

"My righteous-  
ness I hold fast,  
and will not let  
it go."  
—Job. 27.6

# JUSTICE

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

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. III. No. 46.

New York, Friday, November 11, 1921

Price, 2 Cents

## 38,672 CLOAKMAKERS VOTE FOR GENERAL STRIKE; 162 AGAINST STRIKE REFERENDUM BIGGEST IN HISTORY OF UNION

THOUSANDS OF VOTING CLOAKMAKERS BLOCK TRAFFIC FOR THREE DAYS  
ON TWENTY-THIRD STREET

Cloakmakers Reply to Ultimatum of Bosses With a Practically Unanimous Decision to Strike for  
the Defense of Their Working Standards.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, November 7th, 8th and 9th, all through the day and evening, long lines of members of the cloakmakers Union have been streaming to the various offices of the Joint Board and its affiliated locals to vote on the question of strike or no strike in the industry in reply to the ultimatum of the employers' association ordering the reintroduction of the piece work on November 14. The mass of voters was especially heavy at the 212 street office of the Joint Board, where thousands of workers have held up traffic for hours and police reserves had to be called out in order to regulate the lines.

The results exceeded even the sanguine expectations of the leaders of the Union. By a crushing vote of—for and only a scattering handful of—against, the Cloakmakers of New York have given a fitting answer and a wholehearted rebuke to the brazen assertion of the bosses that the workers in the cloak industry desire the return of piece-work.

One had only to stand in the long lines of the voters to know in advance whether they were inclined to surrender meekly to the "ukease" of another employer or to resent it with vigor and indignation. One had only to look closely into the faces of the men and women as they stood waiting for their chance to vote on the strike referendum, to learn at once that the response would be: "Down with the decree of the employers! We shall never permit them to determine our fate and our living standards by an autocratic order!"

The referendum vote taken on this proposition was the biggest in the history of the Cloakmakers' Union. Never before have the cloakmakers participated in such great numbers in a general balloting, even on the eve of a strike. The despotic decree of the bosses for piece work has greatly aroused every man and woman working in the industry and the big membership of the organization came to cast its vote in a body. The calumny and misrepresentation of the bosses that the workers would be content to accept the sweating system of piece work of by-gone days, has thus been repudiated. The cloakmakers have endorsed a general strike in the trade to defend their interests.

### CLOAKMAKERS UNION READY FOR FIGHT

The powerful army of the Cloakmakers' Union is fully prepared now,

after its officers have been charged with the supreme duty to resist the attack of the employers by a general strike, through the referendum vote. The "department of war" of the In-

ternational, together with the Joint Board, is doing guard duty already. The huge strike machinery is getting ready for the final signal to begin the fight. Unity and confidence pervade the ranks of the men and the women in the industry, and unless the employers, at the last minute, will withdraw their shameful ultimatum with the infamous demands—piece work, and longer week work—the Union will meet their challenge with a display of resistance that will make history in the cloak industry of this city.

The Cloakmakers' Union has fought more than one battle in the past decade and has invariably won its fights. The members of the Cloakmakers' Union have tasted fire more than once. They are all tried veterans and know not only how to strike but also how to win. Should the fight break out, the bosses who have provoked it, will know that they have a stiff conflict on their hands from the very first hour.

The cloak bosses of New York should have, indeed, known better. Have they ever defeated their workers in a fight? Do they not know that defeat stares them in the face? It appears, however, that the desire to break the fortress which defends the interests of the workers in the trade, the Cloakmakers' Union,

(Continued on Page 2)

## SECOND CONFERENCE IN CLEVELAND CLOAK INDUSTRY

Last week, there took place a second conference between the Union and the Manufacturers' Association in the city of Cleveland.

As reported last week, in these columns, the first conference between the Cloak Manufacturers' Association of that city and the Union was devoted largely to a statement of the demands and counter demands presented by both sides. The Union demanded that the employers return to the workers the 13 per cent deducted from their scales several months ago. The employers responded with a demand for another cut in wages.

The second conference again took up this subject without achieving any results, and it was decided to come together once more to determine finally the points in controversy. On Tuesday evening, November 15, the Cleveland Joint Board will have a general membership meeting where Vice-President Meyer Perlstein will present a full report of the two conferences and ask the members to decide upon all the questions in dispute.

The Union has sent out a general letter to all the members calling upon them to come to the meeting and to make preparations for a conflict with the bosses. "The Union," the letter states, "does not seek any war. If the bosses, however, persist in their present attitude, the fight is inevitable."

The cloakmakers of Cleveland, it would seem therefore, are on the threshold of a strike; if the necessity arises, they will fight for their rights with the same order and determination as the cloakmakers of other cities.

## PRESIDENT SCHLESINGER IN PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON

Notwithstanding the strained situation in the cloak industry of New York, President Schlesinger was compelled to visit, this week, Philadelphia and Washington.

He visited Philadelphia on Tuesday in the interest of the local cloakmakers, invited by the Philadelphia Cloak Joint Board to attend a conference between the Union and the Cloak Manufacturers' Association. As these lines are being written, the result of this conference is not yet known. We shall inform our readers concerning it in our next issue.

On Wednesday, President Schlesinger went to Washington, at the invitation of Secretary Davis, of the United States Department of Labor. Secretary Davis has invited our International as well as a committee of the Philadelphia Waist and Dress Association to confer with him on the

Philadelphia waist and dress strike and to endeavor to come to a settlement. The Secretary has become very interested in a plan for bringing peace between the Philadelphia workers and their bosses.

The International accepted this invitation, but the Philadelphia manufacturers failed to appear having ignored the invitation of Secretary Davis. This act fully characterized the regard which these bourgeois employers have for public opinion or for any genuine attempt to settle the bitter struggle between them and their workers that is now over three months old. Of course, the International and the Philadelphia strikers will give the employers the proper reply to this uncivil act. They will continue the fight to a finish until they will force their employers to recognize their rights and standards.

## WORKERS' UNIVERSITY OPENS NEXT WEEK

The opening celebration of the Workers' University will take place on Friday evening, Nov. 18, at 7:30, in the auditorium of the Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 15th Street.

An excellent concert has been arranged. The Educational Department was successful in securing the following artists: August Werner, the baritone who has earned the admiration of our members, and the talented violinist Oscar Wasserberger. We are glad to announce that we succeeded in securing Miss Rose Holbach, soprano, who has thrilled many audiences with her artistic singing of Jewish folk-songs.

Miss Sadie Cheifetz, Mrs. August Werner, and Mr. Samuel Jospe will be the accompanists.

Among the speakers will be Prof. Charles A. Beard, who is a member

of the Executive Committee of our faculty and who has been interested in our educational activities since their inception. Prof. Beard will discuss the significance and meaning of Labor Education. President Schlesinger will make an address on Trade Unions and Labor Education. Secretary Baroff, as Chairman of the Educational Committee of the International, will speak for the committee. The full program will be announced next week.

Members of the educational committees of the Local Unions will act as ushers.

We urge our members who expect to attend this celebration to do their very best to be on time, as the program will start early.

Admission is by ticket only. Members can secure them free at the offices of their Local Unions.

## TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By MAX D. DANISH

### JUDGE ANDERSON CHECKED

The order of Federal Judge Anderson received a check last week.

With the prospects of a nationwide miners' strike maturing with incredible rapidity—the miners of Indiana and of some parts of Illinois having walked out already—the edict prohibiting organizing mine workers in Mingo and stopping the long-established method of collecting dues in mine communities, has been substantially modified with more than usual speed by the Court of Appeals sitting in Chicago. The modification clips off the pernicious attack on the treasury of the Miners' Union and leaves the other points in dispute for an early adjudication.

It is interesting that the decision of Judge Anderson—which in substance nullifies the labor movement—has found strong support among the majority of the press, such as ordinarily profess their impartiality and even give their "approval" to the existence of trade unions. The vicious teeth of the Anderson injunction and the soothing prospect of the elimination of "labor strife" by injunction must have for the time being cast a spell over their minds. If it were not for the immediate and unmistakable militant counter-attack of the miners, the spontaneous strike movement, it is very likely that this destructive move would have aged.

"But the miners mobilized," and as "the courts always follow election returns" so, it seems, in this case, the Appeal Courts solons in Chicago decided that it would be wiser to rebuke mildly Brother Anderson and avoid the plunging of the country into a bitter and obstinate struggle the outcome of which is none too certain.

### PACKTOWN READY FOR STRIKE

FROM Chicago comes the news that the stockyard workers have voted overwhelmingly in favor of giving their leaders a blanket authorization to call a strike, if necessary.

About eight months ago a strike in all the packing yards of the country loomed near. The wage agreements made during the war have expired and the meat barons offered the workers a wage cut of 33 per cent. The workers flatly refused and began preparations for a walkout. Owing to the intervention of the United Labor Davis and Judge Alehuler, a much smaller and temporary cut was accepted by the butchers and the agreement was renewed for a short period.

Now the temporary arrangement has expired. The packers are pressing again for more wage cuts, emboldened by the success which their fellow capitalists have attained in other industries. But the stockyard workers, the tollers of the "jungle," are determined not to surrender without a fight. They are organized and number more than 100,000 men and women, 40,000 of whom are in Chicago.

So a fight is imminent. It must be kept in mind that the workers in the packing plants to-day are a different lot from what they were a few years ago, the mutated and madly-driven subjects of Sinclair's powerful story. The union in the stockyards of Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis and other meat-packing centres has succeeded in welding together the Lithuanians, Poles, Irish, Scotch and Hungarians into one compact, mobile

mass that speaks one language, the language of working-class solidarity.

The master packers will have a fight on their hands if they force their men into a conflict.

### RETURNING THE STOLEN GOODS

WE plead guilty. Last week, in these columns, we expressed doubts as to whether the two Socialist city aldermen elected in 1918, Cassidy and Lee, would ever be seated. Our confidence in the thieving proclivities of Tammany was so supreme that we could see nothing but further procrastination and criminal neglect to submit a report until the term of the aldermen would expire.

But it did happen, nevertheless. It would seem that in our calculations we left out the fact that a municipal campaign was going on and another election was nigh at hand. Not that Tammany of a sudden became virtuous, imbued with dangerous ideas of political honesty. Perish the thought! But there are opponents in the field, and these have been bombarding the Tiger rather uncomfortably concerning the raw steal of 1919, and it became evident that something must be done in order to gloss over the theft.

So the Board of Aldermen were summoned, the report was rendered, and Cassidy and Lee sworn in and seated. Justice, impartial, blind and triumphant stands vindicated, and even Tammany is almost white-washed on the assumption that the entire unwary business of stealing a couple of aldermanic seats was due to some "bad errors" of accounting.

It would not be a bad idea, after all, to have elections, at least, every other year. "Errors," if that would seem, have a better chance of being uncovered and exposed in campaign periods than at any other time of the year.

### THE PRESS, THE POLICE AND THE MILK STRIKE

IT is still difficult to say what the end of the great milk strike in New York will be. The 100 per cent organization of the men in fighting a grim, determined battle and learning at first hand the odds workers have to contend with in a great strike in a city like New York.

Most of the milk drivers are, probably, at a loss to explain the discrepancy between Mayor Hylan's smiling endeavors to intervene on their behalf and the merciless clubbing that Commissioner Enright's men have subjected them to from the first hour of the strike. Will they realize that the "efforts" of His Honor were merely a campaign gesture made in the last week of a municipal contest to win the sympathy of organized labor? And, again, if on the eve of a city election the Mayor could supply each strike-breaking milk wagon with two or three policemen, how many policemen will be detail to each wagon on the day after election?

The attitude of the press will, perhaps, have no less a sobering effect upon those of the strikers who may have thought in the past that they were neither criminals nor outcasts. The unrestrained calumny and condemnation which the entire metropolitan press, save the labor journals, has raised upon their heads, is unparalleled even for the sordid record of our kept organs. Not an epithet was left unused in this wholesale endeavor to besmirch the milk strikers and to drag their cause into mire. "Public opinion" is being mustered out in solid phalanx, and whole-page advertisements are appearing daily

stating the nobility of the Milk Trust's motives and recounting its high-mindedness in refusing to take the strikers back and to "submit the grievances in question to arbitration."

Mad you, arbitration. The strikers are willing to leave their case in the hands of an impartial board and

to go back to work. The Milk Trust, however, wants to smash their Union, and the newspapers, the courts and the police are of one mind with it. The thing, the only thing left for the strikers is, of course, to fight to the bitter end for the existence of their organization.

