

"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. 32

New York, Friday, August 5, 1921

Price, 2 Cents

RAINCOAT MAKERS RENEW AGREEMENTS; SEVERAL SHOPS ON STRIKE

On August 1st, the agreement between the Raincoatmakers' Union of New York, Local 20, and the employers in the industry had come to an end. Two weeks prior to its expiration, the Union forwarded to every raincoat manufacturer a copy of an agreement containing terms identical with the old agreement, with a request to renew it on or about August 1st. A number of employers have responded quickly to this invitation. A considerable portion of raincoat manufacturers, however, have, so far, ignored this request and have not gotten into touch with the Union.

The request for the renewal of the agreement was sent both to the individual employers and to the Contractors' Association. In the course of last week the Raincoat Makers' Union's representatives had a conference with a committee of the Association at Broadway Central Hotel. The results of this meeting, however, were fruitless. According to the officers of Local 20, Brother Wexler and Friedman, the attitude of the Contractors' Association's spokesmen at that meeting was so unreasonable that the committee of the Union was compelled to withdraw from the conference.

A group of East Broadway waterproof-garment manufacturers, acting in collusion, decided to play a "trick" upon the Union on the very day they were expected to sign the agreement, August 1st. They locked out their workers, a few hundred in number,

without warning or prior announcement. The most important among these firms are the Neptune Raincoat Co., 66 East Broadway and the Schott Bros. Raincoat Co., of 44 East Broadway. Of course, the Raincoat Makers' Union is little terrified by this treacherous move of the East Broadway employers. Not a whit daunted, the Union immediately responded with a strike in those shops and opened headquarters for the strikers at the Forward Hall, 175 East Broadway, where meetings are held daily. The shops are being closely picketed.

Simultaneously, the Union undertook a campaign against the "corporation" shops which have begun to multiply in the trade during last year. In order to meet this situation, the Executive Board of Local 20 has appointed a special committee on Immediate Action and has placed Brother Louis Wexler, the Manager of the local, at its head. The other members of this committee are Samuel Friedman, Novitsky, Gordon, Robinson, Rich and Gingsold.

Nevertheless, there can hardly be any talk or suggestion of a general strike in the trade, judging by the response given to the invitation to sign a new agreement by the principal firms in the trade, particularly in the uptown district. There may occur a number of individual shop strikes in the trade until everything is smothered out, but these little clouds are not expected to precipitate a general storm in the industry.

PHILA. WAIST AND DRESS WORKERS IN WATCHFUL WAITING

Readers of "Justice" know already of the "Five Points" presented by the Waist and Dress Association of Philadelphia to the Union. They are also familiar with the "Slavery Can Not Be Arbitrated" response given by President Schlesinger on behalf of the Union to these demands.

As yet, the Philadelphia waist and dress employers persist in their stubbornness to carry out their demands. This obstinateness has aroused every worker in the trade and the thousands of members in the waist and dress organization of Philadelphia, Local 15, have endorsed enthusiastically the attitude of the Union as stated by President Schlesinger.

There is ominous uncertainty in the air and the situation is very tense. As far as the workers are concerned, they know that this tension can only disappear with the withdrawal by the employers of their unheard-of demands which they presented to the Union. On Thursday last, a general member meeting was called by the Union to discuss this situation, and in spite of the unbearable heat, the spacious hall was overcrowded and could not accommodate all those who desired to enter. The their fatigue and the scorching weather, stayed for hours in the hall, listening to the report of the Executive Board and taking part in the two principal questions under consideration.

Brother Reisberg, the Manager of the local, reported on the conference with the Association, of July 14th, and its phases in detail. "We wish to preserve peace in the industry,"

Manager Reisberg concluded his report. "But, we shall refuse to pay as a price for peace the humane conditions of employment which our Union has won during the past six years." The other question which attracted the attention of the assembled workers was the problem of organizing the unorganized shops, and this question was disposed of in the same spirit and with similar determination. It must be noted here that in the course of the last season a number of new shops have sprung up in the waist and dress industry of Philadelphia, where men and women work under non-union conditions. The Union has, for a long time, sought a proper person to conduct organizing work in these shops and has now chosen for this task one of its best and ablest members, the Secretary of the Union, Brother Herman Bernstein. The meeting unanimously approved this selection and endorsed Brother Bernstein in the position of Special Organizer.

On Monday morning last, August 1st, President Schlesinger was called out by wire to Philadelphia, to take a hand in the final negotiations with the employers. At the writing of these lines, we are in a position to state whether his efforts to avert a conflict in the Philadelphia waist and dress industry have met with success. Doubtless, President Schlesinger will make a strenuous effort to settle the situation in a peaceable manner. If he fails, it will mean that a conflict is inevitable and he will, in all likelihood, personally lead the campaign to a successful termination.

PRES. SCHLESINGER SPENDS FOUR DAYS IN CLEVELAND

On his way to Chicago, President Schlesinger visited Cleveland, and spent four days in that city, familiarizing himself with all points of interest in the local cloak, skirt and dress industry.

He addressed regular meetings of the operators and pressers' locale and a meeting of the Joint Board. He also visited several "standard of production" factories where he had the opportunity to acquaint himself

with this system of work not only through conversations with the employers and workers of those shops, but through personal observation. He made careful observations of the way the "production standards" are fixed by the efficiency engineers, and how the workers work under these. He will present his impressions on this subject to the next quarterly meeting of the General Executive Council, at the end of this month.

The season in Cleveland is not a good one. One of the biggest shops, the H. Black Company, is making some men's clothing too, but, even with this addition, this firm can not employ the same number of workers it employed in former years.

The agreement with the Cleveland Manufacturers' Association will expire at the end of this year. The negotiations for a new agreement, however, will begin a few months

prior to that. The President of the Association is Mr. Morris Black. His factory is the biggest and most attractive one in the city and is practically all unionized. Mr. Black is one of the most influential citizens in Cleveland and he is a highly educated person. While in Cleveland, President Schlesinger, together with Vice-President Meyer Perlstein, spent a considerable time with Mr. Black and his General Manager, Mr. Hugh Fullerton, and his factory superintendent, Mr. Carmody, discussing trade questions.

Waist and Dress Chairmen Ordered to Watch Outside Shops

Last week we printed in these columns the contents of a letter sent out by the Joint Board in the Waist and Dress Industry to all employers under agreement with the Union, containing a reminder that they must make their embroidery in union shops only. The Union, the letter said, would hold them responsible for any infraction of any clause in that agreement and would take steps to call them to account for it.

At the same time, Vice-President Halpern, the Manager of the Waist and Dress Joint Board, forwarded a

letter to all the chairmen of the independent Department, calling their attention to the importance of a strict control over the hemstitching, tucking, pleating and embroidering of waists and dresses in outside union shops. A list of union shops of these branches of the trade was enclosed with the letter to enable the chairmen to keep watch over the enforcement of the Union rules in this respect. This is the letter:

Dear Chairman—
We wished to let your employers call on you for a list of union shops, and we thought you would be glad to do so. The Employer further agrees that when doing hemstitching, tucking,

pleating or embroidery to outside shops that such work shall be done only in work shops that are in contractual relations with the Union.

We want to improve upon you the importance of having this clause strictly enforced. It is just as important for you to position the work in the Union shops as it is for the hemstitching to be sent out to Union shops as it is for the work to be sent out to Union shops. In order to make it possible for you to determine whether such work is sent to Union shops or not, we have prepared a list of Union Embroidery, Tucking, Pleating and Hemstitching shops in the city. We want you to make a specific violation of our agreement with the firm which you are representing. We will call you to account for any infraction of our agreement with the Union. We will call you to account for any infraction of our agreement with the Union. We will call you to account for any infraction of our agreement with the Union.

