

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

—Job. 27.6

JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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

Vol. III. No. 23

New York, Friday, June 3, 1921

Price, 2 Cents

ANOTHER CONFERENCE HELD WITH CLOAK PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

As announced in the last issue of "Justice," the conferences which aim to bring about a peaceful settlement in the pending controversy between the employers and the workers in the cloak industry of New York have been resumed. Another conference has been held last Thursday, May 26, but no settlement was reached as yet. The situation, therefore, is just as uncertain as before.

The representatives of the Protective Association came to this conference, reiterating their former arguments and demands. It became necessary to reopen the debates, in the course of which our representatives

stated again and again to the employers that the Union will not concede their demands under any circumstances. It was decided, nevertheless, to meet again in the near future.

President Schlesinger and General Manager Feinberg, of the Joint Board in the Cloak Industry, reported about the proceedings of this conference to the last meeting of the Joint Board, on Saturday afternoon. Both rendered a detailed account of what transpired, and the Joint Board delegates listened to it with rapid attention, though no new developments could be reported.

At this writing it is not yet de-

finite as to when both parties will meet again at the next conference. It will probably take place in a few days. President Schlesinger entertains hopes that this next conference will be the last one to be held in the course of the pending negotiations. He expressed his opinion to the writer of these lines that it is reasonable to expect that an understanding will be effected between both parties at the coming conference and that a peaceful settlement will be reached in the industry. It is possible that at the time this issue will be in the hands of our readers, the next and final conference will be in progress.

ELECTION RESULTS IN LOCAL NO. 25

New Executive Board To Be Installed
Friday Evening, June 3

On Thursday, May 26, there took place the election of an Executive Board in the Waistmakers' Union, Local No. 25. This was the first election for officers since the waistmakers have been separated from the dressmakers into a separate local. As known, the dressmakers now form a local of their own, No. 22.

This election, therefore, was carried on by the waistmakers only, and only members of Local No. 25, registered in the organization, could cast a ballot. Owing to the fact that this is the first time the new local carried on an election, it was deemed advisable by the General Executive Board of the International to appoint a special committee to supervise the balloting. Vice-President Samuel Lefkowitz acted as the chairman of this Special Election Committee.

The following is the result of the elections: The Downtown Branch elected Minnie Friedman, Ida Shapiro, Rose Altkhauer, Sophie Miller, Lena Goodman, Gussie Goldenberg, Rose Mandel, Anne Levy, Minnie Littow, Mary Resnick and Celia Chaimowitz. The Tuckers' Branch elected Sam Zeig and Abraham Seigal. The Brownsville Branch elected Dora Rubenstein and Rebecca Drasin. The Brooklyn Branch elected Esther Dandel and Nora Levine.

The new Executive Board will be installed on Friday evening, June 3. Invitations to be present at this meeting have been sent to a number of general officers of the International, including President Schlesinger, Secretary Baroff and 1st Vice-President Morris Sigman.

Only Two Weeks Left To Opening of Unity House

Everything in Readiness for the
Seventeenth of June

With only two weeks left for the opening of Unity House, all arrangements have been made to have the house in perfect order for our members. The innumerable details which have to be taken care of in order to make and keep our summer home the beautiful place it is, are being taken care of by Miss Switzky, the Chairman of the house, who is at Forest Park at present.

Registrations to date indicate that members of the International are very interested in the opening. Members of the various locals and their executive boards, are invited to be at Unity on the 17th. Many of the teachers in the Unity Centers and at the Workers' University will be there to participate in the celebration.

Because of the special rate of \$5 for the two days, members will come out for the week-end. Besides, there will be the splendid opening concert with Maurice Nitke, the well-known violinist, and Jennie Valier, the dramatic artist who is such a great favorite with our members.

Two more weeks—and then the opportunity to be at Unity, resting in its cheerful cottages and broad lawns, swimming in Unity Lake, playing, dancing—"getting together" in our own home.

AMALGAMATED STRIKE ENDED— UNION SIGNS AGREEMENT

After fully six months of striking, thousands of members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America will return to their machines in the shops of the members of the Clothing Manufacturers' Association of New York by the end of this week.

The long strike and lock-out was settled on Wednesday, June 1, by an agreement which fixes the new wage scales, working conditions and shop standards in the trade.

Six huge membership meetings were held by the locked-out Amalgamated strikers on Friday afternoon, May 27, in New York and Brooklyn, to receive reports on the progress of negotiations between their representatives and the clothing employers. The thousands of strikers present at these meetings unanimously authorized the officers of the union to make a settlement on the proposed terms.

The main points of settlement which are embodied in the new agreement include:

1. Recognition of the Amalgamated as the authorized body for collective bargaining with the employers.
2. Restoration of the impartial chairman machinery as it existed before the break.
3. Shop or group standards of production to be established under the control of the union.
4. The principle of the union shop is to prevail.
5. Hours of work are to be 44 per week.
6. A Board of Arbitration is established in which is vested the administration of the new agreement. The Board is to be composed of three members—one representative of the union, one of the association, and a third member jointly selected, who shall be known as the Impartial Chairman.
7. A joint committee of the Union and the Association will determine the scale of wages. When this scale is reached, it automatically becomes a part of the agreement.

8. Reduction of wages shall not exceed 15 per cent., except cutters whose wages shall not be similarly affected.

The following joint statement was issued after the agreement was signed by the representatives of the Amalgamated and the Employers' Association:

"The disastrous experience of the past six months has conclusively demonstrated to both parties that cooperation between the Association and the Union can alone serve their own best interests as well as the best interests of the public and the industry."

"The new agreement provides against every conceivable emergency that might result in an interruption to production. The impartial machinery for the adjustment of all controversies has been established. Indeed, we have every reason to believe that the new agreement will enable New York to regain its former leadership among the clothing markets of the country."

"The public can depend upon both parties to the agreement to make good the obligations they have imposed upon themselves. They are happy the long struggle is over; they are resolved upon a lasting peace."

DELEGATES TO DENVER LEAVE NEXT TUESDAY

On Tuesday next, June 7, the delegation of the I. L. G. W. U. to the Denver convention of the American Federation of Labor will leave New York at 2:45 p.m.

The delegation consists of Bros. Louis Langer, Harry Berlin, Saul Metz, Luigi Antonini, Sister Mary Goff and President Schlesinger.

Bro. Harry Lang, the labor editor of the "Forward," who is going to Denver to cover the convention for his paper, will travel together with our delegates.

President Schlesinger expects to leave for Denver a few days earlier. He will probably leave on Sunday, June 5, and will stop over for several days in Chicago to confer with the employers' association in the cloak industry with regard to terms of a new agreement.

REEFER MAKERS MOVE TO NEW QUARTERS

The Reefer Makers' Union, one of the oldest and best organized subdivisions of the Cloakmakers' Union in New York City, moved last week to a new and much larger office at 144 Second Avenue, corner of 9th Street. The office of the Reefer Makers' Union at 117 Second Avenue lately became too crowded and uncomfortable for the ever-growing activities of the organization. Accordingly it was decided to look for more roomy quarters, and the new place is beyond doubt one of the largest and best equipped union offices in the Greater City.

Those who recall the first headquarters of the Reefermakers' Union, about twelve years ago, in a small room back of a saloon at 66 Orchard Street and compare it with the present imposing quarters occupied by this labor organization, can easily gauge the growth of the local and the immense strides which it has made in the past decade. Regardless

of differences of opinion which have occurred from time to time between Local No. 17 and its sister locals within the Joint Board, it has never, for a moment, faltered in its loyalty to the mother organization, the International, while vigilantly guarding the interests of the reefer makers in every shop in the city.

Under the leadership of Vice-President Heller, its secretary for a number of years past, Local No. 17 has not only taken part in the immediate activities of the Cloakmakers' Union, but become a responsive and essential part of the labor movement in general, always ready to aid in every cause which involved the welfare of workers' movement. In this particular respect, the office of Local No. 17 has rendered a great deal of help to the cause of amnesty for political prisoners, having donated to that movement the free use of their office and having helped it in a varied capacity.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By MAX D. DANISH

HOUSING RELIEF BUBBLE BURSTS

THESE must be some genuine jubilation in the camp of the building trades profiteers in New York City. The Lockwood Committee, which has been, to say the least, a thorn in the side of these gentlemen for the past six months or so, bids well to become permanently eliminated in the near future. Samuel Untermyer, the chief counsel for the committee, has resigned.

