

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

—Job. 27.6

JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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

Vol. III. No. 45.

New York, Friday, November 4, 1921

Price, 2 Cents

CLOAKMAKERS WILL REPLY TO ASSOCIATION THROUGH REFERENDUM

Balloting Will Take Place on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, 7th, 8th and 9th of November

HISTORIC MEETING OF CLOAKMAKERS' JOINT BOARD DECIDES ON REFERENDUM—STIRRING MEETING OF SHOP CHAIRMEN AT COOPER UNION ADDRESSED BY SCHLESINGER, BAROFF AND YANOFSKY

The word is now left for the cloakmakers. The big membership of the Cloakmakers' Union, the members of all the locals affiliated with the Joint Board will now give an answer to the ultimatum of the bosses that on November 14, 1921 piece work, longer work hours and smaller wages be "decreed" in their shops.

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, November 7th, 8th and 9th, the cloakmakers will give the answer to the Employers' Association. The decision of the Joint Board to refer this question to the membership to be determined through a referendum vote is already being carried out.

Let the members of the Cloak, Skirt and Hosiery Makers' Union not fail to come on mass to the polling places on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday and have their say in this highly important matter. The situation is very earnest and no member has a moral right to refrain from voting. The greater the number of those participating in the referendum, the more weighty will be the answer that the workers will give the employers through this referendum.

CLOAKMAKERS WILL VOTE IN THE FOLLOWING PLACES

In the offices of the Joint Board: 40 East 23d Street; 35 Second Avenue; 114 Lexington Avenue, Harlem office; 99 MacKibben Street, Brooklyn City office; 219 Sackman Street, Brownsville office; 76 Montgomery Street, Jersey City office; and 105 Montgomery Street, Newark, N. J.

In the following local offices: Local No. 1, 100 West 21st Street; Local No. 10, No. 22 and No. 48, 221 East 14th Street; Local No. 9 and No. 35, corner Second Avenue and 14th Street; Local No. 17, 144 Second Avenue.

The meeting of the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union, last Saturday, October 29th, was one of those memorable gatherings that mark a milestone in its life and activities. The Joint Board has had more than once stirring meetings on the eve of a contest with the employers in the course of the last ten years. Nevertheless, the spirit of strength, solidarity and the conscience of its invincibility was never as clearly demonstrated as it was throughout the entire long session of its last meeting. If ever there was any variance of opinion among the cloakmakers, it is completely wiped out now. The organization stands united and ready to repel every attack of the employers.

The delegates to the Joint Board are the representatives of the 35,000 cloakmakers of New York and vicinity. They are not paid officers of the Union. They work in the shops together with the rank and file and they reflect fully the sentiment of the masses, their fighting spirit and their hopes and aspirations. One had to visit the last assembly of the delegates of the Joint Board to be impressed with that indomitable courage prevailing among them and to get an idea of the nature of the reply which these men will give to the brazen ultimatum of the bosses.

After the opening of the meeting, the chairman called upon Secretary Langer to report on behalf of the Em-

ergency Committee elected last week and which had met all day last Friday at the office of the International under the chairmanship of President Schlesinger. The following were the recommendations of the Emergency Committee:

1. A general strike shall be called in the entire industry to repel the unjust and brutal attack of the cloak manufacturers.
2. The Joint Board shall refer the entire matter to referendum of the membership of the locals.
3. The Joint Board and all local executive boards shall immediately proceed to form General Strike Committees so as to have the entire organization machinery ready when the moment of the fight arrives.
4. That the Board authorize its officers to call shop meetings, shop chairman consultations and all other meetings for the purpose of unifying the forces of the workers.
5. To call upon all the members of the Union to pay up whatever arrears they owe to the organization in order to complete the raising of the Million Dollar Defense Fund.

All these recommendations were unanimously adopted.

After the report of the Emergency Commission, Brother Israel Feinberg, gave a report of the "Joint Commission" and Chairman Pinkofsky called upon President Schlesinger to address the Joint Board. In a short and impressive speech, President Schlesinger stated to the delegates that the Protective Association had violated its agreements with the Union by having

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University Program for Opening Celebration of the Workers'

The program for the celebration of the opening of the Workers' University and other activities of the Educational Department of our International, is almost completed. The celebration will take place at the Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 16th St., on Friday, November 18, at 7:30. The names of the singers and performers will be announced later.

Among the speakers will be President Schlesinger and Prof. Charles A. Beard, who will discuss Labor Education. The complete program will be announced next week.

As in the past, this celebration is considered an important event by our members. The audience will consist of members of the Executive Boards of our Locals in this city and vicinity, officers of the Union, the educational committees of the various Local Unions, and former and present students of the Workers' University and Unity Centers. Many persons interested in the development of Labor Education within Trade Unions, will also be present.

As has been announced, admission will be by ticket only. Members of the International can now obtain tickets free at the offices of their Local Unions or at the office of the Educational Department, 31 Union Square, Room 1003.

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Chicago, Montreal and St. Louis Cloak Bosses Also "Decree" Piece Work For November 14

PRESIDENT SCHLESINGER LEAVES FOR WEST

Ben J. Gilbert, the manager of the St. Louis Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union, wired last Tuesday to Pres. Schlesinger as follows:

"Our manufacturers are making ready for trouble to start on November 14, when they expect to inaugurate the piecework system in the local shops. We have had a special meeting of our Executive Board and decided to call a general strike the moment they announce piecework."

Vice-President H. Schoelman, the manager of the Chicago Joint Board, wired the following message:

"Cloak Association decided not to

enter into any negotiations with the Union unless piecework is established in the shops. Union is ready to resist to the utmost."

President Schlesinger will leave for Chicago by the end of this week, where he will take up the local crisis with the Joint Board and Vice-President Schoelman. In Chicago he will also meet Manager Gilbert from St. Louis who had been notified to come to Chicago to consult with President Schlesinger on the St. Louis situation.

According to a telegram from Brother Joseph Shubert, the Secretary of the Montreal Cloak Joint Board, the Montreal Association of cloak employers will also attempt to

introduce piecework in the cloak and suit industry of Montreal on November 14.

The Montreal Association was not represented at the Atlantic City conference of cloak employers' associations. Nevertheless, their spokesmen in Montreal assert now that "they will be compelled to fall in line with whatever action is decided on by New York as this city is their chief competitor."

Meanwhile a number of local employers are already trying to create trouble by demanding piecework and wage reductions. The Union is getting ready for the coming storm and is expecting immediate advice and guidance from the International Officers.

Abraham Tuvim, Manager of "Justice," Is Running for Assembly

Elsewhere in this issue the reader will find an account of the splendid campaign that is being conducted on behalf of the Socialist Party candidates, particularly in Harlem by the Cloakmakers' Campaign Committee. In the 20th Aldermanic District in Harlem the candidate is Brother Bernard Shub, Secretary of Local No. 23, the Skirt Makers' Union.

In the Fourth Assembly District of Manhattan the standard-bearer of the Socialist Party is our friend and Comrade, Abraham Tuvim, the manager of the Publication Department of our International. Those who have come in personal contact with Brother Tuvim know well that he will represent that working class district at Albany in an intelligent and able manner. The district in which he is running is a Socialist and labor district and his chances for election are very bright.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By MAX D. DANISH

THE RAILROAD STRIKE DEFERRED

ONE of the principal events of the last week was, of course, the cancellation of the railroad strike.

In brief, the terms under which it was called off are as follows: The question of the wage cuts which the railway executives have been pressing, and which served as the principal and immediate cause of the strike, has been laid over until a great many other questions will have received consideration. This virtually means the postponement of the wage cut question for almost a year. The second point, the question of maintaining the national working rules on the railroad, has been put on the regular calendar.

Nevertheless, it would be idle to assume that a railway strike is now definitely out of the way. Neither the personnel of the Railway Board nor the uncompromising attitude of the belligerent executive augurs peace on the railways. The day after the strike orders had been called off, the railway managers have already declared that "they would push requests for wage cuts on lines fixed by law." Another irritating occurrence took place a few days after the "settlement" had taken place, when the Railroad Board issued a ruling that "any Union going out on strike will forfeit its right and the rights of its members in all existing contracts and lose all benefits accorded by the Transportation act." In other words, it warns the unions that they cannot strike unless they get authority from the Board first.

The aftermath of the situation was best summed up by President Gompers in the following interview given out in Washington a few days ago: "The workers on the railroads have been threatened that dire things would happen to them unless they yield to the edict of the Administration. The cards have been stacked against the workers and they were coerced by the threats of lawsuits and jail terms. The man on the Board who was supposed to represent labor and the so-called public group—a lawyer, a Judge and a business man—had voted with the majority against the workers."

"The officers of the Brotherhoods declare the strike off. It will not take place—now."

OUTLAWING THE MINERS' UNION

IGNORING an act of Congress, Judge Aldermen, of Indianapolis, has issued, early this week, an injunction restraining the United Mine Workers from further efforts to unionize the Mingo coal fields in West Virginia.

That is what we would call a radical and lasting settlement of the West Virginia civil strife—from the point of view of the mine owners! Judge Aldermen is an authority on strike-breaking by injunction, anyway. It was he who had forced the leaders of the miners in 1919 to give up the general strike under the whip of an "equity" decree.

The learned Judge bases his restraining order on the opinion that the unions of the Mingo region operate in restraint of trade and in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. The Clayton Act, passed in 1914, however, specifically exempted labor from the provisions of the Sherman Law and if this act is still law in the United States it is, of course, not illegal to organize the miners of Mingo County or any other county.

Of course this Anderson edict hasn't a leg to stand on either in law or in fact. Picture the "clean hands" with which the Mingo mine owners have come into Judge Anderson's court! It practically outlaws every effort of labor to organize its forces anywhere on the specious reasoning of a "combination of restraint of trade." It strikes a blow at the very heart of the labor movement in this country and organized labor will watch with bated breath every move that President Lewis and his co-executives can make with regard to this unwarranted and utterly unjustifiable decision.

THE STRIKE OF THE MILKMEN IN NEW YORK CITY

THE expected clash between the 18,000 workers in the milk industry of New York and vicinity and the huge combinations controlling the dispensation of milk in that territory has become a fact. On Tuesday, the combined police and army covering a population of almost ten million human beings was shut off from milk deliveries.

The strike will entail, while it lasts, a great hardship, we have no doubt. The men have struck for a good cause and will win their strike if they have the will to stay out long enough. Theirs is a hard and an arduous job,—night work of a difficult and poorly remunerated kind.

And if anything was needed to prove the urgency of municipalizing the milk industry, of taking it out of the hands of the milk trust, this strike has supplied the evidence thereto. The entire job of supplying milk, upon which hundreds of thousands of children depend for their sustenance, should not be vested in the hands of a few monopolists, but should be owned and managed outright by the community. Only then could a measure of justice be assured the workers in the milk industry without the extremity of paralyzing the supply of milk to those who cannot afford to go without it.

WILL THEY SEAT CASSIDY AND LEE?

THIS week saw some palpitating phases in the fight to seat in the New York Board of Aldermen, Edward F. Cassidy and Algernon Lee, two duly elected Aldermen on the Socialist ticket in 1919, who had been counted out by thieving Tammany politicians in that election but whose right to their seats has now been asserted by a recent fight which lasted almost two years.

The humor of the situation lies in the fact that politicians from both old party camps are now rushing pell-mell and stepping on each other's toes to avoid the blame for the procrastination of the recount and the brutal nakedness of the tricks committed.

Curran, the republican candidate for Mayor has now challenged Mayor Hylan to get together the Board of Aldermen and to force the Committee on Elections to render a report and to seat the two defrauded Aldermen. Mayor Hylan replied that he had already done so and that next Thursday a special meeting of the Board will be held. At that, are not quite so sure that some cunning device will not be found to keep out these men from their seats. The ways of the politicians are devilish, and the interest of the Curran and of the "respectables" in the seating of Socialist Aldermen, fraud or no fraud, is, after all, but fleeing.

"INDEPENDENTS" WIN NORTH DAKOTA

FROM the high towers of Wall Street the bells are chiming. The "Independents" have won North Dakota.

By hook or crook, by "fixing up" recall lists, by an unparalleled avalanche of country-wide propaganda, they have succeeded in wresting North Dakota from the Non-Partisan League for the remainder of the gubernatorial term.

If the newspaper reports are correct, and we are inclined to take them with a grain of salt, the combination of grain monopolists, country bankers and hungry politicians, deriving their inspiration from that fountainhead in the East towards which all seceders and profiteurs look in times of stress—Wall Street,—has "won back" North Dakota by 6,000 votes.

CLOAKMAKERS WILL VOTE ON STRIKE

(Continued from Page 1)

issued its ultimatum to the workers with at going into conferences with the Union on November 1, as provided for in the agreement. The Union was not even officially notified of this breach by the Association and the only alternative left for the workers is to reply with a counter-attack that will be long remembered by the autocrats in the cloak industry.

After President Schlesinger, vigorous speeches were delivered by General Secretary Baroff, Vice-President Sigman and Brother Yanofsky.

Fifteen Hundred Shop Chairmen Crowd Great Meeting at Cooper Union

In accordance with the arrangements made by the Joint Board, a meeting of shop chairmen in the cloak industry of New York was held at Cooper Union on Wednesday evening, November 2nd. The hall was filled to capacity as early as six o'clock by the shop officers of the union and hundreds struggled vainly to get inside. The meeting was addressed by President Schlesinger, Israel Feinberg and Abraham Baroff. Louis Pinkas presided.

President Schlesinger in his speech declared that the strike which appeared inevitable would be the bitterest in the history of the cloak trade; that it would be more protracted than either the 1910 or 1916 strike, and will affect greater numbers than previous strikes. While the strikes of 1910 and 1916 were local, the coming strike would be nation-wide. The agreement for the conference on November 1st has been broken by the employers. President Schlesinger said, just as they abrogated the protocol in 1915 and the findings of the Council of Conciliation in 1916.

A storm of "noes" swept the big hall when President Schlesinger said that the employers had stated in the public press that the majority of the workers wanted piece work. He announced that polling places were being established in every district of the city, so that the workers might register their views on the piece work system on Wednesday next week. This announcement was greeted with prolonged applause.

