

"My righteousness I hold fast, and will not let it go."

—Job. 27.6

JUSTICE

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

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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ITALIAN CLOAKMAKERS' UNION LOCAL 48, OPENS NEW HOME

Local 48 is the organization of the Italian cloakmakers of New York. It is affiliated with the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union and is one of its strongest and most influential locals.

Several years ago the local had bought the property where it is now located for an office and has erected at present upon this ground a wonderful five-story building, equipped with all modern appliances. The building is of beautiful design and construction and attracts the attention of every passerby. On the front of the house there are carved out impressive heavy figures of stone, symbols representing Labor and Unity. Over the entrance there is an inscription in marble: "Italian Union Center."

The building is located at 231 East 14th Street, between 2nd and 3rd Avenues. It is, of course, too big for one local, and local 48 has taken in as tenants two other locals of our organization, namely, Local 10, the Catters' Union, and Local 23, the Skirt and Dressmakers' Union.

On Friday, September 30, Local 48 invited the General Executive Board of our International to open officially this new home. As our readers know already, the last quarterly meeting of the G. E. B. was held in Philadelphia's last week, but the Board purposely adjourned on Thursday evening in order to officiate at the opening of the new headquarters of the Italian cloakmakers and to have its final ses-

sions at that place. The opening ceremonies took place in the beautiful, well-furnished Council Room of the new building and they were conducted in an impressive and inspiring manner.

In honor of the occasion, Local 48 also arranged for a special luncheon on that day for the members of the G. E. B., which was likewise attended by a number of leading members of the New York locals. In the evening of that day, Local 48 gave a banquet for the entire Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union. It took place in the new building and was a very interesting affair. Speeches were delivered by Secretary Baroff on behalf of the International and by Brothers Kaplowitz, Feinberg, Langer and Berkowitz for the Joint Board. Brother Edward Molisani, the president of Local 48, acted as chairman and Vice-President Ninfo, the manager of the Local, greeted the guests in the name of the Italian workers' organization and expressed deep satisfaction over the fact that the entire Joint Board had honored Local 48 with their presence.

Next Friday, October 7, all the business agents and managers of the Cloakmakers' Union will assemble, together with the local executives and officers, at another gathering to celebrate the opening of this great new Union temple, as guests of Local 48. The evening will be enlivened with music, speeches and refreshments.

A UNITY CONCERT AT CARNEGIE HALL

Emmy Destinn, the famous prima donna of the Metropolitan Opera House and a number of other celebrated artists will appear on Wednesday, October 28th, at Carnegie Hall, in a benefit performance for the Workers' Unity House of Forest Park, Pa., the summer home of our New York Waist and Dress Joint Board. All friends of Unity will surely not fail to provide themselves and their friends with tickets for this great concert. We are certain that they will have an unforgettable evening of genuine artistic joy and will at the same time help in insuring the permanent existence of a wonderful institution.

Cleveland Cloak Joint Board Ready To Confer With Employers' Association

The collective agreement in the cloak industry of the city of Cleveland contains a clause to the effect that in case either party to the agreement wants a change to be incorporated therein before renewal that it must notify the other party about it on or before October 1. Otherwise the agreement is considered automatically renewed for another year.

The Joint Board of the Cleveland Cloakmakers' Union, in compliance with this clause, sent last week, the following letter to the Cleveland Ladies' Garment Manufacturers' Association.

September 26, 1921.

Mr. F. C. Rutley, Labor Manager,
Garment Manufacturers' Association,
124 Marion Bldg.,
Cleveland, Ohio.
Dear Sir:

The collective agreement between our organizations provides that if either side desires any change in the agreement, it

must serve notice to that effect on or before October 1st. Failing this, the agreement is automatically continued for another year. In accordance with these terms we beg to notify you that the Joint Board of our Cleveland local unions has prepared a number of amendments which it desires to be made part of our agreement for the future.

In order to facilitate the reaching of an understanding as these amendments, we suggest that a conference between the representatives of our respective bodies be held at as early a date as possible. Our Cleveland Joint Board has already appointed a committee which will be glad to meet with your committee at your convenience.

Very truly yours,

M. PERLSSTEIN,
MANAGER

As these lines are being written the reply of the employers association of Cleveland has not been received yet, and we are not in a position to state definitely when this conference will take place.

PHILADELPHIA STRIKE CONTINUES WITH UNABATED VIGOR

The situation in the Philadelphia waist and dress strike has undergone no change during last week. The strike is conducted with the same energy and firmness, except that on Monday and Tuesday last, the strike district looked serene and as if under truce terms, owing to the holidays. On Wednesday, however, the holiday armistice was at an end. The courageous strikers were again on the picket lines to defend their positions and to impress their obstinate em-

ployers with the "futility of their hopes to break down the Union."

Of course, it is still difficult at this moment to state when the hour of peace in the waist and dress industry of Philadelphia will arrive. The season is bad and the employers are likely to utilize the trade slackness for prolonging the strike. But peace they must seek after all. They have provoked this fight and they will have to come forth with profers of peace. This is inevitable and this will happen.

EVERY BLOW MAKES IT STRONGER



THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR HAS RECENTLY LAUNCHED A NATION-WIDE PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN TO COUNTERACT THE INSIDIOUS AGITATION OF THE "OPEN SHOPPERS." THIS STRIKING CARTOON IS A SAMPLE OF THE MATERIAL WHICH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION IS DISTRIBUTING BROADCAST IN THIS CAMPAIGN—EDITOR.

MINE WORKERS DECLARE FOR LABOR FARMER PARTY

The United Mine Workers of America ended their biennial convention on October 5, with the adoption of a resolution favoring the formation of a new political party, combining the forces of organized labor and the organized farmers.

The Union's political declaration asks President Samuel Gompers to call a conference of all the unions affiliated with the American

Federation of Labor and of all farmer organizations to effect a political coalition of these organizations. The resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote and without discussion.

The Convention also elected Alexander Howat, President of the Kansas miners, as one of the delegates to the International Mining Congress that will meet next year in England.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By MAX D. DANISH

HOWAT GOES TO JAIL

STRAIT from the Miners' convention, at Indianapolis, and right after he was ordered by a divided vote at the convention, to recall the miners on strike at two pits in Kansas, Howat came back to his home State and went to jail to serve out a six months' sentence imposed upon him and several associates for violating a decision of the State Industrial Court of Kansas.

Howat does not believe the Industrial Court is a legitimate, constitutional tribunal, but is an instrument for throttling Union labor in the State of Kansas. He believes that the best method for fighting this court is avoided and public disregard of its decisions and verdicts and he is willing and ready to go to jail for his beliefs. We understand, Lewis, the Miners' president, who opposed and humiliated Howat at the convention, is equally and unalterably opposed to industrial courts.

So far so good. But we also recall that in the Fall of 1919, when the great miners' strike was in full swing and Lewis, at the head of the strike, was faced with the Anderson injunction and the alternative of either obeying it or going to jail for defying it, he chose the former course and gave up the strike. If we recall right, he supplemented it by a statement that "he would not oppose the Government as a good American citizen, etc., etc."

Candidly, we are not inclined to take sides in this Howat-Lewis controversy. These two diametrically opposed methods of fighting injunctions and government by judicial ukases, however, come irresistibly to mind in connection with the jailing of Howat. Apparently it is all a matter of taste and . . . safety in these injunction-ridden days.

A SUPPLEMENTARY STEEL INDICTMENT

THE Interchurch World Movement made public last week another installment of its report on the steel strike of 1919, in which the graphic story is told how local magistrates and police authorities in the Pennsylvania towns, fighting the battle of the Steel Trust and its prophet Gary, suppressed free speech, clubbed strikers mercilessly, raided homes and practiced terrorism generally for the purpose of breaking the spirit of the workers and winning the economic war for the steel companies.

In analyzing the principal causes of this reign of lawlessness and brutality, George Seale, the writer of the pamphlet, sets forth the following reasons:

1. A great number of the strikers were not citizens. The twelve-hour shifts, and the resultant weariness and weakening fatigue prevented them from learning English and becoming citizens.
2. Local political and executive machinery is in the hands of the mill authorities, their superintendent and foremen. Candidates for office, particularly judicial, are kept under close watch and surveillance and their chance of election hinges almost entirely upon the good will of the steel interests.
3. The local press is completely under the thumb of the steel interests and attempts at honest publicity are worth the price of speedy extinction.
- And so forth, and so forth. It is the tale of the Gary Empire—so well known to the readers of the labor press and so artfully glossed and lied over by the readers of the "big" press

of the country. Even in reporting the contents of the new Interchurch exposé, which they apparently could not very well suppress entirely, the metropolitan press is subtly endeavoring to minimize its effect by framing it with innuendo concerning its compiler, "a contributor to the Nation, the New Republic and an economic adviser of several labor Unions"—in a word, quite a dangerous character. The effect, however, remains—the effect of a reign of blood and iron, of the mailed fist of the Steel Barons. The workers of the country, and that part of our citizenry whose conscience is already awakened to the iniquities of our industrial feudalism, will remember these facts when the next great strike in the Principality of Steel takes place.

They who have eyes to see and an ear to hear know that the next blow for freedom in the steel mills is only a question of time. The Garys could only smother, but not extinguish, the latent fire of discontent.

WILL THEY SCRAP THE BATTLESHIPS?

ADAMIRAL BOWLES, formerly chief constructor of the United States Navy, and obviously one who knows what he is talking about, makes an interesting contribution to the question of limitation of armaments, so much on the lips of everybody these days—with the Disarmament Conference in Washington not far in the offing.

The Admiral is apparently quite sceptical over the agenda of the Armament Conference, its soft-pedaling and gumboeing. He openly doubts its practical results unless they—supposedly the Elder Statesmen—will prove that they actually want a material reduction of the world's military force. Says the Admiral:

"It is barely conceivable it would be possible to arrive at a limitation of navies by tonnage. Such a method would be very difficult to agree upon and could not be enforced.

"Similar difficulties would be encountered by limitations of cost, or limitation of new units to be added to an existing fleet. Therefore, it would appear if there is to be a real limitation equally applicable to all, and if this be the purpose of the conference, the method is easy. Abandon the battleships!

"Let it be agreed that all battleships, all fighting ships of any type over 15,000 tons displacement, all guns over six-inch caliber and all submarines be at once scrapped and for the future forbidden. This would probably result in decreasing naval expenditures by 75 to 90 per cent and would effect a great decrease in the cost of coast defense.

"Also limit land forces, and an effective example is offered in the disarming of Germany under the treaty, the only great relief enjoyed by that country since after the war, the lifting of the burden of maintaining an army and a navy."

We sort of like this kind of talk from Admiral Bowles, erstwhile chief naval constructor of the United States Navy. We do not, however, wish to state a button on the chance of his advice being followed by that country since after the war, the lifting of the burden of maintaining an army and a navy.

And "Business," we are informed, has not yet entirely relinquished its grip on things upon this terrain.

ANTI-TIPPING STRIKE IN BERLIN

"WE no longer take tips; please take your money away." Thousands of American visitors who are, these days, crowding the capital of Germany on account of the tremendous drop of the mark, are experiencing a revolutionary novelty. The organized waiters of Berlin have gone on strike demanding the abolition of tips and a flat living scale. After a three day struggle all the Berlin restaurants, with the exception of a handful, have closed down.

The adamant refusal of the Berlin waiters to accept tips is in itself, of

course, quite a pleasant feature of an agreeable experience for the hosts of our travel-bent bourgeoisie in quest of reasonable excitement. The Berlin strikers, however, are a fighting lot and the Berlin police are not at the beck and call of the bosses either. As a result, several restaurants patronized largely by American visitors that were attempted to be kept going with strike-breakers were attacked by shock troops of strikers and cleaned out. The President of Berlin is a Social Democrat.