## Cloakmakers Vote for General Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

is so strong with them that they have lost their heads and have incited a fight. It will take but little time to sober them up and disillusion their minds, unless they are ready to condemn their venture to failure from the very start.

Public Opinion with the Workers  
The fight between the Union and the Protective Association, as a matter of fact, has been going on for the last two weeks—so far in the columns of the daily press of the city. The Association has hired a press agent to spread calumny and misinformation about the Union in a feverish attempt to capture public opinion on the side of the bosses. Almost daily this press agent of the employers has been endeavoring to flood the newspapers of the city with lies and fabrications, stating that their ultimatum and projected lockout was meant solely for the benefit of the public.

In this respect, as in all others, the Association met with deserved failure. President Schlesinger has replied to every falsification and misstatement of the bosses' agent with a true exposition of facts and has invariably pointed out the strength of the workers' position and their unassailable arguments. President Schlesinger's statements in the press have had the desired effect. They have, to a marked degree, opened the eyes of the public to the causes of the high cost of garments and have exposed the hypocrisy of the assertion of the employers that they were trying to make cloaks cheaper for the public through the introduction of the piece work system.

"Of course," President Schlesinger said in one of his statements, "cloaks are too highly priced, and they should be cheaper. Whenever I discussed with cloak and suit manufacturers the possibility of selling garments at more attractive prices to the public, they would always point to the greed of the retailers who, they stated, almost doubled the manufacturers' prices on a garment before putting it on sale. A garment sold for \$40 by the retailer is manufactured and sold to him for \$28. The cost of labor amounts to about one quarter of the wholesale price, or \$7 on these garments. Reducing the worker's pay would have but little effect on the price to the public. The public will get garments at attractive prices only when the retailers and manufacturers will contend themselves with legitimate profits."

To show how the public opinion of New York, as expressed in the press, is almost completely on the side of the workers after the issues of the controversy had been made clear by President Schlesinger, we shall quote here some extracts from editorials which have appeared in the newspapers of this city during the last few days bearing on the crisis in the cloak industry, precipitated by the employers:

Says the "New York Tribune" on November 8th:

"From this record it seems possible to draw but one conclusion—namely, that the manufacturers have violated a contract. This being the case, it follows that the responsibility for the strike, if one occurs, will rest on the manufacturers. . . . It is not

strange that public opinion asks the manufacturers to modify their arbitrary attitude. For it is of course, not to be expected that the garment workers will tamely submit to the contract breaking or to the complete surrender of the collective bargaining principle. . . . The single issue is whether the labor contract should be respected. . . . Inasmuch as the 'Tribune' has insisted that labor unions keep their agreements, it must hold, and does hold that employers must keep theirs."

And again from the "Tribune" on November 10th:

"The manufacturers broke up the court while the case was being argued—this despite the fact that the workers had agreed to the principle that productivity should be safeguarded to establish more attractive prices for the buying public."

Says the "New York World" on November 8th:

"This demand, for piece work, is an open violation of an agreement, made last May, to submit the question of the efficiency of labor under the work system to a Joint Commission. The workers have not wanted a strike. They are still willing to talk things over in the hope of patching up a truce. If a strike occurs, the manufacturers must prepare to shoulder the blame."

On November 9, "The World" said again, editorially:

"The time has gone by, if there ever was such a time, when it could be considered a national duty, or even the duty of the garment manufacturers to incite a strike in order to break it and the Union with it. . . . The manufacturers have unscrupulously broken their agreement, made last May, to submit to a Joint Commission the conditions which they now bring forward in support of the return to sweatshop methods. The public should rule definitely against the Manufacturers' Protective Association."

This from the "Evening Post" of November 8th:

"The provocation comes from the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association. . . . The manufacturers have destroyed an agency of mediation which constituted the hope both of continued peace in the industry and of systematic improvement in methods of work. . . . The public, which always suffers in a strike, has a right to ask that the manufacturers recede from their hasty step and make an effort to conserve and use the machinery of conciliation which they helped erect. . . . Instead of seeking a solution through debate and adjustment, the manufacturers have chosen to fight it out."

And even "The New York Times" in an editorial, on November 7, says:

"A solemn agreement was broken by the manufacturers and a duly authorized board of conciliation was thrown upon the scrap heap."

The employers have already lost the first fight—in the press—in their unscrupulous endeavor to harness public opinion on their behalf without regard to the true facts of the situation. Their fabrications have been exploded and the public is arrayed against them. They will lose just as surely the second fight when the strike which they have provoked takes place.

# Facts and Figures That Talk

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

## ANENT DISARMAMENT

Notes—Under the above head, Brother Alexander Trachtenberg, our Research Director, will present and analyze, from time to time, different items of statistical information which come to the attention of the Research Department. Data bearing upon social and economic conditions affecting the labor movement will be given particular attention. This feature should prove of interest to readers of JUSTICE, and we recommend that they get the habit of clipping the quoted figures for use in discussions and debates—Editor.

## COST OF WORLD WAR

The Conference for the Limitation of Armaments which was initiated by the United States Government will assemble in Washington on November 12. The delegates will have before them an authentic account of the cost of the World War in dollars and cents. The expense account of the war has been prepared by Professor Ernest L. Bogart, of the University of Illinois and trade advisor to the State Department during the war. According to his figures the various belligerent countries spent the following sum:

Allied Countries	
United States .....	\$ 32,680,366,968
Great Britain .....	44,629,011,868
Canada .....	1,665,576,032
Australia .....	1,423,208,040
New Zealand .....	378,750,000
South African Union .....	308,000,000
India .....	601,279,000
Crown Colonies and Dependencies .....	125,000,000
France .....	25,812,782,500
Russia in Europe .....	22,593,950,000
Italy .....	12,313,998,000
Belgium .....	1,154,467,914
Serbia .....	399,400,000
Romania .....	1,600,000,000

### Allied Powers

Russia .....	1,700,000
France .....	1,366,250
British Empire .....	1,420,000
Italy .....	462,000
Serbia, Montenegro .....	125,000
Belgium .....	102,000
Romania .....	160,000
United States .....	49,000
Greece .....	7,000
Portugal .....	2,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>4,813,000</b>
Central Powers	
Germany .....	1,620,000
Austria-Hungary .....	800,000
Turkey .....	250,000
Bulgaria .....	160,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2,770,000</b>
<b>Grand total .....</b>	<b>7,583,000</b>

The loss of seven and a half million lives, thirty-three million casualties, and the expenditure of 186 billion dollars during the war did not stop the increase in military expenditures.

1914.	
Great Britain .....	\$254,300,000
France .....	191,431,000
Japan .....	49,000,000
United States .....	99,074,601
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>\$563,806,181</b>

## U. S. WAR EXPENDITURES

The United States delegates will have an opportunity to present some figures concerning military expenditures in this country. They will have the advantage of a study made by Dr. Edward B. Rosa of the U. S. Bureau of Standards regarding public expenditures in the United States.

Greece .....	270,000,000
Japan .....	40,000,000
Other Entente Allies .....	500,000,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$145,287,690,622</b>
Central Powers	
Germany .....	\$4,159,000,000
Austria-Hungary .....	20,622,960,000
Turkey .....	1,430,000,000
Bulgaria .....	815,200,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$3,618,160,000</b>

Grand Total ..\$208,305,851,222  
Professor Bogart included in the total the loans made to their allies by the United States, Great Britain, France and Germany, amounting to \$22,072,214,125. If this sum is subtracted from the above grand total, the net expenditures will be \$186,333,637,097. These expenditures are considered direct costs of the war. The indirect costs are estimated at \$151,615,543,696 making a total of \$337,946,179,697. According to Professor Bogart, whose report was published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the figures presented above "do not take into account the effect of the war on life, human vitality, economic well being, ethics, morality, or other phases of human relationships and activities which have been disorganized and injured." The very breakdown of modern economic society might be the price exacted.

## WORLD WAR CASUALTIES

The figures given above represent the financial losses which the belligerent countries suffered from four years of war. The following table gives the cost of the war in terms of human lives.

Total casualties, including dead, wounded, etc.	
Dead .....	7,500,000
Wounded .....	5,000,000
Missing .....	4,200,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2,700,000</b>
Germany .....	575,000
Austria-Hungary .....	450,000
Turkey .....	440,000
Bulgaria .....	286,000
United States .....	30,000
Greece .....	7,000
Portugal .....	2,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>21,188,000</b>
Central Powers	
Germany .....	5,000,000
Austria-Hungary .....	4,100,000
Turkey .....	800,000
Bulgaria .....	700,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>11,600,000</b>
<b>Grand total .....</b>	<b>32,788,000</b>

Two years after the conclusion of the world war the four principal belligerent countries were spending on the army alone, 300 per cent more than they did in 1914, as will be seen from the following table:

	1914.	1920.	Per cent increase.
Great Britain .....	\$660,000,000	\$1,455,425,425	167.5
France .....	894,927,520	1,455,425,425	351.8
Japan .....	435,000,000	787.7	
United States .....	419,881,986	323.8	
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>\$2,319,809,506</b>	<b>311.5</b>	

According to Dr. Rosa the U. S. Government appropriations for 1920 were distributed as follows:

	Amount	Per cent
I. Post War .....	\$1,455,425,425	48
II. Army .....	1,455,425,425	48
III. Civil Departments .....	11,887,211	1
IV. Public Works .....	145,852,512	2
V. Education & Science .....	97,922,641	1
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$3,069,956,799</b>	<b>100</b>

The above shows that 93 per cent of the total federal expenditures

are devoted to past and future wars and only 7 per cent for all the other expenditures of the Federal government. The civil departments receive 3 per cent for their maintenance, three per cent of the total budget is spent on public works, and only 1 per cent on education and science.

In other words, out of every dollar which the U. S. Government spends, 92 cents go to cover the expenses of past and future wars; three cents are spent upon the various branches of the government other than those occupied with military and naval affairs; three cents are appropriated on improvements and new projects of public works, and only one cent for the advance of public education and science.

Dr. Rosa's apportionment of United States expenditures was based upon the present government budget. If we take the total expenditures of the Federal Government during the 191 years of its existence, we find that \$52,607,489,927 or 78.5 per cent were spent on purposes of war. Although the United States was always considered a peace nation the above figures successfully dispel that illusion.

The rapidity with which the United States is becoming militarized can be discerned from the following naval

appropriations during the past twenty years.

1900 .....	\$ 61,000,000
1905 .....	100,000,000
1910 .....	131,000,000
1915 .....	149,000,000
1921 .....	437,000,000

**Internal Objective of Militarism**  
Since America is the sponsor of the Disarmament Conference it is interesting to note what a distinguished American thinks about the matter. Dr. Charles W. Eliot, former president of Harvard University, in addressing the Boston Economic Club on October 18, declared that no nation could dispense with a military force, "not for offense or aggression, but for its own ease."

The National Guard of New York has recently sent out a letter to business men asking their aid in the present recruiting campaign. The letter contains the following interesting item: "The Governor of the State of New York has set aside the present week for recruiting the Guard to its full strength, and we need your backing. There are certain aspects of the labor situation that make it to your advantage to have a strong and efficient National Guard. You help us and we will help you." (Boldface ours.)

The frank admission as to what uses the military forces are to be put to will give labor men food for thought.

# A Letter From Philadelphia

By A. NEUBAUER

According to reliable information, our Philadelphia cloak manufacturers have also developed substantial aptitudes, and, like employers in other cities, are also beginning to look for trouble.

At the last meeting of shop chairmen and shop committees, this subject was discussed at length and a unanimous decision was reached that should our employers dare to ask that we return back to the old-time sweating system that we find the proper answer to give them. We are doing our best to get along without a strike, but if our bosses entertain any illusions about bringing back old conditions, they will find us ready to fight.

Right after it, at our branch meetings, when the report of this decision was brought before the members, it was decided to keep close watch over every development and to organize committees for the defense of our interests.

The manufacturers' Association has invited our Union to a conference this week at which President Schlesinger has promised to be present. The fate of our future dealings with the employers depends upon the results of this conference.

The Philadelphia Daily Forward printed last Sunday an editorial article which states concretely the position of the Union in connection with the conferences that are to be held at the Continental Hotel. It asserts the fact that the Union has always stood for the maintenance of friendly

relationship with the Association and that it will maintain the same attitude in the future. This conference will, however, prove whether the manufacturers want peace or war in the industry. Like in former years, whenever their interests were challenged and their fighting spirit aroused, the Philadelphia Cloakmakers will not tolerate any aggression on the part of the employers to break their standards of living.

