, May 1st, at the Manhattan Opera House, 34th Street, between 8th and 9th Avenues.

Local No. 3 will have a concert at the Harlem Socialist Center, 62 E. 104th Street. The concert will begin at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Local No. 11 will have a concert on Sunday evening, May 1st, at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum.

Local No. 17 will have a concert and ball at Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Avenue. The concert will begin at 11 o'clock in the morning.

Local No. 23 will have a concert and ball in the Socialist Center, 62 E. 104th Street. The concert will begin at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and the ball will commence in the evening.

Local No. 35 will have a concert and ball at Parkview Palace, 3 W. 110th Street, opposite Central Park.

Admission to all these concerts and balls is free to all members of locals. It is necessary, however, to secure tickets in advance at the office of the local unions.

May First, 1921

By MAX D. DANISH

In candor is our strength. Let us be honest with ourselves. After a period of forced marching on all fronts—labor has halted or is retreating to "prepared positions." The enemies of the workers the world over are reforming their lines again and are attacking and smiting labor everywhere.

For the time—labor is on the defensive. In the United States the standard version of our opponents has found expression in a huge, nationwide conspiracy to wreck the labor movement under the guise of an "open shop" drive. In this they have found the hearty support of their old allies, the press, the pulpit and last, but not least, the holy writ of the injunction. We are witnessing today the high peak of this fury and its force has not spent itself altogether yet.

In England the fight of the workers during the past year has also been principally to maintain what they had gained. An older labor movement and a more sorely tried working class has been able to develop a

better conscientiousness in England. Its road to victory is still long and paved with uneven rocks.

And on the continent—in France, where an intransigent, iron-and-blood government is using the "tiger" policy against labor, where they smash strikes by the military, dissolve the Confederation of Labor and fill jails with labor leaders;—in Italy where the Fascist—and Italian edition, but far more ferocious and lawless, of our own Legion—are waging actual civil war upon labor and Socialists, killing labor deputies, burning labor offices, destroying labor printing presses;—in Hungary, where radicalism and unionism are proscribed and down to death;—in Central Europe, where the workers are fighting for a bare, hand-to-mouth existence—in all these lands reeking with heart-rending misery, the labor organizations are standing heroically with their backs to the wall and meeting the onslaught of the masters.

Yes, labor is on the defensive these days.

But despite it all, the very fury of the counter-attack of the powers of greed, bribery in a most elegant manner that they are panic-stricken and in mortal fear over the ominous demonstrations of the dormant strength of labor in the past few years. The war has brought crashing down—like as many houses of cards—hoary and moss-covered institutions and bulwarks of entrenched privilege that only erstwhile seemed like carved out of eternal rock. Labor has risen in a new conscious, stronger, and faster. It never had dared before, has challenged the old world and has scored heavily.

The counter-attack of our enemies is a tribute and tacit recognition of our strength. 1920 was a year of defensive battles and of repulsing of skirmishes. 1921 may be another year of bitter defensive fighting. The world of labor remains, nevertheless, confident at heart. The tides of history will not be turned back. Injunctions, attacks on working standards, the "open shop" campaign to the contrary notwithstanding—the advanced position of the working class will not be permanently shifted back.

Hail the next offensive of Labor!

A New Labor Magazine

By WILLIAM E. BOHN

There has never been a time within the past twenty-five years when there was as much radicalism in the American labor movement as there is right now. Among the clothing workers, among the railwaymen, among the miners, among the machinists, among the western farmers—almost everywhere there are large groups of working people struggling upward toward control of their industries. They have different plans, different ideals, different tactics, but they are all on the move.

Strange to say, we have in this country only one Socialist and labor magazine printed in the English language. It is the *Socialist Review*, hitherto published by the Intercollegiate Socialist Society. Appearing monthly for more than a year, it has been a real review. It has covered the world movement in a careful, authoritative way. Many have said that it is the best monthly in English that the American labor movement has had.

Recently it has been thought that what we need most is a radical magazine devoted directly to the radical labor movement in this country. Such a magazine must, of course, be run by the working men and working women themselves. So a new corporation, the Labor Publication Society, has been formed to take over the *Review*. At present it is made up almost entirely of New York labor unionists and socialists. William Johnston, President of the International Association of Machinists, is the only member of the Board of Directors who lives outside of New York. But a large number of labor leaders scattered over the country have expressed their interest and promised their support.

All of those who have been consulted hesitated about starting a new journalistic venture at this time. Business is low; there is wide unemployment; many unions have depleted treasuries. And this magazine, of course, if it is really to succeed, must depend chiefly on the unions for support. Nevertheless, the supporters of the movement decided to proceed at once. The reason is that they are not planning a small, uncertain, temporary journal. They will start big and build firmly. They have already begun to collect money. Administrative expenses have been cut down to almost nothing. The Intercollegiate Socialist Society has been contributing the use of its office. Various comrades are contributing their services. Not a dollar will be wasted. If all help who can, it should be possible to publish the first number very soon. But that all depends. The faster the subscriptions come in, the sooner the magazine will start publication.

The First of May—Once and Now

By MORRIS SIGMAN

I participated in the first May Day demonstration in London, England. It was that May day that gave me the desire to become one of the great enlightened workers' family and to fight together with them for a more humane social system.

The second May Day demonstration I witnessed in New York. I did not participate in it as it was arranged for an evening, several days after the First of May, and it contained for me bitter chagrin and disappointment. This postponement I regarded as a demonstration of the idea of the international labor holiday, in addition to my belief that a May Day demonstration in the evening is void of any results and has no meaning as a protest of workers against the class which exploits and oppresses them.