JOINT BOARD DRESS & WAISTMAKERS' UNION.

J. HALPERN, Sec. Gen.
J. HENCKMAN, Mgr. Joint Board.
P. R. is the only one who is doing it. Union cutter and that your dress work for Union tailors make.

It is now up to the chairmen and chairwomen in the waist and dress shops to cooperate with the Union officers and to see to it that every part and particle of a garment manufactured either on the premises or in outside shops be made strictly under Union control and conditions. This interest displayed by the workers of the waist shops in the affairs and conditions of the workers of the shops where the trimmings and the accessory parts are made, will rebound to the general welfare and strengthening of the organization and will promote feelings of genuine fraternity between worker and worker in the industry.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By MAX D. DANISH

THEATRE MUSICIANS AND ICE CREAM.

OF course, there is nothing relevant between these two. They come to mind only in connection with the limelight that was thrown upon them in the course of last week.

The school children of New York have started a revolt against the prohibitive price of ice-cream sodas, candy and "sundae." The adult population timidly fell in behind them and the uprising bids well to become a success. Many ice-cream manufacturers and hundreds of soda dispensaries have already announced cuts in prices that amount to one hundred and more per cent. Moreover, they reassure us that in spite of these cuts they will not go hungry, as there is plenty of profit left even in a tenuous glass of soda. The more optimistic among them have frankly admitted that they have been making over three hundred per cent. on these drinks, having milked the dumb and all-patient public to their hearts' content all these inflated years.

It took the children—God bless them—to start this coup and this reduction in the price of sodas is brought about not by cutting down the wages of the ice-cream workers, either. The swollen profits of the manufacturers and dealers are being pared down—a proper and logical manner of adjusting prices, if a sincere attempt to return to "normalcy" is to be carried out.

How different from the situation in the theatrical industry! The persistence of the managers of the theatrical and film productions to charge four, five and six dollars admission fees has finally hit a snag. The good public is refusing to pay. The last half a year has seen a terrible depression in the theatrical business and the revenues of the offices hence have shrunk immensely. The theatrical managers began pointing their heads together and decided to cut down admission prices. And in true "steel trust" style they first announced a cut in the wages of their musicians—a cut that would safeguard their own swollen rate of profits to which they have become so used during late years, and would throw the burden of the decrease of admission prices upon the musicians and as a result help.

As a stage, the amusement houses of New York are face to face with the probability of a general strike on Broadway, involving stage hands, motion-picture operators and allied workers, who are determined not to become the "goat" in this move on the part of their employers to "meet the demand of the public" and at the same time not to part with a cent of their former profits.

ON STRIKE AGAINST MURDER.

THERE is a general strike in Rome, called by the Italian Confederation of Labor, in protest against the recent outrages perpetrated by the Fascist, in which a number of workers were killed. The Government has placed machine guns and armored cars in strategic points throughout the city to "cope with disorders."

Those who have watched the trend of events in Italy during the past year have felt that such a general strike was inevitable. For months the organized labor movement of Italy has kept back from declaring a strike as a protest against the depredations of the extreme Nationalists and the silent aid given to them by the Government. It was deemed unwise to

provoke such a general conflict, which might give the hypocritical clique in charge of the Government in Italy the chance to vent their hatred against the ever-growing Socialist and Labor movement in that country.

The slaughter of the innocent men and women in the cities of Grosseto and Montecatini has snapped a record of patience which has kept the labor movement of Italy from striking back at this growing malevolent influence in Italian life. As a result—this general strike. According to meagre and highly censored dispatches, it is a very serious affair and may lead to tragic, if not startling, developments. The entire population of Rome "has gone into the country, owing to cessation of all life," as the cable dispatches cryptically put it. The city is full of troops ready to use any attempt of rioting. To complete the picture, the Pope has made the strike the topic of a special prayer, in which the end of factional fighting is being prayed for and "the fact is bitterly deprecated that the land of Christian piety and the cradle of every kindness is becoming a bloody field of civil war."

THE APPELLATE DIVISION AND PICKETING.

ANOTHER blow has been struck at the legitimate activities of the labor movement. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, through Justice Greenbaum, has upheld the contention of a clothing firm that sought an injunction against the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, whose members picketed its shop, and reversed a decision of the lower court which denied such a motion for an injunction.

The Appellate Division proceeds upon the assumption that it does not believe that the strikers were "very gentle and considerate toward the plaintiffs' employees," meaning, of course, strike-breakers. It swallows in toto the allegations of violence and disorder presented by the lawyers for the firm and pads up its decision by a flat allegation "that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers is not an ordinary trade union, but is a radical departure in unionism by the revolutionary element of clothing workers who openly preach violence to attain their purpose."

Undoubtedly this decision of the Appellate Division is, until reversed, of great importance to the clothing workers' organizations, as well as to organized labor in this State in general. The prejudices which were set in motion by gift and irresponsible counsel for some clothing manufacturers in the recent conflict between them and the Amalgamated seems to have found firm lodging within the minds of some members of the New York bench. With such obvious prejudices against the clothing workers' organization and mysterious allusions that "conspiracies are ordinarily hatched in secret and direct proof of them is rarely available," one can expect scant impartiality and fairness.

Of course, this matter can not be permitted to rest where it is now. The legitimate right of picketing has received so many blows and distorted interpretations during the last year that, once for all, the matter must be brought up for adjudication to the highest court of justice. The workers are entitled to know whether they have or have not the right to strike and to picket the shops when they are on strike, irrespective of the bias of this or that judge or the amount

of poisonous propaganda directed against organized labor.

DISARM OR PAY.

SENATOR BORAH got up last week in the Senate and told his colleagues, in his best style, that the swiftest method for forcing disarmament upon Europe, pending whatever results there might be achieved by the disarmament conference in Washington next winter, would be for the United States to insist that the nations promptly meet their debts, with interest, to America and keep down their vast expenditures for armament.

Of course, this is sound doctrine, but can any expect that Washington will heed this advice? According to Senator Borah's figures—and they are quite reliable—through foregoing the interest upon the money owed to the United States by European governments, or by deferring it, we are lending continually to Europe nearly one million dollars a day. We are, in this manner, enabling France, Italy, England and other debtor nations to keep up their huge armies and navies which our own gun-makers and big-navy men claim are being built against "our interests." The American taxpayer, public, our city and farm working populations are thus called upon not only to contribute to the building and upkeep of a huge American navy but to help maintain navies and armies in Europe.

What a hopeless tangle; what a huge irony!

THE RUSSIAN FAMINE AND AMERICAN LABOR.

WHETHER the Hoover millions will actually go into Russia to relieve starving children and aged of that famine-stricken country or not is still difficult to tell at the penning of these lines. One thing, however, is certain: that tens of millions in Russia are on the verge of starvation and that this famine, unless grain for sowing the fields of Central Russia for next year are dispatched forthwith, will become chron-

LAND NO LONGER CHEAP.

Fifty years ago there was land in abundance for all, and it could be had for the mere living on it for \$2 and \$3 an acre, said Secretary of Agriculture Wallace in a speech at the Massachusetts agricultural college.

"Today that land is selling at from \$100 to \$300 an acre," said the cabinet official. "Fifty years ago the young farmer who had the will to work, who had a good wife, and who had saved enough money to buy a team and a few simple implements, could move into the great West with almost certain assurance that after a time he could own his own farm and home. To-day a capital equal to from \$20,000 to \$50,000 is required to carry on farming in the great surplus-producing states. The matter of financial credit, therefore, has become one of our most pressing problems."

"In one sense the farmer is the greatest speculator in the world, in that his business is subject to risks against which he has not yet learned to insure. He is at the mercy of the weather. He can not control production, as can the manufacturer. He has nothing to say about the price, and, indeed, does not know until six months or a year after the work is done what his wages, as represented by the price he gets for his crops, will be."