## BROTHER AMOUR IS WITH US AGAIN

Our dear old friend, Brother Max Amour, is, these days, expected back in Philadelphia.

It was not an easy matter for us to get back our former leader. A committee from our Union had to go a few times to New York to see that Brother Amour comes back to Philadelphia to assume charge of our organization. We have had difficulties in inducing him to come here, and only after he became aware of the unanimous decision of our members and after he had learned that the employers are trying to break all that had been built up through years of unceasing toil with his aid, did Brother Amour consent to return to Philadelphia.

We wish him good fortune at his new post, and we hope that all our members will give him the full support to lead our local organization to victory which he so frequently achieved during long years of former management.

## Readers of "Justice"

## THIS IS IMPORTANT

If you have moved, or intend to move, notify this office of your new address, otherwise you will not receive your paper.

Name .....

Old Address .....

New Address .....

Local .....

Ledger No. ....

JUSTICE

31 Union Square

New York City

## The Fight for Free Speech

From a Statement by the American  
Civil Liberties Union

### What We Are Fighting For and Against

Never before in American history were the forces of reaction so completely in control of our political and economic life. Never before were the civil rights guaranteed by constitutional provision so generally ignored and violated. The revolutionary changes brought about by the war and industrial conflict are nowhere more apparent than in the new machinery for the suppression of opinion and of traditional minority and individual rights.

That machinery consists chiefly of the reactionary decisions of federal and state supreme courts, the growing use of injunctions in labor disputes, the sweeping provisions of 35 state sedition and criminal syndicalism laws, an array of city ordinances and police regulations restricting free speech and assembly, the arbitrary power of the Post Office Department over the press and the mails, state constabularies and private gunmen, and the lawlessness of such organizations as the American Legion and the Ku Klux Klan.

Behind this machinery stand the property interests of the country, so completely in control of our political life as to establish what is in effect a class government—a government by and for business. Political democracy as conceived by many of America's greatest leaders, does not exist, except in a few communities. This condition is not yet understood by the public at large. They are drugged by propaganda and blinded by a press necessarily subservient to property interests. Dazed by the kaleidoscopic changes of the last few years, the rank and file citizens accept the dictatorship of property in the name of patriotism.

The only groups of the American people conscious of this condition and capable of outspoken resistance to it are the radicals, the more aggressive

wings of the labor and farmer movements, and a few influential liberal journals, organizations and individuals in public life. Among other classes more or less conscious of the condition but incapable of outspoken resistance are the Negroes, many foreign-born groups and the tenant farmers of the west and south.

Resistance to action has two aspects—first, attitudes looking toward a reorganization of our economic and political life, and second, the demand for the "rights" of those minorities and individuals attacked by the forces of reaction. The demand for "rights" is couched usually in an appeal to free speech traditions and constitutional guarantees, though behind that lies the historic insistence on the "natural right" of the advocates of any cause to agitate—a right prior to and independent of constitutions.

### The Union's General Work

Into this general situation the American Civil Liberties Union directs its efforts wherever it can be of practical help. It makes no distinction as to whose liberties it defends; it puts no limit on the principle of free speech. These services consist of legal advice, bail, publicity and protests to local officials.

To help with that service we have 800 co-operating lawyers in forty-seven states, and over 1,000 correspondents and investigators. In seventeen of the larger cities we have local co-operating committees which act on important cases. The most active of these is the New England Civil Liberties Committee in Boston. In the New York headquarters the daily work is in charge of two directors, a field secretary and an attorney. A representative at Washington handles matters requiring direct contact with government officials.

The chief activity necessarily is publicity in one form or other, for ours is a work of propaganda—get-

ting facts across from our point-of-view. That consists of a regular news service to 450 weekly labor, farmer and liberal papers; special news releases to daily papers; occasional news statements to special groups of papers, including foreign labor and liberal publications; pamphlets; an information service to 420 co-operating speakers and writers throughout the country; and a weekly mimeographed report on all cases, which is sent to selected papers and list of subscribers.

### The Work Ahead

The work in hand, besides the regular services, deals with the following chief matters:

1. **Amnesty for political prisoners.** Constant efforts on this campaign in co-operation with other agencies, directed particularly to action by the federal government in behalf of the 150 political prisoners still in prison (of whom 103 are members of the I. W. O.) and also directed to similar action by governments of states.

2. **Campaigns against laws restricting free speech, free press and**

**free assembly.** Efforts to defeat proposed laws and to annul such laws by tests in the courts, campaigns for their repeal, and general publicity aimed at making them ineffective in practice.

3. **Demonstrations in areas of conflict:** Test meetings as a basis of getting laws before the courts or of putting to the front the free speech issue, held as occasions prompt.

4. **A special campaign against mob violence—particularly directed to the American Legion and the Ku Klux Klan.**

5. **Completion of the study of injunctions, with suggested tactics for labor organizations.**

6. **Publication of a study of the restrictions on teachers, with a campaign in the schools and colleges for academic freedom.**

7. **Special efforts in California, to counteract the exceptional power of reaction there.**

8. **Development of the National Bail Fund to reach all defendants in civil liberty cases unable otherwise to get bail.**

## A Health Night at the Union Center

Last Friday night marked the first Health Night at the Union Health Center. It marked, too, a great success in a new idea.—? ? ? ? ?

The lecture room of the Health Center was filled with eager men and women in search of authentic information on the fascinating subject of "How Life Begins." For one whole hour the audience sat enrapt in the motion picture story describing the development of "Life," from a single cell called the "amoeba," up through the various forms of animal and plant life until the complex human body was reached. The lecturer gave a clear and interesting talk as the picture unfolded on the screen.

Then came the Question Box.—Everybody, it seemed, was full of

questions that had been unanswered for years, probably. "How Did the Nervous System Develop?"—"What Caused the Theory that Man was Developed from the Monkey?"—"What Age Should Children be Told the Story of Sex?" So many questions were asked that it would have taken until midnight to answer them, and many had to be postponed until the next Health Night, which will take place on November 18th.

On Friday, November 11th, there will be no health night because of the Armistice Celebration, but the following week another excellent motion picture and lecture on "Why We See" and "How We See," will take place.

The Tuesday night health class will be resumed on November 15th. All members of the I. L. G. W. U. should take advantage of this study class.

## Australian Labor United Upon New Course

At the All-Australian Trade Union Congress held at Melbourne from the 20th to 24th of June, last, the idea of Labor unity scored a victory over conflicting ideas on tactics. The realization that in the last instance the trade unions are the power upon whose productive and economic attainments the success of the class war depends, was the keynote of the important resolutions passed by the congress.

"Capitalism," declared the Congress, "can only be abolished by the workers uniting in one class-conscious economic organization to take and hold the means of production, distribution and exchange by revolutionary industrial and political action." By revolution the congress did not in the least understand a state of chaos and unscrupulous acts of violence. But it did not hesitate to emphasize clearly its opposition to capitalist society: "Revolutionary action" means action to secure a complete change, namely, the abolition of capitalist ownership of the means of production—whether privately or through the State—and the establishment in

its place of social ownership by the whole community."

Nationalization joined to Industrial Self-Government is true socialization. Socialism in this sense is the clear aim of the Australian Labor Movement. The Congress adopted the following resolution:

(1) That, for the purpose of achieving the Objective, Industrial and Parliamentary machinery shall be utilized.

(2) That, in recognition of the fact that this is an era of social production, this Conference declares that craft organization, as a working-class weapon, is obsolete, and pledges itself, and all its future representatives, to organization of the workers along the lines of industry, as shall be decided by the Organization Committee of this Conference.

(3) The nationalization of banking and all principal industries, and the municipalization of such service and supplies as can best be operated in limited areas; adult franchise and extended powers to be granted municipalities for this purpose.

(4) The government of nationalized industries by boards, upon which the workers in the industry and the community shall have representation.

(5) The establishment of an elec-

tive Supreme Economic Council by all nationalized industries.

(6) The setting up of Labor Research and Information Bureaus and of Labor Educational Institutions, in which the workers shall be trained in the management of nationalized industries.

This programme is to be sent to the Australian and New Zealand Labor Parties as a recommendation. All who champion the interests of Labor must be organized on a uniform front. The playing off of one section of Labor against another can only be prevented, "and the interests of the working class advanced, only by an organization so constituted that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, shall take concerted action when deemed necessary, thereby making an injury to one the concern of all."

The name of this new organization shall be the "Australian Workers' Union." The chief authority of the union is the congress which shall be held annually. A Council of Action shall conduct the management for the period between two congresses. The Council of Action has already been elected for the inauguration of economic education among the workers.

A conference will be held at Brisbane on the 10th of October, to confirm the resolutions of this congress, when delegates from the various state Labor Parties will take part. It is expected that these resolutions will determine the future policy of the Labor Parties in Australia and New Zealand. Negotiations are in progress for the formation of a definite

alliance between these parties.

Peace in society was regarded by the Congress as impossible without the realization of the objects of the working classes. The congress had little hope of international peace, as long as the workers of all countries are not uniformly organized. "As the Pacific is likely to be made the cockpit of the next great war, the Council of Action elected by Congress be instructed to get into communication with Labor organizations generally, and particularly with those in countries bordering on the Pacific, for the purpose of preventing future wars."

The Australian Trade Union Congress by adopting this dauntless and purely internationalist programme has taken in a practical way the initiative for far-reaching measures. The attempt to unite all proletarian forces into one uniform whole has already been contested bitterly by capitalist circles. Some trade unions will also oppose this rigid centralization. In any case the resolutions betoken a new epoch for the Australian Labor Movement in its struggle against capitalism.

—I. F. T. U. Press Service.

### BUY

**WHITE LILY TEA  
COLUMBIA TEA  
ZWETOCHNI CHAI**  
Exclusively

# The Birth of Trade Unionism in Japan

By C. E. RUSSELL

The wonderful thing about the trade union movement in Japan is that it is a trade union movement and that it is in Japan. Judged by American or European standards it is nothing to boast of. Judged by itself and on one of the evidences of the New Japan it is to those that knew the old Japan one of the most astounding developments of these times. You might say of it what Dr. Johnson said of a dog walking on its hind legs. It is not done well but the wonder is that it is done at all.

Only a few years ago the men that are staging these manifestations in Japan would have been hanged. How long is it since the memorable day when twelve such agitators were hanged in a row? About ten years, I think. The government does not hang such men now. It listens and it watches and at times it must pinch itself to see if it is awake and these things are really happening before the very gates of the Mikado's palace grounds.

It is true that in comparison with the millions of Japanese workers wholly unorganized, the few thousands or so of metal workers, street railroad employees, shipwrights, carpenters, fabric makers and the like that have been gathered into organizations look few indeed. But the numbers of the organized steadily increase, and when it comes to resolution and devotion the Japanese unionist seems to be as good as the best. The one doubt I have of him, which maybe is not much, relates to his lack of experience, discipline and discretion, and perhaps even in these respects he will confound the expectation.

I am speaking now of the real trade union in Japan; not of the tea-party fraternities and rose leaf benevolent associations with which it was hoped at one time the impulse toward association would nicely and harmlessly end. The gentlemen that entertained this hope did not fool themselves. The trade union movement in Japan was not to be stopped and wise observers would have known the fact. It was not to be stopped because it

was not the outgrowth of anybody's will, anybody's pleasure or anybody's desire but the sure product of great and irresistible forces, and that is what makes it first of all worth the world's attention. We can see here, as if under a microscope, exactly why trade unions are necessary and how they are an inseparable part of social evolution.

The fact is that trade unions in Japan have kept exact and equal pace with two other profound developments in Japan's progress.

First, with the growth in Japan of fundamental ideas of liberty and democracy.

Second, with the growth of Japan as a manufacturing country.

Judge Gary and every other foe of organized labor will do well to ponder these vital facts. It seems to be their belief that they can stamp out organized labor in America. They can learn from the record of the last few years in Japan that first they must stamp out the always growing instinct in the hearts of men to revolt against oppression and second, stamp out America as an industrial nation.