In reply to inquiries why this postponement was made, I was told that the labor unions in this city were too weak to stop off the workers during the day. It would mean, I was told, in many cases, the loss of jobs for a number of workers and untold misery to some of them. Of course, this did not satisfy me and a number of other friends in the least. That was in 1904, and before the arrival of the next First of May, we had called together a conference of radical organizations for the purpose of celebrating May Day. Forty organizations came to that conference and all of them contributed money, enthusiasm and effort to conduct the propaganda

celebration. The First of May came on a Friday in that year, and at midday our parade began. According to press estimates, 10,000 workers were in line and at least 50,000 stopped from work. This labor demonstration had proved that the international labor holiday, the First of May, has a tremendous potential power for awakening the soul and the heart of even unorganized workers, for creating an irresistible desire among them to fight and make sacrifices for a better life. It also proved that May Day could be celebrated on a great scale even where the labor movement is not numerically strong.

The following year the May Day demonstration was even greater and was conducted with even more effect by entire organized radical movement stirred at that time by the trial of Moyer, Haywood and Peterson, the incarcerated leaders of the Western Federation of Miners. The labor movement at that time began to grow stronger and the unions rapidly began to increase their members. Subsequently, many of our big unions became so influential that in their agreements with the employers they have inserted clauses which gave the workers the right to stop work on the First of May without loss of position or any other fine.

When the war began the May Day demonstrations, however, came to a among the workers for a May Day sudden stop. It seemed as if the at-

mosphere generated by the outbreak of hostilities made it almost impossible to arrange parades for the idea of internationalism or to display the open thought and practice of the solidarity of the workers of every country, race and tongue on the face of the globe.

Now the war is over and the labor movement is even stronger and greater than before the war. The First of May, the international labor holiday, is nevertheless dormant. We read in the papers announcements by big and small labor unions that they would celebrate the First of May in this or that hall or theatre, attracting their members to these affairs through the hiring of special talent. Each organization for itself. But the union of forces, the wide movement of former years, is lacking. Why? Is there no more necessity for a united mass movement? Isn't it any more necessary for the workers to inform their opponents, through these monster demonstrations, that they are making ready to free the world for themselves and mankind? It seems to me that the necessity exists today even more than in years gone by.

Let us hope, therefore, that the next First of May, the working masses of America, particularly our unions, will again come out united in a colossal May demonstration. In the hundreds of thousands they will march under the tunes of inspiring and militant labor songs. Let us create again that holiday atmosphere that used to prevail on the First of May and galvanize that irresistible desire in the workers' souls that will eventually lead to the liberation of the working class everywhere.

PASSOVER AT UNITY

By ELSIE GLUCK

At their homes probably most of our workers were listening again to the droned intonation of the Passover story—the long decades of slavery under the Pharaohs, the rising of a Moses, the sudden flight from Egypt, the 40 years of wandering in the wilderness—despair, death, worship of the Golden Calf—and, then, finally—not for the wanderers but for their children—the Promised Land.

It was so quiet here in Unity House. The wind barely moved the grass; the lake tripped quietly. How different from my first visit to Unity! That was on Labor Day. The house was filled to capacity. During the day—rowing, bathing, hiking, playing,

reading. In the evening a concert in the big dance hall and a campfire afterward.

How surprised and pleased I had been at the pagant in which the workers themselves took part. I could not then understand the "Shaygets," but it was good to hear the workers roar with mirth at each new rally. Everyone had been so jolly, so companionable. The shop, the boss, the strike, those were but the forces that brought these hearty-laughing earnest people together. What noise, and bustle, and joyousness!

It came to me now in the quiet, like the songs of the children of

Israel marching through the wilderness! I had been lonely for the Seder table and the beautiful old rites. And now I retold this story to myself in ten verses—of course.

Ten years ago when we would have chosen to be a dressmaker? They were the downroads, the afflicted of the children of industry. I remember their first great strike—and then the beginning of the march into the New Land. Discouragement, despair, worship of the Golden Calf—all these our people have known. We have had our Aarons; we have weaned; we are not as yet in the Promised Land.

But Unity House—surely that is a living memorial to the fact that we have travelled many miles and learned much. First we were organized, then we took courage and rebel-

led against our Pharaohs. Later, as we wandered through the wilderness, we remembered our dreams—we wanted not only earning and freedom, but a home for peace and contemplation. We knew the golden calf is not enough; we set up our schools and our houses of rest from which we are to come forth with renewed vigor for our long, long journey.

For we have many miles to go. There are sluggards and weaklings even among us. Perhaps we too shall die before we reach the Promised Land. It is good to know that with the summer harvest festival, our workers will plan their song and dance and plan—not only for the Promised Land, but of what to do in the years to come. Here, in our Unity House,

Educational Comment and Notes

"GET TOGETHER" OF STUDENTS OF WAISTMAKERS' UNITY CENTER, SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 7

The long expected "Get Together" of Waistmakers' Unity Center will take place next Saturday evening, May 7, at seven o'clock, in the Unity Center in Public School 40, 320 E. 20th Street.

For this occasion, the Educational Department of the Waist and Dressmakers' Union arranged a concert and entertainment to mark the closing of the present educational season, at which students of the Unity Center with their teachers, active members of the Union with their friends will assemble. It has become a custom with Local No. 25 to celebrate the success of its educational work at the end of every season.

Refreshments will be served and a splendid musical program has been arranged. Among the artists will be Rosa Rabbach, soprano, who will sing Yiddish folk songs; Nanette Deer, violinist, and Sadie Chalfetz, pianist. The Rand School dancers will entertain the audience with interpretative dances. The evening will close with social dancing.

A number of members of the Waistmakers' Union assure us that the evening will be well spent in good fellowship and comradeship. Groups of members have been formed to sing the Unity songs especially composed for the Waist and Dressmakers' Union as well as Russian folk songs.