"Hence the higher financial rewards of farming have been paid not for conscientious productive effort, but for shrewd speculative ingenuity, a decidedly bad system of economy."

lead and will repeat itself, perhaps, on a greater scale next year.

For organized labor the thing to do is to act.

Whether for or against the present regime in Russia; whether sympathetically, lukewarmly, indifferent or hostilely opposed to the Soviet Government, the labor movement in America, like the labor movement in Germany, France, England and other countries have already done, must respond to this cry for help immediately. There can be no two opinions on the matter; the starving millions of Russia are entitled to our aid.

For or against the Soviets, the labor movement of America can not afford to have it on its conscience that when the cry of tens of millions of men, women and children went out from the fields and hamlets of Central Russia for bread that it had callously and indifferently turned its head away because for one reason or another it disagreed with the manner these people were governed.

FRENCH LABOR AND THE COMMUNISTS.

AFTER weeks of bitter battle for the control of the French Confederation of Labor, the adherents of the Third Internationale were defeated by a narrow majority in the final vote taken last week by the National Labor Convention at Lille. Advocates of Moscow adhesion cast 1,325 votes, while its opponents polled 1,572 votes.

The issue was clear-cut on the question of adhesion to Moscow. The fight against the well-organized movement directed from Moscow was led by Joubaux, President of the Confederation Generale du Travail, who for the last two years has fought the Moscow leadership relentlessly. "The fight is a fight on Leninism," he said, speaking for five hours and making the plea that France had nothing to gain from following the Russian leaders. He spoke in reply to half a hundred of Communist orators who favored making the French labor organization an agent of Communist revolution in France.

EVIL OF CHEAP MONEY.

The effect of the international money market on American workers is shown by William P. Clarke, president of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, in a report to his membership on his recent trip abroad. The trade unionist shows that the foreign glass worker is paid a higher wage than Americans, but the value of the former's wage is practically nil as compared with the American dollar. This situation makes it possible for some countries to compete with American glassworkers. The resolution, President Clarke says, is not to meet this competition with lower wages, but to stabilize foreign money.

"When I state that last October," he says, "the rate of exchange in England, Ireland and Scotland was such that we received \$1.37 of English money in exchange for \$1 of our money, in Belgium, \$2.94; in Holland, \$1.84; in Germany, \$15.47; in Czechoslovakia, \$15.83; in Austria, \$15.95; in Hungary, \$29.11; in Serbia, \$6.75; in Italy, \$5.21; and in France, \$2.64, then it can be understood what an inducement there is to use American money in the purchase of products abroad and bring such products into America at prices that American workmen and manufacturers can not compete with."

"It is my judgment that no reduction in wages will enable us to meet this situation so long as the value of foreign money remains so low. The rate of exchange is the real evil."

"UNDERSTAND US, PLEASE"

By HARRY LANG.

We sat in a restaurant; he opposite me, and with us a lady.

That was in Denver, on the closing night of the Federation convention. It was late. Around the coffee tables there sat groups of men and women—a merry light in their eyes—couples of late evening hours' promenades and search for amusement. The smoke of cigars formed a layer of haze and crept up to the electric globes suspended from the high ceiling. Fleet-footed figures in white, the girl-waiters, were crossing the room every once in a while, filling the air with the clang of service silver and crockery.

"Well, we are about to leave for home; I intend, however, to remain here a while. The marvelous aroma of the air and the invigorating freshness from the hills are holding me."

My vis-a-vis while speaking is looking straight into the eyes of our lady companion, as if to gauge the impression made upon her by the reference to the "air aroma and the mountain freshness." Then he says again:

"Women are often charmed by nice words. The echo of a beautiful word is often a poem to a woman. What light hearts they must have!"

"Singing hearts, perhaps," our lady says, and smiles, not without coquetry, lifting a glass of water to her full lips.

"Singing hearts, you say? You may be right at that. Small wonder they often issue a false note." My companion says that with light, good-natured irony twinkling in his big, widely opened eyes and laughing heartily. I, too, laughed.

"We have spent here a few interesting days," I said, breaking in on the silent exchange of glances that was passing on in a steady weave between my vis-a-vis and our lady companion.

"Very interesting, indeed," my neighbor replies, "though I admit I must have missed a great deal. You have seen how busy I was all these days."

He is a labor leader, one of the most prominent in the American labor movement. His mind works

clear and straight, like the well-chiseled out contour of his head. The words fall evenly, without zig-zagging from his lips, when he rises to defend his ideas. He thinks with unusual rapidity—like the swift movements of his arms, like the play of his eyes. He has learned a lot, has studied a great deal, but his book study has convinced him of little until he came to learn from the book of life. Indeed, he has accumulated a great deal of this worldly wisdom—in addition to the touch of dreaminess and concentration that comes from poring over books. That is why he is an interesting personality—not alone in matters affecting labor.

My neighbor—we shall call him John—is a whole person, without a rift in his soul. He loves nature like a country-bred boy, without phonology and without twitches. He knows the name of every flower and calls birds by their proper names; he can tell a tree without error and can classify fauna and flora without hesitation. He never parts with his cigar-holder and camera. That holder serves him faithfully even when it is cigarless. It never leaves his mouth and he uses it for emphasizing an argument or putting the finishing touch upon a story by giving it a peculiar twist at the corner of his lips. His faithful camera, on the other hand, has registered for its album every interesting view, every captivating smile that came his way, and when he is being twitted about it he laughs heartily and loudly and exposes two rows of splendid white teeth.

John's head is tinged with silver and that rather adds to his attractiveness. Our little table is the recipient of friendly female eye-darts from adjoining tables. This play of sympathetic crossfire influences for conversation and falling in with the tone of the atmosphere it continues, a light and friendly chatter. We speak of convention events, behind-the-curtain maneuverings, convention types—all in the same light, non-chalant mood.

"Our people do not like your convention," I said.

"Our convention, 'your people'—why these exceptions?" John asks me with a touch of sarcasm.

A young couple who just came in passed our table. Their open, fresh faces, clear, bright eyes brought into the room the spirit of the Spring night. John looked at them.

"The Denver youth, like all the youth of the Rocky Mountains' countryside," says our lady companion, "have such remarkable frank faces."

"Perhaps in that lies that difference between us and you." John took advantage of the young woman's remark in replying to my former query. "It is in this frankness of face and simplicity of look that we differ from you, if you insist upon a difference."

"Of course, I know quite well what you have in mind when you say 'our people and your conventions,'" John went on saying. "You mean that you Jews have a different conception of the labor movement and you can't find the expression of that conception at our conventions. Why? Is it on account of the general feeling of strangeness? But don't you yourselves create that feeling of separateness? Why not appear in our midst with frank and open faces? There should be none of that distinction of 'we' and 'you.' It should be just one 'we.'"

And to emphasize his point he pulled heavily on his cigar and added:

"But, of course, I know you appreciate people according to the book formula while we judge them according to their acts, their daily doings. You value highly the book-person; a labor leader must be an intellectual in your estimation; you judge a movement by the number of books it produces. Well, our movement, the American movement, has not produced any books. Therefore, it is of small consequence. Is that right?"

"Books, yes, I love books." John's eyes fell upon the soft lines of the arm of the young lady that sat at our table. "I love the men of the books equally as much. But I love life even more. Life, throbbing, living life, you understand. The beautiful, carved-out hand of a live, real woman has so much of a greater appeal to me than the hand of even a marvelous woman in a book."

"You are quite a realist," our young lady remarks.