I suppose that only persons that knew old Japan can justly estimate the inroads of democracy there. Twenty years ago I should as soon have thought of democracy in a slave ship. A few old heads of the military and noble castes ruled the country with a sway like that of an old-time conqueror; nobody dreamed of questioning their rule. Elections to parliament were one joke and action by parliament when it had been elected was another. One person in ninety had the ballot and the restrictions were such as to ensure the comfortable rule of the inviolable government of which the Mikado was the revered and amiable figure head. The worker was a coolie; did what he was told, worked his thirteen or fourteen hours a day, took his handful of rice and hurried for it all when signalled to hurrah. As in France before the revolution everything seemed settled forever. There was no country in the world where the condition of the toiler seemed to promise less hope of change than in Japan.

But it has changed now with a vengeance. The worker is no longer a coolie and he no longer takes with patient submission the exactions of

his employer. To any injustice that he can not correct otherwise he responds with a strike and has so often practiced of exactions on him has gone out of fashion. It used to be confidently believed that Japanese workers would never make about anything or for anything. This around the world is the common mistake of the employer, but he does not repeat it now in Japan. There have been too many demonstrations to the contrary, some of them of a nature to cause employers much pain.

One night when I was at Yokohama on this last trip, there was a Japanese fabulation in the park, with much fireworks, a hand and a procession. Of course I wanted to know what it all meant.

"Oh," says one of my Japanese friends, "it's just the people celebrating."

"Celebrating what?"

"Celebrating the fact that the city has taken over the street railroad lines and the private company is out of it. There was nothing but trouble between the company and the men, strikes and so on, and the people got tired of it. So they compelled the city to take over the lines and now they are showing their satisfaction."

I thought of Japan as it used to be and was ready for any upheaval.

About a year ago there was a strike against a great shipping and commercial firm at Kobe-Kobe, where the coolies used to be pointed out to visitors as examples of Japanese industrial respectability. It was a serious strike; most of the hundreds of strikes in Japan in the last few years have been in dead earnest. Near the office of the shipping firm is a great, fashionable and famous hotel, such a place as in the old days a Japanese worker would not dream to dare of entering. Somebody started the story that the books and papers of the shipping firm had been transferred to the safe of the hotel. Strikers marched in a body into the hotel lobby and compelled the manager to open his safe and exhibit everything he had in it.

In December of last year a party of tourists was riding leisurely through Kobe in their rickshaws or man-propelled carriages. Of a sudden there arose a hubbub in front of them. Instantly the streets began to clear. The rickshaw men took one good look and tore into the side alleys. Up the street came 8,000 workers marching in exact order and carrying banners, as usual, to cause any old timer to stare and snarl.

Ten years before the banners of those banners would have been hanged. The government does not hang them today. It is no longer the old band of militaristic big binders; it, too, has been regenerated. The new idea is working its way into the council chambers. At the parliamentary election previous to that of eight months ago one person in ten voted. At the ensuing session a bill to grant universal manhood suffrage was sidetracked in its last stage of passage by the trick of propping parliament. Everybody expects to see it revived and enacted. Parliament has ceased to be a joke.

Under the surface, all of Japan feels disquieted with new sensations and with vague notions of coming changes. The government, no longer able to suppress labor organizations and, I think, no longer desiring to suppress them, seems now to have the idea that it can control them. It has fostered an organization, the railroad (organization under government supervision) and has given to the employees a voice in the railroad management. It seems no longer disposed to deal with strikes by shooting down the strikers. In the recent great shipyard strike it allowed the thing to drift to an organized conclusion. The truth is, it does not know what to do

about the multiplying evidences of unrest and neither does anybody else. Dissatisfaction is everywhere, but nobody has successfully analyzed it, ferozely which way it will go or suggested a remedy for it.

The second cause of trade union growth in Japan is much clearer and simpler. The last seven years have seen a great change in the country's economic conditions. The war set running a transformation that was due for her anyway. She was destined to change over from an agricultural to a manufacturing country. For manufacturing she has great natural advantages, an industrious and skilled population, water power, some fuel, plenty of capital, good organizing ability, the best location from which to supply the Western Pacific. But just as fast as she built and filled factories the organization spirit appeared among the employees. Wherever there were large bodies of men under one management it was demonstrated that some kind of coalition among them was inevitable. In Japan as everywhere else industrial development took the one course. The organization of a great manufacturing enterprise put its employees at the mercy of greed, cunning and power. Men so employed found at once they could do nothing individually in their own defense. A mighty three stronger than men's wills drew them to unite and the trade union was born in Japan in spite of government or any other opposition.

—The American Federationist.

## THE HARLEM CENTER

The past few years have seen many efforts on the part of groups of workers and socialists to build for them selves and their fellow workers centers in which they could lodge unions and union meetings and which would be suitable for meetings, concerts, dances, etc. One of these efforts, and beyond doubt one of the most successful is that of the socialists and workers of Harlem.

After many years of countless efforts have succeeded in establishing a home at 62 East 190th Street, which contains not only large and spacious meeting rooms, but a beautiful hall, a restaurant, recreation rooms and all the facilities needed for the housing of organized workers.

The Harlem comrades have sent out appeal to branches of the Workers' Circle and all the locals of the various unions in the city requesting them to avail themselves of the opportunity to not only support the socialist home in Harlem, but at the same time take advantage of the comfort and convenience which the building offers.

We are bringing this matter to the attention of the readers of Justice, in the hope that they will do all in their power to get their locals and branches and other organizations to which they may belong to join the workers of Harlem, in making the Harlem Socialist Educational Center one of the most attractive and convenient homes for socialists and workers in the city.

Members of the I. L. G. W. U. who wish to join the Unity Centers where English for beginners, elementary, intermediate, advanced and high school English, History of the Labor Movement, Applied Economics and Physical Training are taught can register at the offices of their Local Unions, or at the office of the Educational Department, Room 1003, 21 Union Square.

## 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 McKibben Street. Brownsville: 219 Sackman Street. Jersey City: 75 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.  
Bonnaz Embroidery Workers, 220 E. 14th St.  
Raincoat Makers' Union, Local No. 26, 22 W. 17th St.  
House Dress Workers Union, Local No. 41, 22 W. 17th St.  
Children Dress Mkr. Union, Local No. 50, 22 W. 17th St.  
White Goods Worker Union, Local No. 62, 117 Second Ave.  
Custom Dress Mkr. Union, Local No. 90, 724 Lexington Ave.  
Sales Clerks Union, Local No. 131, 71 W. 118th St.

# JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.  
Office, 37 Union Square, New York, N. Y. Telephone 1126  
R. SCHLESINGER, President  
A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer  
S. YANOVSKY, Editor  
ABRAHAM TUVIN, Business Manager

MAX D. DANIEL, Managing Editor  
Subscription price, paid in advance, \$1.00 per year.

Vol. III. No. 46.

Friday, November 11, 1921

Entered as Second Class matter, April 16, 1900, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1102, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on January 23, 1919.

## EDITORIALS

### WALLOWING IN THEIR OWN LIES

There is an old maxim that one sin drags another in its wake. The first wrong step is usually followed by a score of others, until the sinner is fairly submerged in an avalanche of omissions and commissions.

The recent antics of the cloak manufacturers in New York City present a convincing illustration of this tism. Their first bad break came with the announcement that the "workers in the cloak industry were eager for the return of piece work." This big initial lie now practically compels them to forge new falsehoods day after day until they have become lost in a maze of countless fabrications. Things have reached such a pretty pass with them that their own friends, in the capitalist press, are compelled to brand them as liars and violators of their pledge and word, an unenviable position, to say the least.

It is true, their friends, with the New York Times at the head, in an attempt to gloss over the misstatements of our cloak employers, declare in the same breath that the representatives of the Union are also making "misleading" statements. We take it, however, that this is being said largely in order to minimize somewhat the effect of the faithless action of the cloak manufacturers in provoking the coming lockout in the industry. As a matter of fact, the apologists for the cloak manufacturers, try hard as they may, cannot bring an iota of evidence to prove that the leaders of the workers have deviated a hair's breadth from the truth.

When President Schlesinger, in his first statement in reply to the ultimatum of the bosses, had declared that the employers are aiming at the re-introduction of the sweatshop, the "New York Times" attempted to refute it by quoting from a certain book on "The New Unionism" that the sweatshop in the ladies' garment industry had been done away with, thanks to the work of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control. As the employers, that newspaper continued, do not intend to abolish the Sanitary Board, the argument about the return of the sweatshop was unfounded. To this editorial President Schlesinger forthwith responded with a letter, saying that "the conception of the editor of the 'Times' with regard to the sweatshop is rather narrow and one-sided. Unclean floors, unsanitary plumbing and poor light represent only one feature of the sweatshop in the garment trades. Its chief menace lay in the system of piece-work and the manner in which the workers were driven and sweated."

Nevertheless, the "Times" passes over in silence this irrefutable argument. It swallows even the remark in that letter "that no Sanitary Board whose business is fire-drills can be seriously spoken of as an agency for solving the tremendously difficult problem of the long slack seasons." Its silence, however, is not because it had seen the light, and it understands that the demands of the employers, if carried out, would inevitably bring back the ugly sweating system of by-gone days—for a few days later, in another editorial, it reiterates the charge against the leaders of the Union that they are "misleading" the public with the cry about the sweatshop, since there is a Sanitary Board in the industry. It will be, therefore, perhaps worth while to throw a little light on this subject in these columns for the benefit of those who fail to see the immediate connection between the piece-work system and longer work-hours and the return of the accursed sweatshop.

The Joint Board of Sanitary Control, as its name indicates, is a joint institution maintained by the employers and the workers. Neither the city nor any private organization contribute a cent towards its maintenance. Dr. Price, its director, as well as all employed by the Joint Board, receive half of their salaries from the Union and the other half from the employers. It is obvious that in order that the Union may be able to keep up this institution, as well as all other educational and organization departments, the workers belonging to it must earn enough to make a living and pay their dues to the organization. Deprived of the means of earning a tolerably decent living, the workers could not pay their share to maintain this Joint Board and to continue its sanitary functions. This, we hope, even an editorial writer of a capitalist paper will be able to grasp. Without the participation of the Union in this work of shop sanitation it is certain that the sanitary control of the shops will come to an end. It was the Union which always had kept the sanitation problem at the forefront and had fought for it from the very outset. The weakening or the destruction of the Union means, therefore, inevitably the end of the clean and light shop and the return of the sweatshop at its worst into the cloak industry of New York.

But why must the Union become weak or extinct, we might

be asked by our capitalist contemporaries. Didn't the Union exist under the piece-work system as well? To this we reply: We are certain that the Union will live and retain its full strength and influence. The point we are making, however, is this: The manufacturers are aiming with their "decree" to smash the Union. They have, in their ultimatum, thrown their agreement with the Union to the winds, and have ordered the workers to resume work under the abominable piece-work system on a certain, by them prescribed, day. They couldn't even afford the decency of writing to the Union about it, and have made public their "ukase" through the columns of the press. It is obvious, therefore, that the employers have adopted a new Union-smashing and Union-ignoring system. What, therefore, is there to guarantee the workers that the sweatshop in its ugliest form will not return into the industry?

Let us nail down a few more lies of the cloak bosses.

It is a matter of public knowledge that the Union had to argue long and arduously until the Protective Association had agreed to the introduction of week-work in their shops. Numerous conferences had been held, and both parties stated their position in speeches that lasted for hours. The columns of this journal in 1919 bear plentiful evidence to this. Now comes the press agent of the association and declares that "in 1919 the workers told us that they were anxious to return to the week-work system and called no conferences. Why should we do it now?" Is it colossal impudence or unmitigated ignorance? Even a child could understand that the introduction of week-work without an agreement, for instance, on a scale of wages, could not have come about without conferences, and yet their hired scribe has the audacity to declare in the public press that in 1919 the workers had introduced week work and fixed their wages without asking the employers a single thing about them.

And here is another lie, intended for the befoggling of the public mind: The employers are saying now that under piece-work the public will be able to buy cloaks very cheaply. In his rejoinder, President Schlesinger demolishes their argument as sham and pretense. Even if the workers' wages are reduced 10 per cent or 15 per cent, he says, it may amount to no more than a dollar on a forty-dollar garment. It is a simple calculation that even a primary schoolboy could perform with the aid of elementary arithmetic. The high cost of cloaks is, therefore, not due to high wages, but to the swollen profits of the bosses. Nevertheless, the press agent of the employers' association continues running his little lie factory full time in the hope that the public might swallow some of his concoctions as "real goods."