Admission is free. To prevent an overflow audience, members will be admitted by passes only. These can be obtained at the office of the Waistmakers' Union, Local No. 25, at 16 W. 21st St., Room 6.

THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

The Waistmakers' Unity Center extends an invitation, through the Students' Council, to the pupils of the other six Unity Centers of the International. Admission tickets can be

obtained free from the supervisor in each Center.

MEETING OF THE EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE

Another meeting of the Educational Committee of the International was held last week to consider the work of the Educational Department of the last season and to complete plans for next year's work. Several matters were discussed and another meeting will be held next Monday to decide finally on some of the plans which the Educational Department has in mind for the next season.

PASSOVER HOLIDAYS IN THE UNITY CENTERS

A great many of our members stayed away from the Unity Centers on account of the holidays. They are urged to return to their classes next week. The work in English is being continued as before and the gymnasium classes will also be continued. Students in the Unity Centers should take advantage of this.

THE INTERNATIONAL AND THE ST. PAUL LABOR COLLEGE

Last week a request was received by the Educational Department to forward to the Labor College/Committee of St. Paul, Minnesota, a number of outlines of the courses conducted by our Educational Department during the past winter.

The Secretary of the St. Paul Labor College wrote that a number of the workers there have organized a class and would like to use our outlines as a basis for their work. It is needless to say that the Educational Department was very happy to comply with the request. It is our earnest wish that more and more of the labor organizations outside of New York begin educational activities for their own members. The Educational Department of the International is always ready to assist them with whatever information it can furnish.

May First and Workers' Education

By ALEXANDER FICHANDLER

The yearly arrival of the International Labor Day brings a pause to the activities of all who work in the Labor Movement and bids them consider, as they have frequently done before, the present situation and the possible future developments.

At times, the outlook seems black and depressing. But we know that labor is marching to a final victory. When this will occur, no one knows. But it is coming. We are certain that today we are one year nearer to the goal than we were a year ago, and that a year hence we shall be nearer to the final triumph of the workers of the world.

It is the same with the various agencies which aim to aid labor in its onward march. Labor education is the youngest of such agencies. It is but recently that people have recognized the value of intellectual strength. Particularly in the labor movement, where men and women are concerned chiefly with the hard problems of daily life, such as wages, hours and other material conditions, it is tremendously difficult to convince them that something else besides these, are essential for successful effort.

Labor education is young. It is

true. But it is making giant strides. Those who at first ignored education, then fought it and then remained indifferent toward it, are beginning now to take an active part in it. From skepticism they turned to sympathy. The workers themselves realize that they can best win their battles with facts instead of opinions.

The tremendous fight made by the labor unions in America today is being conducted not with fists, not with crowds, but with statistics, figures, investigations, records and other such modern weapons. The ultimate salvation of labor will come from the possession of such weapons and their skillful use not only by leaders but also by the rank and file.

It is the humble province of the Educational Department of the International to help in this great task. The work is hard; there are many obstacles to overcome, chief of them the lack of appreciation on the part of the great masses of the importance of this work. But we have conviction and zeal. With these two, there is no doubt as to the final issue.

May the next May Day see our ranks larger, stronger and more inspired than ever to use their strength skillfully and effectively.

May Day Thoughts

By FANNIA M. COHN

Beside its general importance as a demonstration for the idea of internationalism, the First of May has the particular significance of being a holiday decreed by the will of the workers through their own representatives at the International Labor Congress in Paris, in 1889.

With heads raised high and with a firm conviction in the final triumph of its mission, the workers are leaving on the First of May their shops, factories and mines to celebrate the holiday of their class. It is not a mere accident that the First of May and no other day was chosen as the workers' holiday. The coming of Spring awakens new hopes in the human heart and fresh yearnings for noble, exalted and great ideals. In Spring one's fantasies are rich with color, love and tenderness, and nature is awakening in the human heart a strong desire for a versatile life in which every legitimate want may be satisfied unhampered and unretarded. Is it to be wondered why the First of May was decided upon as the International holiday of the workers?

Simultaneously, the working masses are beginning to understand more and more that sentiments alone, no matter how noble and well-meaning they be, cannot create changes in our social and industrial life. Each improvement in the life of the worker must be gained at the cost of hard-fought struggles. The workers have learned similarly that it takes just as much effort and energy to retain gains once made, as to achieve such gains. They have learned that whether in times of conflict or "peace," a well organized and intelligent labor army, under capable, enlightened and loyal leadership, must always be maintained.

The workers are gradually learning that "knowledge is power," and that the aims and strivings of the workers can be realized only when they will accumulate knowledge through persistent and steady efforts of their own. The organized workers are beginning to see more and more that labor education will only then bring the results expected from it.

when it will harmonize and go hand in hand with the interests of their unions. They understand already that in order to derive the maximum result from the time and effort they spend on education, that they must do so not so much upon the knowledge they obtain in the classroom, but upon a practical acquaintance with the labor movement and the experience derived from an active participation in the life of their organization.

The First of May, the day of nature's awakening, is a day of hope for the workers. This day is the most suitable for us, members of the International, to cast back a look filled with pride and hope upon our achievements and to strike a balance to all we have accomplished in the field of labor education. We see before us then thousands of our members who were deprived by a merciless social system of the opportunity of an elementary education, to which they were entitled; we see before us these thousands of children of the working class streaming into the educational institutions of our International Union where intellectual and spiritual food is provided for them. This training suggests the practical experience gained through activity in their union. The theoretical information obtained in the classroom under the supervision of an experienced teacher adds value and effectiveness to their daily activities in the organization.