In a letter to the Attorney General, Mr. Untermyer says that he did not volunteer for the purpose and is unwilling to "act as the collecting agency for the state in gathering in shelds for permission to persist in flagrant violations of law. These malefactors who have been permitted to get away with small money fines by the court, instead of prison sentences which we demanded, will be stimulated only to further violations."

The immediate cause which has led to his resignation was the imposing of fines by Justice Davis upon the nineteen guilty building material dealers and the denial of Untermyer's plea for prison sentences for these men. These fines were particularly aggravating to the Lockwood investigators after the glaring exposures of last week, which contained proof that the file men have piled on 400 per cent to labor costs, that the glass combine has put up 400 per cent since 1915, and that similar unpardonable offenses were committed by every group of employers and jobbers in every branch of the building industry.

Three slender hopes that have been invested by the average New Yorker in the ability of the Lockwood Committee to bring down building costs and to stimulate housing through a merciless exposure of the graft, corruption and monopoly prevailing in the building industry, have thus gone glimmering. Of course, no well-to-do person ever banked too highly on the rectitude of the Lockwood disclosures. The heartless grip upon the building industry by monopolists, manipulators, can be broken only by a genuine effort on the part of the legislators in city, state and the nation, backed by an aroused sentiment of an organized public opinion. A strong working class minority in every legislative assembly might be able to produce the desired results. In view of present-day conditions, however, it would appear that the shameful housing conditions all over the country are bound to prevail for an indefinite time to come.

MOONEY REFUSED NEW TRIAL

WHATEVER hopes there were engendered during the last two weeks that Thomas Mooney would get a new trial on the strength of the mass of favorable evidence recently unearthed by his advocates and friends, have been dashed to the ground. Judge Louisderick, of San Francisco, denied again, last week, the petition of Mooney's attorneys for a grant of a new trial for the defendant. Governor Stephens, of California, has also been reported as opposed to the granting of a pardon to Mooney.

The most tragic feature attending this refusal of a new trial lies in the fact that in commenting upon the case from the bench, the Judge himself has stated that he believed that the defendant should have a new trial on the new evidence, but that under the law his hands were

limited by the procedure rules of the state. Even the District Attorney admitted frankly that he was compelled to oppose the present action on behalf of Mooney in spite of the fact that he believed that an injustice was done in his conviction and that he will endeavor to present to the Governor evidence substantiating this belief.

However, that Mr. Mooney is still in prison after five years' of confinement upon flimsy and long since exploded charges. The black power that had cast him into prison, the forces behind the prosecution, the money bags of the Pacific Coast, have still influence enough to keep him and his innocent co-workers in prison—because he was one of the most conspicuous leaders of the labor movement on the Coast and in his person these selfish and greedy interests have intended to teach the western labor movement a "lesson."

THE TERROR IN BARCELONA

THEY do these things differently in Spain. Like in Italy, the forces opposed to labor have obviously made up their minds to fight labor with different methods than those employed in more civilized countries on the continent and in the United States. There they resort to the torch and gun in their endeavor to stifle the aspirations of the workers and to break down the organized labor movement.

In the last six months, 167 workers have been killed in Barcelona. It is claimed that they were assassinated in retaliation for the murder of employers. The agents of the employers in this case were assassination squads called "free anks" who have, for their motto, "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." A rule has been established in Barcelona, too, which forbids lawyers to defend accused workers before the courts. A lawyer who did not fear to assume this task was recently shot down in the streets together with a servant who accompanied him.

Of course, the workers do not keep silent. It is reported on the other hand that in the last six months a large number of employers have been killed in Barcelona. As a result, all the union labor leaders and socialists have been kept in prison for months. Everyone who has advanced opinions is arrested.

The authorities, however, admit that these arrests did not stop the bloody warfare. In addition to these criminal practices, the employers have also added the black list and the lockout. What these unspeakable practices may lead to is, of course, hard to foretell. It is quite certain, nevertheless, that this reign of terror, of unbridled civil war will eventually come to a stop. The employers who have loosened upon themselves the wrath of the workers through their indiscriminate employment of the horrible weapons of the black list and the lockout, long since adopted universally in Spain, will have to bring this to a stop. The killing of the workers' leaders and their arrests will not retard the labor movement of Spain. Only a cessation of these atrocities will direct the protest of the workers into legitimate and normal channels.

A LABOR BANK IN PHILADELPHIA

THE executive of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in having started a national bank of their own in the city of Cleveland, has found an echo in Phila-

delphia. A labor "million dollar bank" is now in process of formation in that city.

No attempt to float this bank will be made until after the convention of the American Federation of Labor in Denver. As will be recalled, a year ago the A. F. of L. appointed a committee to study and consider the feasibility of banks owned and controlled by labor and operated in union interests. Practically at the same time, a project was launched in Philadelphia by a trade union committee, to start a labor-owned bank movement. This committee, which consists of James H. Maurer, President of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor and one of other prominent men and women, intends to sell eventually \$100,000,000 worth of subscription stock. In its plans it provides that representatives of labor shall comprise three-fifths of the Board of Trustees at all times. Its promoters admit that one purpose of the labor men identified with the project is to create an institution which may be used as a weapon in the fight against the so-called "American plan," the drive against the unions. Provisions made in the plans permit of the backing of co-operative enterprises by a certain proportion of the banks' resources, and also for a small loan department.

Members of the committee are confident of their ability to get subscriptions for the first million dollars within thirty days of its launching. The project is backed by the Central Labor Union of Philadelphia, which comprises in its membership more than all of the local unions. It is also reported that while the labor leaders in some instances are rather lukewarm, the men of the rank and file have shown a willingness to invest their funds in the bank.

BRINDLE INQUIRY FRUSTRATED

AS reported in the columns of "Justice" a few weeks ago, the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York has decided upon an investigation of the building Trades Council, formerly Brindle's organization in New York City. It appears, however, that this inquiry has been sidetracked. In due course, the Secretary of the Council, William F. Kehoe, wrote to John Donlin, the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L., informing him of the decision of the Council and asking his sanction in the matter. Instead of sanctioning it, Donlin flatly refused to permit this investigation and rebuked the Central Labor Council of New York for having attempted this investigation, castigating the leaders of the Council as "usurpers" and persons who arrogate unto themselves autocratic authority without having any right to investigate any body chartered by the Building Trades Department.

It is to be hoped that the matter will not rest at that. Whether the Building Trades Department will sanction this proposal by the New York Central body or not, one thing is certain: The labor movement of New York City will not rest until the building trades' scandal has been thoroughly investigated and exposed and its practices, during the past two years, put through a merciless analysis.

SENATE TO INQUIRE INTO MINGO WARFARE

AS the Senate has awakened to the crimes of the coal fields of West Virginia. After we have been treated for weeks to scare headlines of "riots and disorders," and after the West Virginia author-

ities have flooded the mine fields with militia, gunmen and "private detectives," the Senate has voted, last week, to investigate recent disorders along the Kentucky-West Virginia border.

There was such a unanimous demand for Congressional inquiry, by the leaders of the miners' unions in particular, that the adoption of the resolution of Senator Johnson of California, to authorize the investigation, has passed unanimously. The United Mine Workers have informed the chairman of the Senate Committee on Labor and Education, which is to conduct the inquiry, that they propose to put about fifty witnesses on the stand to prove the intolerable practices to which their members were forced to submit in the West Virginia mine fields.

It is hoped that the hearings will be concluded in a few days after they are started, on June 10. If we are to be guided in our judgment by former congressional inquiries in mine warfare, such as was carried on eight years ago in Cabin Creek and Paint Creek, we are inclined to doubt that anything will come out of this investigation. After all, it is a fight between the labor movement of West Virginia, backed by the United Mine Workers, and the bitterly stubborn mine owners of that State. The glare of publicity, however, thrown upon the case, and the methods employed by the mine owners in their fight against the unions' activities in West Virginia, will, we hope, tend to relieve the tense local situation and make a repetition of these murderous practices less possible.