We intend to skip most of the remaining lies, and will only point out one which is apparently aimed for the direct purpose of confusing certain elements in our own ranks. In the resolution adopted by the manufacturers at the secret meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria, they had put forth three new demands: Week work, longer hours and smaller wages for those who must remain week-workers, such as cutters, pressers and designers. They have pretty soon discovered, however, that they had made a bad blunder by announcing the projected wage-cut which was bound to arouse powerful opposition from the above-mentioned classes of workers, even though they might not be as keenly interested in week work as the operators and the finishers. With the obvious intention of splitting the ranks of the workers, they have now come out with the statement that the wages of the sample makers, cutters and pressers will, for the time being, remain as of old.

Of course, this bluff is too transparent not to be discovered by any intelligent worker in our industry. The employers have originally decided to cut the wages of all the workers. Now they sense the coming storm and they are attempting to split off from the solid body of the Union, at least, the week workers, to whom they guarantee the present wages. That they will fail in their design there is not the slightest doubt. The strike which is approaching hourly will be a general strike. Not a single worker will remain in the shop. The men and women in the cloak shops of New York will not be deceived by any spurious promises or the double-dealing of the employers.

### OUR WORKERS HAVE CONFIDENCE IN THEIR LEADERS

The meeting of the cloak shop-chairmen of Wednesday, a week ago, at Cooper Union, was a true index of the full confidence of the shop leaders in the cloak industry in their elected officers of the Joint Board and the International Union.

We only wish to point out here the resolution, adopted unanimously and with unbounded enthusiasm, in which this confidence, coupled with an iron-clad determination to fight for the retention of the week-work system, was so clearly manifested. We also point to the hearty approval with which the speeches of President Schlesinger, Secretary Baroff, Manager Feinberg and the Joint Board, Brother Yanovsky were received. Without exaggeration, this was the most enthusiastic and inspiring labor meeting we had seen in many days. It was the herald of the coming great storm, and if any of the bosses or their agents were in the hall they have by this time sized up the temper of the conflict they had conjured up in the cloak industry.

If there were in the hall on that evening some of our "own" men, who at one time or another have engaged in the folly of casting aspersions upon the loyalty and confidence of our workers in their leaders, the storm of ovations that greeted the speakers on the platform must have sobered them into a state of realization that all their ugly work was in vain; that the workers are as devoted to their Union as of yore, and that they will turn a deaf ear to these braying present-day Balaams who had

# In the Land of the "Dictatorship of the Proletariat"

A Review of Four Years of Work

By BEN AUGUST

The purpose of the following article is to make you acquainted with the true situation of the workers in the land where a "dictatorship of the proletariat" is in operation.

I say the "true situation" because, regrettably enough, the truth about the condition of the workers in Russia has not been told as yet. All you have read heretofore about the labor situation in Russia was supplied either by bitter enemies of Socialism on the one hand—or by paid agents and propagandists of the communist regime of Russia. I believe, however, that the time has come, particularly now that capitalism in all its forms is again being reintroduced in Russia, to tell the truth. I even say that it would be an unforgivable crime to hide and suppress realities now. Until when must the facts be stifled, indeed?

When the Bolsheviks have begun, in the end of the summer of 1917, to prepare to wrest the power from Kerensky's hands, they came forth with several memorable slogans. First—complete peace and disarmament; second—the land to the peasants; and, third—the control of the factories by the workers. Friend and foe may say what they like about the Bolsheviks, but one thing must be admitted: these slogans were adroitly and cleverly adapted to the situation of the Russian people in those days.

The Bolsheviks, indeed, sized up well the demands of that hour and responded fully to the yearnings of the Russian people. Thanks to these three slogans they became successful and gained the reins of government.

Have these slogans been fulfilled? We shall answer each question separately.

As universally known, the day after the Bolshevik revolution saw the declaration of an armistice and the order for the disarmament of an army composed of millions of men. For a time it appeared—perhaps for the first time in history—that a great nation was left almost without an army. It was not for long, however. Revolutionary Russia became confronted with new dangers. Counter-revolutionists and White Guards began to organize, and the Bolsheviks had no alternative but to organize a revolutionary army for the defense of the Republic. The creation of this army

was one of the greatest achievements of the Bolsheviks, and fighters in the cause of freedom the world over applauded at that time the action and the ability of those who had succeeded in organizing the Red Army at the most proper time.

This Red Army has since shown wonders. The Red soldiers have fought like true heroes and have defeated every counter-revolutionary army they encountered. The Socialist-Communist republic was saved. It must also be mentioned that at the beginning men have joined the Red Army voluntarily. There were enough men in these days who had believed that the Revolution must be defended at all costs and they were ready to offer their lives for this Revolution and for the new order.

This, however, did not last long. The fight against the White armies demanded large forces and the volunteer Red Army was not numerous enough. The Soviet Government thereupon issued a conscription decree to strengthen its Red Army and in this manner one of the most powerful military forces in the world's history was built up. I assert that nothing of importance in Soviet Russia was achieved through the method of free-will or voluntary consent, and if there are such 'naïve persons who still believe that the Red Army is a volunteer force they are laboring under a grave mistake of fact. The Red Army soldier is exactly like the soldier of any other army and the Red Army does not suffer from lack of discipline either.

The Bolshevik slogan of "complete peace," therefore resolved itself into a sweet and beautiful dream. I do not intend to accuse the Bolsheviks of not having meant well. They did mean well, but there is a far cry between meaning well and calculating well. Some, of course, might feel inclined to hold individuals responsible for mis-calculation, particularly when it affects the lives of tens of millions of people. But let us leave this to the verdict of future historians; it does not concern us at this moment.

The second slogan—the land of the peasants—has been fully realized. The big estates of the landed gentry were confiscated by the peasants. They have taken or received as much as they thought they could till and became petty land-owners. On the face of it this would appear to have been a remarkable achievement. In the end it turned out to be one of the greatest defeats for the Revolution

and for the Soviet government in general. And here is the reason.

I have read some time ago that the Russian revolution can be compared to a great strike. I liked the comparison at that time and like it now too. It makes, however, a tremendous difference how a strike is conducted. Well-seasoned, cautious and trained leaders will strain every nerve to lead strikers to victory (and if the strike is lost it is through no fault of theirs); had leaders will, of course, invariably lead the strikers to sure and lasting defeat.

What has this comparison to do with the peasant problem in Soviet Russia? We shall see that in a moment. The Bolsheviks are Socialists and Communists too. What should level-headed Socialists and Communists have done in order to provide the Russian people with sufficient bread for its needs? There can be only one answer to this question: Organize the national economy in such a manner that the entire Russian people should have enough bread and not be condemned to slow death from starvation.

Have the Bolsheviks done this? Regrettably, not. They have turned over the land to a class who had in mind only its own personal narrow interests. That class has become a petty land-owning class, has recognized the land as its own private property and has since then and up to this day paid no attention whatever to communism. The slogan—the land to the peasants—has therefore turned out to be a horrible mistake for the communist regime of Russia. I do not wish to have anyone infer from this that the peasants were not entitled to land. Of course, they were.

## The Washington Disarmament Camouflage

More and more it is becoming apparent that the Washington Disarmament Conference is to have little or nothing to do with disarmament. The names of the British delegates and expert advisers are alone proof of that. As Commander Kenworthy said at a public meeting on Disarmament, held here in connection with the International Conference of the Fight, the Famine Council for European Reconstruction, you might as well call a conference of jockeys and bookmakers to discuss the abolition of horse-racing as send admirals and generals to discuss the abolition of armaments.

But, of course, what is really going to happen is the discussion of the size of the navies and armies still required at home and abroad in order to enforce upon the workers of the world decisions concerning the partition of China and the exploiting of Siberian mines, and a few other matters like that, which may, from time to time, require the renewed slaughter of those workers. The real question is whether the workers will in the meanwhile devise some machinery to stop the next war when it comes as a consequence of the Washington deliberations. And that is to be the subject matter for the real Disarmament Conference that is to meet simultaneously at Amsterdam, under the auspices of the International Federation of Trades Unions.—From the London Daily Herald.

set their minds upon sowing mistrust in the ranks of the Union for purposes known to themselves only.

Let the enemies of the Cloakmakers' Union, from within and without, know that it is one and undivided in its aims, and will fight to a finish its detractors and opponents, no matter under what cloak or excuse they hide themselves.

## THE VOTE OF THE CLOAKMAKERS

At the writing of these lines, the result of the vote of the cloakmakers is not yet known. We are confident, of course, that the vote will be unanimous against the re-introduction of piece-work and longer work-hours. Nevertheless, it is the workers themselves that have the full say in the matter. It is they who will have to fight and suffer hunger and cold in the great conflict, and we would not want to sway them by one single word in favor of a fight which they are not inclined to take up.

We have not failed, as a matter of fact, in every line we have written, to point out that the coming struggle will be difficult and perhaps long. We are convinced, therefore, that no matter what the vote is, it will be the expression of the fullest and clear-

But this distribution had to be organized in a manner (be it even common-sense) that the peasant could not afterwards say: the land is mine, to have and to do what I please with it.

Some will say, perhaps, that the Bolsheviks could not figure it all out in advance. They could not have foretold that the peasants will develop a powerful instinct of private ownership and will cease thinking of no one but themselves, and that the Bolsheviks could not, therefore, be made responsible for the present situation in Russia. Well, that may be so. It may be that the Bolsheviks could not figure out in advance whether that might lead and that they have erred concerning the spirit of the eighty-five per cent of Russia's population—her peasantry.

But I say—persons who cannot calculate and do not understand their own people, commit a crime when they indulge in playing in social revolutions. A social revolution is not a strike of a few hundred carpenters or tailors. The peasant question is one of the most important ones in Russia, for even social revolutions depend for their success on bread. Without bread no fighting can be done and no work can be achieved. The Russian worker has been asking for a plain piece of black bread for years and has not got it yet.

Is it the fault of the peasant, it might be asked, that the city worker has gone without bread in Soviet Russia? Here is the reply to this question. The peasants have refused to cultivate the land because the government would take everything they had without giving them anything in return. Had the peasants been organized on a communist basis, the situation would have never reached such a state. The communists of Russia, however, are communist in name, but not in practice.

We shall treat in our next article the third slogan of the Bolsheviks—the control of the workers over the factories. This point involves the entire labor question of Soviet Russia.

est conviction of the workers. The leadership of the Union has not done the least thing to influence the workers one way or the other. The workers know what the controversy is about, and the leaders of the Union have placed the decision in the hands of the workers.

It is clear, therefore, that no matter what the result of the vote is, the Union and its leadership will sanction it. If the workers vote against the strike, it will mean that they think that they would rather surrender at present and wait for a more opportune time in the future. Of course, this is well-nigh unbelievable, but it can happen just the same. The more plausible supposition is that the vote will be overwhelmingly for a strike, and that will mean that the workers are fully aware of the difficulties of the forthcoming struggle. Yet, with their eyes open and their conscience clear, they have decided to wage a fight against the unacceptable conditions which the employers would impose upon them.

In this clarity of thought and action lies the bond of security of the coming victory. We shall discuss this at greater length next week, when the vote will have been counted and the 60,000 cloakmakers of New York will be in the midst of a conflict for their Union, their livelihood and their inalienable human rights.



## THE STAGE

"The Grand Duke," with Lionel Atwill, will be presented by David Belasco at the Lyceum Theatre.

Grace George's Play, which is soon to be seen here, will be known as "The Queen Pays," instead of "A Royal Scandal."

When the East-West Players open their season of short plays at the Princess, they will add a Roumanian slice of life to their one-act League of Nations. This is "The Eternal Youth," which Gustav Blum intends is the first drama from the Roumanian to be given here in translation. Their other plays are "Autumn Fires," a comedy from the Danish; "Sweet and Twenty," by the author of "Moon-Calf," and "The Pot Boiler," a satire on the six best sellers by Alice Bernstein.

Ruth Draper, following her recent appearance in Paris, is returning on the Aquitania, due November 11. She will be heard at the Times Square Theatre on Friday afternoon, November 18, and again on Sunday nights, November 20 and 27, and on the afternoon of November 22.

The cast of "The Wildcat," a Spanish musical piece that John Cort is producing, will include Marion Green, Sam Ash, Dorothy South, W. H. Thompson and others. Manuel Penella is the composer.

Marc Klaw, Inc., will put "We Girls," a new comedy by Frederic and Fanny Hatton, with Mary Young and Julietta Day in the leading roles, into the 48th Street on November 9.

Billie Burke began an engagement at Henry Miller's Theatre in South Kensington, "The Intimate Stranger" on November 7, under the management of Erlanger, Dillingham & Zigfeld.