"Yes, always, in the labor movement as well," John replies in a flash. "At home in my library, watching the smoke rings of my cigar, I too have my books and my dreams; but in the street, in the movement, I am a realist and a practical man. When I call my comrades into battle against injustice I always have in mind the victims that are likely to fall, human victims, I want you to know! I always consider the collectivity, the mass, while I think of the individual, the single person that is likely to suffer through me. And isn't the individual as worth-while as the mass? Isn't the collectivity but an aggregation of the individuals? And, even admitting the importance of the collectivity, do you know how many victims it has already claimed in our movement? Measure our movement by its victims and it will become sacred to you! Far more sacred than the movements that thrive on philosophizing and half-splittings! Understand us, do understand us!"

John spoke rapidly, illustrating his thoughts with stories and anecdotes, and at the conclusion of each statement pleaded for understanding of himself and of the labor movement which he is serving in his own way.

"Let me tell you," he turned sharply toward me. "You, I know, believe that we Americans in the movement do not understand you Jews in the movement; isn't it so? Well, it is just the contrary. You do not understand us. Strange skies are looking down upon you; a strange culture seems to be beckoning to you. And you, arrivals from other lands, feel strange and foreign and accentuate this strangeness upon every occasion. But it is not so! Our skies are wide and free. Our culture is not at all narrowly nationalistic. Why stay strange? Oh, how I would like that you might understand us!"

It was late when we left the restaurant. The Rocky Mountains high standard eternal guard over Denver appeared in the moonlit air, with their snow-covered peaks, like white-robbed, tall priests.

"A night for love," says John, and smiles naively.

"A night for meditation," says our lady.

Yes, for thinking and understanding, I added.

We parted, and in the sound of John's parting footsteps I heard his brotherly plea:

"Understand us; please do!"

THE NATURALIZATION AID LEAGUE AND I. L. G. W. U. MEMBERS

The problem of citizenship and the rather indifferent attitude of the Jewish masses toward it is one of the sore spots in our civic life. The number of Jewish immigrants in the large cities is unusually great. Recently very interesting statistical data was printed concerning the number of aliens in New York over the age of 21. These facts are irrefutable, as they are based upon the results of the last federal census.

According to these figures, there are in the City of New York 927,742 men of foreign birth over 21 years of age, of whom only 405,009 are naturalized. There are in the City of New York 876,140 women over 21, of whom only 360,325 are naturalized. New York, therefore, contains over a million men and women of

eligible age who are still aliens. There is hardly any doubt that the Jewish immigrants and women are in a preponderant majority among this million.

The movement for citizenship, while of importance to the general public, is of still greater value for organized labor. Many unions have, therefore, adopted a rule not to initiate into their midst any applicants who had failed to acquire their first papers. Another general rule is that all members who have been in the country more than five years must take out their final papers.

It is hardly necessary to emphasize that the greater the proportion of citizens within the ranks of the organized labor movement the stronger is its influence likely to be on the political institutions of the country. Had the big New York unions been composed of citizens exclusively, they

would have been represented in the various state, national and municipal legislative bodies more adequately and in a manner that would reflect better their true interests and needs. If every labor union were to conduct the work of the agitation for citizenship on its own account, the costs of these undertakings would be very high and the results not as favorable as acquired through the all-year-around activities of the Naturalization Aid League. This league is being financed through the united efforts of the entire labor movement and its results are highly satisfactory. The Naturalization Aid League is recognized by all the naturalization courts and agencies of the government and this fact adds a great deal to its efficiency.

The following figures are the result of the activity of the League for the last few years:

1916	Number of applicants	8,505
1917	"	5,892
1918	"	4,157
1919	"	15,248
1920	"	17,785

A big proportion of the number of applicants in the last four years have been members of the International

Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, as shown by the following table:

1917	I. L. G. W. U. members	469
1918	I. L. G. W. U. members	910
1919	I. L. G. W. U. members	3,854
1920	I. L. G. W. U. members	3,980

From which it can be deduced that in 1920 almost 25 per cent. of the applicants were members of the International Union. In other words, one-fourth of the work of the Naturalization Aid League is being devoted to the members of the international locals of New York City.

The League is very much satisfied over these results, and particularly with the fact that its work is of such pronounced benefit to the locals of the International in New York City. As yet not all these locals are affiliated with the Naturalization Aid League and it is to be expected that in view of these results and of the importance of the naturalization work for all the members of the International in New York City the locals which have hitherto been outside of the Naturalization Aid League will not join it and help in the general work of acquiring citizenship for the working masses of New York City.

JUSTICE

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EDITORIALS

THE BUSINESS AGENT.

Frankly, we are not fond of that name "business agent." We like it just as little as the now obsolete term "walking delegate." It savors so much of business, pure and simple, and does not, in the least, reflect the true spirit of our Union, its ideals and its nobler aims. Close and inseparable from our daily interests there is intertwined in our Union the ultimate aspiration of our workers for the abolition of exploitation of man by man. The name of "business agent," somehow, seems to contradict this underlying fundamental of our movement. It would, perhaps, be worth while to endeavor to find a more suitable name for the representative of a labor union.

Until a more fitting name is discovered—and we cordially ask our readers to aid us in this discovery—we shall attempt to sketch in brief the qualities that go to make a successful business agent. He must be a person of tact and must keep in mind everlastingly the interests of the workers. He must, nevertheless, not be constantly at "sword's edge" with the employer. One cannot negotiate with another person in a state of open enmity. Frequently such a paradoxical attitude of cordiality toward an employer will lead to open or concealed mistrust on the part of the workers, which makes the work of the business agent difficult and at times unbearable. It happens that a business agent is compelled even to side with the employer—sometimes as a matter of policy and occasionally on the merits of a case. The business agent must command, in such an instance, the supreme confidence of the workers, or else, if he is to retain his self-respect, he might as well give up his post, as his usefulness to the Union and to the workers is virtually at an end.

The business agent must be a person of integrity and unquestionable honesty; one that could withstand temptations of all sorts. There are employers mean enough to attempt to bribe an officer through a kind word, an invitation to lunch, and, often, through the offer of a more tangible "present." Unless strictly on his guard, the business agent can easily be victimized by such temptations and bring his career of usefulness to the Union to a swift end. The business agent, while generally friendly with the employer, must never overstep the bounds of ordinary courtesy and avoid falling under any obligations whatever to the employer.

As one of the means of safeguarding its business agents against such pitfalls the Union must see that its officers are well paid and are enabled to make a decent living. This, however, does not constitute the complete guarantee. In order not to become a victim of corruption the business agent must be genuinely concerned with the high ideals of the labor movement and devoted heart and soul to the cause of the workers. His highly responsible duties must be carried out, at the same time, without blind fanaticism and with deliberation and tact.

It has happened, and not infrequently, that after many years of service to the Union a business agent has himself become an employer of labor. His office in the Union has, in such cases, served him, as it were, as a stepping stone to rise to the position of an exploiter of his fellowmen. Such cases have a demoralizing effect upon the Union and they cast a reflection of insincerity upon the former activities of these persons as defenders of the workers' interests. Moreover, they put other officers, honest and courageous men though they be, under a haze of general distrust and lack of confidence. It is, therefore, of particular importance that, when seeking a business agent, stress be laid not so much on glibness of talk as upon the general character and record of the aspirant of the right for a number of years past.

What we said here about the qualifications of a business agent is applicable, of course, to every other Union officer. The business agent, however, is beset with greater temptations than the other officers. He comes in daily contact with an atmosphere which cannot fail to corrupt the weakling and the characterless. For this post are wanted men with tried and firmly settled convictions, true and loyal veterans in the daily conflict between capital and labor.

HOOVER'S BLUNDERING TERMS.

There is a famine in Russia. Twenty million human beings are starving in the most literal sense of the word. It is a horrible, incredible misfortune, perhaps a crime, for which those responsible for it will have to give an account later.