MR. GOMPERS IN DISFAVOR

NOTHING more interesting, not to say amusing, has perhaps occurred in the labor world of late than the comment headed by our readers, "Gompers in Disfavor," made by President Gompers of the A. F. of L. within the last few months. Invariably these comments are permeated with chagrin and disappointment. Something has happened to that old conservative, Mr. Gompers of the years before the war, the old order and helpful patriotic American.

"How damaging to that public confidence which he won slowly and is losing so rapidly, is the Mr. Gompers who spoke so wildly at Cooper Union," exclaimed the New York "Times" in commenting upon the speech Gompers made several weeks ago at the anti-union meeting. "His attack sounds like the rant of a soap-bob radical. He impairs his influence in the community." His "well wishers" in the press implore him to abandon his new policy, which, they explain, is the result of a "series" of his "conservative tremors," and not to weaken or lose the indispensable sympathy of public opinion which he has always had.

For our part, this loss of caste by President Gompers with the reactionary press, which has become more and more a definite fact, is a matter of real gratification. The last two years of industrial and political history in the United States were, indeed, sufficient to make any genuine, red-blooded labor leader see the true interpretation of events. Whatever could be said of Samuel Gompers, he is a two-faced fighter, a man to whom the labor movement is the only great concern in life. His conservative "friends" do not like his militancy and his sledge-hammer attacks upon the entrenched interests which they represent. For every "friend" that he loses in the conservative camp, he gains a hundred new ones in the camp of labor.

HOW THE WORKERS WON IN ITALY

By IRA W. BIRD

Rome, May 7, 1921

The Socialist Party of Italy yesterday defied the White Terror of the master class when the National Council of the Party decided to participate in the electoral campaign and the general election on May 15. For three weeks many leaders of the party had been urging abstention from the electoral campaign and a boycott of the polls because the terrorism by the Fascist (White Guard) has prevented the usual campaign activity in many centers. Ten days ago the spokesmen of the Socialist Party, General Confederation of Labor and League of Socialist Municipalities, warned Premier Giolitti that if the violence of the Fascist was continued, the Socialist Party might boycott the election.

To settle the question of participation or abstention, the secretaries of all provincial federations of the Party were called to Rome to meet with the Executive Committee in a session of the National Council. The meetings were held in the headquarters of the Street Car Workers' Union in the Via Monsu, in the workers' section of the city where Fascist would not dare come for an attack. Pickets were stationed in all streets leading to the meeting place, to send warning if detachments of the Fascist arrived to attack delegates on their way to and from the meeting. But the White Guard did not appear because the government does not approve of attacks on Socialists in the capital.

The delegates from the districts of Pavia-Foggia, Padova-Rovigo, Bari-Foggia, Mantova-Cremone, Bologna-Ferrara and from other districts of Tuscany, Umbria and Latium were for abstention because their districts have suffered most from the Fascist. As the discussion threatened to become long, and go beyond the matter under discussion, the Executive Committee of the Party decided to limit the discussion to these three points: (1) total abstention from participation in the election, (2) partial abstention, (3) full participation.

The Party Executive Committee did not permit opportunism to sway the decision of the National Council. It heard arguments that would lead

to votes in favor of or against participation because of a possible increase or diminution in the number of Socialist Deputies at the general election. The questions which the Executive Committee wanted answered were the following:

- (1) Is it possible for you to carry on your electoral campaign?
- (2) Do you think that it will be possible to go to the polls in your district without risk of life?

After a long discussion there was a roll call vote in which the principle of participation was approved by delegates of 44 provincial federations, representing 58,186 votes. The principle of abstention was approved by 13 delegates, representing 5,778 votes. Five delegates, representing 7,809 votes, abstained from voting.

The delegates then approved a resolution in which the Socialist Party changed the bourgeois parties with complicity in the violence and declared that the government openly favors the White Guard.

"The electoral propaganda of the bourgeois parties is carried on with such terrorist means that the constitutional law is wholly set aside and violated," the resolution declares. "The danger, bomb, attacks on individuals, burning of headquarters of the workers' organizations, kidnapping of union members and officials, night raids on homes and assassinations have been the first moves in the conspiracy against universal suffrage. Socialist propaganda in some districts is suppressed, such as extent by the prohibition of the publishing of newspapers, the destruction of campaign posters, interference with public and private meetings, by assaults on candidates, that a great part of the population—the proletariat—is hindered from enjoyment of the liberty of the vote."

The resolution of the Socialist Party of Italy denounces to the workers of the world the Italian White Terror "which imperialism has set loose all over Europe, and which is the typical expression of a marked bourgeois military dictatorship."

The decision of the Socialist Party to participate in the election was not

unexpected. The "Avanti," principal organ of the Socialist Party, for a week has been publishing articles by members of the Executive Committee and others who favored participation. As a whole, the Executive Committees of the Party was in favor of participation.

Abstention from the electoral struggle under present conditions would have had but two meanings. It would either have been a revolutionary act or an act of cowardice. The Socialist Party is going further and further toward the right so it could not be expected to commit itself to a revolutionary act, and a cowardly act was out of the question.

The Socialist Party National Council also voted for participation because abstention from the campaign would favor the Communist Party. With only one revolutionary workers' party in the field, it would have attracted thousands of workers who ordinarily would be with the Socialist Party.

One of the most important reasons for the decision to remain in the fight is the growing aversion of the public to the criminal acts of the Fascist. This aversion is increasing as the violence continues and increases, so the Socialist Party is in a better situation today than it was two weeks ago. Instead of seeing the Fascist as patriotic young men who are riding their country of a "Socialist menace," many bourgeois newspapers now see the White Guard as murderers and thugs, and these newspapers daily demand that the government stop the terrorism.

One of the most important features of the program for abstention from the electoral struggle was proposed by the League of Socialist Municipalities which still holds its weapon over the heads of the government. If the terrorism is continued, the thousands of Socialist municipal officials are prepared to resign en masse and throw more than 2,000 cities and towns into a tangle that no government could straighten out without the assistance of the Socialist Party. Of-

ficials of many towns have been forced to resign by the Fascist terror bands. The Fascist notify the Socialist office holders that they must resign on a fixed date. If they refuse, a campaign of terrorism is begun which has even included the assassination of a mayor. Meetings of the city council are broken up, the members are attacked in the streets and in their homes. Raids are made on the homes of officials at night; the officials and their families are beaten, and often the houses are burned.

Italy had many experiences with the invading enemy during the Great War, but at no time was the savagery of war turned against civilians with the ferocity displayed by the Fascist against Socialists and Communists in all parts of Italy. No section of the country has been entirely free from the terror bands of the White Guard, although there have been fewer attacks in Rome than in other large cities because the government does not wish to have violent demonstrations in the capital. The Fascist dare to attack the workers' headquarters in the best organized centers, such as Turin and Milan, and last week destroyed the beautiful Chamber of Labor of Turin, causing a loss of several millions of lire.

The decision of the Socialist Party to participate in the election means an increase in the violence, for the Fascist will do all they can to break up the campaign meetings. If they can't break up meetings by driving automobile trucks into the crowds, they will try to stampede the gatherings, as they have many times in the past, by firing on the defenseless workers. There is no doubt that the number of Socialist and Communist Deputies will be less than the number of Socialist Deputies elected to the last Chamber—156—because participation in the election is absolutely impossible in many places.

The next Chamber of Deputies, which will assemble on June 15, will not be representative of the people of Italy. It will be a parliament born from violence and will have a short and violent life. The wild scenes of the last Chamber, in which the Socialists sabotaged the parliamentary machinery at every opportunity, will be repeated on a more strenuous scale.