Which goes to show that every silvery lining is bound to have its cloud.

With The Waist and Dress Joint Board

By M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary

Brother Harry Berlin in the chair.

A communication was received from the Protective Waist Manufacturers' Association in which they request a conference with the Union with reference to a change of certain trade conditions. The letter was referred to the Board of Directors for action.

A communication received from Local 25 that the Joint Board call a meeting of shop chairmen for the purpose of enlisting their co-operation in carrying out organization plans, was referred to the Board of Directors.

A communication was received from Local No. 69 in which they requested the Joint Board to assign one of its business agents to take care of the affairs of the local for a few weeks in view of the fact that Brother Wallisley had resigned as manager of that local. The General Manager was authorized to comply with the request of Local No. 69.

Brother Horowitz, Manager of the Association Department, called attention to the fact that in past years our union permitted the workers to work two Sundays before the New Year Holidays. As there has been little work in the dress and waist industry during the past season, the opinion of the delegates was that there is no need for such work on Sundays this year. It was, therefore, decided that a committee from the Joint Board be on watch, under the supervision of the Organization Department, to see that there is no violation of the rule

prohibiting work on Sundays and the Secretary was instructed to make this fact known in the public press and to notify the Association of this decision. In addition to this the Joint Board adopted a decision that in view of the general unemployment our members should not be permitted to work on Saturday afternoons or Sundays on account of the holidays. The office of the Joint Board, however, is ready to assist all workers which are very busy and need additional workers by supplying them with as many as they may need.

Sister Beanie Switzky, Manager of the Unity House, stated that while the complete report, which is at present being prepared by the auditor of the International, is not ready yet, it can be stated that the running of the Unity House this summer was a moral as well as a financial success, and that if there will be a deficit it will be a very small one. She further stated that in order to have the Unity House running on a paying basis, it is absolutely essential to make immediate arrangements for the future. In the name of the committee Miss Switzky recommended that the Joint Board appoint a committee to appear before the General Executive Board and lay before them the proposition of taking over the Unity House.

Upon motion the President and Secretary of the Joint Board were authorized to call a special meeting of the Joint Board to receive the full report from the management of the Unity House for the past season.

ATTENTION! Dress and Waist Makers' Union

The Joint Board of the Dress and Waist Makers' Union, taking into consideration the present depression in our industry and the general unemployment in the shops, has decided that this year our members should not be permitted to work on Saturday afternoon or Sundays as a means of making up for the Jewish holidays.

However, we will be glad to assist all shops that are very busy and need additional help by supplying them with as many workers as may be required.

Any violation of this decision should be reported to the offices of the Joint Board, Dress and Waist Makers' Union.

Joint Board Dress and Waist Makers' Union,
16 West 21st Street,

J. Halpern, Gen. Manager.
M. K. Mackoff, Gen. Secretary.

MEMBERSHIP OF LOCALS OUTSIDE NEW YORK

By ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG

Director, Department of Records and Research, I. L. G. W. U.

III

In the previous articles analyzing the results of the recent census we dealt with the membership of the New York locals of the I. L. G. W. U. The Cloak, Dress and Waist and Miscellaneous locals were treated in detail both with regard to their dues paying and good standing membership. Comparisons were also made between the results of the present and the previous census. It was also pointed out that the most noteworthy characteristic of the present census was the increase in the percentage of good standing membership among the New York locals. It is this feature that we shall now summarize regarding the various locals of our International located outside of New York City. While the bulk of our membership is found in the New York City, the New York City, the International claims strong organizations in ten other Ladies' Garment centers and a goodly number of independent locals distributed throughout the country. It should prove of interest to see how our "country" locals stand with regard to good standing membership as compared with the metropolitan locals.

PHILADELPHIA

Considering the strength of the various Joint Boards in the International we find Philadelphia the first in importance after New York. There are five locals in Philadelphia. Local 2, cloak operators, Local 53, cloak cutters, and Local 69, cloak finishers comprise the "Cloakmakers' Joint Board." Local 15 is the dress and waistmakers' local and Local 76 is the local of custom dressmakers. The average standing of the Joint Board locals with regard to members who owe dues between 1 and 26 weeks is 91.9 per cent, with the operators local having 91.7 per cent; the cutters local having 92.5 per cent and the finishers local having 92.1 per cent of their total membership in good standing. An average of 72.4 per cent of the total members of the Joint Board locals owe between 1 and 13 weeks dues, the operators have 73.3 per cent; the cutters 75.7 per cent and the finishers having 64.3 per cent of its total membership within this group.

The Dress and Waist local has 77.4 per cent of their members who come within the 26 week period and 54 per cent who owe between 1 and 13 weeks dues. The custom dressmakers have 80.3 per cent of their members in the first category and 69.7 per cent in the second. The average percentage for all the Philadelphia locals is 84.3 per cent for the 26 week period and 68.6 per cent for the 13 week period.

CHICAGO

Our next center, Chicago, has, next to New York, the largest number of the eight locals include the cloakmakers, dress and waistmakers, raincoat makers, and "fillers." The Chicago Joint Board has been strictly enforcing the constitutional provision regarding good standing members and the average percentage of its members who come within the 26 week period is 97.3 per cent with the foremen claiming 100 per cent; the pressers 99.8 per cent; the operators 99.5 per cent; the finishers 96.5 per cent; the cutters 95.6 per cent; the raincoat makers 86.5 per cent of their total membership owing dues for more than 26 weeks. The dress and waistmakers claim 90.8 per cent and the tailors 85.9 per cent of their

membership as coming within the 26 week period. Considering the members who owe between 1 and 13 weeks we find that the six Joint Board locals average 73.5 per cent with the pressers having 87.8 per cent; the operators 80.8 per cent; the foremen 77.4 per cent; the cutters 76.1 per cent; the finishers 73.5 per cent; the raincoat makers 72.1 per cent of their members within this group. The average for the eight Chicago locals is 85.4 per cent for those who owe between 1 and 26 weeks and 75.3 per cent for those who owe between 1 and 13 weeks.

CLEVELAND

The six active Cleveland locals which are all combined in the Joint Board showed an average of 87.4 per cent of its total membership as owing between 1 and 26 weeks dues with the tailors in the lead with 94.2 per cent, followed by the skirtmakers with 93.9 per cent; the operators with 89.6 per cent; the pressers with 89.2 per cent; the cutters with 86.2 per cent and the finishers with 86.1 per cent. The average for the Cleveland locals on the basis of 13 weeks is 65.3 per cent with the skirtmakers having 66.7 per cent; the cutters having 66.5 per cent; the tailors having 63.3 per cent; the pressers having 64.7 per cent; the finishers having 64.6 per cent; and the operators having 60.7 per cent of their membership within the 13 week group.

BOSTON

There are seven locals of the International in Boston including four cloak makers, one dress and waistmakers' local, one tailors local and one raincoat makers local. The average percentage of good-standing members on the 26 week basis is 81.4 per cent for these seven locals and that on the 13 week basis is 62.4 per cent. In the first category the locals are distributed as follows: The pressers lead with 89.9 per cent; the cutters come next with 87.2 per cent; the operators next with 83.8 per cent; the skirtmakers next with 81.4 per cent; the dressmakers follow with 79.8 per cent; the raincoat makers next with 78.5 per cent; and the tailors last with 67.9 per cent. In the 13 week group we find the raincoat makers having 68.2 per cent of their membership who owe dues between 1 and 13 weeks; the cutters having 67.7 per cent; the pressers having 67.8 per cent; the skirtmakers having 63.1 per cent; the dressmakers having 52.9 per cent; the operators having 44.1 per cent and the tailors having 39.6 per cent.

MONTREAL

The average percentage of good standing membership in the Montreal locals is 82.3 per cent on the 26 week basis and 47.0 per cent for those who come within the 13 week period. The pressers come first with 91.3 per cent; the operators next with 86 per cent; the cutters with 85.2 per cent; the raincoat makers with 64.2 per cent; the finishers last with 53.8 per cent. Considering the members who come within the 13 week period we find the pressers again in the lead with 65.1 per cent; the cutters following with 47.5 per cent; the operators with 47.5 per cent; the raincoat makers with 34.7 per cent and the finishers last with 26.9 per cent.

BALTIMORE

The three Baltimore locals showed an average of 84.5 per cent of their membership who owe between 1 and

26 weeks dues. The operators register 90.3 per cent; the cutters 87.5 per cent; and the finishers 83.9 per cent. On the 13 week basis the cutters have a percentage of 68.5 per cent; the operators 60.4 per cent and the finishers 28.8 per cent or an average of 54.3 per cent for the three locals.

CINCINNATI

The average percentage of good standing members of the three Cincinnati locals was 95.3 per cent on the 26 week basis and 69.8 per cent on the 13 week basis. In the first category the pressers had 98 per cent of its membership; the cutters 97.2 per cent; and the operators 94.4 per cent. On the 13 week basis the cutters show 88.9 per cent; the operators 79.8 per cent and the pressers 66.0 per cent.

TORONTO

Following the recent reorganization of the Toronto locals the three locals comprising the Joint Board show a 100 per cent membership both with regard to 26 and 13 week periods. Only those were continued as good standing members who did not owe dues for more than 13 weeks.

ST. LOUIS

The two St. Louis locals have an average of 82.6 per cent of their members who come within the 26 week period with the cutters having 87.7 per cent and the operators 81.5 per cent of their membership within this limit. On the 13 week basis the operators have 43.2 per cent and the cutters 38.6 per cent of their members, the average for the two locals being 44.0 per cent.

TOLEDO

The two Toledo locals averaged 82.8 per cent on the 26 week basis with the operators having 84.7 per cent and the cutters 82.5 per cent. The percentage of those who come within the 13 week period is 52.1 with the operators claiming 54.5 per cent and the cutters 25.0 per cent.

OTHER CITIES

There are nineteen locals distributed in different cities where there are no Joint Boards. The standing of these locals with regard to membership based on the 26 week period is as follows: The garment workers of San Francisco had 96.2 per cent; the garment fitters had 80.9 per cent; the tailors of Seattle had 78.0 per cent; the corset workers of Bridgeport had 74.5 per cent and the corset cutters of the same city 84.6 per cent; the garment workers of Los Angeles had 80.8 per cent; the tailors of the same city had 85.3 per cent and the dressmakers of the same city 70.9 per cent. The cloakmakers of Worcester, Mass., had 92.3 per cent. The tailors of Portchester had 90.9 per cent. The tailors of Stamford had 86.3 per cent. The garment workers of St. Vernon had 86.2 per cent. The rubber goods workers of Racine, Wisconsin had 85.7 per cent. The dress and waistmakers of Newark had 85.3 per cent. The garment workers of Clinton, Iowa, had 88.9 per cent. The garment workers of Rochester had 82.4 per cent. The garment workers of Paterson had 74.0 per cent. The cloakmakers of Stamford had 77.2 per cent and the cloak, waist and dressmakers of Hackensack had 96.2 per cent. On the thirteen week basis the garment workers of San Francisco had 73.0 per cent; the garment fitters had 70.0

per cent. The tailors of Seattle had 53.7 per cent. The corset workers the corset cutters of the same city had 60.9 per cent. The garment workers of Los Angeles had 60.9 per cent; the tailors of the same city 53.2 per cent and the dressmakers 54.8 per cent. The cloakmakers of Worcester, Mass., had 78.1 per cent. The tailors of Portchester had 27.3 per cent and the tailors of Stamford 47.1 per cent. The garment workers of St. Vernon had 68.5 per cent. The rubber goods workers of Racine, Wisconsin had 26.4 per cent. The dress and waistmakers of Newark had 81.1 per cent. The garment workers of Clinton, Iowa, had 62.8 per cent. The garment workers of Rochester had 82.6 per cent. The garment workers of Paterson had 64.0 per cent. The cloakmakers of Stamford had 14.0 per cent. The cloak, waist and dressmakers of Hackensack had 47.2 per cent.