If anything was needed to show the true feeling and the depth of indignation aroused by the "kakae" of the employers, the thousands of shop chairmen by their eagerness, tension, and whole-hearted resentment have shown the way the cloakmakers feel about the latest autocratic move of their bosses. The vote of next week will put the final seal of approval upon the measures undertaken by the Joint Board and the International to fight back the onslaught of the employers.

According to the glaring headlines tell us that "Socialism" has again been dashed to the ground in the Northwest and that such criminal undertakings as farmer-owned banks, State-owned grain elevators, State building loan associations, etc., will be no more.

It would seem to appear that the "embattled farmers" of North Dakota have, for the time being, received a setback. The terrific onslaught by organized wealth, from one end of the country to the other, has proved too strong for them. The farmers' movement, however, has a solid ground under its feet and has been called into being by the healthy desire of the toilers of the soil in that section of the country to defend themselves and their families against the rent, grain and loan sharks. Such a defeat cannot be of a permanent or lasting nature.

PROGRAM FOR OPENING CELEBRATION OF THE WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

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The interest displayed by our members in this celebration is demonstrated by the fact that committees representing entire shops have come to our office to secure tickets for their workers. As much as we would like to have all of our members who are interested in our educational activities attend this gathering, we are sorry that since the capacity of the auditorium is limited to 1,500 seats, we will be unable to satisfy such a large demand.

To be just to the membership and to have all local unions represented, the Educational Department has distributed tickets among the local unions in proportion to their membership. In such cases where entire shops wish tickets, we would advise them to apply at the offices of their Local Unions.

THE EXCESS PROFITS MAY BE REPEALED

We Suggest the Following Items to Help Fill the Treasury.

TAX MEYER



Showering should be a source of revenue. The various kinds of soaps should be carefully classified and taxed accordingly.



Seven or eight freckles are enough for any boy. All over that amount should be taxed at least two cents each per month.



Old age is practically useless. It should be taxed heavily.

Letters From Philadelphia

By J. S. PRENOWITZ

II
You know already that the waist and dress firms of Lichtenstein & Reichlin and the Wanks Co., which have sought to obtain from Judge Finletter, in the Common Pleas Court of our city, an injunction against the Union, were sadly disappointed in their designs. The way the judge put it and how he actually refused to issue a restraining order is, certainly, not a victory for these manufacturers, but rather a distinct gain for the Union workers and a definite settling of the point that picketing is legal in Philadelphia, all cravings of the strike bosses to the contrary notwithstanding.

What the judge pronounced as illegal is the blocking of streets, the surrounding of the shops and the insulting of strikebreakers. But these are things that our strikers have known of long ago and they have conquered this strike fully in accord with these regulations. But picketing, in itself, is not banned in our city and the strikers in the waist and dress trade will continue to picket until the employers will realize that it will be best for them to sign an agreement with the Union on the just and humane terms that the Union workers have insisted upon from the very first day of the strike.

As known, the Waist and Dress Association of Philadelphia, as a whole, also appealed to the courts for a general restraining order against picketing, as if it had known in advance that the efforts of the above mentioned two individual firms would not be successful. The hearings on the motion of the association have been held quite a long time and a large number of witnesses have been examined from both sides. At the

time of this writing, it is hardly possible to foretell the result. The judge has not given his decision yet. But it looks as if the employers are not going to get what they want in this case too, if we are to judge by the value of the evidence they had put in already.

I have already witnessed many a hearing for an injunction in my days, but I confess I have never yet seen such a farce as the hearings in the case of the Waist and Dress Association against the Union. I felt like swearing and laughing intermittently, like playing and lying raving mad at intervals. At each hearing there were lots of people in the courtroom representing both sides—lawyers, manufacturers, witnesses and Union men and women. The Union people sat apart in one corner of the courtroom, and the bosses with their witnesses and followers sat in a different corner. At one large table, up in the front, there sat the lawyers for both sides and waged a battle royal.

I sat there contemplating both camps, and saw before me a picture that represented in itself the entire tragedy of our present-day society with all its rottenness and inequities. There were the men in whose hands there was all the power, who were rich and happy and enjoyed all the good things that life could offer. But they are not satisfied; their appetites are still enormous and they want to gobble up the world, if they can and will not stoop before anything in order to accomplish that.

On the other side, there sat tired and work-wearied people, men and women whose youth has been frittered away in toil and worry over the sewing machines—into which they had been harnessed since their youth.

Their homes are poor, and only scanty sunshine ever penetrates their abodes. And as I look upon these children of want and deprivation, I can read in their faces the story of years at speckless, iron machines, toil that is dreary, heartless and deadening.

Two camps!

The rich and the powerful have locked horns with the poor and miserable in an attempt to become still richer and more powerful at the expense of the have-nots. And I wonder to myself—how tigerish the human kind is after all, and how human is a tiger. A tiger, they say, will not devour a fellow tiger, but the human specimen, it seems, even when it is satiated, is ready to tear his fellow-man into shreds.

I looked at the judge as he was giving out his decision as to whether the wealthy and the mighty may be allowed to wax fatter and stronger at the expense of the poor. The issue looked so simple and so plain: Will it be in favor of those who crave more wealth and greater riches, or those who fear that their last piece of bread might be wrested out of their hands?

A witness is being called to the stand.

She is a young girl and the lawyer is asking her for her name and address. She replies giving a dismal and forlorn little street, as dismal as her life and lot. She is 23 years of age; she has worked for seven and a half years in the place where she had struck together with her fellow shop-mates. She was fourteen and a half years old when she entered that shop and she had spent there, it would seem, a goodly part of her youth. The lawyer keeps up a line of questions to which she willingly replies. She picked the shop and was attacked by policemen who had beaten her and dragged her to the police station for no crime whatever—merely because she had walked back and forth on the sidewalk.

Another girl comes up on the stand and the lawyer inquires where she lives, and how old she is. She supplies the information; she is twenty-seven years old. She has been working in the shop from which she is striking for the past fourteen years. In my mind I quickly deduct these fourteen from the twenty-seven—her age—and I think that she entered that shop at the age of thirteen, at an age when girls should be at school instead of slaving in a garment shop for a living.

She tells how she was insulted on the picket line and chased from the shop where she and her fellow workers had enriched her employer by years of toil. Others come on the witness stand and repeat those stories, containing each and every one of them tragedies from the life of the workers, pages from the life of dim, unlighted toil. Had I been one of the bosses who had started these injunction proceedings, listening to these stories, I would have felt mortified and ashamed of myself.

But I hardly believe that any of them have been shocked by this testimony.

The waist and dressmakers' organization of Philadelphia is primarily an organization of Jewish workers. There are, nevertheless, in it many Gentiles, though their number is rather small in comparison. The waist and dress employers are Jews, too, and their lawyers are Jews. The attorney for the Union is a Gentile. He rises to say the word for the strikers and draws a vivid picture of what the Union is doing for the workers and that it cares not only for their economic well-being but for their spiritual needs as well. The Union, he says, has established a summer home for the workers where they may spend their vacations in pleasant surroundings. It has bought for them a co-operative restaurant where they are able to obtain wholesome food reasonably. The Union has arranged for the workers lectures and concerts during the winter season in which some of the greatest musicians and singers have appeared. The Union has engaged a theater for its members where some of the best modern plays were presented for their benefit. The Union has a mandolin orchestra, a library, it is interested in educational work and the mental development of the workers.

No sooner had the lawyer for the Union completed his talk, than the attorney for the other side jumped up, the lawyer for the manufacturers, charging this organization, composed largely of Jewish workers, with being a Bolshevik organization, that through its educational work it was spreading Bolshevism and a lot of similar accusations intended to weaken the argument by the lawyer for the Union and to cast discredit upon the strikers.

And here is another story: A Gentile woman, a strikebreaker, appears on the witness stand for the employers. The Union lawyer begins to cross-examine her after she had told a number of silly and unbelievable tales. Thereupon she turns to the attorney for the Union and asks him in amazement why he had undertaken to defend "foreigners" who do not deserve such a defense. Most of the manufacturers, you ought to know, are "foreigners," and from the faces of many of them the "green faces" that we have so often noticed disappeared; the English of a great many of them is rather lame. The parents of the lawyers for the Association are, at least, from "the other side" and a great many of the strikebreakers who have come to testify for the employers have been "foreigners" all these years.

Of course, the woman strikebreaker who testified against the "foreigners" had meant to hurt the Union workers. The truth of the matter is that her testimony was a stab at the lawyers of the manufacturers, the manufacturers themselves, and their strikebreakers. This talk from their "own people" may have been a little embarrassing to the employers, but I did not notice it. It may have hurt them on the quiet just the same, I wager.

At the Unity House Concert

Last Friday evening was like a bright ray of hope on a dark and gloomy horizon. I entered Carnegie Hall feeling doubtful and despondent as to the outcome of the evening. As I heard matches of shop talk and noticed familiar faces, stinging memories assailed me. This girl's face recalled petty jealousies and shop quarrels over bad bundles of work. That girl's face was a vivid reminder of the sad lack of intelligence and unity in our ranks fighting the bosses. An officer's capulent figure provoked caustic sensations and called to mind various occasions at which members and officers confronted each other like staunch enemies on a battlefield, exchanged sharp volleys of biting words which helped produce blinding clouds of mutual misunderstanding, distrust, antagonism and in the rare ensuing light thunderstorms from which came escaped splashes of mud. And most distressing of all was the consciousness of the enormous indifference of the mass of workers to the activities of the union.

The sounds of increasing footsteps were like the blows of a sledge hammer upon my brain demanding answers to vital questions. What is to be done. How to stop this waste of precious energy in internal strife now when the powerful combinations of the manufacturers are threatening the very existence of our union? How break the vast inertia of the many? How arouse their active interest? What can purge the union atmosphere of suspicion, distrust, dislike and bring back faith, co-operation and mutual respect among the factions? How can we make "One

for all and all for one" a living reality?

I looked around the hall, observed the many familiar faces searching for a reply. While doing so a strange mingled feeling of wonder and delight took possession of me. Perhaps it was the exquisite tones of the violin and the soft glow of the lights, perhaps the shining eyes and flushed cheeks of my companions or the sweet scent of a rose from a neighboring box, or something else unknown to me, or perhaps all of these together, which made it seem as if a tender, invisible hand passed over each face, gave to it a touch of something indescribably beautiful and bound us close together. I whispered to myself, "Here are gathered my people; we have so much in common; we are all workers of one union striving for a better, finer life; most of us come from across the seas; most of us have one religion, one common enemy, capitalism. And now we are in this beautiful hall sharing in common the delight of listening to choice music. From all sides come friendly greetings, hearty hand shakes, smiling glances, a spirit of pleasant intimacy and good will prevails over all."

"If only we could have many more such gatherings, concerts, lectures, plays, dances, where we all meet as friends, with a holiday spirit in our hearts. It helps so much to soften hard feelings, unkind thoughts and instill in man a worker a spirit-seed of unity which promises to bring forth fine fruit."

The evening was a joyous one for me. I went home proud, happy and with a great hope for the future of our union.

Rand School Opens Gym for Juniors

The termination of a long felt want for a Junior Gym class was accomplished by the formation of such a class, with the men's gym class, as announced by Mrs. Lucy Retting. Boys of thirteen years and older take part in marching, running, boxing, mat and apparatus work, heavy gymnastics and basket ball. Besides the indoor running practice, the boys have the use of the Avenue as a fine outdoor track.

The exercises are not limited to calisthenics in class work. The best forms of exercise are given in what may be termed "hard play" or "conscientious group action," both of which are very evident in team work such as is required in basket ball.

Classes are held on Saturday, 1:45 to 3 p. m. and Sunday morning, 10:45 to 12, under the direction of Richard Hirschschmidt, one of last season's leaders.

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Of course this Anderson edict hasn't a leg to stand on either in law or in fact. Picture the "clean hands" with which the Mingo mine owners have come into Judge Anderson's court! It practically outlaws every effort of labor to organize its forces anywhere on the specious reasoning of a "combination of restraint of trade." It strikes a blow at the very heart of the labor movement in this country and organized labor will watch with bated breath every move that President Lewis and his co-executives will make with regard to this unwarranted and utterly unjustifiable decision.

THE STRIKE OF THE MILKMEN IN NEW YORK CITY

THE expected clash between the 18,000 workers in the milk industry of New York and vicinity and the huge combinations controlling the dispensation of milk in that territory has become a fact. On Tuesday, the entire metropolitan area carrying a population of almost ten million human beings was shut off from milk deliveries.

The strike will entail, while it lasts, a great hardship, we have no doubt. The men have struck for a good cause and will win their strike if they have the will to stay out long enough. Theirs is a hard and an arduous job,—night work of a difficult and poorly remunerated kind.

And if anything was needed to prove the urgency of municipalizing the milk industry, of taking it out of the hands of the milk trust, this strike has supplied the evidence thereto. The entire job of supplying milk, upon which hundreds of thousands of children depend for their sustenance, should not be vested in the hands of a few monopolists, but should be owned and managed outright by the community. Only then could a measure of justice be assured the workers in the milk industry without the extremity of paralyzing the supply of milk to those who cannot afford to go without it.

WILL THEY SEAT CASSIDY AND LEE?

THIS week saw some palpitating phases in the fight to seat in the New York Board of Aldermen, Edward F. Cassidy and Algonern Lee, two duly elected Aldermen on the Socialist ticket in 1919, who had been counted out by thieving Tammany politicians in that election but whose right to their seats has now been assured by a recent fight which lasted almost two years.

The humor of the situation lies in the fact that politicians from both old party camps are now rushing pell-mell and stepping on each other's toes to avoid the blame for the prostration of the recount and the brutal nakedness of the frauds committed.

Curran, the republican candidate for Mayor has now challenged Mayor Hylan to get together the Board of Aldermen and to force the Committee on Elections to render a report and to seat the two defrauded Aldermen. Mayor Hylan replied that he had already done so and that next Thursday a special meeting of the Board will be held. In that, we are not quite so sure that some cunning device will not be found to keep out these men from their seats. The ways of the politicians are devious, and the interest of the Curran and of the "respectables" in the seating of Socialist Aldermen, fraud or no fraud, is, after all, but fleeting.