When Labor Runs Britain

An article in the current *Forum*, under the title "The Flood and the Follies"

By MAURICE HEWLETT

The most interesting spectacle in the world today is the insurgence of the vast forces of labor into politics. It is impossible not to speculate upon what will emerge after the deluge under which thrones, princedom, dominions, presidencies and powers of all sorts will disappear, engulfed for a space. Detached observer of my neighbors as I profess to be, I am so intimately concerned with having mankind a little happier, a little more disposed toward amiable order and a little more reasonable in dealing than I find it just now, that I readily excuse myself and deprecate my readers' judgment in advance for the misgivings and quibbles which follow. . . .

I have watched the tide of this second deluge rising for more than thirty years, and remember addressing a huge meeting of operatives at Leicester in 1906, and telling them there that, if they only knew it, they could sweep the polls and see in this ancient Kingdom what kind of governance they would. I told them, too, that it lay in their discretion, and so far as I could see in theirs only, to make an international war impossible by the di-

rect and directed action of one week. It was true then, and it is still true, though since I spoke the most dreadful war known to history has passed over us as though it had been the spine; but I doubt whether, even now, labor as a whole realizes either the power or the responsibility it has. The time cannot be much longer; it is not possible to mislead the signs. The terrors of Mr. Lloyd George alone are signs enough. Trust a Celt as a political barometer.

Attack on Capital

If I am right, then every institution we have ever known will be swallowed up in the flood of waters, all landmarks obliterated for a time. Which of them will come up again—King, Lords, Commons, Church and State, land and capital, army, navy, leisured class, and all the rest of them? The dead set for the moment is at capital, and an offhand judgment might say that when that goes down, any institution which smacks of it, or in any way depends upon it, will go, too; but the more reflective will ask themselves how industry of any sort will survive the disappearance of

capital, point to the example of Russia, and conclude that after the subsidence of the flood, the money-bags will have found purged but intact. I have no sentiment myself to waste on capital, neither having nor needing any. Let it sink or swim for me. If men can work and love and have children without capital behind them, do it in Heaven's name. If not, patience, and shuffle the card. All that is as it may be; a point of infinitely more moment to me is the result of the flood upon international politics. Shall we be any nearer a federation of the world? How will the Foreign Offices, Chancelleries, embassies survive? What will be the fate of diplomacy, that hoary monument of the eighteenth century? Who will have a word to say for balance of power, most favored nation, and such-like taboos? Above all, what will be the attitude of a triumphant proletariat toward war and the argument of armed force? . . .

No man, whatever his intellectual habit, can blink at the position in Britain at this hour. The new party has organized itself, found its voice and its policy. Trade unionism which, fifty years ago, was fighting for mere life, has not only won it, but is now threatening the lives of older institutions, and not far from questioning those of estates of the realm. There is a clear chance that at any future general election there

may be a working labor majority with which other parties and interests will have to deal, in order either to accommodate themselves to it or to fight out the war of supremacy. Much as they dislike it, those others, much more as they will dislike it when the pinch comes, it is unkind to say that class government is a new thing. It is indeed a very old thing. The history of England does not reveal a day when there was not class government. Our political history, in fact, is a history of class struggle, and of little else. The Norman Conquest was a class struggle, the Angevins ruled through the peers; the peers destroyed each other, and let in the Tudors, new despots who governed by manipulating the House of Commons. Then that House—a dangerous tool—beat the Kings, and it was the turn of the county families. Those distinguished persons had themselves by degrees made, the peers that George III. found the House of Lords once more his proper instrument. The Reform act stopped all that—in favor of the capitalists. It was then the day of Manchester. Every class in Britain has had its turn except labor, and it is no use to cry out upon the whirling of time.

Labor will win its way to Downing Street; but what it will do when it is there is quite another thing; or

(Continued on page 7)

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
Office, 31 Union Square, New York, N. Y. Tel. Stuyvesant 1136
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Subscription price, paid in advance, \$1.00 per year.

Vol. III. No. 23 Friday, June 3, 1921

Entered as Second Class matter, April 16, 1905, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage, provided for in Section 1102, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on January 25, 1919.

EDITORIALS

CLOAK CONFERENCES CONTINUE

Our expectation that the last conference between the Protective Association and the Union would achieve final results, has so far not been materialized, and another conference has been decided upon. Nevertheless, it appears to us that the continuation of these conferences is the best omen that both sides anticipate no other outcome of the present controversy but along the lines of peace and understanding. Had either of the parties in the dispute been eager for a conflict, these meetings would have long been broken off, as neither the workers nor the employers are, we believe, anxious to waste their time in conferences simply for the sake of conferring.

Of course, we can only speak for the Union. Quite openmindedly we can state that all during the time these conferences have been going on and before, the Union has left nothing undone to prepare for a fight should it become inevitable. We presume that the employers have done likewise. The conferences are, therefore, not being held for the purpose of gaining time or for side-tracking anyone, but with the earnest object of coming to an honorable and lasting understanding. One more conference and another—and an agreement will finally be reached.

Should, however, an understanding become impossible through the obstinate determination of the employers to wrest from the workers, at least, some concessions for their troubles; should such a "breaking point" arise, we can, nevertheless hardly imagine that it would presage a conflict. The season is well-nigh at hand and the beginning of a fight at this stage would mean the loss of the entire season's business to the manufacturers—a luxury which our employers can hardly afford. To the majority of the cloak manufacturers such a fight would mean bankruptcy and the cloak industry of New York would, through such a test of strength between the workers and employers, receive a blow from which it would not recover for a long time to come.

What is likely to happen in case of a deadlock would be the following: Both sides, if wiser councils prevail, would declare a truce for the period of the coming season; both sides would, then, agree that for the time being all should remain status quo and would utilize the interim for sober deliberation, in preparing for new negotiations after the season is over.

Indeed, under the circumstances this would be the wisest course to pursue. Take, for instance, the demand for a reduction in wages, advanced by employers. Does this demand carry sufficient weight at this particular moment? Of course not. The cloak manufacturers of New York know this themselves very well. Only a few days ago even Mr. Gary of the Steel Trust, the bitterest enemy of organized labor, had a good word to say for the workers who resist the cutting of wages until the necessary living commodities have become cheaper. There are his words: "Personally I think that under such circumstances wages shall not be reduced until retail prices have become lower. I believe also that it would be an injustice to demand further reductions in wages until the cost of living had been reduced."

If a Gary can see the injustice of cutting wages at this present moment, our cloak manufacturers should surely not remain blind to this fact. In case of a disagreement, matters should, therefore, be left to stay where they are at present. Perhaps in the course of the next few months, living necessities will actually become cheaper and the purchasing price of the dollar—50 cents at present—will rise. Then it would, perhaps, be more within reason for our employers to advance a demand of this kind. Today, however, if the cloak manufacturers are desirous of avoiding a struggle, they must abandon this demand for a reduction in wages.

We are convinced, therefore, that the current conferences can have but one result, and that is, peace. If not a permanent, solid peace, at least, a temporary one.

JUSTICE AND LOGIC ON THE RISE

General Postmaster Hays, successor of Burleson, the former dictator and censor of the Postoffice Department who played such merciless havoc with the freedom of speech and press in America—has rendered a memorable decision last week with regard to the second-class mail privileges of the radical monthly, "The Liberator," and, later in the week, the New York Socialist daily, "The Call" and the Milwaukee Socialist daily, "The Leader." This decision knocks the very bottom out of the reactionary policy of the "liberal" Wilson administration and represents, to a certain extent, freedom of the press assassinated by Burleson. It returns the second-class mail privileges to these publications, and also gives back to the "Liberator" the extra sum of \$11,000 which the mailing through third class had cost it.

A few citations from this decision will, we are sure, be quite refreshing and interesting to our readers. They indicate that little

of the little we are returning to a period of saner thinking and that the horrible mania of suppressing all and everything that the policeman on the beat would not sanction is surely though slowly disappearing.

The war is over. We must return to the ordered freedom. Our method of safeguarding the public welfare, while at the same time maintaining freedom of the press, has been found through a long period of stable civil liberty better for the public welfare and personal security of citizens than to establish a bureaucratic censorship, which in its nature becomes a matter of individual opinion, prejudice or caprice.

There is a certain cost in free institutions, in which the institution of freedom of the press shares, but we in this country have preferred to pay such costs from time to time rather than to seek protection devices of bureaucratic governments.