Charles B. Dillingham has written to Bird S. Coler, Commissioner of the Public Department of Welfare, inviting him to send poor children to the Hippodrome matinees at the rate of about 1,500 per week.

Betty Linley will have the leading

feminine role in "The Great Brox-op," by A. A. Milne.

A new comedy, by Clara Kummer, entitled, "The Mountain Man," is now in rehearsal. Sidney Blackmer is playing the leading role.

Walker Whitehead is at present rehearsing a play entitled "The Hindu," which Lee Shubert will present. The piece is the work of Gordon Keen, and the cast will include Maud Allen, Myra Scott, Sydney Shields, Maurice Barrett, Clarence Derwent and others.

A benefit program to be given at the Hippodrome on Sunday night, in aid of the New York Foundling Hospital, will enlist the services of Al Johnson, Bessie Clayton, Daphne Pollard, Harry Fox, Van and Schenck, Carl Randall, Avon Comedy Four, George MacFarlane, Mosconi Brothers, Mrs. Sidney Drew and others. Bert Levy and Thomas Gray will act as masters of ceremonies.

Wilton Lackaye appears at the Riverside this week in a pantomimic sketch, "Greater Love."

"The Skirt," by Howard Hickman, opened at the Bijou Theatre on Monday. Bessie Barriscale, who heads the cast, returned to the stage after an absence of seven years.

In answer to the many inquiries at the Century Theatre regarding the Sothern-Mackays repertoire comes an announcement that the Shakespearean performances must be confined to "Twelfth Night," "Hamlet," "The Taming of the Shrew," and "The Merchant of Venice." This in spite of repeated requests for the entire Shakespearean cycle, with special emphasis on "Macbeth" and "Romeo and Juliet." Mr. Sothern and Miss Mackay regret that they are thus limited by their brief season at the Century.

John Barrymore Back From England John Barrymore, the actor, returned from England on the Cunard liner Carmania, where he has been working in the making of a film, "Sherlock Holmes," half of the scenes of which are laid in London, he said. He visited the docks and Limehouse and the East End of London to get local color. He said that Limehouse was not the least like he expected to find it. He was met at the pier by his brother Lionel and his wife, who returned a short time ago on the French liner France.

Challapin Won't Tell Programme Fredor Challapin, Russia's greatest singer, will make his first appearance on the American stage in fourteen years at the Manhattan Opera House next Sunday night. Following a long-established custom with Mr. Challapin, no notice of his programme will be made until the hour of the concert, at which time Mr. Challapin will announce the numbers, selected from his repertoire of over seventy-five songs, from the stage. Mr. Challapin will be assisted at the piano by Josef Stopak, violinist, and Leo Berdichevsky, pianist.

Helen Jeffrey, violinist, will give her annual Carnegie Hall recital Friday evening, November 11. Assisted by Harry Kaufman, she will play two concertos, that in G minor by Vivaldi, and the A Minor of Goldmark's. A third number includes the "Turkish March" of Novak, Alexander's "The Peggy Dew," Palmgren's "Musette," a Gluck "Malediction," and the "Introduction and Scherzo" of Sarasate.

## IN THE REALM OF BOOKS

### DOGTOWN COMMON

By PERCY MACKAYE

(Macmillan Company)

By MARION LUCAS

Dogtown Common, home of witches and heart of old New England, is the fictional place described by Percy Mackaye's recent narrative poem. It once had many a real counterpart in that section where it was supposed to have been located, in old Cape Ann, near Gloucester by the sea. Built up from legends of old New England, the poem breathes the hard atmosphere of the old Puritan community. It reveals all the rugged faith of those stern religious people as well as their kinder side.

Percy Mackaye has invented a verse form of his own for the telling of the tale. Short beauty of verse which lifts the heart by its sound is balanced often enough by realistic detail to make the story prominent enough to carry one on. Narrative is not subordinated to poetry more than poetry to narrative.

The story deals with the struggle between two men bewitched by the lovely graces of Judy Rhines, who was accredited with inheriting supernatural powers from her aunt, "Tam the witch." One of her admirers was a minister of God, John Wharf, who feared her psychic powers almost as much as her other lover. The climax of the poem occurs when Peter, the other suitor, attacks John in church and accuses him of the sin of desiring Judy. The poem ends with the imaginative touch of the transformation of Judy's soul into the small gray flower known as "life everlasting."

The description of the clerk's entering church on Sunday may be quoted, both to show the broken verse form and the skillful drawing of the old pilgrim Sabbath atmosphere:

Tom Stacy, parish clerk, has tied his rag

Under the shed and reached the meeting house.

The porch key grates. He steps in. A gray mouse

Goes scurrying zigzag

Across the vestry, while he fumbles for a rag

To dust the pews and pulpit. A wild grouse

Drums, as he opens a shutter, looking toward

The still churchyard.

He pulls bell. Wood hoofs thud, wheels whine on gravel:

Far scattered worshippers unite their ways.

Nicholas Kintvil reins his team of bays,

Sweat-fouled from ten miles travel.

To hail Sir Chad, horseback. Their tongues uncurl

A week of news.

This is the rugged simplicity of broken verse which Mackaye has used to tell his strange story, culled from a little volume published by a native of the Cape Ann region. Part of the characters are authentic and part legendary. The bits of conversation used in the story are pure New England dialect, quaint as it is local. They make the story live through their terse ruggedness. Nobody who has known Massachusetts or Maine or other of the old New England states can fail to enjoy this transcription of that speech.

The breath of the salt wet winds of the northern shore, the fragrance of the bayberry bushes clinging to the rock-bound coast, and the wild roses rambling over marsh and field, are all in Mackaye's verses. In addition, there is much of the sterner use of religion in the small eastern community where once witches were burned.

Mackaye's chief literary output has consisted of plays and poetry. His latest poem shows much of his graceful, melodious touch. For sheer beauty of description of the stormy coasts of Cape Ann the following stanza has hardly been surpassed:

"The brassy noon turned night. Deep in the channel sky the livid worms

Of lightning writhed and flicked. They coiled in squirms

Of crawling phospor light Swarming the day's cadaver. In her

pasting fight She smelt the heavy sea-brine hot with sperms

Of baleful. Faintly came, far off, the roar

Of thrashing shores."

The suggestion of psychic power in the poem will be interesting to the many who have lately become intrigued by the possibility of thought transference and possible communication with the spirit world. Both are touched upon from time to time throughout the book, which will remind many that our generation is not the first to be interested in the supernatural.

Doubtless the title chosen by Mackaye for the fictional setting of his play will impel many to read this drama of a deserted New England community. It would be interesting to know why the poet chose it. Certainly it makes a distinct appeal even before one knows what the poem is about. As a book depends always somewhat upon the attractiveness of its title, the author has struck a very fortunate note in choosing to call his latest work "Dogtown Common."

**Equity CLOTHES**

J. P. Friedman & M. Senter

WE specialize in men's and young men's clothes at reasonable prices. Our clothes are fashioned by the leading designers of the country, including the famous

"Skolny Clothes"

Workmanship equal to the best Fifth Avenue tailoring. Fit assured by expert tailors. Material absolutely guaranteed.

Try us and be convinced.

ONE FLIGHT UP

158 W. 44th Street

(Next to Claridge Hotel)

OPEN EVENINGS

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

WE WANT

Immediate, Universal, Complete Disarmament



# LABOR THE WORLD OVER

## DOMESTIC ITEMS

### Army Surplus Food For Russia

Secretary Hoover, appearing before the House Military Committee urged that surplus arm supplies to the value of approximately \$4,000,000, consisting mainly of medicines, be turned over to the American Relief Administration for immediate use in Russia.

### Railroads Hurt Merchant Fleet

American railroads are ruining the American merchant marine, according to Joseph E. Ransdell, President of the National Merchant Marine Association. The American roads are not only patronizing German and British steamship companies to the exclusion of American shipping concerns, but are acting as agents of the foreign companies in carrying on an aggressive campaign against the American merchant marine, the Senator, declared in an address before the Advertising Club of New York City.

### North Dakota State Laws Not Repealed

While opponents of the Non-Partisan League in North Dakota succeeded in ousting three league endorsed officials in the recall election, they failed in their efforts to pass an initiated law providing for liquidation of the state bank of North Dakota.

### Railway Executives to Press Wage Cuts Again

Executives of eastern railroads, at a meeting, decided to press their demands for further wage cuts with the greatest possible speed. The different railroads will begin next week to call conferences with representatives of the employes to attempt to agree on the proposed wage cut.

### Senate Mingo Investigation Ends

The Senate Labor Committee, investigating conditions for violence in the West Virginia fields, concluded hearing on the situation. Jett Lauck suggested as a solution of the problem the creation of an industrial board comparable in its functions with the War Labor Board.

### Another Anti-Picket Judge

In discharging 75 members of the carpenters union on a contempt of court charge, Judge Charles M. Poell declared that there was no such thing as peaceful picketing under the law as defined by the Supreme Court. "I must admonish the strikers and their leaders," said the Judge. "You can never picket a place of business and still be within the terms of the law, as defined by the Supreme Court."

### Oil Workers Resist Autocratic Bosses

The California state federation of labor has issued an appeal for financial aid in behalf of 8,000 striking oil workers who are resisting repeated wage cuts and anti-union conditions that autocratic owners would enforce. These workers have been on strike since September 1.

Just prior to this country's entrance into the war 70 per cent of the oil workers were receiving an average wage of \$2.43 a day. Increased living costs made their conditions unbearable and finally they were forced to prepare to strike. The government appointed a commission to adjust differences and a minimum of \$4 for an eight-hour day was agreed to.

Last July, when the contract expired, the owners announced that they would have nothing to do with the government "as they feared nationalization of their industry."

This was followed by a wage cut of \$1 a day, with the intimation that other reductions would be made. Failure on the part of the government to secure any sort of concession, the oil workers struck. They have been evicted by the hundreds, and the owners are attempting to justify their autocracy by the wild claim that the workers have in mind the seizure of their property.

### Bethlehem Prospers

During the last quarter the Bethlehem steel corporation's earnings were in excess of its dividend requirements.

This means that while wages are being "deflated" dividends will continue as of yore to holders of Bethlehem stock.

### More Than Half U. S. Live in Rented Homes

More than one-half of the families in this country are living in rented homes, reports the census bureau from Washington.

The actual number of families in the United States is announced as 24,451,676. Of these, 12,943,698 live in rented homes and 16,866,966 families own their own homes. For the remaining 541,118 families no report is made.

Of the owned homes, 6,522,119 are free from incumbrance and 4,059,593 are incumbered, while for the remaining 285,248 the status as to incumbrance was not reported. The census bureau defines a "home" as the abiding place of a single family.

### Pass Anti-Labor Laws

The state legislature has passed an anti-boycott bill and a bill which permits suits against trade unions.

Trade union papers declare that the legislature is "driven on by the corporation lash." Recently Alabama coal miners were forced on strike because the coal owners violated an award by the government's bituminous commission. After a heroic struggle of several months, the miners agreed to refer a settlement to Governor Kilby. This official decided for the coal owners on every point and also ruled that the coal owners were not bound to reinstate strikers.

### Many Children Employed

State reports on this city's industries show that there were 2,519 boys and 2,959 girls under the age of 16 employed in 1920. The total number of all employes was 317,601, of which approximately 20 per cent, or 65,537 were aliens. The figures show that the boasted "American" plan that is urged by captains of industry in this city only applies to conditions in their shops.

The value of manufactured goods during the year totaled \$2,347,626,700, an increase of \$391,000,000 over the value of products in 1919.

## FOREIGN ITEMS

### GERMANY

#### BERLIN WAITERS STILL OUT

The fifth week of the Berlin strike on the principle of whether or not Berlin waiters shall be paid tips or wages has begun with the employers refusing to submit the question to arbitration, and sympathetic strike of unionized stokers who tend the fires in the hotels and restaurants may result.

#### MAKING GERMANY PAY

There is terrible unemployment in all the shipbuilding yards of Belfast, Glasgow, Newcastle and the Thames. But the German yards are busy. They are building the balance of the big ships destined to be handed over to this country as part of the reparations. At Hamburg the giant "Bismarck," one of the biggest ships in the world, is nearing completion. The true inwardness of "making Germany pay" is now becoming clear.

