

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

—Job. 27.6

JUSTICE

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

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURERS NOW SEEK INJUNCTION TO BREAK STRIKE

The waist and dress strike in Philadelphia is in its seventh week. The remarkable thing about this fight, admitted by friend and foe alike, is that the ardor of the strikers has not suffered in the least degree since the first day the strike had been declared. Of course, as far as the Union was concerned, it knew full well from the moment the contest had been decided upon that the members of Local No. 15 would not return to their shops except after complete victory. The employers, however, are amazed and flustered. They did expect that the fight might become pro-

longed, but they were acting under the impression that the prevailing hard times would eventually drive the workers back into the shops under terms most pleasing to the employers. That they have been completely taken in by illusions must have dawned upon them by this time. They see now that the whip of hunger has failed to cow their workers, and, in a mood of despondency, they are now rushing for other strike-breaking weapons,—they are appealing to the courts for injunctions. This, however, will aid them but precious little, and if they really want the strike to

come to an end, they will have, first of all, to come to terms with their workers.

Last week, a representative of Secretary of Commerce Hoover was about to intervene and take a hand in the settlement of the strike. The Union did not have any hand in this attempt, but when this gentleman had learned of the arrogant demands of the Philadelphia manufacturers, he did not even deem it practicable to invite the Union to a conference, and the matter came to nothing. The strike, therefore, continues with the same vim and spirit; the shops are being picketed, regardless of the persecution of the pickets by the police, and the strike will be conducted along the same vigorous lines until it is won.

President Schlesinger is of the opinion that this strike is one of the most important battles the International has had in its history. "The entire force of our organization will be concentrated upon the winning of this strike, no matter how long it may last. We shall twice from this battle field only after the issue of this contest is settled in favor of the workers," he said.

Wage reductions. These strikes have been in progress for three to six weeks and the Local is preparing for a break with the Bonnaz and Hand Embroidery Manufacturers' Association which notified the Union last week that it wished to terminate the agreement which was to run until August 1, 1922.

"When the agreement was entered into by the Association and the Union, the Association deposited \$10,000 with a bank as a guarantee that it would carry out the terms of the pact," said Ossip Wainaky, of the local. "When we received word from the Association that it wished to break the agreement, we notified the bank that any attack on Union wages or conditions would be considered ground for forfeiture of this money."

Members of the Bonnaz Embroiders' Union are paying 10 per cent of their wages to the strike fund. Strike benefits of \$20 a week are being paid to married men, the single workers are getting \$15 a week. Settlements have been made with a number of individual manufacturers in the readjustment of wage scales.

Union Health Center Celebrates First Anniversary

The first Anniversary of the Union Health Center, a very important health institution, maintained by a number of locals of our International in New York City, was celebrated in an appropriate and festive manner on October 5 in its own building, at 131 East 17th Street.

The Executive Boards and the officers of the locals supporting this institution were invited to the celebration. These included the officers of the Joint Boards in the cloak and waist and dress industries and a number of other active workers in our International and guests from the general public. There were also present all the physicians and surgeons of the medical and dental clinics maintained by the Center.

Vice-president Harry Wander, the Chairman of the Board of Directors that supervises the activities of the Center, was chairman of the evening. He opened the celebration with a short statement dwelling upon the history of the institution and its varied forms of activity and introduced as first speaker of the evening, Dr. George M. Price, the Director of the Union Center. Dr. Price delivered a lengthy, and interesting speech upon the work and development of the Center and what it has achieved in the first year of its existence in its own home. He was followed by a number of other speakers, members of the medical and dental staffs, who described in detail the work they were doing, stressing in particular the point that the work of the Center is conducted on a co-operative basis and not on the principle of charity or alms-giving.

Dr. Alexander Fichandler, the Director of the Educational Department of the International also addressed the audience in brief. After the speeches, moving pictures that told the history of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control in the ladies garment industry of New York were shown and were received with undivided attention by the invited guests. After that refreshments were served.

Court Refuses To Issue Injunction Against Local 10

Employers' Association Abrogates Agreement

The application of Richter Bros., Inc., of 30 East 14th Street, for an injunction against the International and the Bonnaz Embroiders' Union, Local No. 66 for \$50,000 damages, was denied last Monday by Justice Wasservogel in the Supreme Court. The judge, however, ordered the Bonnaz Embroiders' Union to limit its pickets to one in front of the shop; and on this issue an appeal was immediately filed by counsel for the Joint Board of the Waist and Dressmakers Unions.

The injunction suit was brought by Richter Bros. when it failed to break the strike that was called to fight a lockout begun by the company four weeks ago. The firm broke its agreement with the Union when it attempted to force wage cuts of 30 per cent. The Embroiders' Union will make a determined fight in the courts to avoid Justice Wasservogel's reductions of picketing forces to one outpost. This Local is now conducting thirty shop strikes to fight the move of the employers for drastic

Cloakmakers' Union Will Aid Socialist Campaign

Joint Board Pledges Support and Elects Special Campaign Committee

A committee from the Socialist party consisting of Aldermen B. C. Viadeck, Julius Gerber, Edward F. Cassidy and Harry Lang appeared last week before the Joint Board of New York Cloakmakers' Union and appealed for support in the current municipal campaign. Alderman Viadeck acted as the spokesman for the committee.

Among other things Alderman Viadeck pointed out the consistent support given by the Cloakmakers' organization of this city to the Socialist Party in all its activities and the close affiliation that linked them together. "The unions and the party have always supported each other during campaigns and between campaigns. We always acted like one in all our undertakings and there is no doubt that you will support us now too."

Viadeck also pointed out the importance of the pending campaign. "If Justice Panken will receive a tremendous vote and a number of assemblymen and aldermen will be elected, it will serve as a signal for revival for the Socialist movement all over the country," he concluded amidst general applause.

Julius Gerber spoke about the Socialist traditions of the Cloakmakers' Union and of the entire International.

After the speeches of the committee, Chairman Louis Pinkovsky threw the floor open for discussions and practical motions for aiding the Socialist campaign. Most of the proposals were hailed with enthusiasm and it was decided to assist the campaign with every means available and a special committee was elected for that purpose.

The following were placed on the committee: Brother Kushner, of Local No. 9; Brother Schwartz, of Local No. 5; Brother Yanowitz, of Local No. 9; Brother Anshel, of Local No. 10; Brother Braun, of Local No. 11; Brother Leventhal, of Local No. 17; Brother Carnel, of Local No. 23; Brother Bernstein, of Local No. 35; Brother Mossallan, of Local No. 48; Brother Delsol, of Local No. 64; and Brother Graff of Local No. 82.

From the officers of the Joint Board the following were placed on the campaign committee: Israel Feinberg, general manager; Philip Kaplowitz, treasurer; Louis Langer, secretary; Louis Pinkovsky, chairman, and the department managers, Sol Metz, Harry Rubin, S. Praisant, Morris Brodfield, Joseph Babbit, H. Slutsky, Joseph Carotenuto and Al. Sharp.

REMEMBER THE UNITY CONCERT ON OCTOBER 28th AT CARNEGIE HALL!

Friday evening, October 28th, all friends of the Unity House at Forest Park, Pa., the summer home of the Waist and Dressmakers of New York, will meet at Carnegie Hall.

It will be a memorable evening and one of the musical events of the season. The greatest part of the program will be rendered by Emmy Destinn, the world-wide known soprano of the Metropolitan Opera House.

Next in order come the violinist Federico White and the pianist George Lefevre, with a wealth of musical gems.

Remember, in addition to the music, this concert is given to help to insure the existence of our great Unity House. Unity has tens of thousands of friends. If you want to be sure of your ticket, lose no time. There are not many left and these are going fast.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By MAX D. DANISH

DISARM THE COSSACKS FIRST!

"CHARITY begins at home!" That was the substance of a motion made by a delegate at the Baltimore Federation of Labor when the messengers of Gompers, asking the Federation to arrange for a big anti-militarist protest meeting on Armistice Day, was placed before the delegates. The motion suggested that the Federation write to President Harding in the following sense: "Brother President, it appears to us good practice for charity to begin at home. If we are to decide on disarmament, let us disarm first our own State Cossacks, the 'black troopers' in Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and various other States where they have been so industriously employed to break strikes."

Which to our way of thinking is not a bad idea. Except for the fact that it will prove to be a popular among our delegates to this disarmament conference, these four sterling representatives of the common people, Root, Underwood, Lodge and Hughes, as let us say, an epidemic of small pox in a country town.

We cannot see how our captains of industry can dispense with these Cossacks until you can prove to them that there exists no cheaper way to smash strikes. The West Virginia experiment with a costly private army of gunmen is surely a poor example for the plutocrats of the country to follow. As a matter of fact, the legislature of that State is already rushing through, at the behest of the mine owners, a bill to form a Black Constabulary, a far more efficient and economic strike-breaking agency than any private effort ever devised.

BRITISH LABOR REFUSES TO CO-OPERATE WITH GOVERNMENT ON UNEMPLOYMENT

BRITISH labor has definitely declined to co-operate with the Government.

At a meeting, at the end of last week, at which every activity of British labor was represented, the economic as well as political, a committee was appointed to meet with Government officials and employers to act only in an advisory capacity, thereby putting labor in the position of sharing neither the failure nor the success of any scheme that may be devised. The leaders of labor in England take the position that they had pointed out to the Government two years ago the dangers of unemployment that lay ahead and the Government took little heed. Now that the situation has become acute they decline to pull the Government's chestnuts out of the fire. It holds the Government responsible for many of the ills of the present situation, and at the meeting there was very strong opposition to having labor represented in any way in the conferences with the authorities.

And here again the parallel irresistibly suggests itself: How different, oh, how different! We have an immeasurably more realistic, in numbers and sentences, unemployment situation here, in the United States. But how the tables are turned here! Instead of the workers refusing to participate in a sterile and thoroughly "scientific" confab, it is the Government that frowns on the participation of labor as a "class" or "group" in these conferences and arrogantly refuses to seat more than a half a dozen of labor men, thus making a live weakness or unimportance.

Would it not have been perhaps of better service to American labor if its leadership had thanked the con-

descending Washington officialdom for its kindness and abstained from participating altogether from this doomed-to-futility affair?

A GENERAL STRIKE IN INDIA?

WHAT is this old world of ours coming to anyway?

Did you ever hear of an Executive Committee of the National Congress of Workers in India? Of course not! The British censorship has seen to it that such undesirable information does not become a matter of common knowledge to the rest of the workaday world.

A curious piece of sensational news, however, trickled through, and our press could not check its temptation this time. That tireless traveler, the Prince of Wales, is on his way to India and the organized workers of India have adopted a resolution advocating a sympathetic strike in India on the day the Prince arrives in Bombay.

Not enough. The resolution urges provincial committees to arrange a boycott in the various cities which the Prince visits. And to make it more precise, these rebel workers, through their committee, express the opinion that the government of India "whose policy traditionally is guided by those alterations looking more to holding India under subjection than to protecting her borders, is in no way representing Indian opinion."

From which we gather that the workers of India are on the right road to liberty. Whatever their strength and force and whatever weight this general strike, if obeyed, is likely to exert on the progress of Indian independence, the very fact that the workers of India have adopted the weapon of the general strike to gain their freedom is tremendously encouraging. What with the rise of a labor movement in Japan and the adoption of modern economic and political tactics by the workers of India, matters in the Orient are beginning to look mighty accidental these days.