That is a matter for the future. Today, however, the fires of hell have broken loose upon unfortunate Russia, and every decent member of the human family must rally to her assistance. Gorky has sounded the alarm of despair, and no man or woman worthy of the name can stand aside and watch with indifference the spectacle of death. Gorky's appeal is directed to the whole world, but most of all to America. America can help, because America has the resources.

Comes now Hoover, the feeder of Belgium and of other hungry lands, and commences bargaining with the spokesmen of the starving masses of Russia. How petty-tradesman-like, how brutal!

Millions of human beings are sinking to their knees from famine exhaustion while Hoover tells them, "You want our aid? Yes, you will get it; but you must first free the Americans that you keep in your prisons."

Here there was a sublime occasion to prove to the Russian people that the American is not as much of a shopkeeper, a slave to the dollar, as he has been decry the world over, and in Russia in particular; that America possesses a great human heart, ready to alleviate the sufferings of the starving millions of Russia without regard to politics and opinions. The shopkeeper Hoover, however, saw fit to inject into the situation the absolute condition of the release of that handful of prisoners in the Soviet jails.

Had the Soviet Government, at least, been recognized by the United States, such a demand would have had some color, brutal as it might have been. The fact, however, is that America has not recognized the Soviet Government and is treating it as a usurper and an impostor of the Russian people, as something entirely apart from that people. Why, then, make the question of life and death of twenty million people conditional upon the release of a dozen Americans? Isn't this demand in itself, by implication, a recognition de facto of the Soviet Government which the United States has so continually refused to admit?

The brutality of the form in which this condition was put forth is particularly distressing. Hoover did not demand that these prisoners be brought to trial, but in truly dictatorial style he demands their release, if millions of children are to live. Is this the lesson in democracy which the authorities of America are giving the Russian people?

Yes, America had a chance to give Russia a lesson in true democracy, a lesson that would expose the horror and utter desecration of the dictatorship which Russia is suffering. This opportunity was frittered away by the stupidity and pettiness of Washington. It merely accomplished the actual recognition and legality of the Russian Soviet regime and has further proven that there does not exist even a slight difference between Moscow and Washington; both are just as dictatorial and despotic, even though under different banners.

THE LUSK LAWS MUST GO.

The meteoric career of Mr. Lusk, fondling and protégé of Governor Miller, has come to grief upon the rocks of "honest graft" revelations which were brought to light in the course of the counter-drive launched by the Democratic politicians of New York City against the investigation scheme ordered by the up-State Republican chiefs in the affairs of New York City. The old saying that "honest men get their dues when thieves fall out" never found a more pertinent application than in this delectable instance.

Lusk is a newcomer to the State Legislature of New York. He was first elected to the Senate in 1918. He, nevertheless, appears to have "made good," and he fell in marvelously with the type and spirit of the latterday, Klu-Klux-Klan Americanism which has made such remarkable sprints in the after-war armistice years in an atmosphere of hatred and intolerance that all but submerged American life and thought. Suffice it to say that he was, during his first term in the Senate, picked by the hide-bound reactionary politicians of both old parties as the guiding spirit for the infamous drive against the Socialist assemblymen and as High Inquisitor and Eradicator of Radical Thought in the Empire State. Of these tasks, with the aid of a brilliant galaxy of fellow-inquisitors and gendarmes, he acquitted himself nobly. The acts of that Legislative Committee, which have become immortal under the name of Lusk, belong now to history, together with acts of the Spanish Inquisition, the persecution of free thought under the Tarrs, the Riamark anti-Socialist laws, the whipping post of Colonial days and King Canute's rolling back of the incoming tides.

It can be safely assumed that the Lusk star is now, after the silver chest discoveries, definitely dimmed. The thick, impervious exterior of even our "public opinion" will not forgive such "blunders" and "improprieties"—principally, perhaps, because the offender was so stupid or careless as to permit these facts to become public property. Lusk, we assume, is gone, but the Luskers remain. The spring season of the Legislature has placed on the statute books of the State of New York a number of laws sponsored by Lusk and his cohorts that should have been consigned to the junkyard, any other effort ever made in America to stifle free thought, free education and the right of every human to think untrammelled and uncensored. These bills—particularly the teachers' allegiance law and the law purported to wipe out the Rand School—were rushed through and signed by Governor Miller in spite of the state-wide protest and the unanimous disapproval on the part of hundreds of civic bodies, organized labor and of every man and woman in this State who still think, live and act in terms of real, undarkened America.

Today, with the moral fibre of the Lusks and their cohorts properly gauged and exhibited before the people of this State and of the entire country, with the stench of the mire where these Black Laws were hatched and have come into being still stifling our nostrils, it is time to start a campaign for the repeal of Luskerism in New York. The moment is highly psychological and should be utilized by every friend of freedom and every element affiliated with the labor movement in a broad sense. Organized labor in the State of New York—than which none is more cordially hated and opposed by the interests that fostered the reactionary movement that "inspired" the Luskers—should take the initiative in this field as well as it has come to the forefront on similar occasions in the past when the elementary rights of the people were threatened or jeopardized.

Like Lusk, Luskerism and their legislative heritage must be repealed and relegated to the unsavory, heresy-hunting scrap-heap where they belong. Let the trade union organizations make the first step!

The French Confederation of Labor

By IRA W. BIRD.

Although the dissolution of the French Confederation Générale du Travail (General Confederation of Labor) was ordered by a magistrate's court on January 30 of this year, the great labor organization is doing business as though there had been no attempt to crush it in the reactionary law courts. An appeal has been made to a higher court, and all labor officials are confident that the appeal will be won. But, even if the appeal is not won, there is no force strong enough to dislodge the organized workers of France.

The Confederation is an organization of recent origin, but it has the ideals and aims of the workers of many generations. When individualism and the right of property were proclaimed at the time of the Revolution in 1789 the formation of capitalism was permitted, and the development of capitalism came the development and growth of the proletariat. At an early period in its development the proletariat tried to rebel in the uprisings of 1830, 1832 and 1848. The Second Empire, a period of intense industrialism, found the workers becoming so class-conscious that the right of organization—furnished by the law of 1791—was recognized by law. The Commune was also a fight of the proletariat against capitalism from certain aspects, but the actual formation of trade unions (syndicates) did not come until some time later.

The first attempt at grouping the unions of different industrial centers into national federations failed because of rivalry and internal dissension. Nevertheless, even if the national and regional federations did not last long, an organization was formed which was to play a great rôle in the trade union movement. The unions of each industrial center, often aided by the municipalities, grouped themselves together and constituted a Bourse du Travail (Central Labor Union). After the formation of the Bourse du Travail of Paris in 1887 other cities followed the example and in ten years there were many such central labor bodies.

In 1892 ten of the municipal central labor bodies federated to form the Federation of Chambers of Labor. In 1895, with the aid of the Federation of Chambers of Labor, the General Confederation of Labor was formed at a congress at Limoges. Though the name of the General Confederation has remained the same

to the present, its form has been greatly modified since the formation of the first organization. The solidarity of the workers of France was gained in 1902 at a congress at Montpellier, when the Federation of Chambers of Labor joined the General Confederation. The growth of the labor movement in France after that congress is shown by the following membership reports to the congresses: In 1904, 200,000; 1906, 250,000; 1908, 300,000; 1910, 450,000; 1912, 600,000; 1918, 800,000; 1919, 2,000,000; 1920, 2,500,000.

Since 1920 there has been a great loss in union membership, due partly to the crisis in all industries and due partly to the internal strife caused by the Communists. In a time of great unemployment, with millions out of work, the members of the trade unions are not interested in the quarrels between the Communists and the Socialists. Hundreds of thousands have been disgusted by the tactics of the Communists and have left the organizations. There are only 1,500,000 members of the General Federation of Labor today, 1,000,000 having been temporarily lost because of the industrial depression and the internal fights.