The hope of the labor movement is founded upon the increasing intelligence of the rank and file. Education and information must be the cornerstone of the society of the future. It was this conviction that prompted our International to commence its educational activities several years ago, in the faith that the workers could raise their mental and spiritual standards through their own efforts at education, as well as they have raised their material conditions through their own efforts on the economic fields. Our economic organization gives us strength. Self-education enables us to use our power with greater effect and utility.

The First of May, the first of the month of nature's full bloom, will give us greater courage and greater hope in our own future contents and in our great aim to return the world and all its wealth to those who created it.

Waistmakers' Students Celebrate Close of Term on Saturday, May 7

The committee in charge of the closing celebration given by the Educational Department of Local 25 states that there is every indication of having a great crowd of members together on that evening to mark the closing of the educational season.

The program for the evening is as follows:

1. Group of Yiddish Folk Songs—
Miss Rosa Rabbach, soprano, accompanied by Miss Sadie Chalfetz
2. Violin selection by Miss Nanette Beer, accompanied by Miss Ethel Chasins
a. Guitarre Moszkowski
b. Hymn to the Sun Rimsky Korsakoff
c. La Oliva Kreisler
3. Slides of Unity House

4. Violin selection—Legende
Wienlawski
5. Group of Russian folk songs
by Miss Rabbach
6. Special program arranged by students of Center, under supervision of Miss Margaret Scully
7. Rand School dances—
a. Karson Sword Dance
b. Band of Old English Country Dances.

Besides all this, there will be dancing and refreshments. The evening will mark the last "get-together" of the season before the opening of the Unity House on June 17th.

All members of the Union are welcome with their friends. Passes can be obtained at Room 6, 16 West 21st Street, and at the various branch offices.

CLEVELAND CLOAK REFEREES RENDER DECISION

After several weeks of deliberation, the Board of Referees in the Cleveland cloak industry have handed down a decision governing wage rates and other terms of employment in the local industry, to become effective on May 1, 1921.

Wages in the cloak industry will be reduced 9½ to 13½ per cent. To offset these reductions the Referees ruled that every regular worker shall be guaranteed forty weeks' em-

ployment each year, to be divided into two periods of twenty weeks each, and one week's vacation with pay. If the employer fails to provide work, the employee can draw from a guarantee fund two-thirds of his minimum wage, for the time he is unemployed during a twenty week period. The fund will be maintained by the employers, who will deposit weekly with the impartial chairman a sum equal to 7½ per cent of their direct labor payroll.

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2. THE POETRY OF TODAY—Six lectures with readings. D. P. Berenberg.
3. INTRODUCTION TO SOCIALISM—Six lectures. D. P. Berenberg.
4. CLASS CHARACTER OF THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION.—Six lectures. Benjamin Glassberg.
5. ELEMENTS OF ECONOMICS.—12 lectures. Algernon Lee.
6. THE REALITIES OF AMERICANISM—Six lectures defining Americanism. Arthur W. Calhoun.

MONDAYS
8:40 p.m.
May 9—June 13

TUESDAYS
7:20 p.m.
May 10—June 14

TUESDAYS
May 10—June 14
8:40 p.m.

THURSDAYS
May 12—June 16
8:40 p.m.

Tues.-Friday
7:20 p.m.
May 17—June 24

FRIDAYS
8:40 p.m.
May 20—June 24

For information, apply to
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The Cloakmakers' Union of Brownsville

BROOKLYN

Local No. 11, of the I. L. G. W. U.

Extend their hearty greetings to the entire membership of our International and to the Labor Movement in general on this Festive Day of Labor

MAY 1st, 1921

The Cloak and Suit Tailors' Union
Local No. 9, of the I. L. G. W. U.

Greetings
to the Rank and File
and Leadership of
Our International

MAY DAY, 1921

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DRESS and WAISTMAKERS

CELEBRATE

THE

FIRST OF MAY

in a spirit of solidarity with organized
labor all over the world.

Though we could not obtain a permit to celebrate with a demonstration, we nevertheless believe that our members will celebrate the First of May in a manner becoming our organization.

M. K. MACKOFF,

SECRETARY OF THE JOINT BOARD,
DRESS AND WAISTMAKERS' UNION,
I. L. G. W. U.

Celebrate the First of May

The Waist and Dressmakers' Union,
Local No. 15, of Philadelphia

sends its greetings to "THE JUSTICE" on the First of May. May our organ serve as a torch of freedom for all Organized Labor, as it serves for the members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Let us hope that in the very near future we will all celebrate the full emancipation of the working class.

WAIST AND DRESSMAKERS' UNION, LOCAL No. 15
H. KAPLAN, Secretary-Treasurer

May-Day and After

By ABRAHAM TUVIM

The organized labor movement of America has lived through many May days. With each succeeding year it has celebrated what was termed as "growth of the Labor Movement," "extension of Labor's power," "increased class-consciousness," and other pet phrases which we have always been wont to mouth. Halls have been filled to capacity, and streets overcrowded with workers, listening to orations extolling the virtues and conquests of the Labor Movement.

This May Day will undoubtedly be a repetition of the past. Again the brave words will be spoken. Again will the emotions of the mass roar to the heights as speakers wax enthusiastic over the power of organized labor.

Yet the day which follows will bring the bitter truth to the attention of the few who can see. If ever there were little ground for optimism over Labor's status it is now. Never has the Movement been less able to cope with prevailing conditions than now—never has it been as much on the defensive—never has it felt and acted so spiritless—so hopeless—so utterly devoid of a plan of struggle—as helplessness before the onslaught of the manufacturers.

Of course, there are exceptions—some which are basis for hope. But taken as a group, the Labor Movement in America is facing a crisis which threatens to shake the very foundations of its existence.