"INDEPENDENTS" WIN NORTH DAKOTA

FROM the high towers of Wall Street the bells are chiming. The "Independents" have won North Dakota.

By hook or crook, by "fixing up" recall lists, by an unparalleled avalanche of country-wide propaganda, they have succeeded in wresting North Dakota from the Non-Partisan League for the remainder of the gubernatorial term.

If the newspaper reports are correct, and we are inclined to take them with a grain of salt, the combination of grain monopolists, country bankers and hungry politicians, deriving their inspiration from that fountainhead in the East towards which all fleecers and profiteers look in times of stress—Wall Street,—has "won back" North Dakota by 6,000 votes.

Accordingly the glaring headlines tell us that "Socialism" has again been dashed to the ground in the Northwest and that such criminal undertakings as farmer-owned banks, State owned grain elevators, State building loan associations, etc., will be no more.

It would seem to appear that the "embattled farmers" of North Dakota have, for the time being, received a setback. The terrific onslaught by organized wealth, from one end of the country to the other, has proved too strong for them. The farmers' movement, however, has a solid ground under its feet and has been called into being by the wealthy desire of the toilers of the soil in that section of the country to defend themselves and their families against the rent, grain and loan sharks. Such a defeat cannot be of a permanent or lasting nature.

CLOAKMAKERS WILL VOTE ON STRIKE

(Continued from Page 1)

Issued its ultimatum to the workers with at going into conference with the Union on November 1, as provided for in the agreement. The Union was not even officially notified of this breach by the Association and the only alternative left for the workers is to reply with a counter-attack that will be long remembered by the autocrats in the cloak industry.

After President Schlesinger, vigorous speeches were delivered by General Secretary Baroff, Vice-President Sigman and Brother Yanofsky.

Fifteen Hundred Shop Chairmen Crowd Great Meeting at Cooper Union

In accordance with the arrangements made by the Joint Board, a meeting of shop chairmen in the cloak industry of New York was held at Cooper Union on Wednesday evening, November 2nd. The hall was filled to capacity as early as six o'clock by the shop officers of the union and hundreds struggled vainly to get inside. The meeting was addressed by President Schlesinger, Israel Feinberg and Abraham Baroff. Louis Pinkofsky presided.

President Schlesinger in his speech declared that the strike which appeared inevitable would be the bitterest in the history of the cloak trade; that it would be more protracted than either the 1910 or 1916 strike, and will affect greater numbers than previous strikes. While the strikes of 1910 and 1916 were local, the coming strike would be nation-wide. The agreement for the conference on November 1st has been broken by the employers, President Schlesinger said, just as they abrogated the protocol in 1915 and the findings of the Council of Conciliation in 1918.

A storm of "noes" swept the big hall when President Schlesinger said that the employers had stated in the public press that the majority of the workers wanted peace work. He announced that polling places were being established in every district of the city, so that the workers might register their views on the piece work system on Wednesday of next week. This announcement was greeted with prolonged applause.

If anything was needed to show the true feeling and the depth of indignation aroused by the "bakes" of the employers, the thousands of shop chairmen by their eagerness, tension, and whole-hearted recrimination have shown the way the cloakmakers feel about the latest autocratic move of their bosses. The vote of next week will put the final seal of approval upon the measures undertaken by the Joint Board and the International to fight back the onslaught of the employers.

PROGRAM FOR OPENING CELEBRATION OF THE WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

(Continued from Page 1)

The interest displayed by our members in this celebration is demonstrated by the fact that committees representing entire shops have come to our office to secure tickets for their workers. As much as we would like to have all of our members who are interested in our educational activities attend this gathering, we are sorry that since the capacity of the auditorium is limited to 1,500 seats, we will be unable to satisfy such a large demand.

To be just to the membership and to have all local unions represented, the Educational Department has distributed tickets among the local unions in proportion to their membership. In such cases where entire shops wish tickets, we would advise them to apply at the offices of their Local Unions.

THE EXCESS PROFITS MAY BE REPEALED

We Suggest the Following Items to Help Fill the Treasury.



Smoking should be a source of revenue. The various kinds of snuffs should be carefully classified and taxed accordingly.



Seven or eight freckles are enough for any boy. All over that amount should be taxed at least two cents each per month.



Old age is practically useless. It should be taxed heavily.

Letters From Philadelphia

By J. S. PRENOWITZ

II

You know already that the waist and dress firms of Lichtenstein & Schulin and the Waksas Co., which have sought to obtain from Judge Philadelphia, the Common Pleas Court of our city, an injunction against the Union, were sadly disappointed in their designs. The way the judge put it and how he actually refused to issue a restraining order is, certainly, not a victory for these manufacturers, but rather a distinct gain for the Union workers and a definite settling of the point that picketing is legal in Philadelphia, all cravings of the strike bosses to the contrary notwithstanding.

What the judge pronounced as illegal is the blocking of streets, the surrounding of the shops and the insulting of strikebreakers. But these are things that our strikers here have known of long ago and they have conducted their strike fully in accord with the regulations. But picketing, in itself, is not banned in our city and the strikers in the waist and dress trade will continue to picket until the employers will realize that it will be best for them to sign an agreement with the Union on the just and humane terms that the Union workers have insisted upon from the very first day of the strike.

As known, the Waist and Dress Association of Philadelphia, as a whole, also appealed to the courts for a general restraining order against picketing, as if it had known in advance that the efforts of the above mentioned two individual firms would not be successful. The hearings on the motion of the association have been held quite a long time and a large number of witnesses have been examined from both sides. At the

time of this writing, it is hardly possible to foretell the result. The judge has not given his decision yet. But it looks as if the employers are not going to get what they want in the case too. If we are to judge by the value of the evidence they had put in already.

I have already witnessed many a hearing for an injunction in my days, but I confess I have never yet seen such a farce as the hearings in the case of the Waist and Dress Association against the Union. I felt like swearing and laughing intermittently, like playing and like crying mad at intervals. At each hearing there were lots of people in the courtroom representing both sides—lawyers, manufacturers, witnesses and Union men and women. The Union people sat apart in one corner of the courtroom, and the bosses with their witnesses and followers sat in a different corner. At one large table, up in the front, there sat the lawyers for both sides and waged a lively royal.

I sat there contemplating both camps, and before me a picture that represented in itself the entire tragedy of our present-day society with all its rottenness and inequities. There were the men in whose hands there was all the power, who were rich and happy and enjoyed all the good things that life has to offer. But they are not content; their appetites are still enormous and they want to gobble up the world, if they can and will not stoop before anything in order to accomplish that.

On the other side, there sat tired and work-wearied people, men and women whose youth has been frittered away in toil and worry over the sewing machines—like which they had been harnessed in their youth.

for all and all for one" a living reality?

I looked around the hall, observed the many familiar faces searching for a reply. While doing so a strange mingled feeling of wonder and delight took possession of me. Perhaps it was the exquisite tones of the violin and the soft glow of the lights, perhaps the shining eyes and flushed cheeks of my companions or the sweet scent of a rose from a neighboring box, or something else unknown to me, or perhaps all of these together, which made it seem as if a tender, invisible hand passed over each face, gave to it a touch of something indescribably beautiful and bound us close together. I whispered to myself, "Here are gathered my people; we have so much in common; we are all workers of one union striving for a better, finer life; most of us come from across the seas; most of us have one religion, one common enemy, capitalists. And now here we are in this beautiful hall sharing in common the delight of listening to choice music. From all sides come fondly greetings, hearty hand shakes, smiling glances, a spirit of pleasant intimacy and good will prevails over all."

"If only we could have many more such gatherings, concerts, lectures, plays, dances, where we all meet as friends, with a holiday spirit in our hearts. It helps so much to soften hard feelings, unkind thoughts and to win a man a worker a spirit-seed of unity which promises to bring forth fine fruit."

The evening was a joyous one for me. I went home proud, happy and with a great hope for the future of our union.

Their homes are poor, and only scanty sunbeams ever penetrate their abodes. And as I look upon these children of want and deprivation, I can read in their faces the story of years at speechless, iron machines, toil that is dreary, heartless and desolating.

Two camps!

The rich and the powerful have locked horns with the poor and miserable in an attempt to become still richer and more powerful at the expense of the have-nots. And I wonder to myself—how tigerish the human kind is after all, and how human is a tiger. A tiger, they say, will not devour a fellow tiger, but the human specimen, it seems, even when it is satiated, is ready to tear his fellow-man into shreds.

I looked at the judge as he was giving out his decision as to whether the wealthy and the mighty may be allowed to wax fatter and stronger at the expense of the poor. The issue looked so simple and so plain: Will it be in favor of those who crave more wealth and greater riches, or those who fear that their last piece of bread might be wrested out of their hands?

A witness is being called to the stand.

She is a young girl and the lawyer is asking her for her name and address. She replies giving a dismal and fearful little street, as dismal as her life and lot. She is 22 years of age; she has worked for seven and a half years in the place where she had struck together with her fellow shop mates. She was fourteen and a half years old when she entered that shop and she had spent there, it would seem, a goodly part of her youth. The lawyer keeps up a line of questions to which she willingly answers. She picked the shop and was attacked by policemen who had beaten her and dragged her to the police station for no crime whatever—merely because she had walked back and forth on the sidewalk.

Another girl comes up on the stand and the lawyer inquires where she lives, and how old she is. She supplies the information; she is twenty-seven years old. She has been working in the shop from which she is striking for the past fourteen years. In my mind I quickly deduct these fourteen from the twenty-seven—her age—and I think that she entered that shop at the age of thirteen. As an age when girls should be at school instead of slaving in a garment shop for a living.

She tells how she was insulted on the picket line and chased from the shop where she and her fellow workers had enriched her employer by years of toil. Other come on the witness stand and repeat these stories, containing each and every one of them tragedies from the life of the workers, pages from the life of dim, unlighted toil. Had I been one of the bosses who had started these injunction proceedings, listening to these stories, I would have felt mortified and ashamed of myself.

But I hardly believe that any of them have been shocked by this testimony.

The waist and dressmakers' organization of Philadelphia is primarily an organization of Jewish workers. There are, nevertheless, in it many Gentiles, though their number is rather small in comparison. The waist and dress employers are poor, too, and their lawyers are Jews. The attorney for the Union is a Gentile. He rises to say the word for the strikers and draws a vivid picture of what the Union is doing for the workers and that it cares not only for their economic well-being but for their spiritual needs as well. The Union, he says, has established a summer home for the workers where they may spend their vacations in pleasant surroundings. It has bought for them a co-operative restaurant where they are able to obtain wholesome food reasonably. The Union has arranged for the workers lectures and concerts during the winter season, in which some of the greatest musicians and singers have appeared. The Union had engaged theatres for its members where some of the best modern plays were presented for their benefit. The Union has a mandolin orchestra, a library, it is interested in educational work and the mental development of the workers.

No sooner had the lawyer for the Union completed his talk, than the attorney for the other side jumped up, the lawyer for the manufacturers, charging this organization, composed largely of Jewish workers, with being a Bolshevick organization, that through its educational work it was spreading Bolshevism and a lot of similar accusations intended to weaken the argument by the lawyer for the Union and to cast discredit upon the strikers.

And here is another story:

A Gentile woman, a strikebreaker, appears on the witness stand for the employers. The Union lawyer begins to cross-examine her after she had told a number of silly and unbelievable tales. Thereupon she turns to the attorney for the Union and asks him in amazement why he had undertaken to defend "foreigners" who do not deserve such a defense. Most of the manufacturers, you ought to know, are "foreigners," and from the faces of many of them the "green" features have not yet completely disappeared; the English of a great many of them is rather lame. The parents of the lawyers for the Association are, at least, from "the other side." It is a great many of the strikebreakers who have come to testify for the employers have been "foreigners" all these years.

Of course, the woman strikebreaker who testified against the "foreigners" had meant to hurt the Union workers. The truth of the matter is that her testimony was a stab at the lawyers of the manufacturers, the manufacturers themselves, and their strikebreakers. This talk from their "own people" may have been a little embarrassing to the employers, but I did not notice it. I may have hurt them on the quiet just the same, I wager.

At the Unity House Concert

Last Friday evening was like a bright ray of hope on a dark and gloomy horizon. I entered Carnegie Hall feeling doubtful and despondent as to the outcome of the evening. As I heard matches of shop talk and noticed familiar faces, stinging memories assailed me. This girl's face recalled petty jealousies and shop quarrels over big bundles of work. That girl's face was a vivid reminder of the sad lack of intelligence and unity in our ranks fighting the bosses. An officer's resplendent figure provoked caustic sentences and called to mind various occasions at which members and officers confronted each other like staunch enemies on a battlefield, exchanged sharp volleys, of biting words which helped produce blinding clouds of mutual misunderstanding, distrust, antagonism and this in turn causing local thunderstorms from which none escaped splashes of mud. And most depressing of all was the consciousness of the enormous indifference of the mass of workers to the activities of the union.

The sounds of increasing footsteps were like the blows of a sledge hammer upon my brain demanding answers to vital questions. What is to be done. How to stop this waste of precious energy in internal strife now when the powerful combinations of the manufacturers are threatening the very existence of our union? How break the vast inertia of the many? How arouse their active interest? What can purge the union atmosphere of suspicion, distrust, dislike and bring back faith, co-operation and mutual respect among the factions? How can we make "One

Rand School Opens Gym for Juniors

The termination of a long felt want for a Junior Gym class was accomplished by the formation of such a class, with the men's gym class, as announced by Mrs. Lucy Retting. Boys of thirteen years and older take part in marching, running, boxing, mat and apparatus work, heavy gymnastics and basket ball. Besides the indoor running practice, the boys have the use of the Avenue as a fine outdoor track.

The exercises are not limited to calisthenics in class work. The best forms of exercise are given in what may be termed "hard play" or "conscientious group action," both of which with very credit in team work such as is required in basket ball. Classes are held on Saturday, 1:45 to 3 p. m. and Sunday morning, 10:45 to 12, under the direction of Richard Blechmidt, one of last season's leaders.

DEMOCRACY IN OPERATION

By NATHANIEL BUCHWALD

Blues usually come after riotous rejoicing and are received, in meekness and penitence, as the inevitable price of a "good time." But when blues descend upon the spirits on the very eve of a feast, there is something the matter either with the feast or with one's spirits or both.