During the first months of the World War the trade-union movement was completely halted, except at Paris and other large industrial centers. In 1915 there was a resumption of activity, accentuated in 1916 by the return of the oldest military classes to the front and by the return of the metal workers to the shops. The activity became more intense in 1917, because the high cost of living brought into the trade unions many elements which had remained outside. At the 1918 congress there were present twice as many delegates as had ever been gathered for a Confederation congress. The organization was greatly strengthened through a modification of the statutes which completed the decentralized character of the General Confederation and assured the direct representation of the member unions, giving them guarantees of strength and safety.

At the Amiens congress in 1906 the General Confederation adopted a resolution affirming its separation from all political groups. The old Federation of Chambers of Labor disappeared as the General Confederation continued, but a new form of organization of local unions by re-

gions sprang up in the form of Departmental Unions. The French Departmental Union is similar to a State in the United States and a Departmental Union is similar to a State Federation of Labor.

The Chambers of Labor often found themselves dependent on the municipalities, from which they received subsidies intended for the maintenance of the headquarters. To get rid of this supervision the unions grouped themselves into Departmental Unions. This form of organization becoming general, the Departmental Unions were permitted to participate in the Havre congress of the General Confederation in 1912. These Departmental Unions were created to form a bond between the workers of each Department of France, but they also undertook special propaganda or action for the General Confederation. The Departmental Unions are guided by an executive committee and a general committee. Each year a congress is held at which appear delegates from all member unions.

Since the congress at Havre in 1912 the General Confederation of Labor has demanded that all unions belong both to the national trade or industrial federation and to the Departmental Unions. The congress at Montpellier in 1902 ordered the unions to belong to the Chambers of Labor or to a regional union. It is this double method of grouping which makes the French labor movement different from others. On one hand there is the national centralization of trade or industrial organizations and on the other hand there is the decentralization and freedom of regional action obtained by autonomous grouping of all the local unions of each Department in a single organization, so that the workers are assured the trade and industrial federations the safety of organization interests and the recruiting of members on the basis of trade and permits the Departmental Unions to enter what might be termed political activity, such as propaganda for socialization of industries.

The General Confederation of Labor holds a congress every two years, uniting all local unions, national federations and Departmental federations. After the financial report, there is discussion and action on the work of the past two years. Each local union has but one vote, regardless of the number of members. After passing on the activities since the last congress, the delegates have the most complete liberty to bring up propositions which they desire adopted by the congress.

Between congresses the administration of the General Confederation

is carried on through meetings of the delegates of the national federations and Departmental unions. These meetings are usually held every three months. These meetings constitute the Confederal National Committee.

Constituted in the midst of many difficulties, due to the hostility of the government, the importance of the workers, and the ill-will of the political organizations who did not wish to see the Confederation lead the workers beyond their influence, the General Confederation of Labor was not very effective in the beginning. But the vigor of its action and the solidarity of its membership caused it to become the center of the labor movement of France. In 1920, at the Congress at Orleans, the General Confederation had representatives present from 2,238 local unions and 44 national trade and industrial federations. Departmental unions exist in all Departments except: those of Lozère and Hautes-Alpes.

Just as each one of the trade or industrial federations is grouped into an international body, the General Confederation of Labor is affiliated with the national central labor organizations of other countries in the International Trades union, which has headquarters at Amsterdam.

One of the most important actions of the General Confederation, which may lead to remarkable changes in the economic life of France, was the creation of the Economic Council of Labor at the 1919 congress. This Council was created with the approval of the National Federation of Co-operatives, the Federation of State Employees, and the Union of Technicians of Industry, Commerce and Agriculture. This organization has been studying methods of economic change of all railroads and mines, to be supervised in the beginning by boards of directors on which are representatives of the workers, capitalists and the state.

France is in such a critical plight, with the complete collapse of capitalism, the depreciation of her money because of the bankruptcy of the state, and actual starvation of hundreds of thousands of men and women in the economic depression, that there appears to be only one group with the courage to lead the nation from complete destruction. But the workers' organization will not rescue the profiteers and other capitalists for another orgy of exploitation of the masses. If the General Confederation of Labor is permitted to put through its program for socialization of the nation's industries, the capitalists will be thrown from the workers' backs for all time.

"WHEN A FELLER NEEDS A FRIEND"

By JACOB HELLER

I broke into the room of the "Examination and Objection Committee for Business Agents" for a few minutes and found a harem peopled with gay and merciless inquirers. The way these judges carried on! The way they terrified the poor candidates that came up so cheerfully and manfully to the block, to have their ambitions mercilessly chopped down by the august judges!

I am honestly convinced that he who had possessed the examination for business agent in the Cloakmakers' Union for New York will never have to pass any tribunals at the Gate on the paring of the way between Hades and Paradise. What a trial! What an inquisition! To the brutal judges it seemed a pleasant pastime, these limitless excursions into the very-variant of the souls of the unfortunate would-be business agents!

Imagine a question of this sort: "What makes you, all of a sudden, desire to become a business agent?" I think it is perfectly unethical and highly improper to offer a question of that sort to an applicant. If ever my own God punishes me by driving me to the necessity of becoming a business agent, I shall never answer such a question. I make this announcement beforehand and you may as well do your darndest right now and remove me from every prospective ballot, past, present and future.

The very ideal! To think that there are people in this period of world upheavals, of breathless progress and unmitigated idealism that might suspect applicants for office in a labor organization of being animated by selfish or material interest! To believe that there are such doubting Thomases, clothed in the

robe of judges at that, who would for a moment suspect that the driving motive for all our acts in the labor movement is nothing but pure and unadulterated principles!

And even if we were to admit the impossible, just for a brief moment, that some of these young men are ambitious of becoming officers of the union have been partly moved thereby by a consideration of self and ego, might we not ask: "Is this forbidden? Is it against the constitution? Are not they legitimately entitled to strive for a little more comfort? Let us see. We have been very rigid in enforcing equal distribution of work in the shops. Why not enforce it in the union, too? Why not take the volume of work in the organization and divide it equally among all applicants? Why is this election and all this tumult necessary? Let us try them all out. If it works well, we shall keep them; if not, we shall dispatch them to the places where they come from.

Imagine what satisfaction there

would result within our ranks! The complaint about the "impossibly hard examinations" would have disappeared and the rivers of perspiration that have all but submerged the examination room would have been diverted into different channels.

A presser whom I know for the last twenty-eight years, a man of unusual virtues as a dues-payer and an excellent striker, was struck off the ballot because he had thought that the A. F. of L. is ruled by a "joint board" and that the elections for the president of the Federation are held at 40 East 23d Street, on the fourth floor, in the office of the General Manager. Let us consider his case for a moment. Perhaps the good fellow was stricken by an attack of stage fever. Perhaps he was frightened by the sternness of the judges, or perhaps this tireless dues-payer knew the true answer to all these questions, but would not, just for spite, inform the good judges about it! How can one penetrate a

(Continued on page 6)

Educational Comment and Notes

JOINT CONFERENCE OF LOCAL EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEES AT OFFICE OF BONNAZ EMBROIDERERS' UNION, 320 E. 14TH ST., ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 18.

Letters have been sent out to the members of the various educational committees of our Local Unions for a joint conference on Thursday, August 18, right after work, in the office of the Bonnaz Embroiderers' Union, Local 66, at 220 East 14th Street.

The curriculum for next season will be presented by the Educational Department for discussion. The courses for the Workers' University, Unity Center and Extension Division to be given next year will be outlined,

giving a description of the work by the teachers.