Either these publications should be entirely suppressed and their publishers prosecuted or they should be given equal mailing rights in common with the other periodicals of the country.

We are left to speculate what Burleson must have thought while reading the decision of his successor; what the author of the "New Freedom" must have thought while reading how our very respectable Republican Postmaster General has acted with regard to such non-conformist, "red" journals like the "Liberator," the "New York Call" and the "Milwaukee Leader."

MEYER LONDON'S RESOLUTION IN CONGRESS

The lone Socialist Congressman London has proposed in the House of Representatives, a few days ago, a resolution that Congress appoint a Committee of Unemployment to investigate:

1. Whether the present condition of unemployment is not the result of a concerted effort by capital to reduce wages;
2. All other causes of unemployment;
3. The feasibility of forming a national building loan fund to aid cooperatives and labor organizations to build homes;
4. The advisability of the enactment of a national minimum wage law;
5. The establishing of a widespread net of labor employment bureaus and the enactment of a national system of labor insurance;
6. Legislation aimed at the complete abolition of child labor;
7. The undertaking of public works; and
8. The enactment of any other legislation which would tend to lessen periodic outbreaks of unemployment.

Of course, the resolution is an excellent one, if it could only be materialized. It appears, however, that our Congressman himself has little hope for its realization. In the 64th and 65th Congresses he introduced similar resolutions affecting the problem of unemployment and Congress has not made the least effort to carry these out. It is difficult to see how this present Congress will improve upon its predecessors and how this resolution can be expected to fare any better.

At least one thing will this resolution achieve. Generations hence they will read that in the year of our Lord 1921, there was at Washington, at least, one Congressman who had perceived the utter emptiness of all Congress debates on tariffs and taxes and who had dared to touch upon the sorest point in the life of the nation.

His pleas, however, fell upon deaf legislative ears.

WE SALUTE THE AMALGAMATED

At the time these lines are being penned it is not quite certain whether the strike of the Amalgamated, now over six months old, is already at an end. From what we have learned, however, it is certain that it will not last much longer and that within a few days this great strike will belong to history.

Friend and foe alike will have to admit that the Amalgamated has fought and won a remarkable struggle. It has displayed wonderful tenacity and morale under the most trying conditions and under a multitude of attacks by enemies from without and within. Its fighting spirit has not abandoned it for a moment and the outcome of its fight was never held in doubt.

The Amalgamated comes out of this great test even stronger and more powerful than what it was before it entered the conflict. Its leadership may truly be proud of the unlimited confidence and trust vested in it by the membership. It is an index of intelligence that cannot be gained—this recognition of the fact that under certain conditions a 100 per cent. victory is impossible; that under certain conditions we must be content with what we can get at present in the firm faith that the future holds greater gains and achievements for the workers and their union.

It is this confidence of the membership of the Amalgamated in its leaders, this power of resistance and unimpaired morale which is, in our opinion, the most attractive feature about the victory of the Amalgamated. And upon this we wholeheartedly congratulate our fighting sister organization.

SENATOR FRANCE TO VISIT RUSSIA

The purpose of Senator France of Maryland, who has gained a great number of friends in the radical world for his favoring resumption of trade with Russia, in undertaking a journey to that country, is, of course, very fine and laudable. He hopes, through his trip to Russia, to gain information which may lead to peace among nations and help in the reconstruction of our shattered world.

We can, indeed, think of no more inspiring mission one for which every sacrifice and every effort is worth while. In this endeavor, every person, no matter what his political convictions, will wish him the most consummate success.

AT THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE BOARD

By S. YANOFKY

II

We skipped the preliminaries with alacrity without stopping to read the minutes of the previous quarterly meeting, save for the minutes of the New York meetings of the Board. Without further delay, the Board proceeded to listen to the reports of the general officers and vice-presidents.

Strange enough, though the last few months appeared to be somewhat quiet, a period of comparative dullness, of which President Schlesinger had complained once or twice, when we were listening to the reports of our officers and organizers we could not help feeling that while these months were not marked by big stormy conflicts, the International was kept busy in attending to its varied business every day of the week. We shall now sketch in brief the events and occurrences of the last three months:

First comes Philadelphia, where the employers brought forth a demand that the wages of the workers be cut, the working hours increased and that the employers regain the "right" of hiring and firing. Otherwise, they stated, waists and dresses couldn't be manufactured in Philadelphia. It looked, indeed, as if a fight was imminent. Signs were not lacking that the aggressiveness of the employers would precipitate a conflict. Thanks to the local union and its leadership and the entrance of the International into this controversy, however, the situation in Philadelphia remained unchanged with regard to wages, hours and all the other rights of the workers. It is true, this understanding with the Philadelphia waist manufacturers is to expire next July, and, of course, no one knows what these employers have in their minds to do when this term comes to an end. Nevertheless, the prevention of the conflict on terms suitable to our workers was an important achievement by the International and its President.

A similar situation occurred in the cloak industry of Philadelphia. There too, after prolonged negotiations, all remained as before. The manufacturers have succeeded in gaining only one reform, and that is that they may produce garments on the same system as in New York City and other cloak centers. The local cloakmaker at first resisted this demand on the rather specious basis that they have already become used to the old sys-

tem and would not give it up. They, however, soon realized that such argumentation is quite futile. All told, Philadelphia is now a city of peace, at least as far as the industries affiliated with our International are concerned. These achievements have been put through in a quiet and unostentatious manner, though all who are familiar with the situation know how much tact, effort and energy there had to be expended to accomplish these results without resorting to the last weapon, the strike.

The International was not quite as fortunate in its dispute with the cloak manufacturers of Boston. There, too, President Schlesinger and the local leaders exerted all means to avoid a struggle. The Boston cloak employers, however, were too obdurate to listen to reason and had obviously taken it into their heads that they could outwit the Cloak-makers' Union of that city.

Now, when the Boston strike is at an end, and only a handful of workers have remained on strike, the only organization that has suffered a total eclipse in that city is the former Cloak Manufacturers' Association. The workers have practically all returned to union shops, receive higher wages and feel less enslaved through the abandonment of the so-called guaranty clause which never amounted to anything. Now the employers repent their own stupidity very much. Now it is the employers who speak of a collective agreement with the Union, but the Boston workers are not in any hurry about it.

It would not be amiss, perhaps, to add that while the Boston cloak-makers have proved to be brave and loyal strikers, the major part of the success must be attributed to the International, which, through its generous strike benefits and through active leadership of the strike, continually supported the workers of Boston through that period. During the strike Boston was frequently visited by President Schlesinger, Secretary Baroff, Abraham Rosenberg, and, of the local members, the most active ones were Abraham Snyder and Vice-Presidents Posen and Gorenstein.

In speaking of Boston we might as well mention that there are at present located in that city two of our vice-presidents, Posen and Gorenstein. In their reports both declared that under ordinary circumstances

this would be too big an allotment of Board members for Boston. According to Vice-President Gorenstein, the various Boston locals must be closer united and put under the management of one joint board. No decision has, as yet, been reached with regard to this point. President Schlesinger, however, will go to Boston soon and will investigate for himself as to what may be advisable to be done under these circumstances.

In his report, Brother Posen also touched upon the strike of the Amalgamated in that city, and his statement that the A. F. of L. in Boston had materially aided the Amalgamated strikers, was a source of gratification to the members of the Board.

Simultaneously with the strike in Boston, the International conducted strikes in Toledo, Cincinnati and Scranton. These strikes were quite costly affairs to the International, even though the number of workers involved did not reach into thousands. In addition, several injunction suits have been started against the International in these cities and these have cost a lot of money.

In connection with one of these strikes, President Schlesinger told the members of the Board a very interesting story. One nice morning the owner of a factory whose workers were on strike notified him that he would be very glad to have a talk with him. Of course, President Schlesinger accepted the invitation. When they met, the head of the firm declared to him that even though he decided to close his factory entirely and to become a jobber, he felt that his conscience was a sort of bothering him because he had not notified his workers about it in time, and he was ready to give the union, through the International, \$5,000 and thus absolve all his obligations towards the workers. He asked President Schlesinger to think the matter over and notify him about it within a few days. Some days passed by and Brother Schlesinger did not reply to this kindhearted employer. A few days later this "conscience-stricken" employer took out an injunction against the International charging the union with "undermining the American Government." According to reports, this firm will soon be compelled to settle with the International not through a "bribe" of \$5,000, but through opening its shop and employing union people as heretofore.

if it wishes to remain in the cloak business.