With the possible exception of the needle trades—concession after concession has been made in order to maintain the right of organization. Lower wages have been conceded—

longer hours of toil accepted—in many industries the reintroduction of hateful piece work has been permitted—all in the hope that the closed shop might be maintained.

Forgetful of the old adage—labor has "given the dog a finger"—and is now called upon to give up its whole hand.

Never has the "dog" snarled so furiously as today—not only barking loud and threatening, but biting wherever it may, biting at the most fundamental gains made by the workers after years of struggle and sacrifice.

The "open shop" is more than a threat. There is more determination to establish it than ever before. Its defenders are solidly organized—they have availed themselves of almost every weapon—press, church and legislature. They are spending millions of dollars in the effort to destroy the union shop—and all its advantages. Millions of pieces of literature are being distributed—mailed into the homes of workers—singing the glories of "true Americanism," extolling the virtues of individual freedom of contract, magnifying the mistakes of labor—spreading doctrines of dissension and distrust.

The open shop and all it implies is thoroughly organized. It has set a goal—and means to attain it. It is not permitting petty considerations to impede its progress. It is not divided on class or race lines—it is not using up its energies in attacks on its own groups. It is a unit, with all the elements which point to success.

On the other hand, we have a divided working class—unconscious of

its class interests, unmindful of the travails of its fellow men, attempting by patchwork to build up its shattered fortunes. The only remedy it finds for harmful labor legislation is the time-worn threat to "elect your friends and defeat your enemies," only to find that your "friends," if you do elect them (which is doubtful) fatten up at the table of "your enemies."

The fault of the Labor Movement lies in its inability to stand upon its own feet, and through its own power, create the conditions best suited to its comfort. As long as Labor looks to the capitalist class—or any of its many subdivisions in the legislatures and congresses to "do the right thing," so long will Labor find itself on the wrong end of the rope.

It is the inability of labor to recognize these fundamental principles which has created the chaos in the Labor Movement today. The past three years have seen labor, through its recognized and accepted leaders, flitting desperately with various groups of reactionaries. These leaders, high in the ranks of the trade union movement in America, have become known as the enemies of all things radical. They have shunned every sincere and earnest attempt to create a fundamental change in society. They have exerted their influence and their power in an effort to destroy all radical expression on the part of their followers. They have lined up with the reactionaries in their attacks on Russia and have become known as the greatest bulwarks against Socialism and all allied aims.

On the other hand, there has grown up in the American Labor Movement another destructive force which is just as harmful as that mentioned above. It consists of little groups here and there, aimless in a construc-

tive sense, giving its precious time and energy in an attempt to destroy, oblivious to the need of building. This force, which has taken hold in a great number of unions, have taken into themselves a number of revolutionary phrases. These phrases are warlike, and those who refuse to see their beauty and repeat them religiously are denounced as traitors and working-class enemies. This group does nothing but attack, resorting to destructive tactics. Their cry is—Tear Down. There is not among them the ability to build, and they are without doubt the greatest enemy the Labor Movement has today.

Both these forces have done more to bring about the threat of the open shop and the return of sweat shop conditions than any other element in American life. Consciously or otherwise, they have played into the hands of the reactionary groups which seek to destroy working-class unity to the end that workers may be reduced to bondage.

May Day, 1921, should primarily become a day of introspection to all sincere and earnest workers, a day of analysis and of an earnest attempt to create a Labor Movement able, not only to cope with the present attack of the Manufacturers' Associations, but capable of planning for the future. Labor should use this May Day as a basis for building a trade union movement which will look beyond "a fair day's wage for a fair day's work." Labor should use this May Day as a basis for building a movement the object of which, shall be something beside increasing wages and shortening the work day. Labor should use this May Day as a basis for building a movement, with eyes to the future, facing the goal, aiming at nothing else than the abolition of wage slavery.

OPEN THE FACTORIES!

A new pamphlet by Mary E. Marcy, giving the only solution to the problem of Unemployment. Price, 10 cents; 15 copies for \$1.00. Sells at sight to union men and women. Other 10-cent books by the same author are "Shop Talks on Economics," "The Right to Strike," "Industrial Autocracy" and "Why Catholic Workers Should Be Socialists." We have also just published a one-act comedy by Mrs. Marcy, entitled "A FREE UNION," satirizing "free love." Price, 50 cents. The six books mailed for \$1.00.

CHARLES H. KERR & CO., 335 East Ohio Street, Chicago.

The Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union Locals No. 12, 24, 56 and 73

Boston, Mass.

Extend their fraternal greetings to the entire membership of our International Union from coast to coast on this Great

Day of International Labor
Solidarity



May 1, 1921

LONG LIVE THE FIRST of MAY!

The Bonnaz & Hand-Embroidery Workers' Union, Local No. 66

of the

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union send their hearty greetings to the proletariat of America and the entire world on this First Day of May, the festive day of the working class.

We believe that the great Socialist slogan—**Workers of All Countries Unite!—You Have Nothing to Lose But Your Chains—You Have a World to Gain—**will be realized very soon.

Long live peace among nations! Long live the solidarity of the proletariat the world over! Long live the First of May!

Bonnaz, Singer and Hand-Embroidery
Workers' Union, Local No. 66,
of the I. L. G. W. U.

A NEW LABOR MAGAZINE

For Socialism and Labor

A Live Organ for a Live Movement

¶ The *Socialist Review* has been published for more than a year by the Intercollegiate Socialist Society. It has been taken over by the Labor Publication Society, Inc. Its name will be changed. Its purpose will be widened. It will cover the field of Socialism and Labor. Its articles will be vital, realistic, up-to-the-minute. They will be written by men and women in the fight, who are doing things and know what ought to be done.

By Labor People for Labor People

¶ THE INCORPORATORS OF THE SOCIETY are, Edmond Gottesman, J. T. DeHunt, Louis Langer, Max Golden, David Saposs and Isidore Reich.