LABOR IN POLITICS

THE Miners' Union adopted last week a declaration favoring the creation of a new political party from the combination of organized labor and organized farmers.

We are not in a hurry to predict the immediate results of this resolution. We only know that we like it. The miners have the biggest single labor organization in the country. They control the most essential industry in the land. Their word, spoken unanimously, for the urgency of labor going into politics, is a word of might and influence. It must and will be heard throughout organized labor.

We know, of course, the plates and their press do not like it. Hot from the wires, the message from Indianapolis was received with a salvo of editorial opinion from the "big" press of the country in which, anger mixed with surprise, they endeavored to minimize the effect of the miners' resolution. Of course, that centinel of vested interests, the "New York Times," is the first on the firing line. It makes light of this "incongruous combination between farm and labor." Indeed, how can they co-operate? Farmers want cheap labor, labor wants cheap food. The fact that a majority of the farms of the country are mortgaged to and owned by the bankers and that labor's healthy desire for cheap food is arrested by the same beneficent influences that corner grain, monopolize wheat, and play havoc with industrial conditions in the country—of course, these minor

things do not matter and the readers of the "Times" are not supposed to consider them.

At any rate, we may, well done-for the miners! If not sidetracked, and

we hope it would not be, their decision to start American organized labor on the path of independent political action is an important historic event.

Collections in Waist and Dress Shops for Russian Famine Sufferers' Fund

The following are names of Shop Chairmen who have already answered the call of our International and

turned over moneys collected by them from the workers to the office of the Joint Board.

Shop Chairman	Name of Shop	Amount
Fillie Balchek	Legion Dress Co., 11 W. 17th St.	25.00
H. Friedman	Beuer & Son, 37 W. 19th St.	25.00
F. Helmsman	Schleifer & Weinstein, 133 W. 19th St.	50.50
	New Star Waist Co., 2336 Third Ave.	45.55
	Chaiken Bros., 127 W. 26th St.	141.30
B. Barnhov	M. Slutsky, 31 W. 31st St.	27.00
L. Klein	Irene Dress Co., 45 E. 20th St.	17.60
A. Adams	Brook, 132 W. 25th St.	134.00
M. Parber	Engle & Litasky, 158 W. 25th St.	30.50
H. Greenberg	Hy Art Dress Co., 125 W. 22nd St.	23.92
	S. Milaza	10.00
S. Rubin	Leading Dress Co., 65 W. 36th St.	78.70
S. Nudelmann	M. Ford Dress Co., 134 W. 26th St.	19.00
	Neuren Bros., 174 Broadway, Brooklyn	51.00
J. Stapper	N. Y. Dress & Cost. Co., 35 W. 15th St.	48.19
M. Brownstein	Peiser & Reiss, 148 W. 23rd St.	12.75
B. Weissman	Ponick Nonas Co., 18 W. 21st St.	56.35
E. Boxer	Parlan Dress Co., 127 W. 25th St.	81.00
S. Brown	L. C. Rosenblatt, 30 W. 15th St.	98.00
S. Gottlieb	Spector & Perlberg, 15 W. 30th St.	7.50
M. Saltzman	Sewell Dress Co., 406 3rd Ave.	20.00
H. Lintal	S. Wicks, 143 W. 20th St.	54.00
S. Feinblatt	Classy Dress Co., 127 W. 25th St.	39.00
J. Seritzon	Charlotte Dress Co., 1237 Broadway	65.18
A. Mintz	S. Danziger, 152 W. 24th St.	65.18
I. Klein	Irene Dress Co., 45 E. 20th St.	17.60
P. DiGenova	G. K. Dress Co., 132 W. 31st St.	176.20
M. Schaffer	Irene Dress Co., 45 E. 20th St.	64.91
D. Ferman	S. Danziger, 152 W. 25th St.	51.25
M. Brownstein	Priest & Reiss, 148 W. 23rd St.	12.75
J. Seritzon	Charlotte Dress Co., 1237 Broadway	65.18
M. Schaffer	Irene Dress Co., 45 E. 20th St.	64.91
H. Lintal	S. Wicks, 143 W. 20th St.	54.00
S. Nudelmann	M. Ford Dress Co., 134 W. 26th St.	19.00
A. Mintz	S. Danziger, 152 W. 24th St.	7.50
S. Feinblatt	Classy Dress Co., 127 W. 25th St.	39.00
S. Brown	L. C. Rosenblatt, 30 W. 15th St.	98.00
E. Weissman	Ponick Nonas Co., 18 W. 21st St.	56.35
M. Saltzman	Sewell Dress Co., 406 3rd Ave.	20.00
E. Boxer	Parlan Dress Co., 127 W. 25th St.	81.00
J. Stapper	N. Y. Dress & Cost. Co., 35 W. 15th St.	48.19
S. Rubin	Neuren Bros., 174 Broadway	51.00
P. DiGenova	G. K. Dress Co., 132 W. 31st St.	78.70
S. H. Man		120.25
L. Antonini		10.00
		25.00

Officers of Local No. 10			A. Plavnick	6.90
I. Lewin	\$11.00	H. Herman	5.00	
J. Fish	10.00	S. Lobov	5.00	
S. Perlmutter	10.00	R. Sherman	5.35	
S. B. Shenker	10.00	L. Blackman	4.15	
M. Cohen	10.00	M. Devia	6.70	
Officers and Staff of Local No. 25			B. Rubin	4.45
I. Schoenholtz	\$10.00	G. Shapiro	4.50	
C. Jacobson	9.00	S. Gindler	3.65	
L. Alstein	8.00	G. Finkelstein	3.65	

Note.—The Local, as well as the Joint Board officers and staff have contributed a full day's pay.

EARLY LABOR LEADERS

Kings are not necessarily gilded criminals. In the far past some of them were very useful men. Saxon England did not use the term in anything like its modern sense. At the end of the tenth century there was a

Kerla-lyng—that is, a king of the workers, whose business it was to watch the interests of labor and defend it from ordinary fighting kings. Capitalism raised 't's head even in Saxon times, but the head generally got knocked.—Australian Worker.

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

ATTENTION!

A joint meeting of all the Branches of our Local will be held on

Tuesday, October 18th

at 8 P. M. sharp, in

Laurel Garden, 75 East 116th Street

Brother Luigi Antonini, Manager of Local 89, will lecture on "Why I Voted Against Gompers."

Also other important matters will be taken up at this meeting.

—EXECUTIVE BOARD, LOCAL NO. 3.
SAMUEL LEFKOVITS, Manager-Secretary.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING IN BRITAIN

By IRA W. GIRD

Employers of Great Britain may have some of the objections of their American brethren for the destruction of the labor unions and the establishment of the "open shop," but not many of them have exposed the secret workings of their minds. Instead of living on an industrial volcano, with general strikes threatened in many quarters, the workers and employers of Great Britain are endeavoring to bring order out of the chaos of the post-war reconstruction period by peacefully discussing their differences.

Instead of functioning for separate centers of the different industries of Great Britain, the collective bargaining machinery is conducted on a national basis. The extension of collective bargaining to its national scope is due to the adoption of recommendations in the Whitley Report to the English Ministry of Labor. In 1917 the Whitley Commission urged the adoption of national industrial councils to facilitate the operation of war materials production.

In submitting the report to the unions and the employers' organizations, George H. Roberts, then Minister of Labor, said in an accompanying letter:

"The problems of the period of transition and reconstruction will not be less difficult than those which the war has created, and the Government accordingly feels that the task of rebuilding the social and economic fabric on a broader and surer foundation will be rendered much easier if in the organized trades there exist representative bodies to which the various questions of difficulty can be referred

for consideration and advice as they arise."

There were already national collective bargaining agreements in the cotton trade, engineering trade and in the mining industry. In these industries an effort was made to standardize wages and working conditions for the entire nation, instead of playing one market against the other for demands for wage increases or wage reductions.

The construction of the national collective bargaining machinery in Great Britain was accomplished more easily than similar work could have been undertaken in the United States. In Great Britain all important industries are completely organized on the workers' side and on the side of the employers. Union officials for years had been attempting to get the employers' associations to meet them for national working agreements, so were ready for the Government's proposal for conferences at which labor, capital and the Government were represented.

More than 70 English industries are now operating under collective bargaining agreements that are the outcome of the Whitley Commission proposals. A number of others have collective bargaining agreements that are somewhat similar, but are not of national scope.

Of the 7,000,000 organized men and women workers of England about 4,000,000 are in organizations which meet with their employers' associations under the Whitley plan. There really is a double organization to maintain peace in industry. Both the workers and employers are organized

in their unions and associations and both opposing forces are organized in a national body where the representatives of both sides can discuss the problems of the industries.

The maintenance of peace in the wool textile industry during the turbulent reconstruction period of the last two years is considered by advocates of the Whitley Councils as one of the greatest tributes to their efficiency. At the end of the war the mills were closed because of lack of orders. To undercut the manufacturers of other countries, the manufacturers through the national council proposed a 22 per cent wage reduction.

At a meeting of the joint industrial council, at which were 66 men representing all workers and all employers in the wool and allied trades of England and Scotland, the employers presented their demands and presented an enormous amount of argument and statistics in support of their proposed wage cuts.

The union representatives replied that it was impossible for the workers to accept such a great wage cut because the cost of living had not dropped in such degree. Instead of going to war in a gigantic general strike or lockout the discussion was continued until an agreement was made for a 16 per cent wage cut. This agreement was to hold for a year, and if at the end of that time the workers believe the industry can support wage increases they will demand them. As the books of the manufacturers are open to the national council, there can be no evasion by the employers. About 250,000 textile workers were represented in the wage negotiations in this one industry.

Similar agreements have been made or are in the process of being made

in the other industries operating under the Whitley plan. By the end of the year practically all of the 4,000,000 workers in this national collective bargaining machinery will have fixed working conditions and wages for the next year.

The national collective bargaining machinery under the Whitley plan is simple. The union council consists of 33 representatives of employees, all of whom must be members of their employers' association, and 33 representatives of employers, all of whom must be members of labor unions. The officers of the council consist of two joint chairmen, two joint treasurers and two joint secretaries. Before each meeting of the council the joint chairmen determine between themselves which of them shall preside during the deliberations of the body. Sometimes the chairmen preside alternately.

The joint secretaries prepare and record the meetings together. This is done to prevent prejudice of account or opinion on either side. In the same manner the joint treasurers work together.

Usually the national councils meet once every three months. For matters that require frequent attention the Whitley plan provides for district councils which meet once a month and shop committees which meet as often as there is work for them to do.

Employers of the United States, who have embarked on a national campaign to crush all labor unions and establish the "open shop," in a short time will have an opportunity to learn which road is the safest for them, that of amicable collective bargaining as performed in Great Britain or unceasing war with lockouts, strikes, maintenance of armies of gunned bloody clashes and intervention of federal troops.

Letters From Philadelphia

By J. S. FRENOWITZ

I.

Did you hear of the new stunt of our waist and dress employers?

They have hit upon a "brand new" plan of fighting the girl workers, who have been waging a brave battle against them for the last seven weeks; they want injunctions. If the success of their new step, however, is to depend upon the "proof" which they have brought into court last Friday, they will not get very far. Their testimony was laughable and threatening, and the attorney for the Union, has, in addition, succeeded in extracting from one of the employers some quite damaging information, namely, that the waist and dress manufacturers of Philadelphia had hired private "detectives" to add them in their fight against the union.