We shall not go into detail here about the strikes in the children's dress trade and the waist and dress industry of New York. The readers of "Justice" are more or less familiar with these facts. We shall only state here that they lasted only a short while because they were well prepared in advanced and carried out with precision and tact.

This is particularly true with reference to the waist and dress-makers' strike in New York. Months before the strike broke out, agreements and the terms of settlement had been worked out in detail. Not a miner point was left out without having been thoroughly prepared in advance by the officers of the International and the officers of the newly organized Joint Board in the Waist and Dress Industry. President Schlesinger declared in his report that the agreement in the waist and dress industry in New York is the best of its kind. The workers could also have won a five-day work week, which would develop in time to be one of the most important achievements in our industry, had they not rejected it upon flimsy grounds.

During this period, the white goods workers of New York have also renewed their agreement with their employers. In this case it also came pretty near to a strike. The leaders of the local union and of the International have, however, succeeded in averting a strike without the slightest change in the standards and wage-scales of the workers.

In order to carry out this work with the best chances for success, it was decided that 1st Vice-President Morris Sigman be appointed as general organizer in charge of the New York territory. It is to be expected that he will pursue his work with the same ability and success as he has carried out every other undertaking in connection with our International.

To complete the picture of the activities of the International we must mention its supervision of the reorganization of Local No. 25. The division of this body into two locals, the establishment of the Joint Board in the Waist and Dress Industry, and the various controversies which have ensued therefrom have created some very difficult problems for our International. Our readers are more or less familiar with these details. We shall present in our next article to them the attitude of the entire G. E. B. in this matter, as it was crystallized at last quarterly meeting.

(To be continued.)

With The Waist and Dress Joint Board

By M. K. MACKOFF

(Minutes, Wednesday, May 25, 1921)

Brother H. Berlin in the chair.

The minutes of the Joint Board of May 18 were approved and read.

The Secretary informed the Joint Board that in view of the fact that it was decided to have installation for the new Joint Board at the end of this month and that as it is already about the end of the month, and no definite arrangements were made for that. A discussion arose and upon motion, it was decided to have the installation for the new Joint Board on Wednesday, June 8.

A communication was received from Local No. 66 in which they approve the minutes of the Joint

Board of May 10 and 18, and also that they elected Bro. Joseph Bernstein as delegate to the Joint Board in place of Brother Halpern. Upon motion, Brother Bernstein was seated as the delegate to the Joint Board.

Local No. 10 notified the Joint Board through a communication that Philip Oretsky was appointed as Business Agent in the place of Bro. Wilder. Upon motion, Brother Oretsky was appointed by the Joint Board as Business Agent.

Brother Mackoff, Secretary, called attention that in view of the fact that Brother Oretsky was appointed

as a paid officer, the Joint Board will have appointed a member to the Board of Directors from Local No. 10 to take his place, and as Brother Sandler resigned last week from the Board of Directors from Local No. 22, should also be appointed on the Board of Directors. Upon motion, Bro. J. Levine was appointed to serve on the Board of Directors from Local No. 10 and Bro. Louis Shapiro from Local No. 22.

Communication was received from Local No. 89 in which they inform the Joint Board that the opening of the Unity House of Local No. 89 will be on Saturday, June 4. They also enclosed a ticket asking that the Joint Board appoint one of its delegates to represent the Joint Board at their reception. Upon motion, Brother Berlin was appointed to represent the Joint Board at the opening of the Italian Unity House.

Local No. 22 sent in a communication in which they approved the minutes of May 4 and 10, and disapproved the part of the minutes of May 18, as to the decision about Morris Shapiro. Local No. 22 fur-

ther called the attention of the Joint Board to an appeal made by Sister Sarah Dubow to the Joint Board before filing her appeal to the Appeal Committee of her local. A lively discussion arose and it was decided that if a member has any appeal to make against a decision rendered by a Local Grievance Committee, that member or the local has to appeal first to the Local Appeal Committee. If the decision is then not satisfactory to either side, the next body in the Executive Board of that local. If then the decision meets with the same result, the member or the local has a right to appeal to the Joint Board. The next move either side may make is to appeal to the International.

The committee which was appointed by the Joint Board to give a rehearing to Sister Ida Rothstein submitted its report which recommends that, though the charges against her were substantiated, the punishment be modified and made more lenient.

Upon motion, it was decided that Sister Ida Rothstein should be excluded from being a member on the Joint Board for the present term.

We commend Senator France, in particular for his equipping himself with a reliable American interpreter upon this trip. It will remove in advance suspicion and rumor that he has been deceived or misled in his Russian investigations. Of course, it would have, perhaps, been still better had Senator France himself understood the language of the land that he is to visit and investigate.

Educational Comment and Notes

JOINT CONFERENCE OF THE LOCAL EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEES

A joint conference of the Local Educational Committees will be held on Thursday, June 9, right after work, in the office of the Business Embroiders' Union, 220 East 14th St. Every local will be represented by three members.

This conference is being called with a view of making the work of our Educational Department more effective and useful to our members and to the organization. It is the desire of our Educational Department to make an effort to acquaint the largest possible number of our members with the big problems which confront their industry, their Union and the labor movement in general. But this cannot be properly done unless the needs of every local union is known.

At this conference, the Educational Department will present the plan of work for next season for discussion. We hope that every member of the Educational Committees will make it his duty to attend this conference and help make the work a success, because it is only with the help of the Local Educational Committee who come into direct touch with the members and who are acquainted with their wishes, ideas and preferences that the work of the Educational Department can be extended.

We also expect the members of every local committee to come prepared to make suggestions to our Educational Department.

Those locals who have not yet sent in the names of the members of their Educational Committees, are requested to do so at once.

Remember, Thursday, June 9, Right After Work!

THE BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

The members of the International are familiar with the work of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control and of the Union Health Center. They realize of what great value their activities have been to the workers of our industry. No one can appreciate more than the workers, what sanitary conditions in the shops and proper care of health means to those who have to work in shops and factories.

Perhaps some of our readers know the similar work is being performed by the Division of Industrial Hygiene of the Board of Health of the City of New York. This Division has a staff of physicians and inspectors who visit industrial establishments, inspect them, and suggest improvements and changes which would help to maintain the health of the workers.

They also conduct clinics in which workers in various industries are examined and advice is given along the line of hygiene and health preservation. In addition to this, the Division of Industrial Hygiene has been of great service to our members in furnishing physicians, who lectured at our City Centers on various health topics. Many of our members attended these lectures, and gained a great deal of very useful and valuable information.

In view of all this, it is very regrettable that a movement is on foot to abolish this Division. In a report made to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment by the office of the Commissioner of Accounts, it has been recommended that money be appropriated to continue this activity for the next year.

Needless to say, all workers should be opposed to the curtailment of the activities of this Division. If anything is wanted, it is the extension of such activities and an increased appropriation. There are thousands

of shops and factories where to this day conditions are unsanitary and unhealthy, and where very little, if anything, is being done for the health of the workers. It is the duty of the city to do all it can in the way of extending supervision and inspection to change such conditions.

It is the earnest hope of workers that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment will disapprove the above recommendation and will not only continue the Division of Industrial Hygiene, but, on the contrary, will appropriate a sufficient amount to make this work still more effective.

HIKE AND OUTING ARRANGED BY STUDENTS' COUNCILS TO TAKE PLACE SUNDAY, JUNE 9, IN LONG ISLAND

The hike and outing arranged for our members by the Students' Councils will take place this Sunday, June 9th.

They will take luncheon with them and spend the day in the woods at Long Island. Utensils for cooking will also be taken along by the committee and food for the day will be prepared out in the open.

A program of games and races for the day's amusement is being arranged by the committee. A pleasant time is assured to all. Those members who wish to join the outing will meet the committee on time.