¶ THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS are, S. John Block, William E. Bohn, Alfred J. Bolton, J. M. Budish, Evans Clark, Max D. Danish, Herman Defrem, Arthur Gleason, Isaac Hourwich, William H. Johnston, Harry W. Laidler, J. S. Lieberman, A. J. Muste, Joseph Schlossberg, Alexander Trachtenberg, Leo Wolman and Jessica Smith.

¶ This magazine will not be published unless you want it. **Do you want it?** Do you want enough? Do you want it now? Do you want it to be big, strong, effective? That kind of a magazine costs money. **The first number will not appear before money is in sight.** Cut out the blank in the lower right hand corner, sign it and send it to the Labor Publication Society, Room 914, 70 Fifth Ave., New York City.

I hereby donate \$_____ payable _____ 192____
to the Labor Publication Society, Inc., for the support of a socialist
and labor magazine.

Signed _____

UNION HEALTH CENTER

131 East Seventeenth Street

COUNSTRUCTED, OWNED AND MANAGED BY LOCALS 1, 6, 9, 10, 11, 23, AND 35

TO THE MEMBERS OF OUR LOCALS

¶ Nearly a year ago you have authorized us to buy, reconstruct and equip a building to serve as a Center for all the health activities of the Unions and in which the Joint Board of Sanitary Control in the industry could also lease quarters.

¶ We have bought the building, 131 East 17th Street, for the sum of \$30,000—paying \$15,000 cash, leaving \$15,000 on mortgage, and getting a \$15,000 mortgage from the Joint Board of Sanitary Control.

¶ We have spent besides the sum of \$55,000 for the reconstruction, alteration, fitting up and equipment of the building, whs follows: \$10,000 each by Locals 1, 9, 12, CENTER. This money was contributed aich we now call the UNION HEALTH 23, and 35; \$6,000 by Local 10; \$4,000 by Local 11, and \$500 by Local 6. The remainder was contributed by the surplus in the Medical Department. Other locals, notably Local 25, 3, 20, 66, have promised financial help, but as yet have not fulfilled their promises.

WHAT DOES THE UNION HEALTH CENTER OFFER?

1) HEALTH EDUCATION:

Lectures on Health, on Hygiene, on Industrial Diseases, on Sanitation, etc., are held frequently in our auditorium.

2) HEALTH INFORMATION:

We give information on all matters pertaining to health.

You can find out here where to get eye glasses, or where to have an operation performed for appendicitis, or how to get into a hospital or sanatorium if you need it.

3) X-RAY AND LABORATORIES:

We have bought an X-ray apparatus for the sum of \$3,000, and are ready to take all kinds of X-ray plates, from a tooth film to complete gastro-intestinal X-ray.

The fee for the X-rays is based upon cost and ranges from 75 cents for a dental X-ray to \$10.00 or \$15.00 for the most complicated X-ray.

We also make examinations of the urine, the blood, Wasserman tests, examination of sputum, etc., etc.

4) FIRST AID AND SURGICAL:

Injuries occurring in the shops, infections of fingers, etc., and all kinds of minor surgical operations are performed at our Medical Department where there is in attendance a physician who will attend all minor

and major compensation cases for injuries received in the shops or otherwise.

5) LIFE EXTENSION SERVICE:

Undergo a physical examination, not when you are sick, but when you are well.

Our Life extension Service gives a thorough examination, general as well as by various specialists; likewise an X-ray examination, all for the small sum of \$5.00.

Advice is also given how to live and how to improve your health.

6) GENERAL MEDICAL SERVICE:

Competent physicians are daily in attendance from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M., and from 5 P.M. to 7 P.M., except Fridays and Sundays, to consult, give advice, etc., on all general diseases to all members of the Locals.

Certain medicines are given to patients at cost rates.

7) SPECIALISTS:

The worker cannot pay \$5.00 or \$10.00 to specialists. We have gathered a staff of competent medical specialists on Nose, Throat and Ear, Eye, Feet, Nerves, Stomach, Chest and Women's Diseases, who hold clinics on various days from 5 P.M. to 7 P.M., and for \$1.00 give you service for which you would have to pay \$5.00 or more at other places.

OUR DENTAL DEPARTMENT IS WELL KNOWN

Four years ago we began with three chairs and one dentist.

At present we have eight chairs and seven dentists, besides two mechanics.

Our receipts amount to \$1,000 a week.

We have treated nearly 6,000 patients already and during the month of March we have had 269 new patients for examination and treatment.

We have efficient dentists who are in charge of this Division. We try to give the best work that is possible to be given, and our charges are absolutely based on cost, as no profits are made by the Dental Department.

UNION HEALTH CENTER

HARRY WANDER, Chairman

GEORGE M. PRICE, M.D., Director

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A May-Day In London

(REMINISCENCES)

By JEROME I. ROMAN

With a red carnation in my lapel, and a gay song in my heart, I set out on a glorious morning to celebrate the First of May. Along the Mile End Road, near the Great Assembly Hall, which was scheduled as the starting point of our contingent, a number of groups had begun to gather, although it still lacked several hours to the appointed time. Somehow it did not seem to me the same Mile End Road of the day before. As I looked about me, at the bright, radiant faces, at the holiday clothes and moods, at the scarlet sashes, ribbons and rosettes, as I listened to the cheerful voices on all sides, I was a thousand miles away in thought from the pushcarts, the barrows and market-stands for which this section was so well known.