After this employer finished his story about the "horror" of the union and the irresponsible pickets and told a tale that the girl-strikers were committing "atrocities" and were rioting and even terrifying the police, the Union attorney on cross-examination made him admit that all his former testimony was worthless. When confronted with the question what the pickets had actually done in front of his shop, he indignantly stated that some of them had thrown sour tomatoes at the door of his factory. When asked whether these tomatoes had struck anybody, he replied that, to his knowledge, they did not come into contact with any person whatever.

The same manufacturer admitted that he was compelled to hire "private detectives." According to his statement, he had obtained a few

scabs and as he was afraid to let them go to and from the shop by themselves, he hired "strong escorts" to room in the work. His testimony made a very humorous impression upon all present and the court room, in spite of the solemnity of the occasion, resounded frequently with laughter.

A notorious woman strike-breaker appears on the witness stand and begins spinning a yarn of woe about the pickets. Her testimony is in the presence of a policeman a girl striker had hit her a powerful blow that "almost killed her." When asked why the policeman did not arrest the girl, she replied, that the blowcast was very taking care that other scabs were not molested. When the lawyer asked her if she knew the girl who had hit her, the witness replied in the affirmative. "Why didn't you have the girl arrested?" "I did not want to 'bother' about it," replied the woman. To the question whether she was taking care that other scabs were not molested, she said "Yes," today but added, after some hesitancy, that she had meant to say that she spoke about it to the employers on Friday, the day when the injunction hearings were begun. Everyone in the courtroom told the story to her the miscreant was telling lies and the attorneys for the employers did not feel a bit comfortable about her "testimony," as everyone in the court chambers burst out laughing. I would wager that I even detected a faint judicial smile upon the face of the judge.

Their other witnesses did not improve the employers' case at all.

They were heaping one incredible story upon another about the union and the pickets that were easily contradicted by the witnesses from the strikers' ranks who were soon called to the stand and who graphically described the brutality of the police and the strong-armed men and told how innocent strikers had been arrested and were discharged later because there was no evidence against them.

The strikers, however, will have their final say next Saturday, October 15th, when the hearings will continue. At this hearing we can expect that a lot of interesting facts will be brought to light regarding the manner the waist and dress manufacturers of Philadelphia and their hirelings have treated their girl workers in this fight. If the testimony of the employers' witnesses is a sample of what they are likely to produce next Saturday they will not get an injunction unless the judge is biased and partial, a fact which reasonable men have decided many an injunction hearing in favor of the employers before.

But injunction or no injunction the brave strikers will continue fighting until they win. Like in other cities a writ of injunction can, perhaps, handicap workers in a just and noble fight but it cannot make garments for the employers.

We have heard in these parts recently a sound and sensible word uttered by a person of high standing in American society, a staunch supporter of our economic and social system but, nevertheless, an upright and courageous word. It came from Dr. M. Carey Thomas, President of the aristocratic Bryn Mawr college for women, at the opening of the new college term. Among other things, Dr. Thomas said that blind faith in the mere numbers of our

institutions and the forcing of this blind faith upon immigrants is a danger for the United States.

She bitterly attacked the intolerance prevailing in the colleges and that teachers and professors are not permitted to have freedom of their own opinion and to teach according to their best ideas and conviction. "This was the greatest evil in Germany," she said, "and if this evil is not rooted out here, our best men will refuse to stay and the teaching profession and those that will remain, it will be only the weaklings, those incapable of logical thinking and who dare not criticize what in their conscience ought to be criticized."

She also pointed to the law in New York which forbids teachers to criticize and constitution, the laws of the state, and the existing social system and expressed her indignation over this so-called "new Americanism." "I have lived through two periods of political tumult and I know that what had been condemned by one generation was later regarded as wise and logical by the succeeding generation. It is our duty therefore not to teach what is statically right and wrong but to teach how to think logically and earnestly."

Our "captains of industry" will surely not increase their respect for Dr. Thomas for these remarks. It is just in their interest that in all schools and colleges the teachers and professors teach according to accepted dogma and standards and these captains of industry are spending big money on our colleges in order to exert their "progressive" influence there. To be sure they have not failed in their purpose either. Individual and academic freedom is kept under the iron heel of the "great benefactors" who are pouring gold into the colleges from their inexhaustible hoards

A BAD MISNOMER

By NATHANIEL BUCHWALD

What's in a name?

Well, it all depends. There is nothing in particular in the names of quack medicines, or movie thrillers, or Tammany candidates, while there is a whole lot in the names of the gentlemen who are now solving the unemployment problem or in the names of the Giant or Yankee "class struggle" or "class war," the result is an unfortunate impression spread broadcast that the American nation is not a nation of "democracy and equal opportunity" but a people torn by inner economic strife. When the unreserving rule of law and order in the Pennsylvania steel towns or in the West Virginia coal fields is named "reign of official terror," the result is an impious aspersion cast upon the sterling character of our institutions and public servants. When the Welfare and Americanization work conducted by our captains of industry for the benefit of their employees is called a "disingenuous device to smash unionism," the noble motives of our community leaders are called in question.

The worst misnomer of recent date is, undoubtedly, the so-called Disarmament Conference, that glittering gathering of brilliant statesmen and astute diplomats, which is to open on November 11, the anniversary day of the great truce of the Great War. How this assembly of the leaders of statecraft has come to be called Disarmament Conference is beyond human understanding. Surely President Harding did not thus designate it. It would be nothing short of libel to accuse our chief executive of so unpatronizing, so un-American a move. It is, furthermore, a matter of record that the host of the White House emphatically repudiated the aim and object which this ill-chosen name connotes. This is not to be an international conference to discuss universal

disarmament, the abolition of armies and navies, the scrapping of battleships, the beating of swords into ploughshares and suchlike visionary nonsense. To be sure, the question of armaments will come up at the conference for polite discussion, as a matter in a way related to international affairs. But it would be sheer folly to insist and sheer absurdity to expect that the best minds of four continents waste their time and their talent upon so Utopian, so unrealistic an ideal as universal disarmament!

But had news travels fast and misnomers have a way of persisting. Somehow or other the American public, way, the whole world, refuses to know the coming conference by a name other than the Disarmament Conference. Not until the Conference will have proved that disarmament was furthered from its intent will people cease ascribing to it motives that neither President Harding, its initiator, nor the heads of the Allied governments were ever guilty of.

In the meantime a great deal of confusion has been sown in the minds of the people about the alleged evils of excessive armaments. The president himself has been rather unguarded in his public utterances when he expressed regret at the fact that most of the Federal budget (88 per cent, to be exact) is spent on items pertaining to war and armaments. The notorious pacifists, backed by some irresponsible periodicals, have started something like a nationwide propaganda in favor of disarmament, and even the otherwise sober heads of the American Federation of Labor have been decaying into the camp of the pacifist crowd. While it is unlikely that the clamor of the pacifists and their misguided supporters will sway our representatives at the Washington Conference from their patriotic position on the question of

national defense, the very fact that the Conference will refuse to betry the safety of the civilized countries of the world may be used by the malevolent agitators to discredit our government and those of our erstwhile allies.

Whatever merit there is in the arguments of the disarmament fanatics has been dashed to fragments by no less an authority than Rear-Admiral Bradley Allen Fiske, President of the U. S. Naval Institute. This "cool, scientific historian," as the Sunday American properly characterizes him, has proved, within the space of less than 2,000 words, that material strength and civilization are synonymous and interchangeable terms. What is the difference between a savage tribe and the modern civilized nation? The degree of their military strength, to be sure. The strongest nations are also the most civilized, and without adequate offensive and defensive strength no nation can scale the heights of civilization. The destinies of peoples throughout history have been governed by the law of "the survival of the strongest," as the admiral so aptly puts it, and the inference is clear: if we wish to survive we must be strong—strong on the field of battle, strong on the high seas, strong in the air, strong in our capacity for producing poison gases.

These arguments of the "scientific historians" are, indeed, irrefutable. The only alternative to military strength is military impotence, and the only alternative to civilization is barbarism, or to use a modern word—bolshevism. Let those who would see our glorious land sink to the level of bolshevism advocate disarmament. The true patriots, the sterling Americans will fight tooth and nail for the preservation of our very bones of civilization.

What are the stock arguments of the disarmament doctrine anyway? First, that much of the nation's wealth is "wasted" on armies, munitions

and battleships. Second, that a nation armed is a nation eager to fight, i.e., preparedness must needs lead to war. Neither of these arguments, of course, has a leg to stand on. Armaments are expensive, of course, but they are good investment, from a national standpoint and they protect good investment, don't they? If we were a weak, unarmed nation, we would be out hundreds of millions of dollars in the case of Mexico alone. Our semi-civilized sister republic would insist on penalizing American investments in Mexico in the form of high taxes on oil, if our State Department had not impressed the Mexicans that the whole of our military and naval machinery stands ready to defend the interests of the American oil men in Mexico.

This is but a single instance. Those who know anything about our dealings with Cuba, Santo Domingo, Hawaii; those who are familiar with the material results of the Spanish-American war, of the Panama adventure and similar glorious events in our history, will realize that armaments pay, that war without Wilsonian sentimentality is good business. The Great War was also the great epoch of American prosperity, and even if the vast riches we derived from the war remain in the possession of comparatively few of our citizens, the happy fact remains these riches belong to us, Americans. Any business man, any war millionaire will tell you that the Great War was the best thing for American business. It would, therefore, be sheer business folly to embark on a policy that would make war, and consequently—American prosperity, impossible.

There is only one thing that may be said in favor of disarmament: It is a good thing for the other fellow. In this special sense we endorse the movement for disarmament, and if we judge things aright, this is also the view of President Harding and the delegates he appointed to the coming conference.

THE PLIGHT OF THE FRENCH TAILORS

(From a private letter to President Schlesinger)

My Dear Friend:

Here in Paris we are trying our hardest to retain what we had gained three years ago. To be sure the term "retain" is not altogether correct. It is perhaps not due to our own efforts as much as to the inertia of the employers that things still remain where they are. Should the employers choose to attack us, we would find it very difficult to defend ourselves.

To begin with, it is more than a year now that there is a crisis in the French tailoring industry and while we are not altogether idle, it cannot be said that we have work. Another cause is, the stream of immigration from Poland which is relatively quite big in spite of all the obstacles created by the government. The elements that come over here from Poland are in addition not the best of the working class. The eight-hour work day, the English week, and union scales of wages are matters that don't seem to interest them. They still figure their pay in Polish marks and they imagine that they are getting a purseful of money every week for their work. So why should they bother with the "syndicates," as we call here our labor unions?

Thirdly, and in my opinion this is the gravest of all, we are passing through a great moral crisis in our labor movement. A demoralized handful of French tailors seems to be under the impression that while

they were in the trenches, fighting the "Boche," we had accomplished very little for them in the industry. The eight-hour work day, the English week, the raising and fixing of a union scale of wages (we had no real wage-scales here before), a minimum wage—all this does not seem to impress them. According to them, we should have engineered in their absence, at least, a social revolution. And as we have not done this little thing, we are "traitors" to the working class. All must be changed, therefore, and at the order from certain outside sources, that you know well, little knots have been formed in each section of our "syndicate" and the undermining of the organization was begun. Later, one fine morning, when they felt themselves "strong enough," they attacked along the entire line, destroyed positions, and captured everything in sight. At the head they placed persons who, while not capable are "loyal" and the destructive business has been started.