The average for the nineteen miscellaneous locals on the 26 week period is 77.8 per cent and on the 13 week period 54.7 per cent.

RECAPITULATION

The following two tables give, in descending order, the percentage of good standing members based upon the 26 and 13 week periods.

TABLE I. STANDING OF MEMBERSHIP OF THE JOINT BOARD AND THE BALTIMORE LOCALS ON THE BASIS OF 26 WEEKS

	City	Percentage
1	Toronto	100.0
2	Chicago	97.3
3	St. Louis	82.6
4	New York	81.9
5	Cleveland	81.4
6	Baltimore	84.5
7	Philadelphia	84.3
8	St. Louis	82.6
9	St. Louis	82.6
10	Montreal	82.3
11	Boston	81.4
12	Other cities	77.8
	Average	81.5

TABLE II. STANDING OF MEMBERSHIP OF THE JOINT BOARD AND THE BALTIMORE LOCALS ON THE BASIS OF 13 WEEKS

	City	Percentage
1	Toronto	100.0
2	Chicago	97.3
3	St. Louis	52.1
4	New York	54.3
5	Cleveland	62.4
6	Baltimore	84.5
7	Philadelphia	68.6
8	St. Louis	52.1
9	St. Louis	52.1
10	Montreal	47.0
11	Boston	44.0
12	Other cities	54.7
	Average	61.7

As was pointed out above, the Toronto locals were recognized on the basis of 13 weeks dues and the 100 per cent membership credited to these locals cannot be considered as normal. The Chicago locals, which come next in both the 26 and 13 week periods, have maintained a strict adherence to the constitutional provision regarding good standing membership. As a result to the last census the Chicago locals had the highest percentage of good standing members. Cincinnati is close to Chicago and maintains the third place in both instances. New York comes fourth in the 26 week group and last in the 13 week group. Philadelphia places the Cleveland locals in both instances. While Baltimore, which has the sixth place in the 26 week group, has the seventh place in the 13 week group. Philadelphia has the seventh place in the 26 week group and occupies the fourth position in the 13 week group. Toledo has the eighth and ninth places respectively. St. Louis has the ninth and eleventh places; Montreal maintains the tenth position in both groups; Boston has the eleventh place in the first group and the eighth place in the second group, while the remaining cities have the twelfth place in the 26 week group and the sixteenth place in the 13 week group.

The average percentage of good standing members for the whole International is 87.5 per cent on the 26 week basis and 45.1 per cent on the 13 week basis. In other words

(Continued on Page 5.)

WHY I LIKE BASEBALL

By NATHANIEL BUCHWALD

(Annet the World Series)

It's a safe bet that you frown upon baseball. You consider it an idle institution at best and at worst—a vicious means of diverting the attention of the masses from their real needs and interests, a subterfuge of reality, an illusion created out of nothingness, a drug to befuddle the senses of social discontent.

Perhaps you are right. Perhaps baseball is all that and more. But have you ever thought of baseball as an escape from reality, as an opportunity for romantic self-expression, as an illusion of self-realization?

You are an intelligent person, you are a socially minded person, sincerely interested in the betterment of society and inspired by a vision of the millennium. We hope, however, that you have not contracted the vice of spiritual lassitude, that you have not acquired the habit of the highbrow to idealize mankind and despise man. Humanity, the portion of it that constitutes the American people, consists of baseball fans; and unless you are sympathetic with the fan you do not love the people, for the people and fandom are synonymous terms.

Well, I am a baseball fan, and far from being ashamed of it, I am happy that American reality affords me at least one real haven—baseball. And being a fan I will tell you why I like baseball.

The baseball park is an idealization of the world outside. It gives you illusions of hard knocks. It gives you enthusiasm which at least in part offsets the disgust that you derive from

the buncie game of politics and from the plunderland of economics. The baseball star really performs marvelous athletic feats, and in admiring him you are not misdirecting your urge of hero worship. You take pride in your home team, you rejoice in its triumph and mourn its defeat. You have all the thrills of the theatre with none of its affectation and false pretense. In your soul you are an athlete, the peer of those stalwart, well-shaped human specimens who prance and frolic like the gods of Olympus.

Now compare the game of baseball with its nearest approach in the real world—the game of politics. The pale counterpart of the World Series in real life is the election campaign. Coming as it does close upon the heels of the World Series the election campaign is a cheap climax to a glorious climax. The various elements of baseball are mimicked, and nothing is left undone to divide political fandom into two hostile camps. But the excitement thus worked up is gaseous and weak compared to the robust, full-blooded excitement of the World Series.

And the reason is obvious. In the game of baseball there is a real issue involved, a real contest where the better team is the winner. It is a fair game where gameness, ability, skill and brain count. In the political game the cards are stacked against the voter; it is a game of heads-I-win, tail-you-lose with the people on the raw end of it. A baseball fan possesses a sense of impor-

ance. He knows that he is the chief participant in the game, that his rooting carries encouragement and inspiration to his team. The issue in a baseball contest is clear and inspiring—it is excellence. It is upon this issue that baseball contests are won and lost.

The political issue is a crafty trick, an advertising stunt that is discarded as soon as the game is over. Fulfillment may be the better part of prudence, but in the political game prudence is the better part of vote-catching. The principles in a baseball game must possess the highest qualifications for their calling, or they haven't a chance to get on the line-up. Favoritism, strong "politics" will never get a job for a major league player. He has to have the goods and deliver them, or he is not in the game. Can the same be said about the gentleman on the political "ticket"? Where would our Mayor be and most of our assemblymen and congressmen, and—yes, our chief executives and authors of the Bench, if genuine merit and professional fitness were to decide their election?

If a baseball player lags in his task, if he fails to come up to the top-notch of ability he is "benched" at once and another man put in the line-up, so that the interests of the team might not suffer. What if the great team called the United States were to bench its stars when they make too many "boos" and fall in a slump because they do not observe the "training rules"? We would be a team without a line-up, for eight out of nine on our various political line-ups are not in a fit condition to perform their duties.

Point for point the baseball diamond is vastly superior to the political

arena, and to the economic battlefield. While the gentleman in blue serge and black cap on the diamond calls a "strike" he is not interfered with. He is not obliged to show cause why he should not be jailed or deported or tarred and feathered, as the case may be. The people acquiesce in his judgment trusting that it is warranted by the circumstances. When a man is hit by a pitched ball, that is, injured in action, he gets his reward or bonus or pension immediately in the form of a base, a position that may lead to rapid advancement. He does not have to stand in New York or in boiler in Bryant Park because he was wounded in action. When a "steal" is perpetrated on the baseball diamond no one is the poorer for it, but when a public official pulls a steal, the people are out millions. When a man hits the ball "safely" he gets a base or more, depending upon the size of the wallop. No umpire would dare deny a batter his base on an unmistakably safe hit. Have you the same fairness in the political game? Here are two men in New York, Lone and Cassidy, who hit safely for the Aldermanic chamber. Did not the political umpires rule them out? And what about Senator Newberry? His hit for the Senate was an unmistakable foul and it was caught, too. Yet that gentleman has been ruled "safe" by the umpires of the "National League," so to speak. Today, he is a United States Senator for the State of Michigan.

We could go on comparing the two games and showing that baseball as a whole, and point for point is a finer, cleaner game than politics. But we have established our case and here we rest it.

How Coal Miners Strike in West Virginia

By J. CHARLES LAUE

(Special to JUSTICE)

The United Mine Workers of America are making a struggle against industrial dictatorship in West Virginia at the present time which is to be one of the most vivid pages in the history of industry. It is practically the last stand of the coal operators against a great industrial union of 500,000 men, the largest union in the American labor movement which takes in all those who work in and around the mine.

This struggle has been going on practically unnoticed for months before the attention of the nation was riveted on Logan, the seat of government for the coal barons, by the march of 4,000 armed miners from the Kanawha field and the arrival of federal troops which alone precipitated a civil war between the armed workers and the force of Sheriff Don Chafin. With trenches, rifle pits and machine gun nests, the army of the coal operators fortified Spruce Lodge, the boundary between Boone and Logan counties. A civil war was under way and one skirmish in which 20 were killed had taken place when the nation stepped in.

The strikes of the miners have been struck of national importance, momentous in their outcome upon smaller labor organizations. Many of them have been marked by violence, as the men who risk their lives daily to dig coal in the mines to keep the industrial wheels turning would not hesitate to risk their lives in their fight for industrial freedom.

Many times have they done so. What worker does not know of Paint Creek and Cabin Creek, Ludlow and Cripple Creek; finally, the battle of Matewan when "Big" Hatfield and a few brave

miners engaged an armed band of Baldwin-Felts agents, the marauders of the coal barons who have made life safe only for autocracy in the coal field? When this was over three miners were dead and seven of the boldest gunmen that had ever leveled a pistol were ready for internment.

Recently a sub committee of the United States Senate's Committee on Education and Labor, visiting the scenes of the great struggle to obtain information at first hand, had gone to Logan and Mingo counties, saw the tent colonies and penetrated into Logan past the rifle pits and machine gun nests of Don Chafin. They found that the condition of the miners had not been exaggerated. They found scores of tents, in which the workers have been living for 14 months, which were riddled with bullets of the mine guards; they spoke to women who had been hiding in ditches and cellars to escape the nightly rifle fire for hours; and heard of babies who went without milk for more than 24 hours because the police and the state constabulary and specially recruited militia had made certain to put kerosene in the milk churn and coal oil on the fruit and vegetables.

Yet the miners themselves were quite unconscious of the heroic struggle they were making. They did not seem to appreciate that their fight had aroused the entire working class to help them if help should be needed. The miners, as they stood in little groups in the hallows where the tents are pitched, usually in the bend of some little river, appeared to be the most disinterested.

There was not an attitude of de-

tached resignation, however. The heavily armed gunmen who swarmed in automobiles over the dangerous roads of the mountainous country bore witness that the miners were fighters. But they have learned that there is such a thing as a company spy and outwardly they are stoical, something like the American Indian whom some of the miners somewhat resemble. They are waiting for a chance to get even with the gunmen and it is this situation spelling war to the bitter end that makes the situation in West Virginia so vital to the workers of this country.

There are approximately 6,000 men, women and children living in the miners tent colonies in Mingo county where the strike has been in progress since July, 1920. Some 9,000 were involved at the outset but some of the men found work on the railroads and then went back to their farms thus relieving the union of part of the burden.

Every week William Petry, acting president of District 17, United Mine Workers of America, with headquarters at Charleston, sends out strike checks to the many little colonies to buy food, clothes and some medical supplies for the strikers. Even now this sum totals \$28,000 a week. Other expenses of the strike, the long list of murder trials that have resulted, the many investigations and hearings and the legal expenses bring the total cost to this one branch of the miners' organization to more than \$400,000 and it may cost them \$2,000,000 before they finish. The union almost immediately, from the first hour of a strike, has to provide homes for the coal miners, for the moment they strike, the miners, who are forced to live in company houses (since there are no street car lines or passable roads to take them to the coal regions) are crowded and their possessions thrown on the muddy roads.

So a heavy outlay must be made for tents. Fortunately the miners' national organization has stored thou-

sands of tents that were purchased from the Army after the soldiers were demobilized. They are usually new tents and arrive in carload lots a few days after a strike is in effect. Then the union boys lumber to make a floor for the tent, arrange for a stove if the neighborhood, and supplies this storekeeper with the provisions, or else arrange to have a sympathizer conduct a store in which the union members will exchange their strike checks for groceries, meat, tobacco, the like.