### ENGLAND

#### WORKERS MUST BACK LABOR NEWSPAPERS

"If labor had a press half as extensive as the press of its enemies, they would stand very little chance in the fight with us," said John R. Clynes, labor member of parliament and British food controller during the war.

"We can be beaten in the house of commons' lobbies, in the streets, in the council chambers of a hundred towns and cities because the press exerts enormous influence and goes far to check the advance of labor, despoils the justice and the strength of our claims."

"The present price is a heavy handicap in the race with capitalist newspapers and every member of the movement, whatever be his degree or shade of opinion on questions of policy should come to the rescue of a paper which in turn can be made a tremendous instrument for the liberation of labor."

#### NEW OFFICERS OF THE PARLIAMENTARY LABOR PARTY

There are several new names in the list of officers recently elected by ballot. Col. Wedgwood, D.S.O., becomes a Vice-Chairman with Mr. Stephen Walsh, in which position he has succeeded Mr. J. H. Thomas. Mr. Walter R. Smith, the President of the Agricultural Workers' Union, becomes a Whip, together with Mr. Kennedy, who follows Mr. Neil Maclean as Scottish Whip. Mr. Clynes and Mr. Henderson continue as Chairman and Chief Whip respectively.

### AUSTRALIA

#### AUSTRALIAN UNIONISTS COMBAT PIECE SYSTEM

Trade unionists in Australia declare that the piece work order by the commissioner of public works is the thin edge of a speed-up system that produced the New South Wales upheaval a few years ago.

"The proposal," says the Daily Herald, "bears a close relationship to the Taylor efficiency scheme which had its origin in the United States of America, where even now, the workers are engaged in a titanic effort to convince their employers that they are creatures of flesh and blood and not mere dividend-producing machines, with no more soul than the commodity they manufacture."

"As is pointed out by those who have gone into the question, in theory, piece work and payment by results are quite attractive systems. But they fall far short of their promise."

"A basis time for the job is fixed, and a bonus offered for jobs completed under this basis time. As soon as the worker promises to draw high wages, the tendency to cut time and prices commences, until they fall below a reasonable minimum which the trade union assures."

"Another factor which has carried great weight with the workers in their fight for a standardized wage is that the bonus system means that while the physical giant might earn a living wage, the weakest employes must go to the wall."

### SWEDEN

#### A SOCIALIST PREMIER

M. Hjalmar Branting, the leader of the Swedish Social Democratic Party, has again been called upon to form a Government, in which he will be Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary.

M. Branting, who had a very distinguished University career, is the founder of the leading Socialist daily paper in Sweden and has been its active political editor for a great many years.

Sixty-one years of age, M. Branting is a fine upstanding figure of a man, and is the dominating figure in Swedish political life. A scholar and linguist, he speaks English, French and German with remarkable fluency.

### CHILE

#### NEW LABOR LAWS

The "Working Code" just introduced in the Chilean Chamber of Deputies, marks a great advance in Labor legislation in South America.

The code fixes an eight-hour day, with time-and-a-half for overtime, which is limited to four hours and not more than two consecutive days, nor more than two days in any single month.

Employers are obliged to give a minimum holiday of fifteen days on full salary annually.

When employes are ill, full salary must be paid for the first month of absence, 75 per cent for the second, 50 per cent for the third, and 25 per cent for the fourth.

Where no agreement between employer and employee exists, employers are required to give two months' notice or pay before dismissal. An employee must give one month's notice.

Employers are to be responsible for life, sickness and old age insurance for their employes, the latter contributing a fixed percentage of their salaries towards the premiums.

The bill further guarantees to employees the right of meeting and discussion, without fear of dismissal, during working hours.

## Educational Comment and Notes

### OUR MEMBERS WHO CANNOT GO TO THE UNITY CENTERS FOR INSTRUCTION IN ENGLISH CAN JOIN THESE CLASSES

The classes in History and Trade Unionism in America, Applied Economics, Current Labor Problems and other similar subjects will begin in our Unity Centers on Monday, Nov. 21, 1921.

As formerly, each Unity Center of the International will have one lesson per week in these important subjects.

For the coming year the Educational Department has organized a number of very interesting and valuable courses given by teachers who had experience in teaching our members and who have specialized in those subjects.

Many of our members cannot go to the Unity Centers for the instruction in English. We urge them, however, to come to these special classes. This means only one hour, one evening per week.

Every worker who has at heart the interests of our International and of the Labor Movement, should make it his business to come up at least this one hour to one of these classes.

At present it is arranged that the following schedule is to be followed:

In the East Side Unity Center, P. S. 63, Fourth Street near 1st Avenue, Mr. Solon De Leon will give a course in Applied Economics on Monday nights. Outlines of this course are now being published in JUSTICE each week.

In the Waiwastam's Unity Center, P. S. 40, 329 East 20th Street, Mr. Max Levin will give a course on the History of the Labor Movement in America, on Tuesday evenings.

The outlines of this course were published in JUSTICE and have attracted a great deal of attention and very favorable comment from leaders in the Labor Movement.

In the Harlem Unity Center, P. S. 171, 103rd Street near Madison Avenue, Mr. A. L. Wilbert will give a course on Tuesday evenings. This course will deal with the subject of

"How Man Makes a Living." He will discuss such subjects as making a living through ownership of land and capital and through personal labor.

In the Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 54, Freeman Street and Intervale Avenue, Mr. Solon De Leon will conduct a class on Tuesday evenings. The course will be the same as given in the East Side Unity Center.

In the Second Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 42, Washington Avenue and Claremont Parkway, Mr. Max Levin will conduct a class on Monday evenings. He will give the same course as in the Waiwastam's Unity Center.

In the Lower Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 43, Brown Place and 135th Street, Miss Theresa Wolfson will have a class on Tuesday evenings. Her course will be on the Development of Industrial Conditions, in America and the Development of Trade Unions.

In the Brownsville Unity Center, P. S. 84, Stone and Glenmore Avenues, Brooklyn, Miss Margaret Daniels will give a course on Monday evenings. In this course she will take up the History of Trade Unionism in the U. S.

An additional course on practical psychology will be given on Friday evenings, at the Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 54, Washington Avenue and Claremont Parkway, by Miss Margaret Daniels. This will be a continuation of the course given last year, and will consist of six lessons.

In the Brownsville Unity Center, P. S. 84, Mr. Spencer Miller will give an illustrated course on the Background of Contemporary Civilization. This will consist of six lessons, with stereoscopic view, in which there will be a historic review of the many forces which have made our present society in our institutions what they are.

The date of the first evening for the last group of lectures will be announced later.

COME TO THE LESSONS ON HISTORY OF TRADE UNIONISM AND ECONOMICS.

This means only one hour per week.

Every member should attend the class in the nearest Unity Center.

## The Cooperative Commonwealth

It is not necessary to wait for the Cooperative Commonwealth to have some cooperation. We have some of it in our Educational Department.

A great many people came within the last few weeks, asking for information. Most of them became as enthusiastic about work which the International is doing to bring educational opportunities before its members, that they promised not only to join the classes but to get their fellow workers to join with them.

The result has been more than gratifying. We have received a number of letters from such persons, con-

taining many names and addresses of other members of our Union who wish to join the various classes and to have further literature and information on the subject.

Here is what happened. In each case one person made it his or her business to talk to him or her in his shop or local union to explain the importance of education and to urge them to take advantage of the classes conducted by the International.

This is true cooperation. Are you waiting for the Cooperative Commonwealth to do this? Can't you do this now, today?

### REGISTER AT ONCE FOR THE COURSES AT THE WORKERS' UNIVERSITY, AND GET YOUR ADMISSION CARD.

We advise our members who intend to take up courses at our Workers' University to register at once and get their admission cards.

This will serve a double purpose: It will avoid unnecessary waste of time in registering for the University when it opens. And it will be especially

helpful to us in organizing the classes, as it will enable us to know approximately the number of students who intend to join the courses at our Workers' University.

Our members can register at the office of the Educational Department, 31 Union Square, Room 1003, where they will obtain all the information they desire, as well as the full announcement of courses. Register at once for the courses of the University, and tell your fellow workers to do the same.

## COURSE IN APPLIED ECONOMICS

By SOLON DE LEON

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

#### LESSON 3

##### Wages and the Cost of Living

1. In the present industrial system employers buy labor power as they buy raw material, machinery, or buildings. The price paid for labor power is called wages. (Marx, "Capital," ch. 6).
2. Employers are interested in paying as low a price as possible for labor power. Workers are interested in getting as high a price or wage as possible. Wages actually paid depend on the "bargaining power" of the two sides.
3. Employers' bargaining power is strengthened by
  - 1) Ownership or control of land and the industries.
  - 2) Large supply of labor compared to demand.
  - 3) Organization into employers' associations and chambers of commerce.
  - 4) Sometimes government assistance through courts, army or police force.
4. Workers' bargaining power is strengthened by
  - 1) Productivity.
  - 2) Skill.
  - 3) Large demand for labor compared to supply.
  - 4) Organization into trade or industrial unions.

(Seager, "Briefer Course in Economics," ch. 11, 18).

5. The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics found that the workers spend about 28 per cent of their income for food; 16 per cent for clothing; 13 per cent for housing; 5 per cent for fuel and light; 5 per cent for furniture and furnishings; 21 per cent for miscellaneous expenses.

("Prices and Cost of Living," Monthly Labor Review, Feb. 1921.)

6. The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics found in 1919 that the minimum wage necessary to establish "a bottom level of health and decency below which a family can not go without danger of physical or moral deterioration" was \$2.262 a year.

(Tentative Quantity and Cost Budget Necessary to Maintain a Family of Five in Washington, D. C., at a level of Health and Decency.)

In New York it was estimated that the same budget would cost \$2.632.

("Cost of Living in New York City in No. 1920," Monthly Labor Review, Feb. 1921.)

The Joint Congressional Commission on Reclassification of the Civil Service estimated in 1919 that a single man required \$1,322, a single woman, \$1,319. How many workers receive these amounts?

7. From 1890 to 1918 money wages in the United States rose about 87 points. In the same time the cost of living rose 164 points. The higher wages of today, therefore, will buy only 70 per cent as much as wages did in 1890. Real wages, or the worker's purchasing power have gone down.

(Douglas and Lamberson, "The Movement of Real Wages, 1890-1918," American Economic Review, Sept. 1921.)

CAUTION! This is not a lesson but merely a suggestive outline.

### RUSSIAN POLISH BRANCH OF CLOAKMAKERS' UNION TO HAVE COURSE OF LECTURES IN RUSSIAN ON FRIDAY NIGHTS

The Educational Department has arranged a course of lectures for the Russian Polish branch of the Cloakmakers' Union.

The course will consist of twelve lectures to be given in Russian by Mr. S. Sabhin. Its object is to give our Russian and Polish members a conception of the Labor Movement of this country, and the economic and radical background which influenced the shaping of its policies.

The first lecture was held last Friday at 257 East 10th Street, on the "Place of Organized Labor in Modern Society." The members showed a great deal of interest in the first lecture. A lively discussion followed on the accomplishments of trade unions in general and of our International in particular.

These lectures will be continued on Friday nights at the same place, 257 East 10th Street. The date of each lecture will be announced later. Admission is free to members of the International.

### "GYM" CLASSES IN OUR UNITY CENTERS.

In the Unity Centers our members meet once a week in the gymnasium where they have physical training practice, under the direction of an experienced physical training teacher.

These of our members who do not take up English at the Unity Centers, can register for the gymnasium classes also.

It is needless to tell how important it is for our members who are engaged in an indoor occupation to spend at least one evening a week in the "gym" and try to tone up their bodies.

### THE UNITY CENTERS OF OUR INTERNATIONAL

Our members are still registering for our Unity Centers and new classes are being constantly formed.

In every Center, there are classes in English of every grade from the elementary to high school.

There is also a class in the History of the Labor Movement and in Economics.

There is gymnasium practice once a week. REGISTER FOR THESE CLASSES NOW.

## With The Waist and Dress Joint Board

By M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary

Minutes Meeting November 2, 1921

Harry Berlin in the chair.

Upon the opening of the meeting Miss Kathryn Lincoln appeared before the Board presenting credentials from the Women's Peace Society and stated that this society had arranged a disarmament parade for Saturday, November 12, at 3 P. M., to protest against the nature of the Washington Disarmament Conference, which in the opinion of the Women's Peace Society, will result not in peace but in other wars. They ask the Board that the members of its affiliated locals participate in the parade, particularly women. Miss Lincoln further asked the Board to grant her permission to appear and to address meetings of the locals on this subject and also to give her a list of shop chairmen in order to enable her to address to them letters to that effect.