All this would not have been so had if the masses of the workers had proceeded along the same line. Unfortunately, the masses, instead of going forward, are moving backward. Three years ago there were in Paris 15,000 organized tailors in good standing. I can assure you that there is not one quarter of that number now in the union. These are the first fruits of the new tactics ordered from abroad.

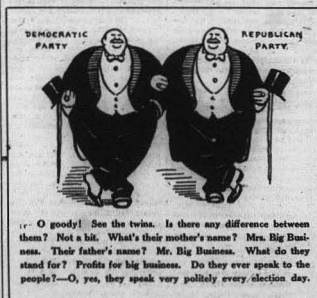
And these results are even more disastrous in other trades.

As you see, we have nothing to boast about. We are rolling fast downhill. It is hard to predict when the healthy reaction of the workers against their real traitors and their natural enemies, the employers, will begin. The handful of class-conscious workers who have right along understood that this so-called "revolutionary strategy" will inevitably bring the labor movement in Europe to a catastrophe even sooner than it did

in Russia—because in Russia there really never existed a labor movement—have good reason to derive moral satisfaction from the situation.

The "heroes" admit now themselves that they are bankrupt. It can only be added that their insolvency has begun on the day when they had captured "power!" But life is difficult here, nevertheless. The atmosphere is so poisoned that one can hardly breathe.

Yours
ALEXANDER



The Rise of the Farmer-Labor Movement in Canada

By HERBERT TRACEY

Within the last two years a new political power has risen in Canada to challenge, with much the same vigor and deliberate intention as British Labor, the orthodox parties and the existing economic system. The Farmer-Labor movement, which already dominates two of the largest and most important provinces in the Dominion, is in its present form a recent creation.

It has made such remarkable progress throughout the country as to lead most competent observers to believe that it will control the Federal Government at the next General Election, which cannot now be long delayed.

Unifying Principle Sought

How the Farmers' movement arose, and upon what basis it has been able to combine with organized labor, is a long and complicated story. A bare statement of the actual situation as it stands at the present time with a suggestion of the immense possibilities resident on this movement will be of interest to British labor, as a political development which corresponds closely to its own conception of the future alignment of parties. Whether the alliance of farmers with the urban workers is destined to result in the creation of a single popular party, uniting all the producers in opposition to the exploiters and speculators, depends very much upon the wisdom of the leaders in both movements. But at least it can be said that some of the most far-seeing men in both movements are seeking a unifying principle and a sufficiently comprehensive and practical program which will make a Producers' party possible.

A Farmer-Labor Majority

In two of the nine provinces of the Dominion—the Yukon and the Northwest Territory are governed on a different system—the organized farmers have captured the Government, with the co-operation and support of organized labor. The decisive triumph of the movement in Ontario and Alberta, and the fact that the farmers in other provinces, stimulated by these successes, are organizing on parallel lines, afford ground for the confident prediction that the whole Dominion will return a Farmer-Labor majority at the next Federal election.

The position of the orthodox parties, which are divided in much the

same way as the orthodox parties in England, by a Coalition Government, strengthens this belief.

In Alberta

The nature of the political transformation that has taken place since the farmers entered the field is strikingly illustrated by the results of the general provincial election in Alberta in July this year. In that Province the Liberal Government was swept from office, the Conservative party was obliterated, and the Farmer-Labor parties placed in an impregnable position.

Alberta is largely an agricultural province, with a comparatively small population of less than 400,000. In the previous Assembly the Liberals held thirty-four out of the fifty-eight seats, the Conservatives held eighteen seats, there were one Labor member and one Farmer, and four Independents. The provincial general election in July gave the Farmers thirty-seven seats and Labor four seats; the Liberal representation was reduced to fifteen, no Conservatives were returned, and there were five Independents.

The Farmers have chosen as Premier the vice-president of their organization, Mr. Herbert Greenfield, who began life in Canada thirty years ago as a hired man on a farm, and has since been one of the finest farmers in Alberta; and in forming his Cabinet he is expected to give at least one portfolio to Labor and probably another to one of the women members of the Legislative Assembly.

A Majority of One

In the province of Ontario the change brought about by the provincial general election, held at the end of 1919, is not less remarkable. Here a Conservative Government was swept out of office and its membership reduced by nearly two-thirds. There were in the previous Legislature seventy-seven Conservatives, thirty Liberals, no Labor members, and only two Farmers. The last election resulted in the return of forty-four Farmers and twelve Labor members; there were only twenty-five Conservatives returned, twenty-eight Liberals, and two Independents. The Farmer-Labor Government which assumed office has a majority of only one vote, but is nevertheless an effective Government.

A Canadian Labor Party?

Whenever it comes, the Federal General Election will have a special

WISDOM OF THE POOR FISH

The Poor Fish says: When each individual decides to make himself better—then everything will be all right.



interest for democrats everywhere, for it will afford a positive test of the strength of the producers' movement in dominion politics.

Efforts are being made, as I write, to form a Labor party for the whole Dominion. The task is not easy. Most of the Canadian trade unions are affiliated, as sections of the "international" unions in the United States, with the American Federation of Labor; and in the matter of political action these unions are restrained by the benevolent despotism of Mr. Samuel Gompers.

The Independent Labor party of Ontario—the only successful political labor organization in the Dominion—also displays little enthusiasm for the task of building up a Canadian Labor party, because it does not yet understand that the birth of the latter will not necessarily mean its own demise.

The Next Step

But this is a separate story. What must be emphasized in this summary of the new situation in Canadian politics is that the emergence of the Farmers' movement as an organized political force creates a new possibility of enormous significance.

A union of the producers of primary wealth with the industrial workers would lead in a country like Canada to some fruitful experiments in co-operative enterprise. It is already clear that the Farmer-Labor alliance must find a unifying principle and a practical program in which the conflict of interest between the

urban worker and the rural producer will be harmonized. And it is difficult to see upon what basis these two movements can be united other than by a comprehensive system of producers' and consumers' co-operation.

Co-operative Principle

The organized farmers have already gone far in this direction. They buy and sell co-operatively. But they buy from capitalist interests everything they use, from pins to ploughs; and they sell to capitalist interests everything they produce—though they sell through their own co-operative organization. Consumers' co-operation, on the Rochdale plan, has not been developed in the towns and cities. Can the organized workers in the urban areas find a clue here?

Farmers' co-operation in buying and selling does not benefit organized labor directly, because it has taken no steps to establish co-operative societies of consumers. Neither has it attempted to apply the co-operative principle to industry as the farmers have applied it to agriculture. Yet there does not seem to be any reason, in the nature of things, why co-operative enterprise should fail in the factories if it has succeeded on the farms.

To establish the co-operative commonwealth the principle must be applied both to agriculture and industry; and Canadian labor is coming to see this as the next step in the development of the working-class movement.

A LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Editor of JUSTICE:

Dear Sir and Brother:

The article headed "Deaths in Local No. 3," published in the JUSTICE of September 30, is filled with lamentations over the fact that members do not show any interest in the conduct of the Union. It seems to me, however, that Brother Lefkowitz does not try to discover the proper causes.

First, let us remember that when Locals 3 and 80 amalgamated, enthusiasm and participation on the part of the members was general. To facilitate the amalgamation a six months' dictatorship was agreed upon with Brother Lefkowitz as dictator in order to weld all branches of the tailoring trades in New York into one local.

But what was the result? The new local was immediately split up into three branches, namely the ladies' tailors, the sample makers and an Italian branch, each discussing and deciding upon the same business at separate meetings. For instance, when a resolution had passed meeting No. 1, it had to be discussed and decided upon again at meetings No. 2 and No. 3 before the first meeting knew whether it had decided anything at all. Obviously, this manner of discussing business is confusing, costly and cumbersome,—so why blame the members? Then Brother Lefkowitz announces that after thirty-nine weeks in arrears, any member

will automatically be dropped from the membership of the International. But Brother Lefkowitz does not say that Local No. 3 has refused payment of dues from many members. The case in brief is that Local No. 3 has formed a sick fund and passed a resolution that no worker can become a member unless he or she join the sick fund, undergo a medical examination, etc., etc.

Aside from the fact that most members of the local already belong to one or more benefit societies, a large number object to such compulsion on the ground that every individual has the right to determine for himself what aid society he or she wishes to join.

I believe that the local has transgressed its power and its proper sphere of activity in assuming this arbitrary attitude in matters clearly individual and private.

Since Brother Lefkowitz, as Secretary-Manager, refuses to change his card (and those of many others) and at the same time sends out warning that we are simply to be dropped automatically for non-payment of dues, I would like to ask him whether he has ever read the Constitution? If he did, will he point out which article I have disobeyed?

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) ALBERT KALTOFF
Leder 333,
Local No. 3.

RUSSIAN RELIEF FUND INSTRUCTIONS

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 McKibbin Street.
Bronxville: 219 Sackman 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
Italian Waist and Dressmakers Union, 5 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.
BONNAZ EMBROIDERY WORKERS, 200 E. 14th St.
Raincoat Makers Union, Local No. 20, 22 W. 17th St.
House Dress Workers Union, Local No. 41, 22 W. 17th St.
Children Dress Mks. Union, Local No. 50, 22 W. 17th St.
White Goods Work. Union, Local No. 62, 117 Second Ave.
Custom Dress Mks. Union, Local No. 90, 724 Lexington Ave.
Sales Clerks Union, Local No. 131, 71 W. 118th St.

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Office, 31 Union Square, New York, N. Y. Tel. Snyveant 1126

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EDITORIALS

SHALL WE FAIL TO AID STARVING RUSSIA?

Weak, very weak has been the response of our big membership—closetmakers, waist and dressmakers, raincoat makers, embroiderers and the men and women of the various other crafts belonging to our International—to the bitter, despondent, heartrending cry for help from Russia.

Lean, very lean have been the collections in our shops, so lean that one is inclined to wonder in amazement: If such is the response from members of an organization which is reckoned as one of the most radical and progressive labor bodies in America, has it, indeed, a right to its reputation?

And while the excuse that "there is no work in the shops; the times are bad, they cannot be expected to give anything for Russia when they can hardly make their own ends meet," might serve for others, it holds not water for us. Our grievance is not against those of our members who do not work. We have in mind the large numbers who are working and earning a living, those who still have full weeks of work. And from the collection lists that have come to our attention it would appear that it is these workers in particular who have been remiss in their duty, who refused to pay their debt, their "half day's work."

These same persons are, probably, the most ardent mouth-bolsheviks and communists. Just dare utter in their presence a word of criticism of the theories and practices of bolshevism and you will be condemned by them as "traitor." When, however, the opportunity to show their friendship for Russia and to prove their fiery radicalism comes along, none of them are "home." It is indeed a significant commentary upon the "radicalism" and "revolutionism" of a goodly number of our workers.

But why speak about radicalism and progressivism when it is a question of saving the lives of millions of human beings? Must one be a radical to stretch out a hand of relief to a brother or sister, to help them escape from certain death? Of course not! Neither radicalism nor lofty ideals are an indispensable part of this wholly human emotion. One's heart needs only to beat in accord with the heart of humanity to act in a human, brotherly way toward our unfortunate brothers in Russia, or else be damned forever by one's own conscience as an accomplice in the murder of those whom we had failed to help in time of emergency.