The work of the Extension Division is of particular importance for those members of the International who wish to occupy positions of responsibility in the organization, such as shop chairmen, members of the Executive Boards and price committees.

Courses designed to give such information and training will be given in the Extension courses in English, Italian and Yiddish.

Remember, Thursday, August 18, right after work. The meeting will not last more than an hour. All are expected to come with helpful suggestions.

Reservations For Labor Day At Unity Now Available

Only Members of International to Be Accommodated for Week End

The Unity House Committee announces that it is ready to make reservations for the week-end of Labor Day. Because of the enormous demand at this time, none but book-holding members in good standing will be admitted, and there is room only for one hundred of these. The committee regrets that it will not be able to accommodate friends and relatives.

All members who wish to make sure of their places should call immediately at the registration office, Room

6, 16 West 21st Street. Bring your books with you. The charge will be \$3 a day and payment for the bus, 11 round trip, is also made at the New York office. Office hours are 10:30 to 6:30.

For the occasion a very fine concert is being planned. A noted Jewish actor and a Viennese baritone have thus far consented to give their services at the concert. As this will be the last concert of the Unity summer season, it is expected that the occasion will be marked by much enthusiasm.

New York Labor Welcomes New Labor Monthly

Labor in New York City, despite the industrial depression is looking forward to the publication of the "Labor Age," a new labor monthly magazine which has been recently organized.

The welcome is extended not only by the officials of the various Trades Unions, but by the rank and file of the workers, who see in the new publication the first well organized attempt to build an effective weapon for Labor Education. They realize that the combination of labor leaders and educators supporting the Labor Age presages an unusual publication and a successful venture.

This group includes men active in Trade Union, Socialist and Research bodies both here and abroad. Among them are W. Jett Laock, Laurence Todd, Upton Sinclair, Scott Nearing, Wm. H. Johnston, Arthur Gleason, Joe Schlossberg, Harry W. Laidler and Morris Hillquit. In addition, arrangements have been made whereby the leading labor publicists of Europe will contribute regularly to the publication. These include Shaw, Webb, McDonald, Lonquet and Snowden.

Arthur Gleason, staff associate of

the Bureau of Industrial Research and well known writer on labor and economic topics, in discussing the new publication, complimented the organizers on setting so high a standard. "The best minds in the labor movement, coupled with a willingness to build for labor education, will prove a winning combination. The labor movement is beset with many complexities which keep it from functioning effectively. If the Labor Age will help in the clarification of these problems, it will have made a tremendous stride toward labor solidarity. My organization, despite the struggle it has just ended, is with you to the last man, and will help in every way possible."

The Labor Age is the lineal descendant of the "Socialist Review," a monthly published by the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, for a year and a half and edited by Dr. Harry W. Laidler, a well-known authority on Labor and Socialism in the United States. "Labor Age" will be devoted principally to the discussion of labor problems, and Dr. Laidler who is now in Europe has already secured the co-operation of some of the best-known men of letters in the European Labor and Socialist Movement for this magazine.

The office of the "Labor Age" is at 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

History of the American Labor Movement

By MAX LEVIN

Outlines of lessons given in the Unity Centers of the I. L. G. W. U.

Outlines of lessons given in the Unity Centers of the I. L. G. W. U.

Lesson VII

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD (1905-)

The American Federation of Labor failed to satisfy certain elements of Labor Movement.

1. These elements contended that the American Federation of Labor accepts the present system as a finality and therefore cannot secure the whole-hearted support of Socialists.

- (a) American Socialists like Socialists everywhere try to be active in Labor Movement and hope to convert workers to their views.
- (b) From very beginning of A. F. of L. the relation of its leaders with Socialists were strained and finally came to a break in 1891 when convention of Federation of that year refused to seat Lucien Sanial as a delegate.
- (c) The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance was organized in opposition to A. F. of L. in 1893 and was entirely under influence of Socialist Labor Party under leadership of Daniel De Leon.
- (d) Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance however failed to achieve any measure of success for even many a Socialist preferred to remain with A. F. of L. to "bore from within" and therefore refused to join the ranks of S. T. & L. Alliance.

2. A. F. of L. insists on craft form of organization, although there are organizations within the A. F. of L. organized on industrial lines, such as the United Mine Workers. If therefore could not satisfy workers employed in industries where the craft form of organization ceased to be effective.

- (a) The National Union of Brewery Workers of U. S. was organized in 1887 on principle of Industrial Unionism.
- (b) Western Federation of Miners was organized in 1893 on principle of Industrial Unionism.
- (c) Psychological as well as economic causes led the Western Federation of Miners on a more radical path and by 1902 its program was well defined and included:

1. Socialism as its ultimate aim.

2. Political methods.

3. Industrial form of organization.

- (d) Western Federation of Miners did not limit its activities to miners only but organized workers of other callings, e.g., drivers, cooks, lumber workers, etc., and formed the Western Labor Union and later the American Labor Union.

II. DEVELOPMENT

1. In January, 1905, delegates of Western Federation of Miners, Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, National Union of Brewery Workers, etc., met in conference and issued "Industrial Unionist Manifesto" and a call for a convention.

2. At the convention which was held the same year the I. W. W. was organized.

- (a) There were three elements represented at this convention.

1. Socialist—believing in political action.

2. Socialist—insisting on industrial method.

3. Anarchist—inclined toward syndicalism.

All however agreed on industrial form of organization.

(b) Form of organization adopted at first convention was of a very centralized nature, and unlimited power was vested in the president and executive committee.

- (c) At first I. W. W. did not reject political action. However its third convention held in 1908 refused to seat Daniel De Leon, entirely rejected political action, thoroughly revised constitution so that it began to resemble French syndicalism.

III. THEORIES

The theories of I. W. W. are: There are two distinct classes in present day society, employers and workers. The interests of one class are directly opposed to the interests of the other. The working class produces all wealth and is exploited by capitalist class. There can be no peace or compromise between the two. The workers can not and will not secure and enjoy what they produce until they rule society. Workers are to train themselves to conduct the industry of the country so that they may be ready when the social overthrow finally comes.

IV. AIMS

I. W. W. primarily aims at abolishing of capitalist system, doing away with private ownership of means of production and profit system; aims at putting social and industrial control in hands of workers. However the adherents of I. W. W. differ as to what form society is ultimately to assume.

V. METHODS

The methods of I. W. W. are essentially of a militant nature. Proposes to organize the workers in one great fighting organization, One Big Union, so "that the whole power of working class may be mobilized in its fight for emancipation at short notice." Believes in direct action, e.g., demonstrations, strikes, sabotage, etc.

VI. ACHIEVEMENTS

Aside from occasional local victories (Lawrence strike, etc.), it has failed to enroll any considerable number of adherents. It has, however, succeeded in impressing the importance of organizing the long neglected and underpaid unskilled worker.

"When a Feller Needs a Friend"

(Continued from page 5)

man's mind under circumstances prevailing in an inquisition room?

And these disastrous "memorandums"! Was it really fair to have caged in a human being in a small room, put through a "third degree" and then confront him with a ques-

tion about "memorandums"! How could a poor fellow, under such a trying ordeal, know that the agreement between the "Protective" and the Union is called a "memorandum"! Then, again, that mass of trimming—"Mediation," "Arbitration," "Collec-

tive bargaining," "Soldiering on the job," and such like questions! Were these fair?

Honestly, not. Nevertheless, in the distant corners of my heart I feel kind of satisfied that these fellows, these dues-payers who never come to meetings and who never take any active part in the union, have been compelled to go through every form of infantile disorder before their goal

—holding office in the Union—could be satisfied. Let them, too, know that the only school for acquiring "union science" is not outside, but within the Union proper.