May this little excursion into the dreary realm of morbid psychology serve as the opening paragraph of a more or less morbid dissertation upon the nature of our democracy.

Now, we are not surprised that the fastidious reader turns up his nose in sneering dismissal. We know that it is no longer good taste to be finding fault with our democracy. It is like whistling the latest music hall "hit," after everybody had got good and sick of it, or like repeating a gag of the chestnut variety. The are, however, times when even at the risk of appearing commonplace, one simply cannot help repeating triumphs or indulging in platitudes. You've got to get it off your chest or it chokes you.

What we should like to get off our chest is a feeling that our far-famed democracy is an unscrupulous con game, a tremendous fraud perpetrated upon a helpless, defenseless people. Strong words, no doubt, but how much stronger, how much more vicious and cynical are the performances of those who give us despotism in the guise of popular rule and slavery in the disguise of liberty.

Very well, we'll lower the pitch. Let us consider a few facts, a few recent and coming events. There is

our municipal election; there is the recall in North Dakota; there is the latest word in the injunction science uttered by Judge Anderson, he of coal strike fame; there is the latest ruling of the Railway Labor Board.

Keep a straight face, if you can, when you talk about representative government. We can't. When the greatest city in the United States is run by a crowd who publicly spit upon the very principle of popular rule; when the Board of Aldermen of Greater New York handles the chosen representatives of the people in a way that would shame a bonemer in a disreputable house; when the party peddling "home rule" and "the interests of the people" does not even take the trouble to cover up its cynical contempt for law and the people and representative government (we are referring, of course, to the case of Algeron Lee and Eugene Cassidy),—well, we just can't keep a straight face and talk about representative government.

There is North Dakota. The people of that former state got together and cast off the yoke of the kings of finance and the magnates of Big Business. They organized the Non-Partisan League and voted it into power. The League carried out some very popular reforms. It put the business of the people into the hands of the people—that's all. No socialism, no abolition of private property—merely the abolition of the absolutist regime in commerce and industry. To safeguard the new regime the people of North Dakota adopted what is

considered the most advanced method of political democracy: the "recall, referendum and initiative." This seemed to have clinched the control of the people over their own affairs.

Now we learn that the financial rulers of the land have managed to harness these very steeds of popular rule into the chariot of Big Business. The Non-Partisan League has been deposed by recall proceedings! The most dependable tool of democracy has been employed to crush democracy! The Wall Street plotters have demonstrated to the doubters that the rule of the people is subordinate to the rule of the bankers and speculators. North Dakota is again to be the happy hunting ground of the commercial brigands and financial marauders. So here is your democracy. So here is the phantom, the will o' the wisp that we have been pursuing these many decades! Sing praises to that mystical goddess—we are blue and in no mood to sing, unless it be a dirge.

Judge Anderson has enjoined the United Mine Workers of America from organizing the miners of a certain district. He has also enjoined them from collecting union dues in the only practicable, the only possible manner—through the system of "checking off" the dues against the wages. Not content with forbidding strikes, the judge has virtually forbidden the union to exist and to function. Anderson is a Federal judge, and he speaks in the name of the people of the United States, in the name of the law of the land.

Indignation, resentment, protest—that's easy. But can you explain how it is possible in a land of democracy to crown the rule of industrial absolutism by judicial fiat? Will you tell

us how our cherished democratic institutions, our precious franchise, our charter of liberties protect us from the tyranny of such servitors of his Majesty Capital? Can you show cause why the workers of the land should not regard the performances of our "democratic" institutions as mere mummeries?

The Railway Labor Board, with its knee upon the chest of the crushed railwayman, has issued an insane forbidding strikes by individual rail unions, and threatening excommunication as the penalty for disobedience. If a rail union will call a strike its members will thereby be declared "outside the game laws," the agreements, the national working rules, the protection the government has promised the railway men—all this will be forfeited by the men who dare use their constitutional rights not to submit to slavery. They will be pronounced industrial outlaws and given over to the railway barons as prizes of industrial war.

If you can square this unkane with the letter and spirit of our constitution you can accomplish the easier task of "squaring the circle." Yet our constitution reposes in a museum chamber and our industrial life is conducted with the most cynical disregard to the interests of anybody but the industrial rulers. And all this is done within the framework of political democracy.

All of which puts one in a blue mood on the very eve of Election Day, when our democracy shines in all its glory. Such phenomena as we have mentioned above strain to the utmost one's faith in salvation by "democracy," and make one feel as if we are going about things in a fundamentally wrong way.

HOW GERMAN WORKERS PROTEST

An Account by an Eye-Witness

By THERESA WOLFSON

OUR THERESA WOLFSON, ONE OF THE TEACHERS OF THE CITY CENTERS OF OUR INTERNATIONAL IN NEW YORK, HAS JUST RETURNED FROM A TRIP THROUGH THE COUNTRY OF WHICH SHE VISITED GERMANY. SHE WAS IN BERLIN WHEN THE IMPROVED DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF THE ORGANIZED WORKERS OF THE CITY TOOK PLACE IN THE STREET AGAINST THE REACTIONARIES AND TO SERVE NOTICE ON THE MONARCHISTS AND REACTIONARIES THAT THE ORGANIZED WORKING CLASS OF GERMANY WILL NOT ALLOW WITH A MERE HAND AGAINST ANY ATTEMPT TO CRUSH THAT WHICH IS PERPETRATED BY THE FOLLOWERS OF THE FORGOTTEN MURDERERS OF THE FATHERLAND.

In those days when rampant reaction stalks freely over every section of the industrial world, and when the political parties of Europe are in such a chaotic state, that the workers themselves are entangled in a mesh of words—it is difficult to conceive of any one cause sufficiently vital, to make them throw aside their political differences, and unite in one huge protest. And yet, such a thing did occur in Berlin, on August 31st.

The week previous, Erberger, former minister of finance, and a liberal member of the Center, was shot and killed. It was no secret that the murder was committed by a member of the Monarchist party, for this was but one of a hundred and fifty murders in the last two years, and in each instance the victim was some prominent member of either the liberal or radical parties. Every political element in the country was aroused, and Bavaria, the stronghold of the Monarchists, was most defiant. "Berlin may be a Republic, but Berlin is not Germany"—came the loud muttering from Munich. On the other hand, the workers realized that the German

Republic was being attacked, and though Erberger was by no means their leader, nevertheless his assassination was an attempt on the life of the Republic. They have, thereupon, resolved to stage mass demonstrations all over the country.

Large protest meetings were held every state. Collisions between the reactionaries and liberals took place, and in Potsdam, the old home of the ex-Kaiser, a very serious riot occurred, in which two workers were killed, and many injured. In Berlin, too, the workers were enraged, and, on the two a giant mass meeting of protest was called. Trade unions and other workers' organizations of every political hue, united in this call to action. The Lustgarten and Schloss Platz which was the scene of the meeting represents approximately a five-block square. On one side is the palace of the ex-Kaiser, now used as a museum. On the other side is the Dom or great cathedral, and next to this is the National Museum, a huge building with wide steps leading up to its entrance. On the fourth side is the park with wide streets branching out into different parts of the town. In the center of this great square stands the statue of Frederick the Great, a massive structure with the usual bulk and strength of German statuary.

The meeting was scheduled for four o'clock. At two the workers began filing into the square. Places had already been assigned to the workers of different factories, and to those belonging to different political parties. The Communists took their stand near the old palace. The Independent Socialists had their place near the old Dom, and the people belonging to other parties were scattered in dif-

ferent directions in the huge square. The great statue was always decorated with placards urging "Kampf gegen Reaktion"—and sitting high on the shoulders of Frederick the Great was a young boy waving a red flag.

The crowds were steadily pouring in; at first, two by two, then in fours, and then in still larger groups. As it neared four o'clock, literally hordes marched into that square. Factory after factory was represented—large signs describing the sentiments of the workers. Surely every trade in Berlin was present. Red was the predominant color; it was everywhere, on flags, arm bands, ribbons, and neckties. And above all this, floated the strains of The Internationale.

At four, the square was black with people and still one could see some movement at the edge of the square indicating that people were still coming. Suddenly a hush fell upon that seething mass of humanity; one could hardly believe that five hundred thousand people could be so quiet. From afar a bugle call was suddenly heard. Clear and musical it pierced the air, the call was taken up and repeated by other bugles from other parts of the square. As the sound died away,

speakers sprang up upon improvised stands, and began to talk. Their voices rang clearly across the huge square. They cried out against the reaction and urged the government to action against the bloodhounds of the old regime. No words were minced, as the workers of the German Republic united to defend it against Monarchist attacks. Far, after all, the republic represented but one step forward to their own ideal commonwealth.

A half hour after the speaking began, another bugle was heard, and again the re-echoes from the corners of the square. A general rustling and stirring arose, three loud cheers reverberated like mountain rumbles—the meeting was over! In another half-hour the square was quiet again, the wind had already swept up the papers and no sign of the meeting remained save the red banner waving in the arms of Frederick the Great.

The next morning the papers carried headline articles on the giant demonstration of a half-million or more workers, and added the interesting comment that "there were almost as many German Republic flags as there were Red flags."

'WISDOM OF THE POOR FISH

The Poor Fish says: Progress is all right, but it ought to stop sometime.



Banks and Wage Deflations

By ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG, Director.

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

The present method of exchange is based upon the credit system. The banks, which are our credit agencies, are considered the nerve centers of the present industrial system. Long before industrial prosperity is actually under way, banks sense its approach. When prosperity has run its course, and stagnation is about to set in, the banks begin feverishly to extricate themselves from the various financial enterprises which are threatened by the approaching industrial crisis. In fact as well as in legal years, the banks watch the industrial barometer, always on the lookout for a change in the economic conditions of the country. The banks are not mere expert observers, nor are they only the agents of the industrial entrepreneurs. They are part and parcel of the capitalist mode of production and distribution. They control the strings of the purse to which the capitalists must resort in their financial transactions.

The American banks, welded into a few great financial combines, are in supreme control of the industrial destinies of this country. Wall Street, the seat of this combined financial power, is rightly looked upon as the seat of industrial control in America. Some even suggest (these are called Socialists) that what is generally meant by Wall Street, is also the source of political power in this country.

Banks Favor Wage Reaction

It is no wonder then, that the advice of the banks during the present industrial depression should be taken seriously. Some cynics even say that an advice of a bank is really a command. The slogans which the banks projected into the business world during the present depression were deflation and liquidation.

As money became tight and business men could not secure their necessary credits, orders went out from the banks to cut down costs, to reduce costs, and to meet the "apathy" of the buying public with lower prices. They called it apathy. As a matter of fact, the workers and their families, who constitute the major part of our population, could not buy back what they produced, because their earnings were always behind the increases in the cost of living. When

the manufacturers and the business men were ordered to reduce their costs of production they did not go to the rates of profit or to the overhead expenses which, due to their incapacity of management, may have been higher than what they should have been. They hit upon a measure which seemed to them much easier of accomplishment, i.e., to cut wages.

It has been proven before that labor costs represent at most one sixth to one fifth of the total cost of production. A ten or even twenty per cent reduction in the prevailing scales of wages would barely scratch the surface of excessive prices which the buying public could not pay. Prices had to be cut more than what any amount of wage cutting could do. Wage rates could not only be deflated but almost liquidated, a procedure which our benevolent employers would not object to if it were possible, yet the cost of production would not be sufficiently effected to realize the necessary decrease in prices. A sufficient amount of propaganda was, however, put forth by the employing interests and widely disseminated by the press, that wages must be reduced, if an improvement in the present industrial condition was to be had. The source of this wage cutting propaganda were the banks. They were directly concerned in the profits of not only the great basic industries, such as the railroads, mines, metals and shipbuilding, etc., but also of the less essential enterprises.

The Federal Reserve banks which comprise the national banking system of this country, have sponsored a great deal of the wage deflation propaganda. Through its well organized publicity channels they have filled the press with "data" which were used in the wage cutting campaign in various industries.

"Charity Begins at Home"

Since the banks were the originators of the deflation panacea, it is interesting to know how they applied this cure-all in their own institutions. John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency during the Wilson administration, throws some light on this matter in information submitted to Senator Heflin of Alabama, which the latter used in a recent Senate debate.

As Controller of the Currency, Williams was an ex-officio member of the Federal Reserve Board, the government agency in control of the Federal banking system of the country. Mr. Williams submitted some figures giving the "wage scales" of officials of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. (The Federal Reserve system divided into twelve districts. New York forms one of the districts.) According to Mr. Williams, the total payroll of the New York Federal Reserve Bank in 1918 was \$1,044,830 and in 1920 it was \$4,639,373 or an increase of \$1,531,433. Mr. Williams also calls attention to the fact that "in the years of acute deflation from 1919 to 1920 the payroll of the New York Reserve Bank increased from \$2,861,064 to \$4,639,373 or \$777,309. To prove his contention that enormous increases in salaries were granted to officials of the bank, Mr. Williams compared the salaries paid to these officials when they first entered the bank with the salaries they receive at the present time. (The Federal banks were established in November, 1914.)

Name	Salary at time of entry	Present salary	Percentage increase
Benjamin Strong...	\$30,000	\$50,000	66.7
J. H. Cass...	20,000	30,000	50.0
E. B. Kennel...	15,000	25,000	66.7
F. L. Sailer...	7,500	20,000	166.7
G. L. Harrison...	4,000	22,000	450.0
L. H. Hendricks...	4,000	18,000	350.0
Sheppard Morgan...	5,000	15,000	200.0
W. A. Gillett...	1,500	12,000	700.0
J. W. Jagger...	2,500	12,000	380.0
J. W. Jones...	2,500	12,000	380.0
L. R. Rounds...	2,000	12,000	500.0
J. L. Norris...	9,000	12,000	33.3
W. D. Matteson...	1,500	10,000	566.7
A. J. Liss...	1,500	10,000	566.7
G. E. Chapin...	1,500	9,000	500.0
W. J. Heflin...	1,000	8,000	700.0
J. B. Cross...	1,500	7,500	400.0
W. H. Hamilton...	1,500	7,000	466.7
R. M. O'Hara...	1,500	7,000	466.7

The above table is typical of the deflation process in vogue in the New York Federal Reserve Bank. In commenting upon the above quoted figures Mr. Williams declares that "The salaries paid to about thirty officers of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, exclusive of the salaries of

other employees, amount to about as much as the combined salaries of one-half of the members of the United States Senate, plus the salaries of the President and Vice-President of the United States. (The U. S. Senate is composed of ninety-six members, two from each of the forty-eight states. The salaries of the Senators are \$7,500 per year. The salaries of the President and Vice-President are \$75,000 and \$12,000, respectively.) Mr. Williams adds that "it would also be interesting to the public to be informed as to the payments made by the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve Banks for 'publicity' and 'propaganda' and for the printing and distributing of numerous publications which are got out under the auspices of the reserve system, directly or indirectly, and paid for out of public moneys."