The American bourgeoisie whom we scorn and despise has responded generously to the starvation cry from Russia. Millions of Russian working-class children are being fed now by this self-same bourgeoisie. We have been quick and profuse in suspecting that this generosity is a cloak for the purpose of destroying the Russian Revolution. And what have we done, meanwhile, to prevent it? How many ship-loads of food and clothing have we, the workers of America, sent to Russia to maintain the existence of the starving millions so that they might know that the saving of their lives depended, not entirely at least, upon the exploiting class?

We have put this question more than once, frankly and bluntly, and we have heard no response from anywhere as yet. At least we, the members of the International, have so far done blamed little for Russia.

We appeal therefore to you again and again, brothers, sisters, members of the International. Help Russia, the famished, the naked, the more-dead-than-alive Russia, with everything that you are able to. You must not remain indifferent to the horrible catastrophe that has befallen that land. Have you already forgotten when you and your kin have suffered and needed relief and obtained it? How can you remain deaf and dumb to the millions who are stretching out bony hands across the ocean for a piece of bread? How can you, how will you?

We thought at the beginning that this self-imposed obligation to donate a half day's pay was much too little for our share to help alleviate the horrors of the terrible famine. We felt that in order to make Russia realize that we have not forgotten her in times of stress we must do a great deal more for her. We were told in reply that the times are bad and that for the present this contribution should be enough. We had reasons therefore to feel sure that at least this half day's pay will not be shirked by anyone. How badly we have been disappointed! And why? Hasn't our appeal been made strong and clear? Hasn't it been made sufficiently lucid to our workers that every day of delay means the cost of thousands of human lives?

Not another hour of delay must be tolerated. The decision of the conference of the Executive Boards of the various locals of our International that every worker donate a half day's wages must not remain a dead letter. It must become a living fact, so

that within the very near future we may state to the world, and what is more important, be satisfied ourselves, that our International had done its fullest duty to Russia and her great unfortunate people.

GOLDEN WORDS AND PIOUS WISHES

It is quite lucky that neither Mr. Samuel Untermeyer nor any of his sons are running this year for office. In that event we would have been compelled to refrain from quoting parts of a speech delivered by Mr. Untermeyer at Syracuse lest some of our "holier-than-thou" Socialists accuse us of agitating for "Tammany Democrats." As it is, we can afford the pleasure of these quotations, if it is only for the sake of proving that one need not be a manual worker or a representative of manual workers to grasp the simple truth that wages are not responsible for the present high prices; that before a state of "normalcy" comes back the profiteers must first relinquish some of their profits; and that the Steel Trust with its despotism over the workers is the greatest menace for the land. Also that the imprisonment of five hundred or a thousand of the biggest profiteers, who parade as prominent business men, would be the best method for bringing business to an "honest basis."

Here is what Mr. Samuel Untermeyer has to say about the workers and their wages:

"The mechanic and the worker cannot buy any more for their wages to-day than what they were able to ten years ago for the wages they were receiving at that time. The profiteers and the criminal trusts have forced the worker to demand more in order to be able to make a living. They were the ones who have lead the van of rising prices and they must be hit first in order to reduce the cost of living."

In another part of his speech, touching upon the relations between capital and labor, Mr. Untermeyer says:

"The biggest enemy of our industrial life and peace, a peace based upon free understanding between capital and labor, is the Steel Trust, which under the pretense of 'open shop' has for years concentrated its immense power upon a campaign of spying and deceiving, aimed at the destruction of organized labor. The very fact that such a state of affairs exists is in itself an earnest indictment of our form of government."

These are golden words! Who can, who will dare to refute them? But Mr. Untermeyer still believes that it is not the entire system under which we live that is to blame, but this or that attorney-general, who did not or would not imprison the master robbers who "parade as prominent business men." What a lesson that would be, he thinks, when a thousand of these respectable highwaymen would be compelled to view passing events from behind prison bars. This, he says, is the only way to bring business to an "honest basis," and if this does not take place in a hurry the "government will soon have strength even to oppose these sinister forces."

What sweet and pious wishes! Does not Mr. Untermeyer know from his long experience that these wishes cannot and will not materialize? He says rather naively "that the government will soon not have strength even to oppose these sinister forces." Is it really only a question of strength? Isn't it also a question of genuine will and wish? And how can a government supported by these self-same sinister forces muster such a will? Can a government, no matter how honest it may be and how well it may mean, break with the bankers and the trusts whose creature it is? From such a wise and experienced person like Samuel Untermeyer such naivete is simply inexplicable.

ALEXANDER HOWAT

Alexander Howat is one of those rare labor leaders who are not afraid to go to jail in defense of the workers' rights and freedom. Alexander Howat has the courage of his convictions and he is ready to suffer for them. We have a legion of mothers in the labor movement, more than is good for its health and prosperity. We have only very few men of courage, men with an abiding faith in their preachings. That is why Alexander Howat, even though he had done no more than what his conscience had commanded him to do, is a splendid exception among the leaders of American labor.

His action is particularly praiseworthy, not only because he had dared to fight the industrial court, which he believes is an illegal institution designed to rob the worker of his rights to strike, but because he had the strength to oppose even the decision of the miners' convention which had ordered him to recall the strike. He refused to do it and went to prison, guided solely by the dictates of his principles and conscience.

It seems to us that Alexander Howat is going upon the same road upon which Debs began his brave career. Sooner or later, if he does not deviate from his course, Alexander Howat will become not only a loyal and courageous trade-unionist but a full-fledged advocate of a new order, a champion of a new life for the working class of America.

Let us hope that Alexander Howat's example of courage and of firmness of convictions will spur on other labor leaders to act as he has acted. Only then will our labor movement succeed in escaping from the charmed circle of impotence and hopelessness within which it is wriggling to-day.

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

By S. YANOVSKY

It would take much more space than we can allow here to dwell upon the various interesting details, reports and discussions that transpired at the last meeting of the Board. We shall, therefore, report in brief only the most interesting points that contain the greatest interest to our members.

We have mentioned already the part of Brother Sigman's report which dealt with the Philadelphia strike. In addition to it he also informed the Board of his experiences and activity as general organizer in and outside New York. The sum total of the impressions gained from his report is that the present time is highly unfavorable for any organization work and that it is a waste of time and money to undertake such work now. It is impossible to expect any results from organizing at a time when unemployment is raging everywhere in the land.

Vice-President Sigman emphasized further the necessity of changing organizing methods in the future when the prospects for organizing might improve. He is of the opinion that the most effective organizing and propaganda method is work within the shop proper, propaganda by word of mouth, by person to person. The organizer must find the ground prepared for him to an extent by such a form of propaganda, and it would be best to start a system of "seed" work in the form of small groups outside New York with organized and reliable workers from New York who could gradually bring light and understanding into the minds of those who have hitherto not responded to the call of the Union. While this plan of campaign is not altogether new, Brother Sigman pointed out, it has not heretofore been practiced on a systematic and big scale and it deserves a trial. Meanwhile, however, the work of organizing must perforce come to a standstill.

In accordance with this decision the Board voted to remove from our payroll several organizers who had been on the list of the International in various places. On the same grounds it was also decided to reject a proposal of Local No. 25 to have the International confer with it on the question of organizing outside of New York. The general opinion was, first, that there was nothing to confer about at the present moment, and, secondly, that if Local No. 25, has any new plans or suggestions to offer, it is its place to come with these to the Joint Board in the Waist and Dress Industry of New York. Only after this latter body will find that the plan contains something concrete and worthwhile will it be in place to confer about it with the office of the International.

WE CONGRATULATE LOCAL 48

Local 48 has built for itself a great, beautiful, nay, a splendid, labor temple. We can imagine how much energy and sacrifice the leadership and the rank and file of the local had to spend in the realizing of this tremendous and costly undertaking.

The huge task, however, is accomplished and the house on Fourteenth Street between Second and Third Avenues is arresting the eye of every passerby by its distinctive and impressive appearance. Who can pass this labor temple, built by the pennies of the workers, and not admire the energy and the tenacity of our Italian workers? Coupled with admiration comes the thought that our workers have finally begun to build for themselves, not always for others.

One must take a look at the interior of the house before judging adequately how neatly, substantially and comfortably the place has been built. The council room is a model place for executive work and consultations. And Local 48 has not only made things comfortable for itself, but it has taken in, as tenants, Locals 10 and 23, and makes them feel "at home."

"Justice" congratulates Local 48 in the name of the International upon its splendid achievement, hoping that it will be an example of an inspiration for all our other locals.

And while speaking of the Joint Board in the Waist and Dress Industry, we wish to note here the request made by this Board that the G. E. B. amalgamate Locals No. 22 and 23 into local of dressmakers. It is an old question and it has provoked a lively discussion in which most of the members participated. The project, however, has its practical difficulties that cannot be overcome by a resolution of the G. E. B. It was therefore decided that the entire matter be discussed and decided at our next Convention which is to take place not later than the coming May, 1922.

According to the report of Brother Perstein, of Cleveland, the situation in that city is far from good. First, in Cleveland, like in all other cloak centres, there is very little work. This in itself is sufficient cause for the workers to feel discontented and restless. Secondly, the Cleveland workers are as yet not reconciled to the scientific introduction of "standardization" in the future which to say anything definite concerning the introduction of these standards in Cleveland. It is still in an experimental state. This month the agreement between the Union and the Cleveland Cloak Manufacturers' Association will have to be renewed for the next six months and it is rather difficult to foretell the results in advance. Brother Perstein also informed the Board that the Union is making every effort to organize the workers of the Prince-Biedermaier shop, the only big factory in Cleveland in which the Union has not yet succeeded in obtaining control.

Vice-President Schoolman, of Chicago, had nothing to report that would cheer up the rather gloomy atmosphere. It was the same unemployment, the same attempts of the employers to exploit the workers and to agitate for piece work. Brother Schoolman is not prepared to state what measure of influence this insidious agitation is having upon the workers in Chicago. He only stated that in order to call the bluff of a certain employer who had boasted that under piece work he could have employed every man in his shop for many weeks that he challenged him to meet him in the hall. Of course, the manufacturer could not make good upon this ostensible permission to work piece work and his promise of work has failed dismally to materialize.

Vice-President Seidman complained in his report that he has little at present to do in Cincinnati having accomplished his original mission. At present, a local officer, with the occasional aid of Brother Scheraga, would suffice, he stated. The trouble, however, is that the Cincinnati people in-

sist upon having a New York manager. He stated that he succeeded in avoiding a number of strikes; that an emergency fund was raised by the local body, and that several hundred dollars were collected for Russia. He also introduced regular lectures which interest the members considerably.

Vice-President Gorenstein reported upon conditions in Boston and vicinity. It adds but little to what the readers of JUSTICE have learned from previous reports by Brother Snyder. They insist upon an amalgamation of all the Boston locals into one Joint Board and ask the presence of President Schlesinger in Boston to accomplish this plan. Vice-President Fosen of Boston spoke in the same tenor, and it was decided that President Schlesinger visit Boston at the earliest opportunity and straighten out all differences existing between the various locals of that city so that this amalgamation becomes a reality in the near future.

Vice-President Levkovits reported upon his present activities as manager of Local No. 3. He related how the fight in the ladies tailoring industry which was recently threatened was averted, and that altogether there was in short order. In addition to these reports the Board also listened to a number of committees who appeared before it. Local No. 76, of Philadelphia, consisting of private dressmakers, asked aid in organizing work, and this request was granted to them. It was felt, however, that it would be best for that local to amalgamate with one of the already existing locals in Philadelphia.