I mingled with the groups. Conversations and discussions were being carried on in animated voices. In one group the subject under discussion was the general strike in the baking industry which had been declared for that morning; in another the subject was the growth of syndicalism in Great Britain; in another—the chances of a revolution in Czarist Russia. In one spot a fierce verbal combat was being waged between a tall, plethoric Teuton and an emaciated, seedy-looking Jewish youth, whose stumbling, Judaized German would have provoked one to smile, were not his tone charged with compelling sincerity. The former turned out to be a Social-Democrat, a pious worshiper at the feet of Bebel, and a staunch believer in the messianic mission of the Social-Democratic Party of his Fatherland; while the emaciated youth, whose rebellious hair, fiery eyes, flowing black tie, and frequent mention of the name "Bakunin" proclaimed him an anarchist, gesticulated, feverishly in accompaniment the "petty reformers," the "pale-to-torrents of wrath let loose against blooded Marxians," and the "bait of the ballot box." As they contended, their audience grew. The sympathy of the listeners was about equally divided between the two disputants, as could be determined by the murmurs of applause of either faction whenever a phrase of their respective champion struck home. Who knows how long they might have continued arguing, had they not been silenced by a rousing cheer. It was sent to greet the striking bakers who were marching up the road, led by a band and a red banner. Cheers after cheers were sent to greet them. Their band struck up a revolutionary air, upon which the crowd disbanded and made way for the marchers.

Following close upon the marching bakers came trade unions, socialist organizations, anarchist groups, radical societies of every denomination—each section led by its banner or symbol. Here were the hardy dockers from Poplar and Limehouse and Wapping; here were the carpenters, the masons, the moulders; here were the wan-looking tailors from every cranny of the Ghetto—bearded men of patriarchal aspect side by side with modern, up-to-date youths and the laughing, cheerful girls. It was the flag borne by one of these seamstresses' unions that left the profoundest impression upon me. Its design was the figure of a toll-worn woman bent over her sewing, while beneath came the opening lines of that very pathetic lyric, "The Song of a Shirt."

With flowers weary had worn, with creases heavy and red, a woman sat in unworldly rags, fitting her goods and thread—
In poverty, hunger and dirt.

Suddenly the order was given to march. The huge, human column swung forward to the inspiring strains of the Marseillaise. The march had begun. At that moment all the contingents from every corner of London set out for the great rendezvous upon the Thames Embankment, from where all were to proceed in parade to Hyde Park. I took my place in the last section, in which were marching the pupils of the Ferrer School and their supporters. Our banner bore an accusation against the murderers of Francisco Ferrer, the martyr to libertarian education, and a prediction of the ultimate realization of the ideals for which he died. The older pupils of the school walked with the adults, while the little ones rode in state behind us on a big, decorated excursion van, singing lustily their songs of freedom. One felt that theirs was the First of May, theirs the procession, theirs the Cause, while we, the older ones, were mere spectators walking alongside of them.

We reached the Thames Embankment rather late. The broad river-side overlooking the classic Thames, and within a stone's throw of Parliament, was lined with congested masses of paraders. Kaleidoscopic in garb and display of banners, the procession presented a veritable contrast to the grim and sombre dignity of Westminster. Outstanding from all the rest were the Women's Suffrage organizations, especially the "Militants," followers of Sylvia Pankhurst, with their purple and green banners, sashes and pennants. Upon any other day these well-dressed elegant women would have appeared strangely out of place in such a motley, proletarian mass, but on this day no distinctions of social rank were apparent, and their presence blended harmoniously with the general atmosphere. That these suffragettes were not deficient in a sense of humor was apparent from the designs on a number of their flags, foremost of which comes to my memory one that had for its subject a massive truck horse over the irrefutable deduction:

"If physical strength determines the voting capacity, then horses ought to be enfranchised."

At last, after a march of several hours that would have been exhausting but for the invigorating enthusiasm of that day, we reached Hyde Park. There the holiday was at its height. Over a dozen platforms, festooned and colorful with a predominant scarlet, were surrounded by vast, excited throngs. It seemed for a moment as if all London had turned out to participate in a Grand Revival of mediæval rustic May Day, and that Hyde Park was a great village green upon which the countless celebrants had come out to make merry.

Overhead the sun shone bright. One might have thought that he, too, was in festive mood. He flamed with an unusual fire. Perhaps he, too, had risen that day against an oppressive master. The intense effusion of his ardor quickened our blood, as we stood tense with potent revolt. One thought, like a clear red line, seemed to pass through the vast throngs: This was the dress rehearsal for the Great Revolution to be enacted in the near future.



A pair of well-ventilated
official glasses to a fine
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Our only store is located at 332 GRAND STREET, and is open daily until 8 o'clock in
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our careful and conservative work.

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DR. S. MERMLESTEIN, 392 Grand Street,
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Ladies' Tailors, Sample Makers' and Alteration Workers' Union, Local No. 3

MAY FIRST CELEBRATION

Our local has decided to celebrate the first of May
with a concert in

Harlem Socialist Auditorium

62 East 106th Street

From 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.

PROGRAM

Mrs. M. Fichandler.....Soprano
Mr. Aug. Wiener.....Baritone
Mr. I. Peroshnikoff.....Concertinist
Miss S. Cheifetz.....Pianist

Mr. Alexander Fichandler, Director, International
Educational Department, will speak.

Every member is invited to come and celebrate the first of
May with fellow workers.

EXECUTIVE BOARD, LOCAL 3

C. SCHATZBERG, Secretary

The Weeks' News in Cutters Union Local 10

By ISRAEL LEWIN

On the occasion of the International Labor Holiday, the First of May, 1921, the Executive Board of the Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union extends its fraternal greetings to the members of Local No. 10 and kindred locals.

The labor press, as usual, will give a review of the doings in the Labor Movement for the past year. We want, however, to point out the one outstanding feature of the year in the Labor Movement of the United States, and that is—the unparalleled position of the organization and labor standards in the needle industry.