Occasional special contributions of clothing are made; and then the doctor must be sent for an emergency case of sickness. There were times when rifles were thought to be a necessary contribution but now, after the troops have been in the field, no rifles can be found. The miners outwardly have been disarmed and are at the mercy of their heavily armed foes, who, in the guise of deputy sheriffs, state militia and constabulary, roam the country along the Tug River where most of the colonies are situated, barking their guns at the miners or in the direction of the miners tents.

Life in the Lick Creek colony, Blackberry City and the Goodman colony would be very comfortable for the miners if it were not for the frequent raids that are made upon them and the danger of violent death. The tents are kept scrupulously clean by the women folk, some have even pianos and phonographs that were rescued from the homes before they were ruined entirely, and the health of the men living out in the open and that of the children is visibly improved. And, since a miner rarely enjoys the luxury of cleanliness when he is at work, practically all of the men are painfully clean judging by the appearance they made before the senators. In each colony there are many Negroes, but like everywhere in the South, no race problem arises, as the dark people keep to themselves.

(Continued on Page 7.)

Among The Montreal Cloakmakers

By JOSEPH SHUBERT

Many of us had hoped that the cloakmakers would manage, somehow or other, to escape the ravages of unemployment and that the industrial crisis which holds in its grip the working masses of Canada for almost two years, will pass before the cloakmakers will feel it to any extent. It appears, however, that our anticipations were in vain. The local cloakmakers, who, during the period of prosperity, adopted a different mode of thinking, have acquired a distinct psychology, as it were, of their own, are affected to-day as badly as other wage workers by the prevailing hard times.

The last season was an unusually short one. Before our men had, figuratively speaking, sat down to work, there were no more cloaks to be made in the shops. Only about three shops had some sort of a "season," while in the other shops the men really do not know whether it is before or after the season. Times like these, of course, try to the morale of the average shop worker. It is in such critical days that the fancy of the cloakmakers, as a rule, gains the upper hand over his otherwise pretty well settled ability to cope with realities and call a spade a spade. It is during such hard times that he is inclined to build castles in the air and to forget past experiences. "Longer working hours," "piece work," "contracting," these thoughts do not leave him alone! They swim before his mental vision and echo in his ears. "Piece work," "leave the union and you will be alright," "you will have plenty of work, you will become rich and happy."

These days he is likely to forget that under piece work he never was employed for more than five or six months in the year. He is likely to remember that only those who had known how to side up to the foreman or the boss were more or less safe with their jobs until displaced by luckier favorites. He is inclined to disregard the fact that even the so-called "open" and scab shops have called "open" is patent proof that piece work, longer hours and smaller wages do not create work in the shops.

Tens of thousands of workers in various industries are going around idle. In this lies the key to our own

unemployment. How can people be expected to buy clothes and make the clothing industry busy under conditions of general idleness, is more than we can hope to explain.

We have had here a mass meeting on the 15th of September which was very well attended. The situation of the local cloak trade was graphically described to our people and the duty of each member was made clear to all who came to the meeting. Never was it so important that the members of the Montreal Cloakmakers' Union be ready for a campaign as today. Never was it so obvious that the Union must be kept up at all costs. It is true that this task is much more difficult in Montreal than in New York or Chicago. It is true that we have no agreements with the employers. It is equally true that the employers are trying out daily new tricks in an endeavor to discourage the workers, break the union and ensnare them again. But if the workers want to maintain the positions which they had won in the past, if they are to remain true and honest to themselves, they must hold together fast even at the price of some sacrifices.

It is not pleasant to speak or write about paying dues. But if there are such wisecracks who know how to maintain a union without dues and without assessments, we would like to hear from them. Perhaps in New York, when ten thousand members do not pay dues for a few months, the situation is not so badly affected. In Montreal, however, we cannot afford such a luxury and I want to say frankly that if our local workers will not pay dues and assessments, they will not have a union, no matter how idealistically they may be inclined.

It appears that a fight in the local cloak industry is inevitable during the coming season. The employers are already beginning to display arrogance. They are constantly grumbling about "too little work," "too much money" (even if there be only one day of work in the week) and such pleasant remarks like "piece work," "open shop," "competition," "contracting" are constantly being bandied about by them in the shops. We are afraid that eventually the patience of our workers will burst and a strike will have to be declared if only for the purpose of putting a

Friends Of Unity Will Meet October 28th

Last year, Unity House was open for the early Fall holidays and many members flocked to Forest Park, to welcome the New Year in their own vacation home. This year, because of the great length of time which has elapsed since the season is over, Unity House cannot be open for the holidays.

Members will have an opportunity for a joyful reunion, however, on the evening of Friday, October 28th. The event will be staged in Carnegie Hall, well known to our music loving members, and the occasion will be the Emergency Session concert, the proceeds of which will be turned over to Unity House. During the intermission, it is expected the lobbies will be filled

with Unityites exchanging recollections of their very pleasant vacation.

In planning this concert, however, the Unity House Committee did not depend on Unity sentiment alone. It secured the very best artist it was able to engage so that the occasion would be a musical event of note, as well as a "get-together" of members.

Unity enthusiasts are out on the job selling tickets for the concert. But there are many tickets still to be had at the Unity Office, 16 West 21st Street, Room 6. Be sure to call. Make up a party of eight and get a box for \$5 before the boxes are gone. Remember, Friday evening, October 28th.

NO ESCAPE FROM CLASS STRUGGLE

A traveller in Africa writes, "I have gone into the wilds to escape from economic turmoil yet here in Central Africa I found the cost of living working overtime and provoking a spirited protest from primitive savages. One incident occurred while I was ascending the Kasai, largest of the tributaries of the Congo, on a boat of the huge corporation organized by Lord Leverhulme to develop the Congo palm fruit industry. While the so-called 'wood-boys' loaded the vessel, the captain and I went ashore to visit a native chief. When we got back, we found that all the natives had stopped work and were listening to an impassioned speech by one of

stop to this constant nagging, "lecturing" and annoyance of our employers.

We are conducting at present a campaign of propaganda among the unorganized workers to bring them into the union. Brother F. Martel, our new French organizer, is aiding in this work very effectively. Brother S. Goldberg, our business agent, is on the job from six in the morning until late at night. He is with the pickets, he settles complaints, he argues, with scabs, discovers employers giving out work to sub-contractors—in short he is never idle and is the busiest man in the organization.

Owing to the conditions of unemployment it was found impossible here to vote for a general voluntary assessment upon the members for the famine sufferers of Soviet Russia. Nevertheless, a large number of cloakmakers have given to this fund and are still giving. And while we cannot expect to raise a very large sum, we must be satisfied with whatever we collect under the circumstances. We have decided to arrange a series of mass-meetings in the near future. Our third mass-meeting will take place very shortly and we expect either President Schlesinger or Secretary Baroff to address this meeting.

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POVERTY AND MORALITY.

It is all very fine to talk about traps and morality. Six hours of police surveillance (such as I have had) or one of brutal rejection from an inn door will change your views upon the subject like a course of lectures. As long as you keep in the upper regions, with the sun bowing to you as you go, social arrangements have a very handsome air, but once get under the wheels and you wish society to the devil. I will give most respectable men a fortnight of such life and then I will offer them two pence for what remains of their morality.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

MEMBERSHIP OUTSIDE OF NEW YORK

(Continued from Page 4.)

almost nine-tenths of our total membership is within the constitutional limit of 26 weeks and about half can claim an excellent standing. Considering that the present census was taken after an unprecedented stagnation in our industry, and comparing the present percentages of good standing members with those of the last census which showed 74 per cent of the membership on the 26 week period and 39 per cent on the 13 week period, we find the membership at the present census almost 14 per cent ahead on the 26 week basis and more than 5 per cent ahead on the 13 week basis. The locals should be commended for their efficiency in collecting dues and the membership for attending to their primary union functions, i.e., the payment of dues.

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Collections from cloak shops can be brought to all the offices of the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union, namely:

New York City: 40 East 23d St., 35 E. 2nd St., 1714 Lexington Ave.
Brooklyn: 99 McKibben Street.
Brownsville: 219 Sacchan Street.
JERSEY CITY: 76 Montgomery Street
NEWARK: 103 Montgomery Street.

Collections in shops of the waist and dress industry are to be brought to the following offices:

Joint Board, 16 W. 21st St., New York
Dressmakers' Union, 16 W. 21st St., New York
Waist Makers' Union, 16 W. 21st St., New York
Italian Waist and Dressmakers' Union, 8 W. 21st St.
Brooklyn: 60 Graham Avenue

Collections from shops of other locals of the International in Greater New York are to be brought to the following offices:

Embroidery Workers Union, Local No. 6, 394 E. 150th St.
Raincoat Makers Union, Local No. 20, 22 W. 17th St.
House Dress Workers Union, Local No. 41, 22 W. 17th St.
Children Dress Mkr's. Union, Local No. 50, 22 W. 17th St.
White Goods Work. Union, Local No. 62, 117 Second Ave.
Custom Dress Mkr's. Union, Local No. 90, 724 Lexington Ave.
Sales Clerks Union, Local No. 131, 71 W. 118th St.

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EDITORIALS

IMMEDIATE RELIEF FOR THE JOBLESS

Two weeks prior to the convening of the Washington Unemployment Conference we had stated in these columns that the effective and quick means of unemployment relief lies in the hands of the workers exclusively. If those who have work would be willing to share, for the duration of the crisis, their jobs with those who have none, the acuteness of the unemployment problem would be considerably diminished. The Washington Conference, it appears, has arrived at the same conclusion. It went on record for a plan of "part-time" work, recommending that all employed workers divide their day or week with those that are unemployed and urging the employers that they begin, as soon as possible to make new stocks and also rush repair and renovating work in their plants.

Of course, this "part-time" proposal could have been achieved with as much ease and effect at a conference called together by organized labor on its own account and under its own auspices. The employers will lose nothing through this plan and to them it will make no difference who makes their work as long as it is done. The only ones who stand to suffer by this arrangement are the workers themselves who will have to give up half of their day's or week's work to their fellow-workers and except for the rather damaging impression likely to be gained by some that it took a conference composed of manufacturers, the "public" and a small sprinkling of labor men to devise this plan and that the workers themselves could not have risen to the occasion, we find no fault with this plan. It is interesting, however, to observe the comment of our capitalist press,—particularly the New York "Times" on this proposal. Of course, the "Times" lends approval to this measure of immediate relief. To begin with, the employers stand to lose nothing from it, and, secondly, the prospect of millions of starved and ragged people during next Winter is somewhat disturbing and alarming.

Nevertheless, the "Times" has certain strictures about it. It fears that the productivity of the workers will suffer through this change of shifts in the factories and it regards this plan only as a matter of momentary relief. As a measure of permanent effect our capitalist contemporaries offer the master-remedy of additional wage-cuts. Its argument is based upon the following "irresistible" logic: Unemployment is due to the curtailed purchasing power of the public. The public stopped buying because the price of commodities is very high. The price of commodities is caused by the workers who, although they have already accepted considerable wage-cuts, are yet receiving too "big" wages. Consequently, the workers must accept further wage reductions; that will cause a drop in prices of commodities, which, in turn, will revive retail buying, put the factories to work and solve the problem of unemployment. The point that under such conditions two workers will get the wages received at present by one, and that no matter how cheap commodities might become the worker will not be able to purchase much with half of his present wages, is entirely omitted from the calculations of the "Times." Obvious as it is, it seems to be either too "deep" for the "Times," or, perhaps, when it speaks of the buying public it does not think of the workers. To be sure, do the workers belong to the "public?"