A committee from Baltimore appeared before the Board with a request that a Vice-President be sent to that city, preferably Brother Sigman, to bring things into better shape. They want to be taught how to better conduct their organization and they ask Brother Sigman to spend a few weeks with them.

The "New Republic" On Our Educational Work

In an article on "Labor Education," dealing with the status and prospects of the rapidly spreading movement for educational work among adult workers, the "New Republic" for October 12, has the following to say about the educational work conducted for the last five years by our International Union:

"No experiment in adult education has taken hold more promptly and with greater promise than the experiments in workers' education now being conducted in this country. From a movement of practically no significance as recently as five years ago, it has since grown so rapidly that it is a matter of only a few years before every important industrial city in the country will have its own classes. Supported by representatives of almost all schools of thought in American labor movement, these educational enterprises should become, in the course of time, the clearing house for labor ideas and platforms which the labor movement in this country has until the present so sadly lacked.

While the majority of the classes are of too recent origin to permit evaluation of their contribution and tendencies, one system which has been in operation for five years is indicative of the marked progress that can be made within a relatively short time. Organized in 1917 on a modest scale, the classes of the International Ladies Garment Workers have already assumed impressive proportions.

A committee of the Pressers' Branch of Local No. 2 of Philadelphia asked for a separate charter, as they said they do not find themselves quite comfortable within Local 2. It was decided to put this matter in the hands of a committee which would report back on it to the next meeting of the G. E. B.

All these reports and decisions were adopted at the Philadelphia sessions. But the G. E. B. did not finish its work in Philadelphia. Local No. 48 of New York, the organization of the Italian Cloakmakers, invited the Board with President Schlesinger at its head, to officiate in the opening ceremonies of their new home in New York City. The General Executive Board accepted this invitation with delight and on Friday, the last day of the meeting, the Board came to New York and President Schlesinger opened with a few touching and appropriate remarks, the beautiful new home of the Italian workers. Later, the G. E. B. held a meeting in the Council Room of the building, the most beautiful room of the house, towards the decorations and furnishing of which every officer of the local had contributed something.

We also wish to mention here the report of the Finance committee gotten up masterfully by its secretary, Vice-President Heller, which, deservedly, earned the official thanks of the Board. The financial condition of the International, as well as all activities within the General Office, have, through this report, been made clear to all members of the Board. In connection therewith, a decision was adopted on the mailing of the mailing department of our publication with the record department. It would lead to economy and the improvement of service, it was held.

A committee representing the Unity House of Forest Park, Pa., composed of Miss Switzky and Miss Silver, appeared before the Board and requested that the International take over the management of the Unity House. It was decided to turn this matter over to a special committee which will report upon it to the next quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board.

The announcement of this union for the coming educational season contains a range of topics more extensive and often more pertinent to the problems of the day than that prepared by many university faculties of social science in this country. Already these classes have passed out of the stage of the educational mass-meeting into the meeting of small groups prepared for serious and intensive study. Students are equipped with detailed syllabi and reading lists. The classes are more and more becoming centers of general discussion instead of lecture halls. The teaching staff is gradually assuming a permanency which augurs well for the rapid development of an esprit de corps and a common outlook on the education problems of the school. At the same time recruits inside and outside of the union, who have come into direct contact with the classes, have quickly become converted to the methods and purposes of the enterprises. Because of their priority in this field and their success, the classes of the Ladies Garment Workers have come to have much more than a local importance. The educational department of their union is now enjoying the respectabilities as well as the benefits of the pioneer. Newly organized groups everywhere through the country are drawing freely on the experience of this organization and are thus able to build their own experiments on a foundation of substantial accomplishment."

THE STAGE

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL NOTES

Richard Strauss's first concert in New York will take place at Carnegie Hall on the evening of Oct. 31. On this occasion he will lead a specially selected symphony orchestra in a program consisting of "Also Sprach Zarathustra," "Till Eulenspiegel," and the "Infanta Domestica." The last named, it will be remembered, had its first performance anywhere in America on the occasion of the eminent composer's previous visit in 1914.

At his first New York concert of the season, which will be given at the Hippodrome Sunday night, Oct. 16, John McCormack will introduce two Italian songs by Jacopo Peri (1600) and Antonio Caldara (1670) which he discovered during a recent visit to Genoa. These ancient but beautiful songs are typical of the old Italian school, and as far as Mr. McCormack can ascertain have never been heard in this country.

The Columbia Institute of Arts and Sciences has arranged a series of operatic, ballad, European, Japanese and American folk songs, the latter including cowboy songs, during the approaching season. Costume and lecture recitals will also be included in the series, as well as performances by well known instrumentalists and chamber music.

A chorus of 500 Welsh singers recruited from all parts of the United States, will sing at the exhibition of

"America's Making" to be held in the Seventy-first Army. There is to be a Welsh night, when singers will attend from Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Scranton, Wilkes Barre, Utica, Rome, Syracuse, and as far west as Chicago.

Al Jolson in "Bombo," will open at Jolson's Fifty-ninth Street Theatre.

The opening of "The Love Letter" at the Globe is announced.

"Lilies of the Field" was presented at the Park Theatre in Bridgeport last night, and will come to the Klaw next Monday. Marie Doro and Norman Trevor will head the cast.

Hilda Spong gave her first performance in "The Fan" last night in Stamford. The play will open at the Punch and Judy next Monday.

Dudley Digges will go on tour in "Mr. Pim Passes By."

"The Bat" will reach its 500th performance at the Morocco next week.

"The Man Without a Country," a motion picture, with Arnold Daly in the leading role, will open at Town Hall next Monday under the auspices of the American Legion.

David Belasco has contracted to produce a new play by Eugene Walter, with Frances Starr heading the cast.

IN THE REALM OF BOOKS

ZIONISM AND WORLD POLITICS

By HORACE M. KALLEN, Ph.D.

(Doubleday, Page & Co.)

By BERT TOULENS

Dr. Kallen's book has all the earmarks of a scholarly work. It begins with a preface that contains appropriate acknowledgments and ends with an index not in very small type. Between the preface and the index there are over three hundred pages of immaculate, scholarly English. If you read the book with the aid of an unabridged dictionary your vocabulary will be considerably enriched at the end of the trip.

The Gentle world knows of Zionism only from occasional news items and Dr. Kallen would have supplied a much needed work if he had chosen to give in his book a clear exposition of the substance of Zionism. He certainly possesses the qualifications for the task, for his knowledge of Jewish history is as wide as his analysis of the Jew's position in the Gentile world is searching. But Dr. Kallen writes as a Zionist, though under the guise of a savant, and instead of a work of research on Zionism we get a pamphlet on behalf of a certain Zionist faction. At best it is a controversial book, and were it presented as such we would not be disappointed in its contents or tenor. But the author evidently expects "Zionism and World Politics" to gain

currency as an authoritative history and an objective, dispassionate interpretation of the nationalist movement among certain elements of the Jewish people, and this the book is not.

The Zionist of any of the insurgent factions, or the Jewish socialist who is opposing the Zionist movement, would have a merry time of it picking flaws in Dr. Kallen's book and challenging some of the author's bold assertions; but even the uninitiated reader is likely to become aroused to something like protest by some of the things Dr. Kallen says about those who are not of the Faith. Nor are we surprised at the thinly veiled contempt the author has for the East Side intellectuals, who have done so much to mar the grandeur of the Movement. By the very choice of words and the many scholarly allusions the book is obviously intended for "clean folk," for readers with a college education, and a meeting attitude toward "those East Side radicals."

As for World Politics, Mr. Kallen treats the matter admirably. It is here that we see the student of history, the social psychologist, and quite a few of the chapters in the volume deserve a place among the best essays on European politics. It is these chapters that make "Zionism and World Politics" an interesting and worth-while book in spite of the Zionism of it.

PEOPLE'S PLAYERS WILL PRESENT UNUSUAL PLAYS

A new co-operative producing group, The People's Players, Inc., of which Geoffrey C. Stein is the artistic director, has been formed to present unusual plays, at the Fifteenth Street Theatre, as the auditorium of the People's House at 7 East 15th Street is to be known for the purposes of this organization.

Six plays are to be given during the course of a thirty weeks season beginning about October 19th, the first of which will be "As Ye Mould," a drama of contemporary American life by Charles Mackey. The second and third plays will be the first American production of "La Nouvelle Idole" (The New Idol) by Francois de Curel, and the first presentation in English of "The God of Vengeance" by Sholem Asch, a play that scored a great success when produced here last season in its original Yiddish, and which has been a sensation in Russia and Germany. "La Nouvelle Idole" was brought out in Paris first by Antoine and now is in the regular repertoire of the Comedie Francaise.

The three first plays illustrate the breadth of the field the company expects to cover, one being by an unknown American author, another by an established French dramatist, and the third by the leader of the Yiddish school of playwriting. The other three plays to be offered during the first season will carry the idea further. The authors from whose works they are likely to be taken are the Russian Andrejev, the Austrian Schnitzler, the German Wedekind, the Frenchmen George Ancey and Henri Becque, and the Englishman John Galsworthy. The company is anxious to examine new and unusual manuscripts from whatever source they may come.

The Fifteenth Street Theatre is a regular theatre with a seating capacity of about three hundred, and has a small but adequate and perfectly equipped stage. Its location between Fifth Avenue and Broadway at Union

Square is convenient to the main lines of transportation.

Subscription may be made to the entire series of six plays at once. The box office sale for the first play will be begun the week prior to the opening, though mail orders will be received at any time. The scale of prices will be one dollar and a half, and one dollar.

COMING NEW PLAYS

"A Bill of Divorcement," the comedy by Clemence Dane, which has had so prolonged a success in London, will have its first presentation in this city in the George M. Cohan Theatre next week. The cast will include Allan Pollock, Janet Beecher, Charles Waldron, and others.

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LABOR THE WORLD OVER

DOMESTIC ITEMS

Co-operative coal mining is gaining favor among Hungarian miners in the United States. Several large enterprises in the bituminous fields are now being operated by them. The Himler Coal Company, of Himlerville, W. Va., is the largest of these co-operative mining concerns, and is owned and controlled by its 1,400 Hungarian workers.

These miners are receiving good wages, it was stated, and are also sharing in the profits of the enterprise, which they financed at a cost of \$500,000. They are now planning to raise \$2,000,000 to obtain control of additional coal land and workings.

The co-operative company was founded by Martin Himler, an experienced Hungarian coal miner, who came into West Virginia and established a small newspaper about two years ago. The company has now built the entire town of Himlerville. There it maintains a bank and publishes a weekly paper in the Hungarian language, *The Magyar Banyaszlap* (Hungarian Miners' Journal). It also recently built a power house to supply homes of the miners with electricity.

Although the workings of the co-operative company are located in the lower Tug River district, where there has been considerable labor trouble, the Hungarian miners have been steadily working with no fear of strikes. The company stockholders at a recent meeting invited public inspection of their books, mines and workshops.

Another similar enterprise, the Nebo American Coal Company, has been incorporated in Kentucky, with a capital of \$240,000, all owned by the workers themselves.

Matthew Well, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement given to the New York World, warns organized labor against the conduct of the Klu Klux Klan and declares it is antagonistic to the trade-union movement.

A survey conducted by the American Legion through 11,000 posts discloses that between 600,000 and 700,000 veterans of the world war are out of employment.