It is hard enough to obtain better conditions for labor during prosperous years, but it is tenfold more difficult to maintain them in times of industrial depression. The after-war reaction, which is now rampant throughout the land, has, in a great measure, affected all labor organizations. From Judge Gary, the head of the steel trust, down to the white collar slaves organized in the American Legion; from Palmer down to the underpaid policeman on strike "duty," are all snarling and ready to devour organized labor. To a certain extent they have succeeded, due to the shortsighted influence of some of the heads of the American labor movement who politically cannot see any further than their nose.

While these leaders of the American Labor Movement are ready to sacrifice their all on the economic battlefield in order to better conditions for the workers, they still fail to see the advantages for the workers to be organized politically as well as industrially. Their slogan before election, "Help your friends and defeat your enemies," simply means that the only alternative that exists for the workers is the jumping from the frying pan into the fire, for no matter who is put into office by the two major parties, their interests are equally unprotected, and in an economic struggle the officials elected by these parties are almost always found on the side of the employers.

We feel proud of being a part of the great needle industry which alone, among all other industries in this country, has stood up like the Rock of Gibraltar amidst the stormy seas of reaction.

We extend our special greetings to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, who have so valiantly borne the brunt of the attacks by the manufacturers' association in its attempt to destroy this militant organization of clothing workers.

After all these months of agitation conducted by the Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Protective Association against our union, it finally has realized that the Cloakmakers' Union is impregnable, and has therefore changed its course. On Saturday, April 23rd, an invitation was received by both the Joint Board and the International Union for a conference with the Ways and Means Committee of the Association, on the readjustment of conditions in the Cloak and Suit trade before the beginning of the next season. In all likelihood a conference between the above organizations will be held shortly.

The fact that this very Association, which, seven months ago abrogated its agreement with the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union, was the first one to start negotiations with our union, is naturally pleasing to the workers in the industry. However, our members are warned not to fall themselves into the belief that all is well. One can never tell what the

next move of the employers might be, and we must always be ready to meet a sudden attack upon us. It therefore behooves our members to take more interest in the affairs of the union and attend all meetings, so as to keep themselves informed of the daily events in the industry.

Especially do we urge the cloak and suit cutters to come to the next meeting of their division, which will be held on Monday, May 2nd, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place. It is possible that by that time Manager Sam Perlmutter will be in a position to report to our members on the progress of the forthcoming conference with the Association.

A classified report was received by our union from Manager Saul Metz of the Joint Board, covering the wages of the cutters working in the downtown independent shops and stores and those shops belonging to the American Association. The number of cutters employed is 954, of which only 56 are working for the minimum scale of \$44 per week. Of the balance, eight receive between \$28 and \$44 per week, and 831 receive from \$44 to \$75 per week. The average wages are \$56.

An interesting feature is the fact that during the spring season, in all of the 1,071 shops that are covered by this report, only 116 new cutters were engaged, which proves that the cutters are not, under the system of equal division of work, "jumping" their jobs, as was their custom in former years.

Another feature is the fact that the average wages as well as the average earnings of the cutters in the smaller shops are by far greater than the wages and earnings of cutters working in the up-town shops.

This report in detail will be read at the next meeting of the Cloak and Suit Division.

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

Sam Mordechovitz, No. 9710, and Paul Spoot, No. 3584, appeared on summons. These brothers appeared before the Executive Board on April 12th, 1921, on the charge of permitting the owner of the Crown Cloak Co., 142 West 17th Street, and the learner, to work at the table. Brother Mordechovitz at that time stated that he informed Business Agent Criminelli of the Joint Board that the boss does cutting, and that he also informed the shop chairman of same, and he therefore deemed it unnecessary to come to the union to file an official complaint. Business Agent Criminelli states that it was not Brother Mordechovitz who called his attention to the boss cutting, but that he called the attention of Brother Mordechovitz to the fact that the boss does cutting and instructed him that the next time the boss cuts at the table he is to quit work, which he failed to do. Brother Spoot is corroborated by Business Agent Criminelli as well as by Hyman Schlackman, member of Local No. 25 and shop chairman of the pressers, who states that Brother Spoot was willing to quit work at the orders of the union, but that it was Brother Mordechovitz, who, being the steady man of the house, failed to carry out the instructions. On motion Brother Spoot was censured and case against him was dismissed. A fine was levied on Brother Mordechovitz.

MAY DAY FESTIVAL

of the
SOCIALIST PARTY
at

WEBSTER HALL, East 11th Street,

Between Third and Fourth Avenues

AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK

CONCERT

Helen Jeffrey,
Violinist
Harvin Lohre,
Tenor
Leo Russoto,
Pianist

SPEAKERS

Joseph Schlossberg
Jacob Panken
James O'Neal
Algernon Lee
Abr. Beckerman

EVENING, 7 P.M. till 2 A.M., DANCING

ADMISSION, afternoon only, 25 cents.
Afternoon and evening, 50 cents.

Wednesday, May 4

at 8:30 p.m.

LETZ QUARTETTE

RAND SCHOOL,
7 East 15th Street

Rand School

TICKETS

25c to 75c on sale in office Rand School
71c to \$1.00 at door

CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10 ATTENTION!

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

CLOAK AND SUIT: Monday, May 2d
WAIST AND DRESS: Monday, May 9th
MISCELLANEOUS: Monday, May 16
GENERAL: Monday, May 23d

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.

May Day Greetings:

Local 10, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, sends fraternal greetings to the workers of all industries on this May day, wishing them speedy progress in their efforts to educate and organize the great masses—to the end that SERVICE replace PROFIT as the motive in production.

S. LEWIN, General Secretary.

Workers of the World, Unite!