So much for the arguments of the "Times." Our point of view, of course, is totally different. We know that the present high prices of commodities are not caused by the "big" wages of the workers, wages that barely permit them to make ends meet. Had these wages really been as big as they have been, sung and written about in the capitalist press the danger of misery and starvation during the coming winter would not have been as obvious; the workers could have fallen back upon their savings and tide over the critical times. The truth of the matter is that they have not been able to save from their "big" wages. Neither have their wages been the cause of the high cost of living. It is the insatiable appetite and profligacy of the manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers that have produced the prevailing sky-high level of prices and it is these wholesalers, retailers and manufacturers that must, in logic and justice, first of all part with some of their huge profits. The manufacturers and the dealers must learn to be content with less than 50 or 100 per cent of profits and prices will then fall. Only after rent, clothing, fuel, lighting, food and other necessities become a great deal cheaper can this demand for a reduction of the workers' wages have any vestige of justice. To demand wage-cuts at a moment when workers are called upon to share their jobs with their unemployed fellow-workers is brazen heartlessness. The fact is that even the Washington conference has not as yet dared to come out with such a demand.

PRESIDENT HARDING—OPTIMIST

Of the numerous virtues of our President we like chiefly his optimism and sense of rock-ribbed security. The country is full of millions of unemployed. Another in his place might have become alarmed over the fundamentals underlying our social system. How, indeed, is it possible that a land flowing with milk and honey could house in its midst millions of enforced idlers? Another in his place would, perhaps, give a thought or two to the hopeless outlook for a genuine cure for unemployment under a system based upon profit and exploitation.

Our President, however, is not built that way. First, he is radiantly confident that our present order is the very best system ever devised under the sun, and he warns the unemployment conference not to bother about fundamentals. The temple that we have reared, says he, needs no repairs. It is sound, strong, save for a slight temporary rise in temperature, and people have not been known to die from such minor ailments. He is sweetly positive that given the will, the members of the conference will hit upon the surest means of banishing idleness and earn thereby the everlasting gratitude of the whole civilized community.

Invaluable optimism, indeed! Such a serenity of mind is, perhaps, worth the price of an unemployment cure. Harding differs radically in this respect from ex-President Taft. When asked what a worker without a job is to do the latter replied, "God knows," meekly confessing ignorance. President Harding, however, is optimistic, smiling and omniscient. His idea of a President of the United States does not permit doubt, lack of self-assurance or pessimism.

WITH WHOM WILL GOMPERS SIDE?

A short while ago President Gompers declared, with his customary emphasis, that labor must not submit to wage cuts without resistance; that it is best to fight and lose than not to fight at all. Needless to say, that we agree with him fully on this point. Resistance is the only means for stemming the tide of wage reductions which the employers of the country had set in motion against our workers with the obvious purpose of bringing American labor down to the level of the Chinese coolie.

We, nevertheless, have before us the following case: The Longshoremen's Union has decided, by a majority of votes, to accept a wage-cut without a fight. A minority of the Union, however, has followed the advice of Gompers and decided to strike. Of course, the Longshoremen's Union has treated the strikers as "outlaws" and is determined to break the opposition of these nonconformists. But these "outlaws" have acted entirely in the spirit of Gompers' declaration. They would not submit meekly to their employers and would not accept a smaller wage without a struggle. They fight according to President Gompers' recipe. With whom will he side—with the Union or the "outlaws?"

Of course, we haven't a moment's doubt as to the side President Gompers will throw his influence on. He is an organization man and believes in discipline without which no organization can exist. Aside from that, he is a democrat and believes in majority rule. He will, therefore, be compelled to declare as "outlaws" those who have acted according to his advice. Will he, nevertheless, be able to deny these rebels his inner sympathy? If these rebels have acted contrary to the organization spirit with reference to their own union, has not their union, after all, acted contrary to the best interests of the entire labor movement? Will not this decision of the Longshoremen's union to accept a wage-cut without the slightest resistance be an ill example for other labor organizations to follow?

This is, indeed, a question that earns consideration on the part of the Federation leadership. The A. F. of L. has adopted a definite policy of resistance against the wage-cutting enterprise. Is it not its duty to see that his policy is carried out? And can it be carried out except with the fullest support of all those who have pledged all their energies towards its realization?

WILL THE COLLEGES COOPERATE WITH THE WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENT?

What the New York Globe Says About It.

The Workers and the Colleges

Difficulties which have developed in the way of cooperation between the colleges and universities and the workers' educational movement are discussed at some length by Herbert Feis of the University of Kansas in an article on *School and Society*. The suspicion of some of the leaders in workers organizations that the universities would use any opportunity to teach conservatism rather than to encourage independent thinking is balanced by the assumption in many academic circles that the movement is "merely a subordinate branch of radical activities." The result is a deadlock and failure to make available facilities of the colleges which might rapidly advance the intellectual

training of wage-earners. "However," says Mr. Feis, "the fundamental bent . . . is, in my opinion, toward co-operation."

It rests with the workers' groups to show that their classes are established for the impartial teaching and investigation of truth, and not as schools for propaganda. As it becomes clear that they are really intended to disseminate knowledge among persons whose opportunities to acquire education are pitifully limited, the co-operation of the colleges will be assured. Some have already evinced their readiness to aid. It is inconceivable that an American college would refuse any practicable assistance to students desiring self-improvement because they come from among wage-earners.

At The Last Quarterly Meeting Of The G. E. B.

By S. YANOVSKY

Let us state from the outset that the last quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board has not adopted a definite decision with regard to the policy of the International towards the big problem which confronts it next November. Our organization does not yet know definitely what plans the various manufacturers' associations in our trades have in mind to present to the International and one cannot speak of a definite fighting method as long as one does not know what he may have to fight against.

It is true, we can safely presume that our cloak manufacturers will make another attempt to put forth their old demands on the ground that the plan proposed by the International did not bring the desired results in productivity. In that case, of course, the International will have no other way out but to fight. As before, the International is determined not to surrender a single one of the important positions which it had gained. It is quite possible too that the manufacturers know the state of mind of the International in this respect and their demands will be more moderate and of a nature that permits discussion. Then, naturally, the attitude of the International will be a different one.

It because of this lack of sufficient information that it was decided to postpone the adoption of a definite decision in this matter. There is a month before negotiations will begin and until that time the pulse of the situation may be ascertained. Then it will be time for another, probably a special meeting of the General Executive Board, to act clearly and concretely upon the issues involved.

In addition to that, the present big fight in the waist and dress industry in Philadelphia taxed the attention of the G. E. B. too much to allow concentration upon matters that are likely to take place two or three months hence. The G. E. B., without exception, regards the present fight in Philadelphia as a prelude to the coming drama. The fight in Philadelphia will determine, to an extent, the entire future activity of the International. The Philadelphia manufacturers were the first ones to throw down a challenge to the International. There is no doubt that they have the sympathy of all other employers in our industry. The fate of the Philadelphia fight cannot fail, therefore, to have an influence on the development of the situation in other cities. The G. E. B. has, throughout its eight sessions, and during its dis-

cussion of various other important matters, never, for a moment, lost sight of the fight in the city where the meeting was held. It was as if the general staff of the organization had met on the battlefield under the roar of the enemy's cannon.

The Philadelphia fight is, indeed, a remarkable struggle, one that will surely be written down in golden letters in the history of our International. One had only to listen to the report of Vice-President Sigman and Brother Reisinger, the manager of Local 18, on the strike to perceive the importance and the magnitude of the conflict which is being fought out now in Philadelphia. Most of the strikers are girls, and yet they are waging their fight heroically, undaunted, and tirelessly. The police are brutal. The girls on the picket lines have to withstand insult and assault. One of the striking girls was so badly injured that physicians are fearing for her life. And, nevertheless, the defensive battle of the strikers for their union, unity and an honorably earned piece of bread and butter goes on unceasingly, unremitted along the entire line.

The unemployment situation has been of great help to the manufacturers throughout this fight. They would have surrendered long ago if it were not for it. They have terrorized a number of their fellow-employees who had signed up with the Union into tearing up the agreements, but, of course, these defections are being filled up rapidly. A thousand workers have already returned to their places, but even these haven't enough work. Had there been plenty of work, the 10 per cent which the returned workers have pledged to give to those still on strike would have amounted to a great sum. As it is, the first week has yielded \$1,000 to this fund.

The question of financing the fight occupied a great deal of the Board's attention. With the exercise of the strictest economy and the smallest strike benefits, the strike costs weekly not less than \$15,000. Even with the aid promised to the strike by our various unions, the General Executive Board found the task of financing the strike not a very easy one. It must be kept in mind that many of our locals outside New York are far from being financially well off and the prevailing unemployment has harassed them considerably. The money for the fight, will, therefore, have to be given largely by the International and the New York Cloak and Dress Joint Boards. The Waist and Dress

Joint Board has done its full duty by deciding to contribute \$3,000 weekly. The Board, however, thought that the New York Cloakmakers Union was rather remiss in its duty by having decided to contribute only \$2,000 while the strike lasts. It is to be hoped that the Cloakmakers' Union will extend its generosity to the Philadelphia strikers as they have done on various occasions in the past and will not place the outcome of the strike in doubt on account of refusing it the necessary financial support. Of course, we understand the reason behind the economy of the Cloakmakers' Union. In a month or two they themselves will be in the midst of critical negotiations and will probably need every ounce of financial strength to back up their own stand and determination.

All these stirring questions did not interfere with the regular work of the G. E. B. The reports of President Schlesinger, Secretary Baroff, Vice-Presidents Morris Sigman, Meyer Perlestein, of Cleveland; H. Schoolman, of Chicago; S. Seidman, of Cincinnati; and S. Lefkowitz, of the Finance Committee, the Record Department and of all other committees were received and acted upon with thorough attention. The report of Secretary Baroff dealt principally with the discrepancy between the expenses of the International and its income. He pointed out that unemployment has affected the income of the General Office considerably and that it is necessary to practice strict economy to meet the expenditures which were based on the 1920 calculations. In its decisions the Board has in mind these suggestions of Secretary Baroff and followed them out carefully. Secretary Baroff's report, however, was animated with a spirit of healthy optimism. It did not fail to point out the fact that the International, in its defensive campaign, did not retreat a hair's breadth from its program and did not permit a single instance of wage-cutting or the lengthening of work hours. The International was constantly at the helm and thanks to the energetic and insistent work of President Schlesinger, all controversies, with the exception of Philadelphia and Boston, were settled in a peaceful manner and favorably to the workers.

The report of President Schlesinger reflected the entire spirit of industrial restlessness and nervousness prevailing at present. He pointed to some forces outside of our unions that are seeking to destroy all that was built up by us after such toil and

sacrifice. He fears not for the existence of our organization, he said, because those who aim at its destruction are too small and insignificant to achieve great harm. They, however, do their best to disturb the state of mind of our workers and hamper, to an extent the work of the organization. It is a disgrace to see people going around boasting that they can deliver this or that particular union to this or that party, as if the unions were playthings in the hands of these adventurers. Of course, the labor movement is too strong and too mature to be delivered by any demagogue, but it is to be deeply regretted that certain elements within our unions have given, through their own ill-calculated actions and talks to these demagogues a right to the assertion that they can use the unions for their own personal ambitions. The great membership, however, does not want to listen to all these pretenders. It has the unity and the strength of the union in mind only and should the critical hour come, all such differences of opinion will disappear and they will all fight heroically for the existence of their union.

He pointed out as an example the present situation in Philadelphia. In that city, too, there were "radicals" and "conservatives". In the present conflict all lines have disappeared and all are fighting as one for the Union. No power, neither open reaction or concealed would-be radicalism can break the unity of the organization. The labor movement must treat those who attempt to disrupt its unity as partners and assistants of labor's strongest enemy—its direct exploiters—the employers.