A new labor college will open October 6th, at Katonah, N. Y. Its purpose is to train economists, statisticians and the like, for the farmer and labor movements.

President Gompers of the A. F. of L., commenting upon the meat packers and their declaration for the anti-union shop, declared that "this so-called American plan is only another effort of the packers to dominate the lives of their employees. 'The packers are taking an unfair advantage,' he declared, 'and the move will react to the detriment of the packers themselves.'"

According to figures given by the Department of Labor, and other agencies of the Government, approximately \$1,000,000,000 is being expended monthly by mills, shops and factories of the United States for both skilled and unskilled labor.

Dr. Sydney Gulick of the Federal Churches of Christ in America declared that the churches were drafting a message to arouse public opinion against any secrecy at the limitation of armament conference.

More than 9,000,000 workers now are on the payrolls of shops, factories, mines and railroads, according to an estimate of the employment situation by officials of the Department of Labor. These, with the number of the unemployed, make the total number of toilers in the United States reach nearly 15,000,000.

Statistics prepared by the Department of Labor for the fifteen principal cities of the United States show that, for the month from July 15 to August 15th, there was an increase in the retail price of food in all of the cities over the previous thirty days.

That a general strike of all railroad machinists, sheet metal workers, blacksmiths, boiler-makers, electricians and carmen in the United States is inevitable within the next thirty days was the warning issued by J. A. Lecher, International Representative of the Machinists' Union.

Labor College of San Francisco, recently organized to provide special courses of instruction for members of labor organizations and others, will open its first term September 21st.

The Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, has issued preliminary general occupation statistics for New York City which, though subject to change are approximately correct, shows that 45 per cent of the citizens of New York work for a living and 72.6 per cent of these are males.

The size of the American family during the last decade is on the increase. The 1920 census shows the nation's population was grouped into 24,351,000 families, residing in 29,697,000 dwellings, making an average of 4.3 persons to a family and 5.1 persons to a dwelling. In 1910 the number of persons to a family was 4.5 and to a dwelling 5.2.

Brockwood, a resident workers' college, opened last week at Katonah, New York, with more than thirty men and women students.

The report of the Sub Committee of the Senate Education and Labor Committee on the West Virginia Situation which will be completed soon will recommend the establishment of a National Board for the settlement of disputes between employers and employees.

Several thousand miners at Franklin, Kansas, voted not to return to work until Alexander Hewat, President of the Miners Union, was released from jail and until the Kansas Industrial Court law is taken from the statute books.

30,000 crippled soldiers of the world war are being exploited in "mush-room" vocational training institutions and farmed out by the Government to sweat shops in virtual slavery, according to a charge made to Charles R. Forbes, Director of the U. S. Veterans Bureau.

Annual savings of 40 per cent or about 240,000,000 could be made in the men's ready made clothing industry declared a report made by the American Engineering Council Committee on elimination of waste in industry, made public in New York.

Counting up the strike ballots of 259,000 members of four railroad unions will begin in Chicago tomorrow with the possibility of a general strike of more than 500,000 railway men in protest against the 12 per cent wage reduction recently ordered by the Railroad Labor Board, depending somewhat on the result of the tabulation of these votes.

FOREIGN ITEMS

GERMANY

Socialization of rented dwellings, houses, flats, apartments and offices as the only satisfactory remedy for the housing shortage which is growing worse in Germany was demanded by the representatives of more than 1,000,000 rent payers at the 16th Convention of the League of German Tenants' Associations held in Dresden, September 6th.

ENGLAND

At the first meeting of the British Cabinet since the return of the Premier, remedies to relieve unemployment were discussed, though no decision is expected before Parliament opens on October 18th.

By an overwhelming vote, the Catholic Confederation of England and Wales, at the opening of its annual conference passed a resolution advising Catholic Trade Unions not to pay the usual contribution which enables the labor members of Parliament to perform the duties of members of parliament, and to oppose affiliation of their union with the labor party of the Socialist Internationale.

The Washington Conference and Ireland are thrust aside for the time being, in England. Everything is centered on unemployment.

British trade unionists stand with American trade unionists on the disarmament issue and declare that the extensive program of armament "is contrary to the spirit and policy of disarmament and peace."

The Britishers call "for the suspension of all preparations for war at least until the disarmament conference has finished its work."

This information received by President Gompers is in response to his recent suggestion to the trade union movements of England, France, Italy and Japan that world-wide demonstrations be held, in the interest of peace.

In a letter to the A. F. of L. executive, C. W. Bowerman, secretary of the parliamentary committee of the British Trades Union Congress, incloses this resolution passed by the congress at its meeting in Cardiff, just adjourned:

"This congress learns with satisfaction that the president of the United States is calling an international conference to discuss the question of the disarmament of nations, with which policy it is fully in accord.

"In the opinion of this congress, however, such a conference will not be satisfactory unless labor is adequately represented thereon, and understanding that Great Britain will take part in such conference, this congress claims the right to appoint representatives of organized labor to attend the conference, seeing that the subject to be discussed is a matter vitally affecting the interests of the workers in all nations.

"The congress further protests against the recent decision of the British government to carry out an extensive program of armaments which is contrary to the spirit and policy of disarmament and peace, as advocated repeatedly by members of the government themselves.

"The congress further asks for the suspension of all preparations for war at least until the disarmament conference has finished its work."

The new Furniture Guild which is being started at Manchester is designed "to bring about such a change in the spirit and organization of the industry that the end of the wages system can be secured and self-government established." Full maintenance for the workers, plus cost of materials and administration, are the only charges to be made, and it is claimed that the public will thus be saved at least 50 per cent of the present cost. "No profit and no interest" is the Guild's basis for all transactions.

ITALY

Italy is facing an unemployment problem that is great because the deflation of prices has not begun. Italian workmen are idle not because of lack of work, but because they refuse to accept the peace time wages offered them by employers, and employers closed their factories rather than continue to pay war wages.

FRANCE

Declaring that France's supplies of munitions are already larger than necessary and that the continued manufacture of war material is with the view to their use eventually against Russia and is contrary to the world's interests 600 employees of the Petit Wyer Works at St. Ouen refused to go to work this morning.

AUSTRALIA

The special court appointed under the eight-hours act to investigate ordinary working hours in industry, has formulated reports upon seven industry groups and has recommended in each case a reduction of ordinary working hours to 44 per week.

Educational Comment and Notes

GRAND CONCERT TO CELEBRATE THE OPENING OF WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

Our annual festival will take place Friday evening, Nov. 15, in the auditorium of the Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 16th Street.

In the past, our opening exercises were overwhelmingly successful. The auditorium was not only full, but hundreds upon hundreds could not gain admittance. Thousands of our members and students listened to programs containing not only beautiful music but inspiring addresses from leaders in the labor and educational movements.

The opening exercises on Nov. 18 will not only be as successful, but more so. The program will be just as interesting, if not more. But chief of all, the audience will be the most inspiring part of the program. We must have the enthusiasm and moral support of the rank and file. We must have their co-operation. We must have their recognition of the fact that in Labor Education lies the future of the workers. We must have enormous numbers of workers gathered on that evening, to express their support of the educational work of their International Union.

The tickets will be issued to all the Locals in proportion to their membership. Students will receive additional tickets. You must provide yourself with these as soon as possible, to be sure of admission. Last year hundreds could not get in, because they came too late or had no tickets.

The complete program will be announced very soon.

Prominent speakers will be heard. Excellent artists will contribute musical numbers.

We hope that the evening of Friday, Nov. 18, will be reserved by all

of our friends and that nothing will be arranged by any other organization to conflict with this event.

PREPARE FOR THE WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

In response to many inquiries, the Educational Department announces that the Workers' University will open its sessions on November 26th.

The classes will be held as usual in the Washington Irving High School, at Irving Place and 16th St.

A number of our students who attended the University classes during the past few years, suggested to the Department that changes be made in the hours. In response to these suggestions the following arrangements will be made.

At 1:30 Saturdays, Mr. B. J. R. Stolper will give his course on "Tendencies in Modern Literature."

At 2:30 there will be two classes: One will be on the Policies of American Trade Unions, by Dr. Leo Wolman. The other class will be given by Dr. H. J. Garman, on the Social and Industrial History of the United States.

Sunday mornings at 10:30, Mr. A. Fickander will continue his course on Applied Psychology and Logic. At 11:30 there will be two classes: One by Mr. A. L. Wilbert, on Current Economic Literature on the other by Mr. Gustav F. Schulz, on Public Speaking.

These courses will be given during the first half of the year. The Educational Department has planned a number of other interesting courses, to be given during the second half. They will be announced and described later.

Our members are urged to make such arrangements as will make it possible for them to attend these classes.

Isn't It Queer?

Isn't it queer?

Have you ever met anybody who does not agree that education is the most important thing in the world?

Haven't you found that every person, no matter how rich or how poor, how learned or how ignorant, will agree with you that education is what the world needs, and is the only thing that will finally make the workers gain all they wish.

And yet, it is queer how little many of these people do to help along in the cause of education, and frequently how much they do to prevent education from reaching the great masses.

Is there any doubt that every member of the International wants our Union to become more powerful?

Is there any doubt that he wants his fellow workers to become better acquainted with the conditions under which the working class has to live? Is there any doubt that he wishes his fellow workers to become thoroughly acquainted with the best methods of developing the organization and its power?

Don't you want to help in all this? You may ask, "WHAT CAN I DO?"

If you are a BUSINESS AGENT, you can distribute the announcements of the Educational Department among the members of your Local Union each time you meet any of them. You can urge them to join our classes. You can show them that only if they obtain more education,

can they become strong active members, able to help their own organization and the Labor Movement.

You can urge them to come to the office of the Educational Department to inquire as to the character of the classes given, what they teach, where they meet, and all other details.

If you are a SHOP CHAIRMAN, you can call the attention of your fellow workers to the work of the Educational Department at each shop meeting. You can hand the announcements and literature of the Educational Department PERSONALLY to every worker in your shop.

You can select those of your fellow workers who you think ought to be interested in education because of ability or other reasons, and urge them to join our classes.

You can come to the office of the Educational Department and obtain literature and information, which you can then distribute among the workers in the shop.

If you are one of the RANK AND FILE, one of the workers, you can make it your business not only to read the announcements of the Educational Department in JUSTICE and GERECHTIGKEIT, not only to come to the office and obtain information for yourself, not only join one of our classes yourself, but in addition, you can make it your absolute duty to see to it that AT LEAST ONE OTHER WORKER from your shop or from another shop does the same.

History of the American Labor Movement

By MAX LEVIN

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

Lesson 12

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION (Continued)

IV. Theories and Aims

The theories and aims of the I. L. G. W. U. are briefly as follows:

- (1) The existing economic system is not conducive to the happiness of the worker.
 - (a) Worker does not receive the full value of his product.
 - (b) Worker is subjected to long periods of unemployment.
 - (c) Individual worker is powerless against the profit-seeking employer.
 - (d) Individual worker cannot bargain successfully with employer.
 - (e) Worker is economically insecure.
 - (f) Worker cannot take advantage of educational and cultural facilities.

- (2) Workers can improve their condition and ultimately abolish this system through organization.

(a) Workers must unite:

- (1) Industrially—into class-conscious labor unions.

- (2) Politically—into a party which aims at the abolition of the capitalist system.

(b) Workers must train themselves:

- (1) To assume control of production.
- (2) To accept social and economic responsibility.