COURSES FOR NEXT SEASON

During the past week the teachers connected with our Educational Department presented the outlines of the course they intend to give next season.

In conjunction with the Educational Department, these courses are organized to meet the demands of our members. The teachers have profited by their experience of last year and in planning their work, took particular care to emphasize the topics which seemed to be of most interest to our members in the Unity Centers and the Worker's University during the past season.

The courses arranged so far, promise to be exceedingly interesting and valuable. They deal with practical questions and with problems in which our members are interested vitally.

It is an unusual occasion, and it transpires but once in a long, long while. Because of that, it should be recorded in letters big and glaring so that he who learns thereof may retain it in his memory.

Of course, it did not happen in New York. It occurred in Detroit, Mich., a city strange enough, within the boundaries of these United States. A certain cigar manufacturer applied to a court for an injunction restraining his workers from picketing his shop where they were of strike. And the strikers came too and told the judge their own story: They had received, in the Spring of last year, an increase of three dollars per thousand cigars. In November, the firm came round and asked the workers to give them back this raise promising to supply them with steady work all year round. In addition the boss promised not to attempt reducing wages for the next year, if they agreed to his proposal.

The workers agreed. Shortly thereafter, the firm began discharging men and women one after an-

Our Educational Work --- A Survey

By FANNIA M. COHN
FACTS — PLANS — IMPRESSIONS
(Concl. column)

Aims

At the beginning of our work we had no definite plan as to what kind of educational activities would be best for our members. We were certain, however, that Workers' Education must of necessity be connected with the aims of the Labor Movement. The question, "What kind of education is best for our members?" therefore presented itself to us in the form of "What kind of education does the Labor Movement need?"

It has always been our conviction that the Labor Movement stands, consciously or unconsciously, for the reconstruction of society. It strives toward a new life. It dreams of a world where economic and social justice will prevail, where the welfare of mankind will be the aim of all activity, where society will be organized as a cooperative commonwealth, and where love, friendship and fellowship will replace selfishness. To attain this end, we thought it would be necessary not only to accumulate knowledge, but to develop a social conscience and a sense of responsibility to the Labor Movement. With this end in view, we set out to organize our educational work.

At present the object of our educational activities is twofold: individual and social. We want the individual to have an opportunity to develop his body and mind, for body, mind and will must be trained simultaneously. He should be trained for self-expression. He should be acted upon by influences which will mold his character and personality. He should obtain a fuller understanding of the great economic and philosophic problems, and the social facts which confront him. It is our desire to develop in our members a new vision of brotherhood and cooperative effort.

We feel that if we are ever to have democratic control of industry, the individual worker as well as the organization must be prepared to share in the responsibilities of industrial management. And if the workers are to assume this task, they must have a better knowledge of the principles of industrial control, of the his-

tory, practical, problems and policies of the Labor Movement. The worker must have the faith and inspiration which comes from a new understanding of life, a vision of a better spiritual and material future.

It is our aim to create an Educational Movement which would go hand in hand with changing industrial organization. We, therefore, planned to give our members a clear knowledge of the operation of the industry in which they are engaged. We acquaint them with the facts of production and distribution in all stages, from cotton growing to the textile mills, and finally to the manufactured product in their shops and factories. But we plan to extend our studies to every industry, not merely to ours alone.

We desire, finally, to develop in the individual a sense of responsibility to his organization in particular, and to the Labor Movement in general.

The question now arises: "For whom shall we provide education?" "Shall it be for the very few who aspire to leadership; or shall it be for a larger group?" We finally decided that we aim for mass education. We believe that the initial step should be to reach the more vigorous and serious-minded of our membership, no matter how small the number. Our members are scattered all over the shops, and since we cannot come in daily touch with many of them, the small group can be trusted to exert a moral influence and share the information and knowledge they acquire, with their fellow-workers. We thought that this method would serve a double purpose:

First, through such means we could improve the intelligence of some of our members, and thus raise the standard of intelligence for the entire group.

Furthermore, by offering our educational activities to the bulk of our membership we make it possible for a person with innate intelligence, energy, and capacity for leadership to develop his abilities and come to the front.

A Rare Novelty

By OBSERVER

other, weeding out the "undesirables." Last February, the cigar manufacturer demanded from the workers another decrease of three dollars per thousand. In return the workers demanded arbitration. When the firm refused, the workers left the shop. The boss immediately went into court praying for an injunction. The workers came back with a request that the firm live up to its agreement.

And wonders upon wonders! The Judge of the Circuit Court of the City of Detroit, Mich., into whose court the above referred to manufacturer came appealing for justice with "clean hands," actually decided against the boss and for the workers. His decision states that if the employer will not take the workers back to work and pay their wages, they would be, according to the agreement, entitled to wages just the same. In addition, the firm would also have to pay wages to the workers who had taken the place of the strikers.

What an extraordinary decision! Of course, the firm has still a chance

to appeal to the Supreme Court, the ancient Citadel of the Sacredness of Property, against it. It is quite likely that, in the end, the firm will come out the victor. We are, however, hardened sufficiently to expect even such a possibility. Meanwhile, the decision of this unique Detroit Judge, who believes that "the right of our citizens to work and to earn their livelihood must be protected," even when these workers are strikers and belong to a Union, is, to say the least, absorbingly interesting.



Designing
Grading
Sketching and
Draping

Ladies', Misses and Children's
Garments—Fashion
Illustration

EVENINGS 7-9 P. M. SATURDAY 10-5 P. M.
THE MODERN FASHION ACADEMY
114 W. 44th Street
Opp. Release Theatre

Labor The World Over

WIDESPREAD RIOTS IN NORWAY STRIKE

Serious riots occurred in Christiania and throughout Norway on May 29, according to press dispatches.

All the newspapers have suspended except the Socialist organs, and they announce that the situation everywhere is in conformity with their views.

The general strike in Norway is the result of a conflict over the ordering of a cut in the wages of seamen. Norwegian shipowners have been attempting to return to the economies which they practiced before the World War, when their merchant marine, it is said, was run more cheaply than that of any other nation. The unions of seamen took a referendum vote on the proposed cuts and rejected them.

On May 10 the trade unions, according to a Christiania dispatch, decided to support the sailors in a strike by ordering a general cessation of work except on the railways, postal and telegraph services, and at hospitals. The Government ordered troops to reinforce the police in cities and towns in preparation for the struggle.

400,000 OUT OF WORK IN NEW YORK CITY

Washington, May 20.—Unemployment figures compiled by Secretary Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, from reports reaching him show that today in 210 cities there are 1,325,061 persons, both union and non-union, out of employment, as compared with 1,391,396 the last of March. A statement embodying the reports by cities was made public here tonight.

Figures for Chicago had not been tabulated, but Greater New York and vicinity, according to the report, have 400,000 unemployed, or the same number as on the last of March. Cleveland has 126,000, against 108,017 in March; Boston 49,000, against 35,000; Milwaukee 34,500, against 40,000; St. Louis 50,000, against 37,500; Pittsburgh 60,000, against 20,000; Indianapolis 25,000, against 20,000; Cincinnati 20,000, against 35,000, and Los Angeles 29,000, against a similar number in March.

RAIL WORKERS TO CONFER

A call has been issued by the executive of the five transportation railroad organizations for a meeting of 600 general chairmen to attend a joint conference at Chicago on Friday, July 1, to consider the wage award made by the United States railroad labor board, effective on that date.

The interested unions are the locomotive engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen and switchmen.

"For the information of all concerned," it is stated, "this meeting has been called as a result of a resolution adopted by the United States railroad board, as reported in the public press."

The board's announcement said the amount of the wage decrease, effective July 1, will be made public June 1.

FAST SUMS EXPENDED ON EUROPEAN BABIES

Child welfare work supported by State funds is part of government activity in Great Britain, Austria, Belgium, France, Germany and Italy, according to a report by the United States children's bureau.

In all of these countries, it is stated, laws designed to reduce infant mortality have been in force for a number of years. This legislation forbids the industrial employment of mothers before and after child birth and provides for maternity insurance.