President Schlesinger also described in brief the International's work in New York and various other cities and told of the efforts made in Philadelphia to prevent the strike. Now that the manufacturers of that city have decided to destroy the union, there can be no question of compromising the conflict. The International must bend every effort to win the strike completely. The members of the Board agreed fully with the sentiments and ideas of President Schlesinger's report. Vice-President Heller only dissented from the method of raising the funds for the Philadelphia fight and argued that the money should not be collected from donations by locals but from the assessments, which most of the locals will owe to the International. Secretary Baroff replied that there are the locals which had not paid up the assessment as such that are not financially in a position to pay and if the Philadelphia fight is to be left to be financed from such unreliable sources it would simply mean jeopardizing the outcome of the fight.

HOW COAL MINERS STRIKE IN WEST VIRGINIA

(Continued from page 4)

and mingle with the whites only when trouble is in sight.

In West Virginia there are only two classes, miners and the rest of the world; or miners and those who make profit out of them. You can distinguish a miner whether black or white, by his uniform. It consists of spotlessly clean blue overalls, a blue denim shirt, a black felt hat and, when on strike, a neatly shined pair of brown shoes. When he is working and returns from the mine the blue and brown turns to black. There is apparently no race suicide problem among these people despite the fact that it is claimed that the real Americans are dying out in this country. Babies are everywhere and the camp life, when it is not raining, is a continual vacation to the boys and girls.

Now that school has commenced many of these children have to trudge miles to get to the little country

school houses. In the case of the Lick Creek colony which is near Williamson, the country seat, the Negro children have to walk six miles to get to school. The smaller colored children do without, but the white children have a little school house just over the hill.

William K. Kenyon, of Iowa, leader of the progressive farmer element in the United States Senate, and Samuel M. Shortridge, a newspaper publisher of California, recently elected to the Senate, made the investigation. Both seemed very sympathetic. One of the most invariable questions they would ask a miner or a miner's wife would be: "Are you born in this country?" The answer just as invariably would be "No."

"Where were you born?" "Oh, I was born in Alabama," would come the somewhat startling response. Alabama, North Carolina, Tennessee,

Ohio, Pennsylvania and good old "Kaintuck" of Daniel Boone renown and, of course, the mountain state of West Virginia were the birthplaces of all these people, the direct descendants of the early settlers of Eastern Virginia and the southern seaboard. Yet they would say that they were not born in this country. "This country" in the mountain region means the immediate vicinity, and usually the valley in which the people are living at the particular moment. A "furriner" there means anybody who lives over the hill, which counting the upward and the downward climb of these clifflike mountains would mean that anybody five miles away would be presumed to be an alien.

Even the mountaineer, with the shaggy beard who replied to Senator Shortridge's question of his birthplace with the laconic "Kaintuck" did not quite make himself clear on the subject of his Americanism because the Senator from California did not understand that Kentucky was meant until the peculiar pronunciation was

repeated to him, and then he retrieved the situation by telling the crowd of miners a story about a Kentuckian he met out on the coast.

It was a hoary jest but the miners enjoyed it. The Senator's friend compared the two states, which were equally exceptional in his opinion: "California, the land of the eternal sunshine and Kentucky, the land of the continual moonshine."

There was no moonshine in evidence among the miners but booze was frequently evident among the forces of law and order and it was rumored that there are stocks of booze in the fastness of Den Chafin's own stronghold. This however could not be verified.

But one brief visit to these natives of America—Tennesseans, Alabamians, Kentuckians and Virginians is ample evidence that the revolutionary spirit of their forefathers is not yet dead, the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Colonial Dames to the contrary notwithstanding.

IN THE REALM OF BOOKS

TIRELESS RADICALS AND OTHER PAPERS BY WALTER WEYL

(B. W. Huebner)

BY BERT TOULENS

When captains of industry and public officials preach the soothing gospel of class harmony one may have cause for doubting the sincerity of their preachments, but one is fairly captivated by the pathetic sincerity with which the late Walter Weyl puts forth the plea for social harmony. The author takes full cognizance of the active and dormant forces which make for social war. His searching analysis of class antagonism, his appreciation of the significance of "the rise of the wage-earning class," his awareness of the open and covert class struggle in every realm of life seem out of joint with his fervent hope that somehow society, by a spurt of wisdom, will rise to the occasion and reconstruct itself and do away with both the causes and consequences of class warfare.

As an arbiter in industrial disputes, as a conciliator Walter Weyl was eminently fair, and his impartiality was not of the aloof, indifferent kind, but sprang from a deep-seated desire to prevent avoidable clashes and mitigate necessary evils. But when he attempts to translate the office of the conciliator into a social philosophy the result is as disappointing as have been all the major attempts to bring about fundamental and abiding peace between innately hostile classes. Mr. Weyl's point of view is, and cannot be other than that of an outsider, of a well-wishing bystander. He is a representative of the mythical entity called the "public." His strength is also his weakness. The fact that he owed no allegiance to this or that economic class rendered him ineffective as a philosophical savior of our class-ridden society. In this respect his position as a public man was as that of the exalted order of liberals, of which he was one of the spiritual leaders. Like every true liberal he was more dreamer, more Utopian than are the most Utopian advocates of millenniums. For the liberal bases his philosophy, and, to the extent that he acts at all—his course of action—upon abstract conceptions of justice, upon a noble desire to see society conduct itself in a rational, humane manner and shudders at the possibility of upheavals. He creates for

himself a dreamland free from the nightmares of industrial cruelty and industrial revolt. He has a vision of a world as he would wish it to be and is grieved beyond measure at the discrepancies between his ideal and reality. His grief is the more poignant as the elemental forces of society heed not his pleas and admonitions and run their logical course.

In "Tired Radicals" we see all the tragedy, all the moving pathos and the futility of the liberal philosophy and the liberal mind. Mr. Weyl is loath to accept the present social order but accept he must since the only alternative is revolution and warfare, which he dismisses from his soul as too abhorrent to contemplate. To overcome the despair at realizing the equally abhorrent crimes which society permits to be committed against the crushed and exploited, Mr. Weyl sets up an optimism, a profound faith in the triumph of progress, thus achieving the inner equilibrium of his aching soul. His essays on "The Only Truly Revolutionary Class," "Equality," and "Tired Radicals" impress one with the author's high power of observation, his broad capacity for sympathetic understanding, but above all—with the futility of his flight from the inevitable. One, indeed, pities the kind, big-hearted friend of all men when he takes refuge in such perilous havens as the "power of public opinion" and the permanent right of the "third party," the "public." In his sincere, disinterested desire to escape revolution he is forced to advocate compulsory arbitration of industrial disputes and to find kind words for our multi-millionaires.

The three essays named and the one on "The New Wealth" constitute the significant, telling part of the volume. The remaining "papers" though interesting in themselves are unrelated to one another and to the volume as a whole. "Prophet and Politician" is an able study in Woodrow Wilson; equally interesting though irrelevant articles on economic and political affairs in England and on the various aspects of the much talked of Far Eastern problem go to make up the bulk of the volume. The most notable of all is the essay on "Tired Radicals," where the author displays a fine quality of type portrayal as well as a deep-felt admiration for those who dare challenge the existing order.

HONORS ARE EVEN

Presented by Selwyn at the Times Square Theatre.

By T. A.

"Honors Are Even," which is closing a successful run at the Times Square Theatre, this week, is spun around a rather old theme, but one presented in an unusual manner. It moreover abounds in witicism, brilliant repartee, and interesting episodes which keep the audience highly entertained from curtain to curtain.

Belinda Carter, the girl, is seeking the one man. In the seeking, she develops a tendency to maneuver her admirers into proposals of marriage, taking great joy in her ability to twist them and make them uncomfortable. Being inherently good, however, she overcomes in each instance this perverse streak, and assuming a motherly or sisterly attitude, succeeds in placating her suitors and retaining their friendship. The last of these, Nigel Gordon, prevails upon her to become engaged to him for a period of six months—a trial engagement. She accedes, having nothing else to amuse her.

Then along comes the other man—John Leighton, playwright and author. Leighton is vain, self-centered, but with intelligent, handsome, good conversationalist. Leighton is a desirable young man and Belinda proceeds to desire him.

She calls into action all the wiles and whims of woman, brings into play her battery of tricks, but apparently to no avail. Leighton is heavily armed with witticisms, a near-philosophic attitude, and his determination to make her seek him. He loves Belinda, but hides his affec-

tion, and she, the much sought after, grows more and more eager. After a series of interesting moments, Belinda succeeds in obtaining from Leighton a definite statement of affection, and both are happy in their newly found expression.

Nigel, who is really a smooth society crook, and a series of incidents conspire to separate the lovers. After the injection of some rather crudely presented melodramatic moments, the lovers are re-united and happy again.

William Courtenay, as John Leighton, makes an admirable lover. Lela Fisher, as Belinda, is extremely clever in conversation, and eases her way through the play with grace and personality. Henry Mowbray, as Nigel Gordon, would be disowned by any genuine crook. His acting certainly lacks the standardized finesse which goes with every honest-to-goodness society crook.

"Honors Are Even," is bound for Chicago, where it is destined for a long run. All in all, it is a wholesome, clean, and unpretentious comedy. "Justice" readers in Chicago have an evening of real entertainment awaiting them.

Oliver Morosco's production of "Love Dreams" will come to New York during the week of Oct. 10, at a theatre to be announced later.

"The Wandering Jew," which David Belasco and A. L. Erlanger are producing will open in Wilmington on Oct. 14 and will come to the Knickerbocker on Tuesday, Oct. 25.

NEW RAND SCHOOL COURSES

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Next week's operas at the Manhattan will add two new bills to the San Carlo Company's fifteen productions in its opening fortnight here. On Monday evening Donizetti's "Lucia" will be sung, with Josephine Luchese, Corallo and Viviano, and on Saturday night, Oct. 15, Verdi's "Masked Ball," with Elisabeth Amnden, Frascani, Tommasini and Royer. Repeated operas, including some changes of cast, are "Forza del Destino" next Tuesday, with Saroya, Tommasini and Royer; Wednesday matinee "Carmen," Frascani, Tommasini and Viviano; Wednesday evening "La Bo-

hème," Saroya, Boscacci and Royer; Thursday "Madam Butterfly," Fitziu, Boscacci and Graham Marr; Friday "Rigoletto," Lucchesi and others, and Saturday matinee "Lohengrin," Fitziu, Ciamero, Boscacci, Marr and Henri Scott. Last evening Miss Fitziu, Messrs. Corallo and Royer sang to a large audience in Puccini's "Tosca."

Lydia Lipkowska has returned to the cast of "The Merry Widow" after a brief illness. The role was sung during her absence by Dorothy Francis.



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LABOR THE WORLD OVER

DOMESTIC ITEMS

The United States labor board has ruled that a railroad cannot discharge an employee because he joins a labor union and has ordered the Butler County railroad, a 41-mile line in southern Missouri, to reinstate two employees and pay them for time lost.

The decision is in opposition to decisions by the United States supreme court that a railroad can discharge for any reason or no reason.

The board has no power to enforce its decree but insists that "congress did not intend or expect to limit the labor board according to the strict legal rights of the parties, because if it did the disputes never could be solved."

Attention is called to that portion of the Cummins-Each law which declares that the public interest demands continuous and uninterrupted operation of the transportation lines.

"It is plausible to assume," says the board, "that the purpose of congress (in passing the transportation act) was to provide as effective means as possible to prevent an interruption of traffic growing out of disputes. But without regard to which view of the purpose of this legislation is correct, the board nevertheless, feels that it should decide all disputes in a manner just and reasonable to the parties concerned."

Officers of the state federation of labor have issued a stirring appeal against establishing the cosack system in Kentucky. The plans will be urged at the next session of the state assembly. It was defeated in the 1918 and 1920 sessions. The unionists warn labor that cosack advocates are perfecting a strong lobby for next year's session, and workers are called upon to question every candidate for the state assembly.