Mr. Williams' testimony should be authentic. Next to the Secretary of the Treasury, the Controller of the Currency is the highest financial official of the government. Having occupied that position, Mr. Williams should be well acquainted with the sources of information which he employed in preparing his data. The figures quoted above, showing increases in salaries up to five hundred per cent in an institution which has been leading the propaganda in the deflation campaign, are very instructive.

When the government mediators will be suggesting to the railroad workers that they abandon their strike against the proposed wage reduction they should be referred to Mr. Williams' figures. When employers use the banks as their authorities for a "needed" cut in wages the workers should refer them to the figures in the above table. Bank officials whose wages were increased from \$1,500 to \$10,000 or from \$4,000 to \$25,000 a year, or increases of more than five hundred per cent, should be in a position to advise reductions in the workers' scant earnings as a cure for the present industrial dislocation.

A Special Interest to Members of Local No. 10

Moe Diamond, a member of the Cutters' Union of seven years standing, is candidate for Assembly on the Socialist Party ticket in the 2nd Assembly District of the Bronx. This district comprises roughly the section running from Third Avenue to the Grand Concourse and from 161st Street to 181st Street. It covers a section that is preponderantly working class, where a large number of members of our International reside and thousands of members of other labor unions.

There is every reason in the world why this district should be represented by a member of organized labor, a Socialist, and a true and loyal friend of the workers' cause. To make his election certain, however, it is necessary that not only

Brother Diamond receive the necessary number of votes, but that these votes be counted for him. In order to insure an honest count, it is, first of all, imperative that there be a sufficient number of watchers and that these watchers be courageous and efficient enough to stand up for their rights and prevent fraud.

The carrying of the Second Assembly district of the Bronx will, in addition, make almost certain the election of Abraham Katsenbach as sheriff of Bronx County. The members of Local No. 10 will not fail to give every possible assistance to Brother Diamond and help his election to Albany by every possible means at their disposal. The headquarters of his campaign is located at 1200 Fulton Avenue.

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.
Brownsville: 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, 8 W. 21st St.
Brooklyn: 60 Graham Avenue

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

Embroidery Workers Union, Local No. 6, 394 E. 150th St.
Bonnam Embroidery Workers, 220 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 Mkr's Union, Local No. 50, 22 W. 17th St.
White Goods Workers Union, Local No. 62, 117 Second Ave.
Custom Dress Mkr's Union, Local No. 90, 724 Lexington Ave.
Sales Clerks Union, Local No. 131, 71 W. 118th St.

HEALTH NIGHT AT THE UNION HEALTH CENTER

The Union Health Center at 131 East 17th Street, announces its first "Public Health Night" on Friday, November 4, at 8:00 P. M. The Public Health Nights will be a regular Friday function, and will consist of an interesting lecture on subjects pertaining to the health of the worker, pictures. After the lecture, time will be devoted to the answering of any questions which anybody in the audience may desire ask on health. These questions may also be written in English or Yiddish and dropped

into a large question box in the lecture room at any time before the lecture.

This Friday night, November 4, Dr. William Bierman of the American Social Hygiene Association, will deliver the first lecture on "How Life Begins," a frank discussion on the development of the human being. A remarkable four-reel motion picture will be shown to illustrate his lecture. The members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and all other workers interested in their own health are invited to come.

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

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B. SCHLESINGER, President A. YANOFF, Editor
A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer ABRAHAM TUVIN, Business Manager

Max D. DANIEL, Managing Editor
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EDITORIALS

OUR FAITHLESS EMPLOYERS

"The Commission shall report once a month, and on November 1, 1921, it shall make a final report of its activities and findings before a joint committee of the representatives of the Association and the Unions, and shall accompany such report with complete and appropriate recommendations."

A paragraph from the memorandum of agreement entered into on June 9, 1921, between the "Cloak, Hat and Hairs Manufacturers' Protective Association and the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union and the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union."

The agreement from which the above paragraph is quoted, was, as known to all, the result of a number of conferences between the representatives of the Cloakmakers' Union and the Manufacturers' Association during last Spring. Both parties have signed this agreement. The Union has kept its pledge, and its elected representatives have regularly participated in the work of the joint commission. And when a complaint by a manufacturer against a worker on the ground of non-productivity would be lodged with the commission, and the Union's representatives on the commission had satisfied themselves that the charge was substantial, they would agree to have the discharge of the worker approved.

Indeed, the Union has lived up strictly to the word of the agreement, even at the risk of becoming a little unpopular with a small group in the "Cloakmakers' Union." But what about the Protective Association? Did it wait for the meeting which was to have taken place on November 1, and before which the joint commission was to bring its report and recommendations?

No! The employing gentlemen in the cloak industry have treated the agreement as a scrap of paper in brazen denial of the faith of their own signatures. Last Tuesday, at a secret meeting at the Waldorf Astoria, they have declared themselves publicly as mendacious liars, and adopted a resolution to put into force on November 14 piece work, a longer work-day and a cut in wages. And these fellows who have so openly branded themselves as persons that cannot be trusted, and whose signature isn't worth the paper it is written on, still have the audacity to come before the public with "statements" and expect that anyone with a grain of sense left in him or her would believe what they say! Do our cloak manufacturers really believe the public to be so gullible and stupid?

The agreement which bears their signatures is not fully five months old. It is still fresh in the minds of every person who reads the daily press. And notwithstanding all this, the manufacturers have had the temerity to ignore it entirely and, instead of receiving the report of their own commission, and after that to decide upon what is to be done—in a decent and business-like way,—they have rushed matters one week in advance and issued their "famous" decree. Our employers were too impatient to wait one more week and thus give themselves an opportunity to cover up and gloss over their misdeeds. Instead of that, they are revealed before the world in all their ugly nakedness, as persons with whom it is useless and fruitless to deal.

We would be inclined even now to find some shreds of justification for these work-breakers. We would wish to explain their faithlessness by stupidity, lack of brains and total absence of intelligence. As a matter of fact, their act is on its face hardly explicable. They could have issued the same ultimatum a week later, without branding themselves as men without honor, and at a greater advantage to themselves, as it would have given the Union less time to prepare for a strike.

We cannot, however, leave them only two alternatives—idiotcy and meanness. We do not believe them to be so stupid. Upon another occasion, we have stated that there are among them men with brains, and we are still of the same opinion. Their hurry with the ultimatum can only be explained on the ground that they were themselves afraid of the report of their own commission. They knew that the report of the commission would be the strongest weapon against all their dark designs. It is this that prompted the employers to break their word in a hurry and, to decide upon such a contemptible course.

What was the principal task of the joint commission? Here is the paragraph of the now famous "Memorandum" covering this point:

"To study shop and labor production records and other available data with a view of working out measures which would tend to bring up the productivity of the workers to a point fair and proper to both sides."

Well, five months have passed, and during all this time there was found only one employer among the thousands in the cloak trade in New York City who had brought a charge against one worker for not producing enough. This record in itself is the severest indictment against the manufacturers, and brands their alarmist propaganda that the workers are shirking on the job as slander and malice. Would the employers have refrained from preferring

charges with the joint commission against shirking workers had they been able to produce proof? Of course not. It stands to reason, therefore, that after these slanders concerning the non-productivity of the workers would have been put out of the way by the report of the joint commission, the attention of the conference would have to turn to other facts responsible for the high cost of cloaks, and it would, perhaps, be not long in discovering the swollen profits of our public-spirited cloak manufacturers. It was because of their dread of the results of such a report that the manufacturers decided to break their agreement and issue the ultimatum. They could not afford to make public a report that would state definitely, with facts and figures, that while they were offering the public lip-service of love and loyalty, they have been mulcting it for years and years, while their workers barely managed to make ends meet.

This, besides the simple supposition of downright avarice, is our only explanation for the act of the Protective Association. Rather than be discovered in the ungainly act of picking the public's pockets, they took a chance upon an ultimatum in the hope that they will somehow escape in the smoke-screen they had raised. Will they succeed? Is our public indeed so naive? We do not believe it. At least the Union will do its level best to explain the fraud of the bosses. In the course of the fight the mask will be torn off their faces, and sooner or later the public will perceive them in all their ugliness.

WHAT THE CLOAK BOSSES WANT

Three things, no more and no less: (1) The return of the piece-work system; (2) Longer work hours; (3) A reduction in wages for those workers in the cloak trade whom they must employ by the week, such as cutters and pressers.

Three small changes, indeed, changes that imply, no more and no less, than a return to the worst system of slavery that ever existed in the industry. The day the manufacturers will succeed in putting through these changes will be the blackest day in the life of the 60,000 cloakmakers in New York and the 40,000 in other cloak centers in the country. It would mean a mortal blow at all the gains our workers have made in the last two decades. We do not think it necessary to inform our workers now, after their big fight of 1919, and after they had been working under the week-work system for two years, of the aims and purposes of the employers in plotting to re-introduce piece work. The workers vividly remember yet the years when they were taken to chase after bundles. They still remember the inhuman difficulties and gruel which they worked. They still recollect how this system of bundle-hunting would make enemies of men who belonged to the same organization, and were supposed to be brothers; fighting and living for the same cause. To presume even for a minute that our workers would be willing to return to that accursed system is the greatest insult that could be offered to their intelligence. To make statements in the press that the workers themselves would be willing to return to piecework is the height of mendacity.

They would lengthen the work hours, they say. This is their second demand. For years the workers have waged a fight for a better, more beautiful and more humane life. They have achieved great results in this struggle, but there is even a great deal more to be accomplished. The most important conquests of the present struggle of their gains was the shorter work-day. Now the bosses come and want to bring back the intolerable long work-day of the forgotten past. "Back into harness!" cry the employers to our workers. And they have the brazen impudence to declare in the press that our workers themselves want a longer work-day!

Is it necessary to waste a minute's time upon explaining the meaning of the employers' demand for a reduction in wages in an industry that offers steady employment for not more than twenty weeks in the year? We shall not insult the intelligence of our workers by dwelling on this point. We know what their reply to it be, based by the referendum vote which was taken at present, will be. We haven't the slightest doubt that they will show the whole world, by this vote, that they have been maligned by the manufacturers and their impudent statements that the workers themselves want piece work, longer hours and a reduction in wages. They will make clear by this vote that it is not President Schlesinger or any other leader who is calling upon them to strike, but that it is the manufacturers who force them into this strike through their unheard-of demands, their trickery and their faithless breach of agreement.

We would, nevertheless, desire that our workers have more than that in mind when voting. They must not treat the coming strike as a frolicsome affair. It will probably be the bitterest fight the cloakmakers have ever fought. To believe that the strike will be easily won is a fallacy. All signs and circumstances speak strongly against such a presumption. The workers must, therefore, from the very outset, decide that no matter what physical and spiritual trials this coming strike may have in store for them, they shall never leave the battlefield except as victors.

The workers must know that the employers have three trumps in their hands upon which they count to win the battle. Their first trump is the very poor last season in the cloak trade. The second is having affected a great many cloakmakers very badly, and they figure that the workers will not be able to withstand the siege that might last for weeks and months. Against this trump we shall marshal our own greater trump,—the ironclad solid determination of the workers to fight, suffer, fight and win to the end. We hope that the heroic fight of our workers will touch the heart of the world, and the outburst of sympathy will not permit that our men and women drain the cup to its last bitter drops. Nevertheless, we must not count upon this and must be ready for all emergencies.

The second big trump in the hands of the manufacturers is their newly-formed national organization. With this organization back of them, they seem to believe that they need not fear competition from other cloak centers. They believe that the cloak strike in New York means a general cloak strike throughout the country, and this

The First Conference with the Cleveland Cloak Association

By CHARLES KREINDLER

(A Letter from Cleveland)

Readers of JUSTICE know already that we have had a conference with our employers on Thursday, October 27. I want to share with them some of my impressions of this conference. On Thursday evening, at about half past seven, there gathered in the lobby of the Statler Hotel a group of fourteen people. These were the representatives of the Cleveland cloakmakers. Some after they were joined by another group of persons, the representatives of the manufacturers and altogether they adjourned for the conference room.

The first thing that attracted one's attention upon surveying the room was the fact that among the employers present there were several who had until now not played any big part in the Association, and were not at all friendly towards the Union. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that they would rather wish the Union to be outside the limits of Cleveland. It is true, there also came to the conference our old "friend," Black, Sunshine and a few others of their calibre. Nevertheless, looking at the new representatives of the manufacturers, one felt that they had no glad news to impart to us and little sunshine to cast about. Mr. Black was elected as chairman of the conference.

The first to speak was Mr. Butler, the labor manager of the Association. The room was rather cold and unpleasant and the quiet, rather monotonous recital of a list of "improvements" by Mr. Butler echoes unpleasantly in our ears. Butler says: "We are ready to recommend to the manufacturers to enter into an agreement with you provided you will agree that the manufacturer has the full right to discharge workers." "All questions to be determined must relate to the Cleveland industry and we must keep out of our minds the conditions of any other market." "The agreement is to extend to Cleveland only, which means that the employers have a right to open shops in small towns for which they are not to be responsible to the Union." "The Union shall have no right to demand that a worker who does not pay dues, assessments or fines shall be discharged as un-American."

Mr. Butler reads on:

assurance that no other city will make their orders seems to have hardened their hearts and stiffened their necks. Against this trust, our workers have the trump of the confidence that because of the general strike they can be certain that no scab will make the workers of their bosses. This feeling that all the workers in the industry, from one end of the country to the other, are involved in this struggle for the union, for a chance to live, is a powerful counter-trump against the machinations of the bosses.