V. Policies, Methods and Activities

1. The Policies of the I. L. G. W. U. are:

- (a) To organize all the workers employed in Ladies' Garment Industry into compact locals.
- (b) To carry on a propaganda against individual bargaining on the part of the individual worker.
- (c) To promote collective bargaining.
- (d) To win recognition of the union.
- (e) To procure a uniform day, equal wages and standards of conditions in general, in the entire industry.

2. The Most effective weapon of the I. L. G. W. U. is the strike, which is usually local in character.

- (a) However, due to its policy to establish a standard in the entire industry, the I. L. G. W. U. often is compelled to call and conduct general strikes.

3. Activities. Besides its various activities in the economic field, the I. L. G. W. U. conducts campaigns for education, co-operation, etc.

- (a) The I. L. G. W. U. conducts a special Educational Department.
 - (1) The purpose of this Department is to imbue the workers with a desire for knowledge.

- (2) The Educational Department conducts special classes in various public schools, meeting halls, and offices of local unions.

- (3) Unionism, social questions, labor problems, hygiene, etc., are analyzed.

- (b) In the co-operative field the I. L. G. W. U. organizes co-operative stores and is now preparing to establish factories for the production of ladies' garments which are to be owned and managed on a co-operative basis.

- (c) In the political field the I. L. G. W. U. supports the Socialist Party, contributes to its campaign funds, organizes special campaign committees to help elect Socialist candidates, etc.

(To be continued.)

THE NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH

Many of our members are anxious to take some of the courses given at the New School for Social Research, at 465 West 23rd Street.

The Educational Department has made special arrangements with the New School by which our members can take such courses at the reduced rate of \$5 per course.

Those who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity should apply immediately at the office of the Educational Department, 31 Union Square, Room 1003, where they will obtain registration cards.

OUR ENGLISH CLASSES

It is needless to say that those of our members who intend to join the classes realize very well that without a good knowledge of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE, they cannot be useful

to themselves, to their Union and to the Labor Movement. They must know the language of the country in which they live and work. Otherwise they cannot express themselves effectively and they cannot voice their ideas for the advantage of their fellow workers.

The classes in economics, trade unionism and other subjects are to begin very soon. Those who will register immediately can help us to make our arrangements also for these classes. If we can know how many will attend these classes, we can plan accordingly.

Again, those who plan to come to the Unity Center after the Holidays, SHOULD REGISTER AT ONCE. Go to the office of your Local Union, or the Educational Department, 31 Union Square, or best of all, GO IMMEDIATELY TO THE NEAREST UNITY CENTER AND REGISTER THERE.

FINE PROGRAM FOR UNITY HOUSE CONCERT AT CARNEGIE

The Unity House Committee is glad to be able to announce the program of the Emmy Destinn Concert to be given in Carnegie Hall, on Friday evening, the 28th of October. Besides this very famous dramatic soprano, the artists of the evening include Roderich White, violinist; Georges Lapeyre at the piano. The program which follows, is an unusually well-balanced one:

PROGRAM

Adagio and Finale, from Violin Concerto in G. Minor.....Bruch
MR. WHITE
Recitative and Aria from "Xerxes".....Haendel
MR. DESTINN
Habancera.....Sarasate
MR. WHITE
Caro mio ben (Old Italian).....Giordani
L'invitation on Voyage.....Dupare
Gypsy Song.....Dvorak
MR. DESTINN

Bound.....Laur
Cradle Song.....Delbruck
Lonesome Graveyard (Negro Spiritual).....Strickland
MR. DESTINN
Ballet Music from Rosamund Schubert-Kreisler
MR. WHITE
Russian Folk Song.....Tschalkowsky
Gretchen am Spinnrad.....Schubert
Two Lullabies from "The King".....Sanciana
Chanson de Larmes.....Goletian
MR. DESTINN
Le Nil (Violin Obligato by Mr. White).....Leroux
MR. DESTINN

Tickets for the concert can still be obtained at 16 West 21st Street and at Carnegie Hall box office. Come in and take your quota for yourself and your friends.

Among the Salespeople

By REBA LEVINE, Secretary

The last few weeks have seen quite a stir among the salespeople in the women's wear shops of the lower East side of New York. It was provoked by the Merchants' Society of East Broadway, who refused to confer with the Retail Ladies' Garment Salespeople's Union, Local No. 131, and demanded that the members of the Union work under open-shop conditions. After the demand for a conference by the salespeople had been refused, the storekeepers served an ultimatum that the employees either accept their conditions or quit work.

Our employers were so drastic about it that they didn't even give us time to consider or to get in touch with the General Office. We, however, held a hurried meeting on that

evening and instructed our business agent, Brother Turner, to call the girls out on Tuesday morning, September 20th. They all responded loyally, 100 per cent.

After a one-day strike, our employers called us back to work and we conferred with them, prior to ending the strike, and met with a complete victory.

We believe that this is news of interest not only to the salespeople in the various retail garment stores and shops of New York City, but also to the other members of the International in New York. Let the storekeepers, big and small, who employ help, know that their salespeople are a factor in the business and that they are part and parcel of the entire labor movement.

In the Skirt and Dress Shops

By S. PRISANT

In reporting for the Skirt and Dress Division of the New York Cloak Joint Board for the period of the past two weeks, I wish to point out that we have had a considerable number of strikes, a great deal more than what is ordinary for this time of year. Of course they were largely caused by the fact that the trade's situation is far from normal and when the season is had clashes are more likely to occur than in normal times.

Right at present there are eighteen shop strikes pending. Thirteen firms are reported to have gone out of business and, all told, we have taken care of 254 complaints of various classifications. To give you an idea of the approximate reasons that cause strikes at this period, I will cite as an example the case of the Quate-Right Skirt Company. This firm has lately employed very few operators inside. At the end of last week they notified our people that under the present circumstances they could not continue manufacturing inside. Investigation was made and the firm re-affirmed its statement in my presence. There is no alternative but to declare this shop on strike and make all efforts to stop off all shops where their work is being made.

A similar situation arose in the shop of the J. & R. Skirt Co., 43 West 16th Street and in general the strikes are being called out upon the complaint of the workers that their firms are sending out most of their work to outside shops.

However, not all of these com-

plaints result in strikes. Take for instance the case of the firm of Silkeston & Son, 16 West 19th Street. The people complained that their firm is sending out work. Upon investigation it was found that the firm had sent out six garments because the people were not on hand when these garments had to be made, this being a special order. The case was adjusted upon the promise of the firm that in the future no work will be sent out before the inside people are supplied with sufficient work.

Another characteristic case is that of the firm of Barak & Salvatore, 23 West 20th Street. The firm engaged a presser insisting that he work by piece. The representative of the Union went there and succeeded in reinstating the presser by the week. On the following day the firm discharged the same man for refusing to accept single pay for overtime. When his reinstatement was demanded, the firm refused and the shop was called to the office. After a short while the firm agreed to re-employ the man in question paying him according to agreement. Then all was in order.

Discharged workers were reinstated in the following manner: Operators in six shops; finishers in five shops; drapers in two shops; and pressers in one shop. In two shops unequal division of work was adjusted and in six other shops disputes in prices were settled. We have also collected during these two weeks, \$52.72 in back pay in four shops.



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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 afternoons 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.

The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

By ISRAEL LEWIN

At the last meeting of the Cloak and Suit Division, held on Monday, October 10th, Business Manager Perlmutter reported that the union is at present holding conferences in preparation for the coming season, when the temporary "memorandum" agreement with the Protective Association will have expired. It appears, from statements made by some of the manufacturers in the press, that they will again come forward with new demands, declaring that results so far were not satisfactory and that production in the shops was not up to expectations. Our members will be kept posted on anything that may transpire in the Cloak and Suit Industry, so that we are not caught napping.

Brother Perlmutter also reported that the greatest part of complaints at the present time is those for equal division of work, and that every one of these complaints is being adjusted to the satisfaction of our members.

On Monday, October 24th, a General-Special Meeting will be held for the purpose of adopting the balance of the amendments to the Constitution. This will be the last meeting of its kind this year, and we hope that Arlington Hall will be filled to capacity. All the branch meetings, as well as the general meeting of the month of November, will be mainly devoted to nominations of officers for the coming term. At the first three meetings of the next month, nominations will be held for Executive Board members and Joint Board Delegates of the respective branches. At the last General Meeting, nominations will be held for the offices of President, Vice-President, Sergeant-at-Arms, Secretary-Treasurer and General Manager.

According to our constitution, any candidate desiring to have his name placed on the ballot, must signify his intention of accepting the office either in writing under his own signature, or by accepting in person at the nomination meeting. The Executive Board there calls upon all active members of our union to attend these meetings, so that there will be the best material to choose from for the different offices. While it is desirable at all times to have able and conscientious men at the head of an organization, it is still more so at this period of reconstruction, when our organization is called upon daily to fight its enemies every inch of the ground.

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

David Libin, No. 2555, appeared on summons, charged with being a member of the Equitable Cloak Co., 65 East 9th Street. Brother Libin was ordered out of the above shop some time ago by Business Agent Som-

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

Simon Feibish, No. 5415 appeared on summons, charged with having been found working on Saturday afternoon, September 19th, at 3:15 P. M., at the shop of A. & H. White, 32 East 31st Street. Brother Feibish admits to the charge but states that the firm insisted on him working on Saturday afternoons, as he had some marks to make to be sent out, this firm being a jobber. On motion a fine of \$25 was imposed.

Abraham Leibowitz, No. 9105, Sol Babchin, No. 5358A, and Victor Michaelowsky, No. 6135, cutters working for the S. & B. Drys Co., 138 West 17th St., appeared on summons, charged by Business Manager Perlmutter with having conspired to keep a fourth man out of the above shop, and in order to accomplish this, they worked overtime while the majority of our men were idle; also, they proposed an agreement with the concern, a copy of which was presented to the Executive Board, to the effect that they were to receive fifty-two weeks' employment for the year, all for the same purpose. Brother Victor Michaelowsky, who is the head cutter in the above shop, states that the agreement was proposed to the firm without his knowledge, and that he had nothing to do with it. Brothers Leibowitz and Babchin admit that they worked overtime. As to the proposed agreement, Brother Leibowitz states that some time ago, while working for the Z. & S. Midy Blouse Co., 59 Hope St., Brooklyn, he proposed the same agreement for himself and the rest of the cutters to the above firm and that the Executive Board did not object to it, so that he was under the impression that he could do the same in this case. The Executive Board, however, is of the opinion that circumstances in this case are entirely different, since it was proven that Brother Leibowitz proposed this

agreement in order to keep out an additional man from the house, and as proof that that was his intention, he had worked overtime during a period when most of our members were out of work. On motion the charges against Brother Michaelowsky were dismissed; Brother Babchin was found guilty and is to be censured at a general meeting; and Brother Leibowitz is found guilty, was fined \$25, and is to be censured at a general meeting.

I. Stern, No. 3792 appeared on summons, charged by Business Manager Perlmutter with having been found working on Saturday afternoon, September 17th, at 2:30 P. M., in the shop of Levitt, Fox & Co., 40 East 13th Street. Brother Stern admits to the charge but claims that four specials came in on Saturday and he was requested by the firm to cut them out and could not refuse. On motion a fine of \$50 was imposed.

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CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10 ATTENTION!

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

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

Monday, October 17th

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
CLOAK AND SUIT: - - - - - Monday, November 7th

Nomination of Officers, Cloak and Suit Division

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.

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