At a conference in Washington, attended by President Gompers and representatives of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, the first system board of adjustment of the colored freight handlers and station employees of the A. F. of L. was organized.

This conference was the result of declarations by the Denver convention of the A. F. of L. relative to relations between colored workers and the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks. It is believed that the clerks will adjust their constitution along lines suggested and in the mean time the new adjustment board will function on certain railroad systems.

Food costs continue going up, according to the United States bureau of labor statistics.

With wages reduced, labor baiters are put in an awkward position and rather than at last place the blame where it belongs they remain silent.

The retail cost of food increased 4.3 per cent in August, as compared with July, it is stated. Of the 43 articles of food used for the cost index, 27 showed an increase in price, 10 articles showed a decrease and six showed no price change.

Potatoes led with 24 per cent increase; fresh eggs, 13 per cent; pork chops, cheese and cabbage, 11 per cent; butter, 10 per cent; lamb, 8 per cent; sugar, 6 per cent; canned tomatoes, 5 per cent; ham and oranges, 4 per cent and bacon, rice, rolled oats, oleomargarine, milk, plate beef, chuck roast and other articles increased from five-tenths of 1 per cent to 3 per cent.

The bureau also announced that wholesale prices of many important foodstuffs showed "a strong upward tendency" during August. These articles include butter, cheese, milk, eggs, rice, meats, sugar, fruits and potatoes. Meat animals, including cattle and hogs, also averaged higher in August than in July. All commodities, considered as a whole, were approximately 2 3/4 per cent higher in August than in July.

The Pullman Car company has signed its first agreement with organized labor. The contract is between the company and system federation No. 122 of the A. F. of L. railway employees' department, and closes a long dispute between the two parties. The company organized a "union" in an effort to defeat the trade unions.

The frightful mortality in industry is indicated by a statement issued by the state workmen's compensation board. From January 1, 1916, to September 11, 1921, there were 1,069,353 accidents, of which 15,517 were fatal cases. This terrible slaughter in peace times does not include every accident in Pennsylvania industry during the five-year period, as the board only includes those cases that are reported to it.

The Armour, Swift, Wilson, Cudahy and Morris packing concerns have declared for anti-unionism, and announce they will not receive representatives of their employees who are not employed by them.

The packers have smashed arbitration machinery set up by the government during the war, and have organized a company "union" to aid in their fight against the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers Workmen.

During the war the packers were forced, under threat of strike, to agree to arbitration methods. An agreement was entered into and Federal Judge Alschuler was appointed arbitrator. This agreement ended shortly after the armistice, and the packers hastened to Washington to have the agreement extended as the so-called "labor market" was still on the side of the workers. The employees accepted an agreement that would expire "when the war ended." Last year, when the "labor market" turned in favor of the packers, the meat handlers conveniently overlooked their agreement and demanded wage reductions.

The matter was handled by Secretary of Labor Davis, who recommended a 12 per cent reduction and an end of the agreement this September. Since then the packers have devoted every effort to organize their company "union" to function when the agreement expired.

The packers' record in this case illustrates the hypocrisy of this brand of big business when it urges "government machinery to settle industrial disputes."

The American legion estimates that there are 500,000 unemployed ex-service men in this country. The legion reminds business men of promises made to these boys when they enlisted, and employers are called upon "to loosen their purse strings, lengthen their vision and make jobs for the men who kept American business safe from a German indemnity."

Formation of a permanent organization under the Department of Agriculture to administer the Packers and Stock Yards act is now proceeding under the direction of Chester Morrill, assistant chief of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates. Mr. Morrill is collecting from various Government departments and agencies having to do in the past with the packing industry information for use in building up the machinery. Rayard T. Hainer of Oklahoma City, former judge of the Federal district court, is looking into the legal phases of the proposed organization's activities.

Administration of the act will be undertaken by a new and separate unit of the department. Special care is being exercised to obtain for the personnel men whose knowledge of the industry and the law best fits them for that service. In addition a careful study is being made of conditions as they have existed and now exist to determine equitable and fair methods of procedure.

Secretary Davis of the Department of Labor points out that there are 12,000,000 persons working in the nation at present, and that there is \$500,000,000 now available throughout the country in the form of bonds for public work, which will help to relieve the unemployment.

Prospects are for a settlement of the Oil Workers' strike in California. Efforts are being made by Federal mediators to bring about a series of conferences by which the difficulties of the strikers may be adjusted.

FOREIGN ITEMS

SWITZERLAND

The Swiss government is studying the question of increased maternity insurance. Last year the federal council expressed these views on this question:

"It is obvious that the loss of life experienced by the belligerent states makes a more efficacious protection of mothers and children essential. Even in Switzerland, where the number of births continues to decrease, apart from considerations of a moral or socio-political character, it would be advisable to devote more attention to general hygienic measures likely to ensure and safeguard the health and strength of future generations by combating more energetically and systematically than in the past the injurious effects of the employment of women before and after childbirth. This question is of importance to Switzerland from the point of view also of the proposed infirmity insurance for, in the opinion of experts, adequate protection of women during confinement will tend to prevent thousands of cases of infirmity."

ENGLAND

A number of trade unions are dissatisfied with the government's unemployment insurance and are dropping the scheme. Notice of withdrawal has been given by the Vehicle Workers' union and the two organizations of seamen. The cost of administering the insurance is a drain on the unions, which complain that the government has failed to carry out its part of the plan.

State benefits are paid by the unions administering the scheme, the state refunding the money later. It is claimed that the government is dilatory in making these refunds and in some cases vast sums are owed the unions. In the case of the vehicle workers only about 10 per cent of the members participated and it is impossible to continue the scheme with such poor support, which has already resulted in great financial loss to the union.

In a circular the London Labor Party warns its members that there are two tendencies to be avoided in considering a Labor policy on unemployment.

(1) "That which is quite happy in the continuance of a social order which creates a substantial number of industrial unemployed well-to-do people, but which is bitterly indignant when any attempt is made to rescue the unemployed of the poorer classes from extreme poverty and despair;

(2) "That which is represented by those known as 'extremists' who are diverting attention from the responsibilities of the national Government, concentrating the great bulk of the attack on Local Authorities which do not really possess adequate resources and powers to deal with the question (particularly in the Labor areas), and who are demanding scales of Poor Law relief which cannot be regarded as reasonable HAVING REGARD TO THE GENERAL STANDARD OF LIFE OF THE WORKPEOPLE WHO WILL HAVE TO FIND A SUBSTANTIAL PART OF THE COST OF SUCH RELIEF."

Mr. Robert J. Clynes, English labor leader, declared many features of trade unionism are out of date, and he makes some definite suggestions for a reform.

CANADA

The Musicians and Stage Employees' unions have renewed their agreement with theatrical managers in Vancouver, B. C. The latter talked 25 per cent wage reductions, but the thing didn't happen.

FRANCE

Premier Briand has failed to settle the textile strike at Roubaix and Touring. He tried to induce the strikers and their employers to agree to arbitrate, but the employers are reported to have refused to negotiate.

HAWAII

Members of the American Legion Department of Hawaii adopted a resolution favoring the Coolie labor resolution now pending in Congress, which permits the bringing in of alien laborers.

Educational Comment and Notes

COURSES TO BE GIVEN NEXT SEASON AT WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

2. Social and Industrial History of the U. S.

A new course to be given at the Workers' University next season will be one on the social and industrial history of the U. S. by Dr. H. J. CARMAN.

It is doubtful whether a more significant course can be given to a group of workers who aim to effect changes in the modern industrial order. It is clear that no one can do that without being thoroughly familiar with the past history of that order. Those who aim at reorganizing the American social and industrial order must be acquainted with the social and industrial history of the country.

This course will attempt to explain some dominant institutions and ideas of this present civilization in terms of their past. Special attention will be given to the spread of industrial society in Europe and America and the rise in such a society of the influence of labor, science, women.

The students will follow the development of industries in the U. S. and the related growth of social institutions. The course will deal primarily with the actual life of the people of America as affected by their economic conditions.

Realizing as we do, that the psychology of a people depends to a tremendously large degree upon their economic history this course will enable the students to understand better the psychology of the American people.

OUR OPENING EXERCISES

Inquiries have been received from a number of members as to the opening exercises of the Educational Department. They will be held as usual at a date to be announced next month.

The opening exercises are a significant event in the history of our Union. It is one of the most interesting and valuable features of the Labor Movement that a Union like the International whose main object is to defend the material interests of its members, should always devote so much energy to their spiritual needs.

In these times of stress the Union has a tremendous amount of work in protecting the interests of its members. Wages and hours are the most important topic of discussion in the labor world. It would seem that the Union could devote its entire energy

to these questions.

But it is a matter of pride and congratulation to the International Union that it realizes the tremendous importance of the spiritual advancement of its members.

The opening exercises will be arranged as usual. We shall have beautiful music, interesting addresses and an enthusiastic mass of workers assembled to express their approval of the educational work of the International.

We expect the opening exercises to be more successful than those in previous years and to be a source of inspiration to the men and women who are not only interested in the education of our fellow workers but who actually help by personal service and labor in the conduct of our educational activities.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND OUR EDUCATIONAL WORK

The following letter from Frank Morrison, Secretary, A. F. of L., received by the Educational Department, shows how much importance is attached by the leaders of the Labor Movement in the United States to the Educational activities of our International Union.

"I understand the purposes and democratic ideals of this educational movement and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is to be congratulated on its effort to arouse latent powers in the individual and stir into action every element that makes a complete man and woman.

"I am more interested in the fact that wage workers are studying than in their methods of study, for with the development of their reasoning power they can be depended upon to use their knowledge to the best social advantage. A denial of this, of course, is a denial of every democratic claim."

"I hope the members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union will give unstinted support to this movement, and I thank you for your letter and conclusions."

Fraternally yours,

FRANK MORRISON.

AFTER THE HOLIDAYS

Now that the holidays are over, many of our regular students will return to the City Centers to continue their studies.

Our members must not forget that if they enter the class, they will be somewhat behind their classmates. Although the loss can be made up in time, it is a pity that they should lose anything. Our members are therefore urged to return to their classes immediately. If they have not joined them already, they should register at once and begin their work seriously for the winter.

Labor has seldom had such difficulties as it has today. It is true that our leaders are called upon to meet these difficulties, but the leaders can not do very much if they are not supported by an intelligent and educated rank and file. This means that you must study, read and think in order that you may be able to back up your leaders with your own intelligent judgment.

Join the Unity Centers at once.

1. L. G. W. U. MEMBERS AND THE JEWISH ART THEATRE

For a number of years the Educational Department considered its duty not only to satisfy the hunger for education among our members but also to make it possible for them to enjoy works of art.

Classes in Unity Centers and the Workers' University were frequently taken on trips to museums. Concerts were arranged so that our members could hear beautiful music at low cost.

Arrangements were made with well-known orchestras for the sale of tickets to our members at reduced prices.

One of the most popular arrangements that was made by the Educational Department with the Jewish Art Theatre which presents some of the best Jewish plays. This season, as heretofore, season cards are issued by the Educational Department which entitle members of our Union to a reduction of 50 per cent for various days in the week.

These season cards are ready and can now be obtained by members of the International Union at the office of the Educational Department, 21 Union Square, Room 1003.

The Education of Class Conscious Workers

J. M. MACFAVISH.

Secretary Workers Educational Trade Union Committee of England

(Continued from last week.)

More study is not enough. Study can become a joy-ride, and it is well that it should. But if overindulged in for its own sake, its effect on working class students may become in certain respects similar to the effect of drugs and alcohol. They escape from their responsibilities to their fellows by cultivating the mental habits that enable them to live in a world of the mind that has no relation to reality.