The third trump which the bosses intend to play against the workers is the differences of opinion that have recently cropped up in some of our unions. The bosses believe that they can succeed in inciting some workers against others, and then, according to the old saying "divide the rule." As far as we are concerned, we do not much think this last trump. We are sure that these differences of opinion will evaporate into thin mist at the moment the workers go out in a fight for their Union and for all they had gained in former struggles. One thought, one indomitable will, will sway all our cloakmakers: to fight and to win.

We are confident that this great steel-bound will-to-win will outweigh all the trumps in the hands of the employers enumerated above. The truth is that all the factors by which the cloak manufacturers hope to break our Union now, have been evident, to a greater or smaller degree, in all former strikes. Nevertheless, owing to their previous tenacity, their loyalty and their discipline, and thanks to their confidence in their selected leaders, they have won all their former fights. The same will repeat itself in the impending struggle. The full understanding of the situation by our workers, of the issues at stake, is their strongest trump. The clearer this conscience, the more powerful, energetic and steady will be their fight against the dark conspiracy of the New York cloak manufacturers to bring back oldtime conditions of slavery into the cloak-trade.

"The guarantee under which we are now working shall be abolished. A worker shall work six weeks in a shop before he may be recognized as a steady employee of the shop." Hereafter two weeks was the trial period.

Such are the "demands" that the manufacturers are presenting to us. By the clock Butler spoke only a short time but to me it seemed as if he had talked for an eternity. He finally comes to a stop. Our manager, Brother Perlestein, rises and addresses the employers: "It would seem that you came here to drive a hard bargain with us. You believe that the more you demand the more you will gain. We, on behalf of the workers, are inclined to act differently. We have worked out only the following few amendments to the present agreements—which we think are absolutely necessary and we expect to have these embodied therein:

1. The arbitration machinery shall be changed to the end that the workers shall have direct representation on the board of arbitration.
2. The paid office of the impartial Chairman shall be abolished in order to save money.
3. The workers shall receive the same wages as in 1920, that is, the 12 per cent which was reduced in 1921 shall be returned to them.
4. Women shall receive the same pay as men for the same work.
5. A preferential Union shop.
6. All contractors and sub-contractors in the State of Ohio who make garments for or sell labor to the Cleveland manufacturers shall have agreements with the Union and pay the same wages as in the inside shops. No work shall be given to corporation shops and to contracts that have less than eight makers.
7. Foremen shall not work in slack time, and if they do work, they shall be laid off together with all the other workers.
8. In case of a re-organization the Union shall have a right to determine which of the workers shall leave the shop and which shall remain.
9. Cutters shall not be laid off in the middle of the week. If they come to work on Monday morning, they are to be paid for a full week.

Perlestein explains point after point

in a clear though quiet voice, and the effect of his voice upon me is reassuring and cheering. He is followed by Mr. Kohn of the Kohn, Goodman Company. He states that the manufacturers have lost a lot of money and that their "poverty" can be seen at every step one makes in their shops and offices. If the Union wants an agreement with the manufacturers it must accept all the "improvements" presented by them.

Brother Levine, one of our committee-men, speaks after him and relates how difficult the workers find it making a living these days. Mr. Kohn replies to him that the manufacturers are just as "bad off" and that everything must be done to "save the industry." Unless we accept their demands, he says, we have "no chance" of signing an agreement with them.

Perlestein again takes the floor and states our position in clear and unmistakable terms. If you think, he says to the employers, that we want to enter into an agreement with you; merely for the sake of the thing, you are erring. We desire to have tolerable working conditions and, if we cannot get them, we shall not make any agreement. Perlestein talks in detail about every demand presented by the manufacturers and proves how gross and exaggerated they are. In speaking about the point advanced by the manufacturers—that they will not discharge a worker if he does not pay dues, assessments or fines, he says: "We don't want your aid in this matter. We can carry out this provision ourselves. All we want is that the workers shall have the right not to work together with one who

does not carry out the rules of the Union. That is all."

It feels a little warmer in the room just now; it feels as if everyone of our committee had gained in spirits as we listen to the arguments of Brother Perlestein. He talks long and one begins to perceive that many of the employers present are commencing to feel that we are just in our arguments, after all. The discussion lasts until eleven o'clock when a decision is arrived at that both groups take up separately the proposals and counter-proposals and discuss them again at the next meeting.

As you see, the situation here is rather strained. The workers are determined, first, that none of the demands of the manufacturers be conceded and, second, that our amendments must be made a part of the agreement in order to make it workable. We are getting ready for every possible development. Our members are paying up the assessment and I am certain that if not for the bad season the assessment would have been collected long ago. As the season is not good many have fallen behind in their payments, but these are trying to make up now. Every active member is doing his best to help in the speedy collection of the assessments.

A general member meeting will be held in Cleveland on Friday evening, November 11, at Engineers' Hall, where a full report of the negotiations with the employers will be rendered and our members will decide upon further plans of action.

Concerning the general activity within our Union, I shall write in my next letter.

CLOAKMAKERS RATIFY HARLEM SOCIALIST CANDIDATES

The ratification meeting which was called by the Cloakmakers' Campaign Committee to ratify the candidates of the Socialist Party in the Harlem district on Tuesday, October 25, has turned out to be a remarkable success.

The first speaker of the evening was Israel Feinberg, the general manager of the Cloakmakers' Union. He appealed to all cloakmakers present to give their full support towards the election of Brother Bernard Shub, the secretary of Local 23, the Skirt and Dressmakers' Union, who is running for alderman in the 20th aldermanic district in Harlem and also of all the other Socialist Party candidates in Harlem, in general, and Comrade August Claassen, who is running for re-election in the 17th Assembly District, in particular.

Brother Sol Metz, the General Manager of the American Association Division of the Cloakmakers' Union, was the second speaker. He drew a vivid picture of the treatment accorded striking workers under Democratic and Republican administrations and appealed to the workers to support the Socialist Party and to turn out the present capitalist of-

fice holders, the tools of the bosses and the landlords.

Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International Union, was then introduced and after a hearty reception, delivered an inspiring talk upon the special interest the needle workers of the city have in the election of Socialist candidates to office. He told the story of the general strike in 1919 in the waist and dress industry when not less than 25,000 men and women were arrested. The only party to be relied upon to support the workers unequivocally is the Socialist Party and it ought to receive the support of every worker. President Schlesinger also made a special appeal for the election of Bernard Shub for Alderman in the 20th District.

The readers of JUSTICE are reminded that watchers are needed to guarantee the election of Socialist candidates, Claassen, Shub, Gerber and Karlin. Volunteers to watch in the 20th Assembly District are told to report to 62 East 166th Street for the 18th and 20th Aldermanic Districts to 1714 Lexington Avenue, the Harlem Headquarters of the Cloakmakers' Campaign Committee.

CONCERT IN MOUNT VERNON ON NEXT SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, AT 2:30

On Saturday, Nov. 5, at 2:30, our members of the Mt. Vernon Dress and Waist Makers' Union, Local No. 113, will assemble to celebrate the opening of the educational activities of our International Union, in that city.

This event will begin with a concert and mass meeting. Miss Agnes Laidler, soprano, will be one of the artists, and the name of the violinist will be announced later.

Fannie M. Cohn, Secretary of the

Educational Committee and Alexander Fichandler, Educational Director of the International, will speak on the educational activities of the International which will be extended to Mt. Vernon.

The full announcement of our activities will be made next week.

We hope that our members in Mt. Vernon will appreciate the work of our International and will help make it a success.

THE STAGE

Arnold Bennett's comedy, "The Title," will come to New York in a week. The theatre will be announced later.

Granville Barker's "The Madras House," will open the season of the Neighborhood Playhouse.

Margaret Wycherly will head the cast of "The Verge," which will be produced November 14 by the Provincetown Players at their playhouse for two weeks.

The Provincetown Players will produce Theodore Dreiser's "The Hand of the Potter" as their second offering of the season. Their opening production, on November 14, will be "The Verge."

"Blood and Sand," in which Otis Skinner is acting at the Empire, will be produced in London with Matheson Lang in the leading role.

Eugene O'Neill's "Anna Christie" has been in rehearsal several weeks under the direction of Arthur Hopkins, and will soon come to New York. The cast will include Pauline Lord, George Marion and Frank Shannon.

Booth Tarkington's newest comedy, "The Intimate Stranger," will have its first performance in Washington next Monday night and comes to Henry Miller's theatre a week later. Billie Burke has the star role.

E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe will play only Saturday matinees during their coming engagement at the Century.

There will be a benefit performance at the Sam H. Harris theatre on Sunday night, November 13, in aid of the Jewish Consumptive's Relief Society. Julius Tannen will be master of ceremonies.

Marie Lohr, a London actress who is at present touring in Canada, will

come to New York for an engagement at the Eltinge theatre, beginning early in February.

Will Rogers has returned from Los Angeles after several years in motion pictures and will be seen in Shubert vaudeville at the Winter Garden a week from Monday.

Rachel Crother's new comedy, "Everyday," will open in Atlantic City.

Both Marie Doro and Norman Trevor are continuing in the cast of "Lilies of the Field" at the Klau despite reports to the contrary.

"The Open Door," a Negro pageant with music, will be given at Carnegie Hall November 22, for the benefit of Atlanta University, by its students.

Margaret Romaine of the Metropolitan is to sing at an Armistice Day disarmament meeting in Madison Square Garden on the night of November 11, under the auspices of the Central Trades and Labor Council.

The Scotti Opera Company's singers are returning from a transcontinental tour, after two final performances in Washington and Baltimore.

Richard Strauss' manager has announced the engagement of the Philadelphia orchestra for Dr. Strauss' opening concerts in New York.

This is the last week of "The White-Headed Boy." Next Monday the Abbey Players will take this Lennox Robinson comedy on a tour of the principal American cities beginning (liberally enough) with Brooklyn. On their return, they will carry a little in New York again before going back to Dublin, and this delay may bring about a few weeks of repertoire with the shorter plays of Synge and Lady Gregory.

A new plot by V. Blasco Ibañez opened in Scranton en route to New York. It is called "Love and Live" and has Pedro de Cordoba (who so recently was the picturesque Lauro) as its hero. Originally it was a short story, which has been dramatized by Granville Fortesque, a cousin of Colonel Roosevelt.

For the week following the stampede to secure a theatre before Election Day has even now started. There are six openings scheduled and almost as many more shadowing the horizon. Among those definitely announced are Eugene O'Neill's "The Straw," Booth Tarkington's "The Intimate Stranger," "The Great Way" (which is Helen Freeman's version of a Horace Fish novel), "Hamlet," in the Sothern-Marlowe repertoire, and "The Perfect Fool," who, of course, could be nobody less than Ed Wynne. Also the Princess theatre may resume its grand Guignol character with a program of one-act plays.

"DANGEROUS AGES," by Rose Macaulay (Boni & Liveright)

By A. T.

"... Oh, Lord, it's a queer thing, being a woman. A wall-of woman of forty-three with everything made comfortable for her, and her brain gone to pot, and her work in the world done. I want something to bite my teeth into, some solid, permanent job—and I get nothing but sweetmeats..."

Thus speaks Neville Bendish, one of the chief characters in Rose Macaulay's "Dangerous Ages." Neville, married to Rodney Bendish some twenty-two years, revolts against a life of ease and uselessness—and cries out for some constructive work, something which will occupy her mind in the years ahead of her.

The book opens on Neville's forty-third birthday. She awakes, that day, with the thought, "Another year gone, and nothing does yet. Soon all the years will be gone and nothing ever will be done." It is this thought which drives her to resume her medical studies, which she had given up to marry. She finds, however, that the ability to absorb and retain knowledge at twenty is woefully lacking at forty-three.

She is jealous of the fullness of Rodney's life. To her it seems that Rodney's life is solidified and made vital by his many contacts with men and ideas. She had felt within her the personality and intelligence necessary to climb the heights of a useful career equally with Rodney. Yet she faces the world on her forty-third birthday, hopelessly unable to overcome the handicap of twenty years of indolence, comfort and ease.

Neville fears the future. Not only is she envious of Rodney, but also of her children—Kay, a son, and Gerda, a daughter—envious of their chances, of their contacts with life. "She was conscious of intense life hurrying swiftly to annihilation. She strove desperately to dam it. It went too fast."

Rose Macaulay tells her story well—showing not only a fundamental understanding of human emotions and reactions, but the artist's ability to depict the uncurrents in an apparently immobile existence. The types she portrays are to be found not only in St. Mary's Bay, but abroad in our own metropolis.

"Dangerous Ages" are ages in which hopelessness assumes the role of master. Not only Neville, but her sister Nan, who loves the man she loves to the more youthful Gerda, lives in a "dangerous age." And Mrs. Hilary, who, at the age of sixty-three, seeks a greater measure of life, a more absorbing interest in every-day existence, lives in a "dangerous age."

It is Mrs. Hilary who visits several psychoanalysts in the hope that they may change her aspect toward life. One of these, Mr. Craddock, says, "All ages are dangerous in this dangerous life we live"—but Mr. Craddock did not consider the lives of Rodney and

Neville's grandmother, the latter eight-four years old. Their ages were not dangerous. The former had achieved a station in life, was a useful member of society, an appreciated worker for the common good. The latter had reached the age of acceptance of one's lot in life—a philosophic quietude which forbade restlessness, an age which knows not impetuousness.

"Dangerous Ages" is a story of a middle-aged woman's struggle to adjust herself to the grim realities of life, a struggle during which she realizes that only a life devoted to useful, constructive and active idealism is devoid of a dangerous age.

"Dangerous Ages" draws a sharp line between buoyant youth and middle age wondering about the years to come. Throughout the entire book one feels the buoyancy of Gerda and Kay—their self-confidence and efficiency. They are on the threshold of life, welcoming the day because it will bring new thrills, new evidences of the power of youth to conquer or to adapt. Neither Gerda nor Kay live in a dangerous age, despite Mr. Craddock. And this only because they are occupied. Nor does youth need constructive work to avoid the dangerous age. It is sufficient to be full of hope, to have beautiful illusions of a joyous future.