Just the same, they did it ruthlessly, these judges. It was a pity to have seen so many budding ambitions smothered in one clip. Oh, those inquisitors!

WAIST and DRESSMAKERS

Members of Locals 10, 22, 25, 58, 60, 66 and 89

There are manufacturers in your trade who are using the slack period which we are now going through as an opportunity for not employing cutters. There are also instances of improper methods in settling prices for piece workers. This is in violation of our agreement and you are therefore requested, especially if you are a Shop Chairman, to take cognizance of the following:

- (1) If your employer is not employing a cutter in your shop, notify your union officers immediately.
- (2) Advise with your Union before settling prices for piece workers.
- (3) Determine whether the Embroidery brought into your shop is being made in a Union Embroidery shop. If not; report to your Union Office immediately. Pay special attention to these suggestions.

Fraternalty yours,

JOINT BOARD DRESS & WAISTMAKERS' UNION
J. HALPERIN, General Manager
M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary

LADIES' TAILORS, SAMPLE MAKERS AND ALTERATION WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL No. 3

ATTENTION!

We have elected new executive officers for our Local. We must do the same for the Branches. You are therefore urgently requested to be present at the next meeting of your Branch, where nominations and elections for branch officers will take place.

SAMPLE MAKERS' BRANCH will meet on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6th

at

LABOR TEMPLE
14th STREET AND 2nd AVENUE

It is the duty of every member of Local No. 3 to be present at the meeting of his Branch.

S. LEFKOVITS, Manager-Secretary.

DR. BARNET L. BECKER

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The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

By ISRAEL LEWIN

The removal of the office of Local No. 10 to its new premises at 231 East 14th Street was completed at the beginning of this week. Due to the many modern improvements being installed in the new building, especially on the fifth floor, which is an addition to the original structure, it will take a few days before "normalcy" is restored.

It is desirous that for the next few weeks complaints should be filed directly at the different offices of the Joint Boards of the Waist and Dress and Cloak and Suit Industries, with which we are affiliated. Dues are being collected at our own office. However, those who find it more convenient to do so can also pay at the offices of the Cloak and Suit Joint Board, located at 40 East 23d Street.

In accordance with the instructions of the Executive Board, the Secretary will mail to all our members circular letters notifying them of the change of address of our union.

In the same letter our members will also be informed regarding the two special general meetings that are to take place at the end of this month, the first on August 22d, for the purpose of reading the changes in our constitution relating to the amalgamation of the offices of the Secretary-Treasurer and the General Secretary into that of one Secretary-Treasurer, and the offices of the three Managers into that of one General Manager; the second will be held on Monday, August 29th, for the purpose of ratifying these changes. Both of these meetings will be held at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place.

Beginning Monday, August 1st, the Finance Department of our local is enforcing the decision of the Executive Board, i. e., that all members who are in arrears for nine months or over in the payment of dues are being considered as dropped members and will have to reinstate themselves upon payment of a new initiation fee and their back dues. This arrangement is only temporary, for beginning January 1st, 1922, all members in arrears for six months or more will be dropped from the rolls and will have to go through the procedure mentioned above in order to place themselves in good standing.

This latter warning to those of our members who for one reason or another may be delinquent in paying dues was given by the writer of these lines some few weeks ago. In a recent issue of one of the Jewish weeklies a member of ours, who considers himself in the "left," uses this as a pretext for attacking the present administration of Local No. 10. He interprets this as a sign that our members are indifferent toward the Union, for what else could have prompted the Secretary to issue this warning?

For the benefit of Brother Wolf, as well as other members who may be under the same impression, we wish to state that the percentage of good-standing members in our Union has never been as large as it is now. The only reason for adopting the nine and six months' resolution is because of the insistence of the Record Department of the I. L. O. W. U. that we live up to the decision of the last convention of the International. We plead with our Brother Wolf to spare himself tears over the "deplorable" state of affairs in Local

No. 10, as worry is not conducive to good health in the hot spell of the season through which we are now passing.

The following are excerpts from the Executive Board minutes of last week:

Israel Unterback, No. 2216, appeared on summons, charged by Benjamin Drekin, member of Local No. 17, shop chairman of Spilkey & Son, 14 West 17th Street, with misbehavior during the strike which is now going on against the above firm. On one occasion Brother Unterback was found in the shop playing cards, and is being suspected of giving information to the firm. He also tries to demoralize the people by discouraging them. Brother Unterback states that someone in the shop owed him \$2 and he came up to collect. While being there he participated in a game of cards. He denies giving any information whatsoever to the firm. He is ready, however, to look for another job if the union should permit him. On motion the Executive Board decided that Brother Unterback is not to return to the above shop.

Julius Rosenberg, No. 2296, and Jack Pfeffer, No. 9228, appeared on summons, charged with having been found working on Saturday, July 16th, at 12:50 P. M., at R. W. Sauer, 31 West 21st Street. Brother Rosenberg is further charged with being a member of the above concern. Both brothers, in reply to the charges, state that they start work at half-past eight in the morning and usually quit at 12:30, but due to the fact that Brother Pfeffer was to be laid off that Saturday he was asked by Brother Rosenberg to explain to him the different shades of goods that he had on the table. Brother Rosenberg further denies that he is a member of the above concern. However, he was confronted with a letter from our lawyer to the effect that he is a partner. Brother Pfeffer was censured by the Board and the case against him was dismissed. The charge of working Saturday afternoon was dismissed against Brother Rosenberg, but he was ordered to quit the shop by Saturday, July 30th, else he will stand expelled from the Union.

Murray Amerman, No. 5529A, appeared on summons, charged by Brother Joseph Goldstein, No. 5492, with misbehavior in the shop of Baum, Kravat & Baum, 112 Madison Avenue. Brother Goldstein, who is shop chairman of the entire shop, claims that on a number of occasions Brother Amerman refused to show him his union book and failed to appear at shop meetings called by the office. These allegations are denied by Brother Amerman, who claims that Brother Goldstein is at all times abusing him. Both brothers were instructed to behave properly in the future, else their working cards will be withdrawn, and the case was dismissed. After leaving the Executive Board, while going down the stairway, the two brothers began a heated argument, during the course of which some blows were exchanged, whereupon they were called back into the Executive Board room and were each fined \$5. Secretary was instructed to communicate with the Joint Board and ask them to elect a new shop chairman for the house of Baum, Kravat & Baum.

Sam Schweitzer, No. 7453, appeared. Brother Schweitzer was stopped off by the Executive Board from working in the shop of his brother, H. Schweitzer, 129 West 23rd Street, on the ground that he is a cloak cutter and joined the union a short time ago. He now requests that he be permitted to work in any other dress shop and presents a letter from J. Halprin, General Manager of the Joint Board, asking that something be done for him. On motion the Executive Board decided to permit Brother Schweitzer to work in any other dress house but that of his brother.

Theodore Blum, No. 9914, appeared on summons, charged with teaching a non-union boy the cutting trade at Wiener & Co., 50 East 10th Street. Brother Blum admits to the charge, but states that, this being an open shop, he was afraid to report to the union the fact that a non-union boy was working there. Business Manager also charges Brother Blum with being a partner of the above firm. On motion the office was instructed to withdraw the working card of Brother Blum from the above house by Saturday, July 30th.



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CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10 ATTENTION!

On or about August 1, the office of the Cutters' Union will move to

231 E. 14th Street

(Between Second and Third Avenues)

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

WAIST AND DRESS: Monday, Aug. 8th
MISCELLANEOUS: Monday, Aug. 15th

GENERAL & SPECIAL:

Reading of Constitutional Amendments
Good and Welfare

Monday, August 22nd

GENERAL & SPECIAL:

Ratification of Constitutional
Amendments

Monday, August 29th

Meetings begin at 7:30 P.M.

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