The studies of the working class students must have a purpose which ought never to be allowed to flag. That purpose should be the attainment of the mental equipment that will enable them to serve their class in one or other of the many capacities for which it offers opportunities.

The British working class movement in the main finds expression through Trade Unionism, the Co-operative Movement and the Labor Party. While retaining their own distinct organizations and functions, these tend, more especially in recent years, to merge into one common movement, co-operating in industrial, political and trading activities. This tendency is not due to a carefully thought out plan. In other words, it is not mechanical. It has developed from a common sentiment out of which there is now rapidly growing a recognition of mutual social interests. I use the term, sentiment because it is more generally understood than the more scientific term "class complex" and is less liable to rite the unqualified term "class consciousness."

Psychology teaches us the importance of the development of the sentiments play in determining personality and character. I discovered this truth long before I became a student of psychology. It was working class consciousness that first gave me a real purpose in life, harnessed me to disinterested service in the Labor Movement, to serious reading and study, and finally to the service of working class education.

All our experiences are not alike. Others are harnessed to disinterested service by the parental sentiment, the national or patriotic sentiment, the religious sentiment, etc. In the more highly developed minds it is difficult to say which of these are the dominant factors in determining conduct and behavior.

This sentiment, this impulse which today is playing such an important part in the lives of the workers in all industrial countries, and which more and more aspires to break down the barriers of race, color and creed and relegate geographical and political boundaries to their proper place in the general scheme of things, which in its finer aspects continuously strives to express itself in terms of humanity, is one of the greatest, perhaps the greatest liberating force in the world today, and the idea that to recognize its fundamental importance in the education of the workers is wrong, that it involves narrow, dogmatic instruction, is in the main due to two of the oldest and most primitive of the human emotions, suspicion and fear. Oh, yes! We are all of us still wonderfully primitive, so much so that one of the most startling of the Marxian truisms is that we are still in the prehistoric age. There is, however, an interesting difference in the way in which men and women express these primitive emotions. While some will express them in a beautiful flow of language, and to what they really believe to be a logical process of thought, others will express them in forcible crude lan-

guage, often in the form of an invitation to proceed to an unknown portion of the universe which tradition associates with such trivial matters as fire and brimstone.

In a recent book on "Education and World Citizenship" the author defines the ultimate purpose of education as being to cultivate in the character of each individual a single wide interest co-operating with a strong will. The education of the class conscious workers offers a great opportunity of doing this, for while on the one hand the aspirations of the sentiment can never find complete satisfaction through dogmatic instruction or the inculcation of doctrines, on the other hand the wider the range of organized knowledge associated with the sentiment, justifying its aspirations, and the finer will be the personalities and characters developed, and the services rendered by such personalities and characters will as a result proportionately increase in usefulness and value. Hence the aim of working class education should be to stimulate class consciousness through the assimilation of an organized body of knowledge that will justify its aspirations and impel loyal, useful, thoughtful service.

The impulsive force of emotional dispositions becomes the creative force of ideas, and it is this factor that carries ideas to fruition. This is one of the most important principles of functional psychology. Its value can scarcely be exaggerated.

Because the aim of working class education must be the development and enrichment of working class consciousness it is imperative that the workers should build up, organize and control their own educational movement, while welcoming the co-operation of the finest minds willing to serve it. Such a movement must aim at equipping the workers to evolve their own social valuations, their own moral standard, judgments, codes of honor and fit them to give effect to their own conceptions of how industry and society ought to be run. By such means I believe we can most effectively sap the prestige of the old order while firmly establishing the new.

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OPEN EVENINGS

The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

By ISRAEL LEWIN

The Executive Board informs the cutters that under no circumstances are they permitted to work on Saturday afternoons or Sundays, whether in order to make up for the Jewish holidays or for any other reason whatever. Every member of Local No. 10 failing to heed this warning will be severely punished by the Executive Board and no excuses will be accepted.

Within the last two weeks three of our members have died, and the union paid out to their heirs the sum of \$325 in the form of death benefits. This has attracted the attention of the Executive Board and the entire question of death benefits was thoroughly discussed at its meeting on Thursday, September 29th. It was finally decided to recommend to the Constitution Committee to bring in a constitutional amendment to the next Special General Meeting, eliminating the death benefit for members joining our local after January 1st, 1921.

Death benefit in our union was originally created at a time when the unions did not control the needle industry, and Local 10, in order to induce its members to pay their dues, adopted the death benefit clause. Now, with the unions having almost a one-hundred per cent control, this inducement has become obsolete. It is scientifically wrong, too, for, taking into consideration the current expenses of the Union, including the per capita to the International, our share of expenses to the Joint Board, strike benefits, etc., no one, no matter how long he may be a member of this union, contributes \$100 to this fund.

The Executive Board is fully confident that this change in the constitution will be adopted at the next General Special Meeting to be held on October 24th.

The following is an extract from the minutes of the last executive Board meeting:

Max Essendorf, Manager of the Brownsville office of the Joint Board, appeared. Brother Essendorf requested the Executive Board to recon-

sider the case of Cutters M. Bernstein, No. 5743A, and Morris Sobelman, No. 8954, whose working cards the Executive Board on Tuesday, July 19th, ordered to be withdrawn, they having been charged with working piecework. On motion the Executive Board decided to reconsider its previous decision and a fine of \$25 was imposed upon each of the brothers instead.

Charles Blum, No. 9713, appeared on summons, charged with having been found working on Saturday, July 16th, at 2:30 P. M., in the shop of Malamud & Feigenbaum, 27 West 24th Street. Brother Blum appeared before the Executive Board on the same charge, on August 11th, at which time the case was left in the hands of the office for further investigation. Business Manager Perlmuter reports that in investigating the books of this shop, he finds that Brother Blum received single time for overtime on certain occasions; also, that he worked hour work, and that, according to the statement of the shipping clerk in the shop, Brother Blum did work on Saturday afternoon. On motion Brother Blum was found guilty and the office was instructed to withdraw his working card for the above shop no later than Saturday, August 27th.

Charles Minowitz, on reinstatement, appeared on summons, charged by Edward Schulbaum, No. 2903, with behavior unbecoming a union man, in the shop of Moe Kuehn, 105 Madison Avenue. Brother Schulbaum states that Brother Minowitz, who is foreman in the above shop, hired him to work, and because of that, he quit another place. After working for him a few days, he was fired. Brother Minowitz states that the reason that he had to fire Brother Schulbaum was that he needed an all-round man and that Brother Schulbaum could not handle an up-and-down machine. Brother Minowitz was instructed by the Executive Board in the future to treat his fellow-workers as a union man should, and the case was dismissed.

Levin Levitt, No. 3543 and Sam Bort, No. 15175 appeared on summons, charged by Isidore Grebbsfeld, shop chairman of Feller & Bauman, 134 West 26th St., and Sam Michaels, No. 3344, with working during dinner hour and marking the time for the operators to see how long it takes them to make up certain garments. Both brothers admit that on two oc-

casions they worked during dinner hour, because of some specials that came in; also, that they did mark the time for the operators, but are ready to discontinue these practices. On motion, the Executive Board instructed them to attend to their own business, not to work during dinner hour under any conditions, and the case was dismissed.

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CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10 ATTENTION!

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

On account of "Rosh Hashana" the Meeting of the Cloak and Suit Branch will be held

Monday, October 10th

The Waist and Dress, and Miscellaneous Branches will have a Joint Meeting

Monday, October 17th

CLOAK AND SUIT: - - - Monday, October 10th
WAIST AND DRESS: - - - Monday, October 17th
MISCELLANEOUS: - - - Monday, October 17th
GENERAL AND SPECIAL: - - - Monday, October 24th

Final Adoption of Amendments to Constitution

GENERAL: - - - Monday, October 31st

Meetings begin at 7:30 P.M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place
Cutters of All Branches

should secure a card when going in to work and return it when laid off. They must also change their cards when securing an increase.

Statement of the Overseers, Management, Circumstances, etc., created by the Act of Congress, passed March 3, 1907, Chapter 118, Section 1101, United States of America, New York, City of New York, 1921, State of New York, City of New York.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared Abraham Tustin, who, having been duly sworn according to law, depose and say that he is the Business Manager of CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10, of the City of New York, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the contents, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the time shown in the annexed certificate, in compliance with the provisions of the Act of August 21, 1915, entitled in certain Acts, Federal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publishers, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publishers, International Labor Union, 11 Union St., New York, N. Y.; Editor, N. Y. Times, 11 Union St., New York, N. Y.; Managing Editor, N. Y. Times, 11 Union St., New York, N. Y.; Secretary, International Labor Union, 11 Union St., New York, N. Y.

2. That the owners are International Labor Union, 11 Union St., New York, N. Y.; J. B. Schindler, President, 11 Union St., New York, N. Y.; A. B. Burt, Secretary-Treasurer, 11 Union St., New York, N. Y.; an association not incorporated, consisting of about 125,000 members.

3. That the known beneficiaries, proprietors, and other security holders owning or holding in part, or more or less amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the names of the owners and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting; and that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing all full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company, hold and exercise in and to the company either than that of a bond or in the said stock, or in the assets to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any direct or indirect interest in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by the above.

ABRAHAM TUSTIN,

Business Manager.

Sworn in and subscribed before me this 10th day of September, 1921.

(Notary) JACOB M. ROSENBLATT.

(My commission expires March 26, 1922.)

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THE NEW GENERATION AND THE OLD

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WHEN Dr. Becker opened his first optical office on the East Side, about twenty years ago, thousands of young men, women and children received treatment at his hands. They were the youth of a generation ago. Today these thousands have grown into maturity; today THEIR CHILDREN are receiving optical attention at Dr. Becker's offices. They are the generation of today. Thus one generation after another—first parents and later their children—have been coming for years to Dr. Becker, who had acquired through his honest and conscientious treatment of patients an enviable name and unsurpassed popularity in the profession. It is not customary for the present generation to follow in the ways of the generation that came before it—for a child to follow the path of its parents. Mankind always marches ahead, together with the progress of the times, and, therefore, when it does occur that a later generation adopts the traditions of the one that preceded it, it is an event of exceptional importance.

The reason for Dr. Becker's popularity among the younger generation is because he had served well the old one. Only when you observe the large number of children—children who are just beginning to go to school and those who have attended school for several years, who are crowding Dr. Becker's five optical offices—can you understand the secret of Dr. Becker's reputation as an optician in the various working-class quarters of the city.

Dr. Becker always took an earnest interest in the eyesight problem of young children. And in order to be able to serve them best, he always sought to introduce

into his offices the newest instruments perfected by science.

The number of young folks of years ago—the grown-ups of today—whom Dr. Becker has saved from a life of pain and misery, is great indeed. Dr. Becker, therefore, makes his special appeal to parents who have children. If the health of your children is precious to you; if you hope to raise them in a state of well-being; if you desire that they reach that aim in life towards which they are most inclined, PAY ATTENTION TO THEIR EYESIGHT.

There are very few persons who understand the important part that normal, healthy eyes play in the life of a human being. Medical science has proved long ago the evil effects of strained, weak eyes on the entire physical condition of a person. A child with weak eyes cannot study, loses its memory and gradually has its youthful nervous system and physical vigor weakened.

Take care of your children's eyes, particularly the school children, and you will save them a lot of suffering and yourselves a lot of anguish. Dr. Becker possesses every possible means—the newest scientific instruments and expert professional assistants, under his supervision—to help you and your children when eyes are imperfect and need his aid.

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Near Rockaway Avenue

Owing to the Holiday Season, and to accommodate those who must use glasses now, we will keep our offices open every Sunday until after the Day of Atonement (Yom Kippur). After that our offices will be closed on Sunday.