Upon motion it was decided to grant this request, it being understood that the mailing of the letters to the shop chairmen be done through the Secretary of the Joint Board.

Sister Fannie Cohn, Vice-President of the International, appeared before the Board with the following request: Being that the Waist and Dressmakers' Union has had an educational director of its own in former years and as the Joint Board has decided not to engage anyone for the coming season, it would be advisable that the Joint Board at least spare one of its female officers to attend to the edu-

ational activities of its members.

The request was granted.

Upon motion it was decided to donate \$100 to the campaign fund of the Socialist party. It was voted to donate \$50 to the defense fund of Sacco-Vanzetti, after an appeal from a committee working on their behalf was read before the Board—in addition to a protest which the Secretary was instructed to issue on behalf of the Board to the Massachusetts authorities.

The Board of Directors reported that at a special meeting Bro. Horowitz, manager of the Association Department, stated that the established machinery between the Union and the Association had ceased to function on account of a certain case where a shop chairman wanted to know from the firm whether the cutting was done by a Union man and, if so, how many garments were cut by him. The chairman was subsequently discharged and the clerks of the Union and the Association disagreed on the settlement of this case. As a result, the clerks of the Association and the Union are not going out on cases at present. The opinion of the members of the Board is that the Association is trying to interpret the existing agreement contrary to the spirit in which it was written and is trying to put hardships in the way of the Union.

The opinion of the Board was that though there is general depression in the industry, the Union is ready, even at present, to defend its rights and the

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

The following are names of Shop Chairmen who have already answered the call of our International and turned over moneys collected by them from the workers to the office of the Joint Board.

Shop Chairmen	Name of Shop	Amount
P. Goldberg	Messing Waist Co., 151 W. 30th St.	\$68.99
A. Levitt	N. Berkowitz, 23 W. 31st St.	21.00
S. Miller	H. Bernstein, 129 W. 31st St.	32.40
I. Bernier	Goldberg & Erskine, 16 W. 19th St.	78.00
E. Halperin	K. & R. Dress Co.	4.08
L. Lublinsky	Winter & Kass, 996 Westchester Ave., Bronx.	23.42
L. Baranblatt	Priest & Riess, 15 W. 20th St.	75.30
G. Lakin	Grand Dress House, 35 E. Broadway.	78.90
	J. S. Becker & Co., 500 7th Ave.	37.00
	Abe Getsoff	3.00
	Dick Bros., 1 Chester St., Brooklyn.	88.47
	Harry Graff	7.25
	Employees of Special Art Emb.	23.64
	Employees of Special Art Emb.	25.00
	Julius Scharf	6.00
	Theresa Polish	.00
	Employees of Luna Embroidery	14.30
	Emma Weber	3.30
	Bella Winick	3.60
	Rose Auerbach	7.00
	M. Weinberg	6.30
	Bon Ton Embroidery (Employees)	11.45
	Abe Kalkowitz	4.00

General Manager was instructed to send a communication to the Association stating the attitude of the Joint Board. Should the Association continue to disregard the rights of

the Union workers as pledged in the agreement, the responsibility will fall squarely upon the Association for any consequences that might result therefrom.

## DESIGNING and SKETCHING

A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY  
DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY

BEGIN AT ONCE

YOU CAN BECOME A PATTERNMAKER AND GARMENT SKETCHER IN THREE MONTHS OR LESS.

NO TALENT NECESSARY TO LEARN THE "MODERN SYSTEM" OF PATTERN-MAKING, SKETCHING, DRAFTING, CLOTHING FINISHING, FITTING AND DRAFTING OF LADIES', MEN'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, SUITS AND DRESSES.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTIONS BY PRACTICAL EXPERTS.

DAYTIME RECEPTION.

CALL ANY EVENING FROM 7-9 AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON FROM 2-4.

THE MODERN FASHION SCHOOL

Bldg. 705 112-214 WEST 42ND ST. Seventh Avenue Theatre

## THE RAND SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

7 EAST 15th STREET

### New Classes in English

A splendid opportunity to learn the English language.

#### ENGLISH B2—

Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, 8:40 to 10 p. m.,  
beginning Nov. 15.

#### ENGLISH C2—

Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, 7:30 to 8:30 p. m.,  
beginning Nov. 15.

Fee \$3 per month—\$7.50 for 3 months.

#### SPECIAL ENGLISH CLASS—

(For persons who cannot attend three evenings a week)  
Monday, 8-10 p. m., beginning Nov. 21, by Marius Hansome

Fee, \$2 per month—\$5 for three months



## 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.

Avoid future troubles and disappointments.

### DR. BARNETT L. BECKER

Optometrist and Optician.

102 LENOX AVENUE 895 PROSPECT AVENUE

Near 116th St. Near 185th St.

215 EAST BROADWAY 262 EAST FORDHAM ROAD

Near Clinton St. Bronx.

1709 PITKIN AVENUE

Near Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn

Our Lower Ave. office open on Sundays from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Dr. Barnett L. Becker, personally, will be in attendance. Directions: Take Seventh Ave. subway to 116th St. Walk south one block.

DR. BARNETT L. BECKER

# The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

By ISRAEL LEWIN

Our members are hereby notified that elections for all branches of the trade will take place Saturday, December 17th, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place. The polls will open at 12:30 p. m. and close at 6.

The Special Meeting of the Cloak and Suit Cutters last Monday night was a tremendous success. Our members came down in big numbers, filling the hall to its capacity, to give the proper answer to the demands of the manufacturers for a return to piece work, an increase in hours, and a reduction in wages.

Business Manager Perlmutter rendered a lengthy report, during the course of which he gave an outline of our relations with the Protective Association for the last year or so. He reminded the members that these very same demands were made upon us some six months ago, but that the manufacturers backed out the last minute, and that then the so-called "memorandum" agreement was concluded, by the terms of which the manufacturers were supposed to have gone into conferences with the union's representatives on November 1st of this year. Instead of this the Association, in a czar-like manner, delivered an ultimatum to the workers a few days before the expiration of the "memorandum" agreement, insisting again on a return to piece work, a reduction in wages and an increase in hours for those crafts in the industry which had been working on the week work basis all the time. A few days later the manufacturers modified their demands for a reduction in wages as far as the cutters, sample makers and pressers were concerned, stating that for the present the wages of the workers in these three crafts will not be reduced.

When Manager Perlmutter concluded his report, a resolution was proposed by one of the members which reads as follows:

"Whereas, the Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Protective Association has openly announced in the press that the piece work system, a forty-nine hour week, and a reduction in wages, shall go into effect on and after the 14th day of November, 1921; and

"Whereas, it has shortly thereafter modified its stand, stating in the press that the cutters, pressers, and sample makers will not be affected by the reduction in wages;

"Therefore, be it resolved that we, the cutters of Local 10, I. L. G. W. U., here assembled on the 7th day of November, 1921, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place, vigorously denounce the action taken by the Association as arbitrary, and we further resent the gross insult to our members on the part of the Association in offering not to reduce the wages of the cutters, thereby hoping to divide our forces and bring back the abominable two-shop conditions under which the Cloak and Suit Industry worked prior to 1910.

"Be it further resolved that we pledge ourselves to stand by and fight alongside of each and every other craft in the industry in order to retain the conditions which we have

achieved after years of hard struggle and sacrifice."

As soon as the Secretary finished reading the resolution, many members in different parts of the hall jumped to their feet and offered motions simultaneously to adopt this resolution. This motion passed unanimously by a rising vote of all members present.

At this same meeting nominations for the Executive Board, Joint Board, as well as two poll clerks for the coming election, took place. The following were nominated as candidates for the Executive Board:

Jacob Foner, No. 9351.  
Murray Goldstein, No. 819.  
Philip Ansel, No. 1929.  
Henry Mustavoy, No. 3137.  
Sam Leider, No. 3520.  
Benjamin Rubin, No. 8516.  
Sam Kerr, No. 7225.  
Harry Zaslowsky, No. 1701.  
Isid. Leventhal, No. 3060.

The following are the nominees for the Joint Board:

Philip Ansel, No. 1929.  
Jacob Foner, No. 9351.  
Harry Zaslowsky, No. 1701.  
Henry Mustavoy, No. 3137.  
Murray Goldstein, No. 819.  
Sam Kerr, No. 7225.  
Morris Steinberg, No. 2771.  
Sol Bernstein, No. 4747.  
Joe Ames, No. 3908.  
Murry Lerner, No. 8437.

Brothers Nathan Saperstein, No. 762, and Joe Fox, No. 71, were elected as poll clerks for the coming election.

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

William Brown, No. 7029, appeared stating the following: That he was engaged to work for the shop of Samuel Pazmanick, 16 East 12th Street; that after working in the shop less than a day he was discharged, the firm claiming that in laying out the goods he laid too much on the bottom piles. A few days later he was handed a summons to appear in court to appear on the charge of sabotaging, as it was discovered after he had gone from the shop that somebody cut into the lay. The firm also stated in court that he purposely laid up the bottom piles eight inches longer than was necessary. The case was laid over till November 16th and he thereupon requests that the Executive Board supply him with a lawyer as he is without funds. On motion his request was granted and the secretary was instructed to refer the case to a counsel.

Brother Shenker reports in the case of Michael Cornella, No. 4127A who was fined \$100 and expelled from the union for scabbing at the shop of Murray Berger, stating that prior to the settling of the shop of Murray Berger the entire controversy between the Union and the firm was left to an impartial chairman who decided as a compromise that all the strikers are to return to work as well

as the scabs and that no punishment should be meted out to those who remained in the shop during the strike. It was therefore impossible to collect that \$100 fine levied upon Mr. Cornella. However, Brother Shenker succeeded in getting Mr. Cornella to rejoin the union at a reinstatement fee of \$52, and therefore asks the Executive Board to consider these \$52 in lieu of the \$100 fine. On motion the Executive Board so decided.

Some time ago the case of Brother Barney Zweibel, No. 3249, was re-

corded in these columns. Brother Zweibel was found guilty by the Executive Board of behavior unbecoming a union man, as charged by some of the girls of the shop of the Empire Dress Co., 27 West 24th Street, and was fined \$10, in spite of the fact that Brother Zweibel was hailed to court by the very same girls, where the case against him was dismissed. However, when this case went before the body on October 17th, the members voted against the decision of the Executive Board, finding Brother Zweibel not guilty.

## DESIGNERS OF LADIES' GARMENTS ARE IN GREAT DEMAND!

A GOOD PROFESSION FOR MEN AND WOMEN!

Easy to Learn, Pays Big Money

Become a Successful Designer

Take a Practical Course of Instruction in the Mitchell Schools



In designing Women's, Misses' and Children's Wearing Apparel. A course of instruction in the Mitchell School Means an Immediate Position and Bigger Pay. The Mitchell Schools of Designing, Pattern-making, Grading, Draping and Fitting have been established for over 50 years and have achieved NEW IDEAS, NEW SYSTEMS, BEST METHODS, BEST RESULTS. Individual instruction. Day and evening classes. Reasonable terms. Write, phone or call for free booklet and full information

DEMONSTRATION FREE AT OUR SCHOOL

## MITCHELL DESIGNING SCHOOL

Evening Classes: Monday, Wednesday and Friday 912-920 BROADWAY (Corner 21st Street) NEW YORK

Telephone: Stuyvesant 8383

Boston Branch: 455 Washington Street, Dexter Building

## 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

Elections: Saturday, December 17th, 12:30 to 6 P. M., at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place

WAIST and DRESS: - - -	Monday, November 14th
MISCELLANEOUS: SPECIAL - - -	Monday, November 21st
GENERAL: - - -	Monday, November 28th
CLOAK and SUIT: - - -	Monday, December 5th

Meetings begin at 7:30 P.M.  
AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place

Cutters of All Branches

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



A pair of well-known optical glasses in a box at the price of \$1.50

only when bought at 392 GRAND STREET, and it comes fully equipped with the best lenses and finest workmanship.

DR. S. MERMELSTEIN, 392 Grand Street, Between Clinton and Suffolk Streets.



A pair of well-known optical glasses in a box at the price of \$2.50

only when bought at 392 GRAND STREET, and it comes fully equipped with the best lenses and finest workmanship.

DR. S. MERMELSTEIN, 392 Grand Street, Between Clinton and Suffolk Streets.