It is the absence of illusions, the feeling that the future holds no new emotions in store, which creates a dangerous age for Neville Bendish. The moment she determines to renew her medical studies, life seemed different, more worth while. Unfortunately it is the rare individual who rises far above environment, and leaves it behind. Neville Bendish tried to, but found that twenty years of married life had left not only indelible impressions, but had incapacitated her for a life holding interest and absorption outside of home and family, which is the tragedy of women whose number is legion.

THE HERITAGE AND OTHER STORIES

By VIOLA BROTHERS SHORE

(George H. Doran Company)

This collection of short stories introduces the reader to an attractive addition to the makers of current fiction. Mrs. Shore is a purveyor of America to America. The people she portrays are the same that we stumble against in our daily walks of life but through her eyes we at last realize and appreciate the story behind them. The title story, "The Heritage" is the strongest in the book. Many of the others are written in a lighter vein, while some are replete with straight humor.

Mrs. Shore is also the author of a play, "Happy New Year" which is being produced this Fall on Broadway by John Golden.

UNION WOMEN! MARCH TO STOP WAR!

DISARMAMENT PARADE

Saturday, November 12th

3 P. M. Rain or Shine. Formation at Washington Square. March up Fifth Avenue to 57th Street.

Take This Opportunity for Direct Action to Save Life and Bring About Government Based on Co-operation.

Send Your Name to Elizabeth Black, Parade Secretary, Room 1101, 505 Fifth Avenue

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158 W. 44th Street

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OPEN EVENINGS

LABOR THE WORLD OVER

DOMESTIC ITEMS

FAVOR RAILROAD BILL

Washington, Oct. 29.—The Senate Committee of Interstate Commerce has made a favorable report on the bill that would pay the railroads \$500,000,000 and postpone their debts of an equal amount to the government.

It is claimed this legislation will permit the railroads to buy equipment and give work to unemployed. At the recent unemployed conference, called by the president, President Carter of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, suggested that the bill be indorsed with the understanding that the money be used for equipment. Advocates of the bill refused to accept indorsement under these conditions. The brotherhood official said that if former practices of the railroads were followed, they would use this \$500,000,000 to pay deferred dividends to stockholders.

URGE CONCILIATION

San Jose, Cal., Oct. 29.—Those people who are always insisting on "facts" in connection with strikes, can join the state federation of labor in demanding that all owners confer with 8,000 striking employees. The convention of the state federation has appealed to President Harding to use every means at his command to induce the oil owners to sit in conference with the oil workers and the federal oil board, which was created for the purpose of making peace in this industry possible.

MINERS RISK LIVES; COAL OWNERS, MONEY

Washington, Oct. 29.—"The men who go down into the bowels of the earth, hazard their lives and endure the hardships of the miner, 'pay' as much to make the coal industry what it is as do the coal owners who sit in comfortable offices and risk nothing but money," said Philip Murray, vice-president of the United Mine Workers, testifying before the Senate Committee that is probing West Virginia mining conditions.

The unionist presented a program that will safeguard the rights of all parties in West Virginia and insure peace in that industry. The plan includes: Freedom of speech, assembly and movement; the right of workers to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing; protection against discrimination because of membership or of non-membership in the United Mine Workers; assurance that these rights will not be subordinated by coal owners employing private guards; assurances that victimized union mine workers will be restored to their former positions or to one equally as good.

"We do not seek to control the coal industry, but we do demand a voice in its control," said Vice President Murray, who called on the coal owners to present a better plan.

In summing up the union's indictment against the coal owners, the unionist said the workers would show that the coal owners are not merely the miner's employers; they are his landlord, his merchant, the provider of his amusements, the sanitary officer of his community, often the source of his police protection and the patron of his physician, his minister and his school teacher.

DEATH RATE RISES

Washington, Oct. 29.—The government's annual report on mortality statistics for 1920, soon to be issued, shows a total of 1,142,578 deaths within the death registration area, representing a rate of 13.1 per 1,000, as compared with 12.9, in 1919, the lowest on record.

LIFE CAN BE LENGTHENED

New York, Oct. 29.—Dr. A. S. Knight, president of the national association of life insurance medical directors, told delegates to the convention of that organization that a six-year test has shown that human life is prolonged by periodical health examinations.

The mortality of a special group of 5937 men, who have taken voluntary medical examinations regularly since 1914, has been only 53 per cent of the rate expected on standard insurance tables, Dr. Knight said. The company, he added, in defraying the expense of the tests for its policy holders has made on the investment, through reduced insurance claims, a profit of 200 per cent.

RAIL LAW CONDEMNED

Des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 29.—The Cummins-Each railroad law was condemned at a conference of governors and other state officials of middle western states in this city.

"The Cummins-Each law," said Governor Blaine of Wisconsin, "discourages efficient and responsible management, for it guarantees the carriers a fixed return. Railroad stocks are greatly inflated and the fixed guarantee is upon the inflated value, commonly known as 'water stock'."

"A guarantee to a private enterprise is dangerous and vicious, yet there is no more justification for guaranteeing a return on railroad investments than guaranteeing the farmer, merchant, manufacturer, professional man or woman a return."

"Under the Cummins-Each law the transportation companies have found an excuse for organizing subsidiary companies with over-capitalized assets in connection with transportation, which results in further increasing the burdens of rates."

LEAVING INJUNCTION JAIL, UNIONISTS ARE DEFIANT

Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 29.—Eight machinists who served a year's imprisonment for violating an injunction, have been released and are more strongly opposed to the injunction writ than when they entered jail.

The workers are Samuel Peterson, William Murray, Patrick E. Musto, Abraham Ebert, Vincent Grammona, George Miller, Albert Thorry, and Stephen Reithman.

When a strike was called by the Machinists' union against the Bijur Motor Appliance Company, the workers were enjoined from picketing by Vice Chancellor Buchanan. The strikers refused to desist telling their story to employers and were jailed by the chancellor, who now finds that his un-American order creates no terror among workers.

Before leaving jail the unionists signed a letter of appreciation to District No. 15, International Association of Machinists, for making common cause in the fight and for aiding their families while they were in jail.

FOREIGN ITEMS

CANADA

WORKERS RAISE WAGES

Port William, Ontario, Canada, Oct. 29.—Organized railway clerks and freight handlers employed by the Western Stevedore company have raised wages and retained old working conditions. Rates for truckers and checkers were advanced 4 cents an hour, and loaders and coopers will be paid an additional 5 cents an hour.

TYPOS HAVE FAT BANK ROLL

Toronto, Ontario, Oct. 29.—In a page advertisement printed in local papers for the United Typothetae of America, the International Typographical union presents statistics to refute the claim by some delegates among the employers that the union is financially embarrassed because of efforts to enforce a 44-hour agreement, made two years ago.

It is shown that the union's general fund has increased \$287,222.50 since April 20, 1921. The balance in all funds on September 20, 1921, was \$2,755,968.82.

CANADIAN BIG BIZ "PUT OVER" SALES TAX TO SHIFT BURDEN

"Big Business" put over the Canadian sales tax so it could escape profits and luxury taxes," says the Alberta Labor News, official paper of the Alberta federation of labor.

"The rule for the application of forms of taxation should be that of ability to pay," says the Labor News. "But the rule that is followed by the representatives of special privilege, who have hitherto attended to such matters, is that of relieving those who are best able to pay at the expense of those who are least able to bear the burden. Such is the Canadian sales tax."

"The sales tax is a consumers' tax."

"It places the burden upon the shoulders of the man who must buy clothes and shelter and food."

"It was adopted at the instigation of the privileged interests, and at the suggestion of the Canadian Manufacturers' association. The 1921 budget was brought in by Sir Henry Drayton, containing no business profits tax, no luxury tax, but with the sales tax greatly increased."

ENGLAND

BIRTH CONTROL—RICH AND POOR

A great deal of excitement has been shown in a section of the Press over the outspoken defence of birth control by Lord Dawson, the King's physician, at the Church Congress last week. But it has not been suggested that he should be prosecuted for his remarks. Last March, however, a working man, Mr. J. W. Gott, also championed the cause of birth control, in Birmingham. He was prosecuted, sentenced to three months' imprisonment, his stock of literature was destroyed, and he was ordered to pay the costs of the prosecution.

BACKING UP THE POPULAR COUNCILLORS

Steney Borough Council has decided by a resolution to follow the example of Poplar (whose Councillors have been imprisoned for taking similar action) and to refuse to levy the general rates imposed by the London County Council, the Metropolitan Police, and the Metropolitan Asylums Board, only levying a rate sufficient to meet the calls of the Poor Law authorities and their own local needs. Bethnal Green has already taken a similar decision, the object in all three cases being to secure the equalization of London rates and also to force the Government to treat unemployment as a national question and not one to be shifted on to the shoulders of the local districts affected by unemployment.

ITALY

ITALIAN SOCIALISTS WON'T SUPPORT GOVERNMENT

The Italian Socialists passed Serrati's motion which forbids the Socialist Party in Parliament, 123 strong, to co-operate with the Government. The motion does not expel the Reformer Right Wing for its past co-operation with the Government, and the party thus remains outside the Third International which makes expulsion a condition of admission. Great powers are, however, invested by the motion in the Party's Executive, which are revolutionary in Italian Socialism. "The turn of events in future for the party now depends largely on the attitude of the masses under the fascist terrorism, on the unemployment which is crowding the cities with idle men, and, very largely, on how far the desertion from the old Socialist Party to the Communists and Anarchists continues."

TO DISCUSS WAGES

The Metal Workers' Federation has appointed a committee to meet the owners and discuss the wage question. This conference is awaited with great interest, for upon its result will depend the attitude of the whole of organized labor towards the proposed wage cuts. So far the three big organizations—the textile, chemical and metal—representing 900,000 workers—are actually engaged in the wage struggle. First to enter the arena were the textiles, over a month ago, when they called a general strike, which is still going on.

FRANCE

FRENCH AND GERMAN CAPITALISTS UNITE

The beginning of a significant rapprochement between French and German capitalists is definitely sealed by the Wiesbaden agreement, providing for the delivery to France of raw and manufactured material to the value of seven milliard gold marks between now and May 1, 1922. The material to be used in the reconstruction of the devastated regions of France, and while the first proposal to use German labor directly in the work of reconstruction is thus abandoned, German labor will benefit in the sense that many of the houses and factories to be erected will be constructed wholly or partly in Germany. English and American contractors will thus experience the chagrin of being left out of this colossal deal.

Educational Comment and Notes

Health Nights Begin This Week in Unity Centers

PROGRAM TO CONSIST OF TWO PARTS. ONE HOUR TO BE DEVOTED TO PHYSICAL HEALTH, AND THE SECOND HOUR TO BE SPENT IN THE GYMNASIUM

The "Health Nights" began this week in the Unity Centers of our international. On these nights, many of our members attend in the Unity Centers, where they listen to a lecture on health topics which bear on the life of every worker.

During the second hour they meet in the gymnasium, where under the direction of an able physical training teacher they limber up their bodies after a day's hard work.

Members who do not attend the other classes in the Unity Centers can take advantage of the "gym" work and register in a Unity Center nearest their homes.

The schedule of nights on which

the physical training classes meet is as follows:

Walters' Unity Center, P. S. 40
220 East 20th Street, Mondays, at 8:30.

Miss Mary Ruth Cohen, teacher
East Side Unity Center, P. S. 83
Fourth St., near 1st Ave., Tuesdays, at 8:00

Miss Eva Cohen, teacher
Harlem Unity Center, P. S. 171
103rd Street, near 5th Avenue, Thursdays at 7:30

Miss Mary Ruth Cohen, teacher
Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 54
Freeman St. and Intervale Ave., Thursdays at 8:00

Miss Eva Cohen, teacher
Brennerville Unity Center, P. S. 94
Stone and Glenmore Aves., Brooklyn, Thursdays at 7:30

Miss Loretta Ritter, teacher
Second Bronx Unity Center and
Lower Bronx Unity Center
(To be announced later)

Members of the Center and their friends are invited.

HIGH SCHOOL CLASS IN ENGLISH AT THE EAST SIDE UNITY CENTER, P. S. 53 HAS BEEN OPENED FOR WORK.

We are glad to announce to those of our members who registered for the High School class in English at the East Side Center and to those who wish to register, that the class is now definitely opened for work. We have been successful in securing Mr. Felix Sper as the teacher for this class, who was with us for some time and is well known to many of our members. Mr. Sper is an experienced high school teacher and is interested in our educational activities. He makes every effort to make the work of our classes a success. The members of this class will enjoy their work with Mr. Sper.

WHO IS PREPARED?

Who is prepared to take up advanced study?

Many people imagine that it is necessary to have a great deal of previous education before they can take the courses given in our Workers' University.

This is not so.

What counts most in this world is experience and intelligence.

A person who has lived in this world and kept his eyes and ears open, who knows what is going on around him and who has the intelligence to think over all that has happened to him, a person probably has had more education than most college students.

The courses in our University are designed for just such people.

If you have had practical experience in the Labor Union, if you have helped a person probably has had stronger and better, and chiefly, if your heart is in it, you can join advanced courses on the theories and principles of trade unionism, with great benefit to yourself and your organization.

If you read the newspapers intelligently and know what political and social and economic changes are going on, you are perfectly capable of understanding a good course in history.

If you read good books, and are

familiar with the thoughts of the great writers of the world, you will enjoy and profit by our course on literature.

If you are interested in your fellow human beings and if you want to know how to act as to get the best out of them; if you are honest with yourself, and are willing to make an effort to improve your own character and mind, you are just the person to take a course in psychology.

And so, remember, it is not a question of how many schools you went to, how many books you have read, whether you are an orator, or anything of that sort.

It is merely a question of how much intelligence you possess, how interested you are in what is going on around you, and how willing you are to find out more.

FOR ADVANCED STUDENTS

A large number of our members visited our office during the past few weeks, and wanted to know more about the character of the courses to be given in the Workers' University. It is probable that there are others who are equally interested. For their benefit, we will explain the object and nature of the work to be conducted in our University.

COURSE IN APPLIED ECONOMICS

By SOLOM DE LEON

OUTLINES OF LESSONS GIVEN AT THE UNITY CENTERS OF THE I. L. G. W. U.