Experience shows that this is not sufficient, according to the report, and more direct and special measures to save the lives of babies have received government encouragement aid chiefly during the past decade. Appropriations are being made for the support and extension of baby health centers and home visiting, notably in Great Britain, France and Belgium.

In England practically every aspect of infant and maternity welfare is covered. Since 1914 that country has been making grants of 50 per cent. of approved expenditures on infant welfare work done by voluntary agencies or municipal or county authorities.

In France subsidies up to 20 per cent. of approved outlay are given to infant welfare organizations by the government.

The Belgian government pays half the cost of health centers and other health activities.

1918-19 Great Britain spent \$258,500 of government funds on infant welfare and in 1919 France appropriated 650,000 francs for infant welfare work in addition to 3,000,000 francs for nursing premiums and maternity benefits.

HOW SPY SYSTEM WORKS

The New York private detective agency known as the "Foster Service" has forwarded this notice to business men:

"I will say that if we are employed before any union or organization is formed by the employed, there will be no strike and no disturbance. This does not say that there will be no unions formed, but it does say that we will control the activities of the union and direct its policies, provided we are allowed a free hand by our clients.

"If a union is already formed and no strike is on or expected to be declared within 30 or 60 days, although we are not in the same position as we would be in the above case, we could—and I believe with success—carry on an intrigue which would result in factions, disagreement, resignations of officers and a general decrease in membership; and if a strike were called, we would be in a position to furnish information, etc., of contemplated assaults."

This agency is headed by Robert J. Foster, who was declared in contempt by the legislative committee which is probing the building trust in this city. Foster refused to inform the committee regarding his connections with the National Iron Erectors' league and other anti-union organizations.

MINERS ACT TOGETHER

At a conference held in New York City anthracite and bituminous coal miners agreed to take joint action in negotiating wage agreements. Hitherto the anthracite miners, located in a small section of eastern Pennsylvania, have negotiated their agreement independent of the soft coal miners, who are scattered throughout the country. The anthracite men will postpone their wage convention until after the convention of the United Mine Workers, which will be held in Indianapolis, September 20. At that time details of the co-operative move will be worked out.

WHEN LABOR RUNS BRITAIN

(Continued from page 3)

rather, it is several other things, all of them dark and doubtful, except one. Of that one there can be no doubt; for good or ill, government by labor in the beginning will be government by the trade unions. There at least is a new thing in our long history; for there we shall have government less by a class than by a section of a class—a narrow oligarchy. Sidney Webb, the ablest head in the labor movement, sees that, and doesn't like it at all. But it is a question of money. No political machine can run without funds. The trade unions have money, unorganized labor has none. Every labor member returned to Parliament, with trifling exceptions, will be a

trade union delegate.

The consideration of this problem leads directly to the fact that with the coming of a labor administration a page will be turned in British history, and blankness be disclosed. Hitherto it has been possible to look back; precedent has been the guide, and has always pointed to the loyalty of a party to its leaders, and of leaders to principles. No Government yet has ever admitted that it was an ad hoc Government; in other words, a Government of delegates. But loyalty to leaders is unknown to trade unionism; and principles are things which, as necessities, the leaders themselves have seldom dared to avow. By principles I mean here actions correlative to personal convictions. . . .

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The Weeks' News in Cutters Union Local 10

By ISRAEL LEWIN

We have before us a report for the first four months of this year of the activities of the Union Health Center, rendered by Dr. George M. Price, Director of the Institution. It would take up too much space to give all the details contained in this lengthy report. It would not be unwise, however, to point out a few of the most interesting facts contained in it.

The number of patients treated in the Dental Department during the period was 5,635. The number of patients treated and examinations made in the Medical Department for the same period was 4,768. In all, 10,404 were attended to.

These figures prove that the institution is gaining in popularity from day to day, and that the members of the union are beginning to realize that it pays best in time of sickness to be treated by physicians who are not interested only in the making of money, for the Union Health Center is owned and maintained by six local unions, among which is Local No. 10.

The attention of the writer of these lines, who is a member of the Board of Directors of the Union Health Center, was called to the fact that in proportion to the size of our membership, the cutters are not availing themselves of the benefits that are extended to them by the institution. While the number of our members attended to by the institution has greatly increased during the last four months, it still does not come up to expectations.

In the same report there are a number of recommendations by Dr. Price, one of which is of extreme importance to every worker, namely, that relating to health insurance. According to this plan, every member of the six local unions interested is to pay \$1 per year towards a Health Insurance Fund, in return for which he would get:

1. General and medical examination once a year;
2. General and medical examination and treatment at the clinic as many times as necessary during the year.

This per capita tax is to be compulsory. For the additional payment of \$1 per year, which is to be voluntary, the members of the above locals would receive examinations and treatment at their homes. Should a member also want his family to be included in the scheme and get treatment at the clinic as well as at home for them, he would then have to pay \$3 a year.

We believe that this latter arrangement ought to appeal to every one of our members as a very practical one and should be accepted by them. Should a sufficient number of our members desire to bring about the realization of this plan, the entire question will be given to a referendum vote of the members of the six locals.

Dress and waist cutters will, no doubt, recall the resolution of the cutters' delegates adopted by the Joint Board some few weeks ago, with respect to a more vigilant control of the shops as regards the problems affecting cutters.

The result of the meeting of the managers and the business agents of the Joint Board, together with the manager of the Dress and Waist Branch, where this resolution was adopted in detail, has already borne fruit. So far, reports for about 400 shops have been turned in, which show the conditions of the cutting departments. These were brought in by means of the Shop Steward Reports, as was formerly done by the

business agents of Local 10, before the organization of the Joint Board.

Another clause in the resolution dealt with the problem of employers doing their own cutting. When the business agents of the Joint Board began investigating the shops, they found quite a few cutters who entered the dress and waist business and who failed to resign. It may safely be said that as a result of this campaign, at no time have so many cutters been forced to resign from the union as at present. Quite a number of members of Local No. 10 were also expelled after having been warned that such action would be taken against them unless they resigned. In connection with this, it should be stated that a recent decision of the membership of Local No. 10 makes it mandatory upon members going into business to resign at once; their failure to do so will result in expulsion.

The present dullness in the industry is preventing, for the time being, the carrying out of the plans adopted by the Board of Directors of the Joint Board with regard to the organization of the waist trade. However, despite the fact that the trade is slow, the Joint Board is making a survey of the trade, so that when the season begins, it may have a fair idea as to the number and size of the unorganized shops.

The office is also making preparations for the season. It will begin calling shop meetings of the larger shops with the double aim in view of having the cutters work in harmony with the rest of the workers in the shop and with urging them to render whatever assistance is needed to help organize some of the non-union shops.

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

William Rivkin, No. 9015, appeared. Brother Rivkin resigned April 13, 1921, as he intended to go to Soviet Russia. In the meantime, the Russian border was closed to all immigrants and he is forced to remain here. He now requests that the Executive Board decided to recommend to the body to reconsider its previous action in approving of the decision of the Executive Board that Brother Rivkin's resignation be accepted, and that he be given a continuous account.

Samuel Kofsky, No. 9937, appeared on summons, charged with working for the Supreme Cloak Co., 55 East Eleventh Street, by the day, and at night for L. Schechter, 9 East 30th Street. Business Manager Perlmutter states that the cutter in the house of L. Schechter was laid off a few weeks ago and that during that time Brother Kofsky did that cutter's work at night, while working steadily for the Supreme Cloak Company. On motion, Bro. Kofsky was fined \$50, to be paid within 14 days, \$25 of which sum is to go to the cutter who was employed by the firm of L. Schechter and whose work Brother Kofsky performed.

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CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10 ATTENTION!

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

CLOAK AND SUIT: Monday, June 6th

WAIST AND DRESS: Monday, June 13th

SPECIAL

SPECIAL ORDER OF BUSINESS:

Action on the recommendation of the Executive Board in the case of Bro. Julius Levine, delegate to the Joint Board of the Waist and Dress Industry.

MISCELLANEOUS: Monday, June 20th.

GENERAL: Monday, June 27th

Meetings begin at 7:30 P.M.

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