LESSON 1

New Wealth Is Produced

1. All wealth comes from land and labor.
Land, in economics, means all natural resources, as earth, forests, minerals, water.
Labor means all physical and mental activity directed toward production. (Seager, "Briefer Course in Economics," ch. 4).
2. But man is a tool-using animal. He found out early in his history that he could produce more and better goods by making tools to work with.
A machine is a tool driven by power. In modern life, hand tools, machinery, railroads, money, and all other aids in production are often called capital.
Some economists define capital as products of past labor used as aids to further production. (Seager, ch. 5).
3. Mankind has gone through several stages in the development of production.
These are:
1) Hunting and fishing.
2) Herding.
3) Farming.
4) Handicrafts—tools simple and cheap.
5) The factory system—machinery complicated and expensive.
Only a few can now hope to own the machinery necessary for modern production.

4. In modern production the following steps are usually necessary and all add value to the product:
1) Getting raw material.
2) Manufacturing.
3) Transportation.
4) Storing.
5) Distribution to consumers.
5. Many benefits arise from modern large-scale industry.
There is great increase in production, due to:
1) Co-operation of labor.
2) Division of labor.
3) Speed and power of machinery.
There is economy in production due to:
1) Displacement of labor by machinery.
2) Saving in power.
3) Use of by-products and waste products.
4) Advantages in buying raw material.
5) Advantages in selling.
There is improvement of product, due to:
1) Standardization of goods.
2) Experiment and research.
There is development of new products, due to:
1) Invention and discovery. (Seager, ch. 5).
6. On the other hand, many serious problems have resulted. Among the most important are:
1) Division of population into employers and employees.
2) Control of industry by employers.
3) Loss of responsibility and interest on the part of the workers.
4) Monotony of labor.
5) Long hours and speeding up.
6) Insufficient wages.
7) Industrial accidents and diseases.
8) Employment of women and children.
9) Unemployment.
(Laufer and Sydenstricker, "Conditions of Labor in American Industries," ch. 3, 5, 8;
Karr, "Capital," ch. 10, 14, 15;
Lincoln, "The Factory," ch. 1, 4-6).

CAUTION! This is not a complete lesson. It is merely a suggestive outline.

These courses are designed primarily for those of our members who are sufficiently familiar with the English language to be able to understand a lecture in good English, and who can also speak English well enough to be able to ask and answer questions in the class.

Secondly, these courses are designed for such students who want to know more than the elementary facts about Labor, Trade Unionism, History, etc. The courses in Labor and Unionism are concerned with the study of the fundamental theories and principles underlying the development of Trade Unionism in America and of our own International Union.

The courses in Industrial and Social History deal with the important facts in the development of American History as affecting the industrial life of the people.

The courses in psychology and literature also deal with a more ad-

vanced understanding of the life and thought of people.

This is a very brief outline of what will be done, but the Educational Department is ready to give all the information that you want, if you come to the office, 21 Union Square, Room 1003. There you will receive our literature and further description and explanation of the courses.

Please come to the office, where you will obtain further information and register for the courses.

Members can still secure season cards for the Yiddish Art Theatre, Madison Avenue and 27th Street, at the office of the Educational Department, 21 Union Square, Room 1003.

With The Waist and Dress Joint Board

By M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary

(Minutes Meeting October 19.)

Brother Berlin, President of the Joint Board, in a brief but impressive talk reminded the delegates and officers of the Joint Board of the great loss the labor movement had about a year ago in the case of John Reed, who died in Russia. Brother Berlin, though differing with the doctrines preached by John Reed, nevertheless believed that he did many good things to help the cause of organized labor and therefore requested all present to rise in memory of John Reed. All the delegates and officers present rose, standing for one minute with their heads bowed down.

Brother Levine, delegate of Local No. 10, requested the Chairman to take up the question about shops where no cutters are employed. Brother Halpern, General Manager, made a statement that everything possible was done to enforce that cutters should be employed in all shops. A suggestion was made by Brother Shenker of Local No. 10 that a meeting of all Business Agents be called at which they should be instructed to see to it that every shop employs a cutter.

Communication from Local No. 69 was received stating that the minutes of October 7 were received and in consideration of the fact that this Local has no part in the Unity House, it has refrained from discussing or setting upon these minutes, since they deal entirely with the Unity House question. Upon motion, communications were placed on file.

Communication was received from the Labor Sanitation Conference in which they request that we arrange a meeting for the purpose of having one of their lecturers to address our members on the prevention of cancer. Upon motion, this was referred to the Organization Committee.

(Minutes of Meeting of October 26, 1921)

Brother Harry Berlin in the chair. A communication was received from the Friends of Soviet Russia in which they requested that we affiliate with them and also send our money collected for the famine sufferers of Russia through them. Besides, they informed the Board that they were organizing a drive for funds for relief for the week of November 1-8 and requested that volunteers be named by the Board for a tag day they are planning to arrange.

The opinion of the Board of Directors was that in view of the fact that we belong to the International and since arrangements were made which are still in force as to how to help the famine stricken of Russia, we cannot enter into any additional arrangements with any new and outside organizations.

The financial report which was submitted by the General Secretary, Brother Mackoff, was taken up for discussion and adopted. The statement by the General Auditor of the International, Mr. F. N. Wolf, was read before the report was adopted.

The General Secretary also informed the delegates that up to now the Joint Board had paid out, during and since the general strike, including the weekly contribution of \$3,600 to the Philadelphia strikers—the sum of \$73,235.

Brother Halpern, the General Manager of the Joint Board, submitted to the Board of Directors on October 25 a report stating that he had recently had a conference with the Jobbers Association in the dress trade at which a number of grievances and counter grievances were taken up. It was decided, nevertheless, to postpone action upon these for the time being and to come together again at an opportune time.

Brother Halpern also reported that the general conditions in the industry are so poor that a great number of our members are out of work and we are receiving numerous complaints daily about manufacturers who are going out of business. He was kept busy, he stated, with some cases for collecting wages for members whose employers had gone into bankruptcy. He urged, therefore, that certain changes be made in the business agents' staff, including transfers from

some districts to others. It was also decided to notify Local No. 22, informing them of the decision of the Joint Board not to engage at the present time additional business agents.

Women Will March for Peace

Several thousand women, representing many more thousands of both Canada and the United States, will march up Fifth Avenue from Washington Square to 87th St. on Saturday afternoon, November 12th, as a protest against the efforts of Harding's administration to stifle the public demand for disarmament. The parade has been organized by the Women's Peace Society and the Women's Peace Union of the Western Hemisphere, but many women of many organizations and nationalities will march. Peace Pioneers, women who by reason of their active protest against war, have suffered loss of position, arrest and imprisonment will lead the parade.

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24-Session Courses

CURRENT EVENTS.....Scott Nearing
With opportunity for questions
Nov. 12th to May 6—Saturdays, 1:15 p. m.
\$2.50 for twelve lectures.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.....August Claessens
Instruction and practice in preparation and delivery
Nov. 13 to May 7—Sundays, 2:30 p. m.
Course, \$7.00

12-Session Courses

SOCIOLOGY B.....Scott Nearing
A study based on Lester F. Ward's "Dynamic Sociology"
Nov. 12 to Feb. 11—Saturdays 11 a. m.

SOCIALISM A.....Helen Holman
Fundamentals of Socialism
Nov. 16 to Feb. 1—Wednesdays, 8:40 p. m.

SOCIALISM B.....August Claessens
Sociological aspect of Socialism
Nov. 12 to Feb. 11—Saturdays, 8:00 p. m.
Each 12-session course, \$4.00

6-Session Courses

AMONG MY BOOKS.....Algernon Lee
Informal talks on literature and reading habits
Nov. 15 to Dec. 20—Tuesdays, 8:40 p. m.
Course, \$2.00

THE MODERN DRAMA AND LIFE.....Ludwig Lewisohn
Nov. 18 to Dec. 23—Fridays, 8:40 p. m.
Course, \$2.50

WHAT YOU OUGHT TO KNOW ABOUT MUSIC
Herman Epstein
Four lecture recitals and two illustrative concerts
Nov. 14 to Dec. 19—Mondays, 8:40 p. m.
Course, \$2.00

NEW SCHOOLS FOR OLD.....Margaret Daniels
Vital aspects of education
Nov. 12 to Dec. 17—Saturdays, 4:30 p. m.
Course, \$2.00



Your Boy's Future!

Your boy's future well being and position in life may depend upon the attention you pay to his eyes now.

Eye-strain is the cause of headaches, poor memory, ill temper, dullness, etc. This usually causes indifference in your child's studies and his school attendance, which in turn has its effects later in life.

Take no chances. Bring your boy to one of our offices, where a scientific test applied by our highly skilled optometrist will determine whether he needs glasses or not. If he does, our well equipped optical department will fit them properly.

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The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

By ISRAEL LEWIN

Some six or seven months ago the Cloak and Suit Manufacturers Protective Association, after having abrogated the agreement with the Joint Board, came out in the press, announcing that it intended to establish the piece-work system, increase the hours of labor and reduce the wages of the week workers. It appeared then that a struggle was inevitable. At the last minute, however, the judgment of the cooler heads among the leaders of the Association prevailed, with the result that a temporary agreement was reached whereby a commission was established consisting of three representatives from each side, who were to judge on every complaint of under-production lodged by any manufacturer against a worker in his shop. This arrangement was to last until November 1st, when both sides were to get together again to discuss terms for the coming season.

This latter part of the agreement was entirely ignored by the manufacturers and in a sensational manner, the Association issued an "ukase" to the unions, decreeing that beginning November 14th, the cloak and suit trade shall return to the piece-work system, hours shall be increased and wages reduced for those of the crafts in the industry which were always on a week work system, meaning thereby cutters, pressers and sample makers. The only thing that the manufacturers forgot is that it takes two to make a bargain. The Cloak Makers' Union will never permit the manufacturers to dictate terms to it and the proper answer will be given to them just as soon as the Association makes an attempt to inaugurate any of the above-mentioned changes.

The cloak manufacturers within the last ten years have tried time and again to revert to the sweat-shop conditions as they prevailed prior to 1910, but failed ignominiously, and there is no doubt in anybody's mind but that they will again meet with as much success as in their previous fights with the union.

At the next meeting of the Cloak and Suit Division to be held on Monday, November 7th, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place, Manager Perlmutter will render a detailed report on the present situation in the Cloak and Suit Industry. It is of great importance, in view of coming events, that all members working in the Cloak and Suit Industry attend this meeting.

Nominations for officers in the Cloak and Suit Branch will take place the same evening.

At the last Special General Meeting held on Monday, October 31st, the balance of the amendments recommended by the Constitution Committee were adopted. The following are the amendments:

Section 5 of Article I is to read as follows:

It shall be the duty of the General Manager to organize the trade, and adjust shop complaints of members, and attend to such other business of

the Union as the Executive Board may direct. He shall receive his instructions from the Executive Board and shall render a weekly report to the respective sections through the Executive Board. He shall make a weekly itemized list of personal expenses incurred during the performance of his duties, and submit same to the Executive Board. And for his services he shall receive a minimum of sixty-five (\$65.00) dollars per week.

ARTICLE III.

Section 7. Applicants for membership shall be required to furnish a certificate from a qualified physician designated by the union, showing that they are free from any contagious diseases.

ARTICLE VI.

Section 4. Any elected or appointed official against whom charges of malfeasance have been presented may be suspended from office by the Executive Board, pending investigation of the charges and final action by the members at a special meeting called for that purpose. Concurrence shall require a two-thirds vote of those present.

ARTICLE XX.

Section 9. No benefit shall be paid upon the death of a member who has joined this union or be reinstated after January 1, 1922.

This shall also apply to members who have been dropped, expelled, or resigned and who are reinstated after January 1, 1922.

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

Sam Schleinstein, No. 8052, appeared on summons, charged by Business Manager Perlmutter with having been found working on Saturday, October 15th, at 2:30 P. M. in the shop of Blum & Goldfarb, 11 West 28th Street. Brother Schleinstein denies the charge and claims that the firm requested him to stay a little longer as he had to go to a jobber and had no one to leave in the place. On motion a fine of \$10 was imposed.

Israel Cohen, No. 3364, appeared on summons, charged by Business Manager Perlmutter with working illegal hours for L. Funt, 142 West 26th Street. The above firm employed regularly three cutters, but since last season only Brother Cohen has been employed, and in order to supply the machines with work, he works overtime. Brother Cohen states that he only worked overtime a few nights during this last week or so when it got busy in the trade. Brother Cohen was instructed not to work any overtime in the future so long as there is room for other cutters and the case was dismissed.

Morris Cohen, No. 5452, and Adolph Lebowitz, No. 1448, cutters of the shop of H. Rosenzweig, 333 7th

Avenue, appeared on the charge of having received time and a half for overtime. Both brothers deny the charge, stating that whenever they did work overtime they received double pay. In view of the evidence obtained by the Executive Board against the other cutters employed in the same shop, as well as against these two men, a fine of \$50 was imposed upon these two brothers.

Is. Cohen, No. 8258, appeared. Mr. Cohen was expelled from the union some weeks ago for being a partner in a corporation shop. Since then, he claims that he has given valuable aid to the union, which statement is corroborated by Brother Scharp, and

he therefore requests leniency in rejoining the union. On motion Mr. Cohen was permitted to rejoin the union upon payment of a reinstatement fee of \$25.

Adolph Raskin appeared. Mr. Raskin, who is a dropped member and who scabbed for the Falcon Waist Co. during the General Strike of 1919, which shop was settled prior to the settlement of the General Strike, and in whose case the Executive Board, on March 13, 1919, decided to permit him to rejoin the union upon payment of \$100, requests that he be permitted to join this union for less than the then stipulated amount. On motion request was denied.

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CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10 ATTENTION!

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

Nominations for Branch and General Officers for our Local for the coming term will be held during the month of November

CLOAK AND SUIT: - - - Monday, November 7th
WAIST AND DRESS: - - - Monday, November 14th
MISCELLANEOUS: SPECIAL - Monday, November 21st
GENERAL: - - - Monday, November 28th

Meetings begin at 7:30 P.M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place

Cutters of All Branches

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