

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

—Job. 27.6

JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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

Vol. III. No. 48.

New York, Friday, November 25, 1921

Price, 2 Cents

CLOAK PROTECTIVE ASSN CALLED TO ACCOUNT FOR BREAKING AGREEMENT

"Contract in Cloak Industry Must Run Its Full Term, Until June 1, 1922," Says President Schlesinger

Samuel Untermeyer Offers Services Free to International in Injunction Suit Against Association—Max D. Steuer Counsel for Employers—Strikers in Splendid Trim and Spirits

The first week of the cloakmakers' strike has ended in the same impressive orderliness as it has begun on the morning of November 14. The strikers are spending their days in the halls without betraying the slightest nervousness over the outcome of the conflict. The cloakmakers of New York know that they are in a defensive fight, forced upon them by the Protective Association, and they are ready to defend themselves at all costs.

The strikers know that the principal object of the employers, aside from piece-work and longer working hours, is the destruction of the Union. After that, the employers hope, they will be able to become the autocrats in the industry as they used to be in the days of the "sweatshop."

The strike-halls are quiet and impressive. The confidence of victory is written large on the faces of the workers. They know that they have a just cause and have enough strength to stand up for this cause and defend themselves. They know that this is not the first fight they have fought against greed and avarice, and it is not the first victory that their Union will lead them to. The huge general strike machine which is divided into a number of committees is working smoothly and regularly without any signs of

overspeeding, doubt, or lack of confidence. Each committee is a part of the big General Strike Committee and performs its duties with clock-work precision and regularity.

The employers have already lost their game and they know it. Of course, they refuse to admit it. But it is safe to say that they knew it on that self-same morning of November 14 when the great cloakmaker army marched out of their shops in splendid order and went to the meeting halls. Now, at the end of the first ten days of the strike they know this even better. They have, in the course of last week, put forth as their mouth-piece the well known lawyer, Max D. Steuer, to speak for their Association. Immediately upon his entering the situation, Mr. Steuer has made this fact known to the public through the press, qualifying his statements that he did not enter as a "minister of war" but as a "bearer of peace." This statement, at first created an impression that the Association had repented and was seeking peace. This impression was even more substantiated on the following day when Mr. Steuer had met President Schlesinger and stated to him that he believed that there was no necessity for a longer work-week and that the industry could get along without piece work. It is not

necessary, he said, to decrease earnings; all the manufacturers want that the workers do not "soldier" on the job.

It appears, however, that this peace move was nothing but a maneuver on the part of the employers, obviously intended for the purpose of allaying public sentiment which is up in arms against the manufacturers for having abrogated the agreement. It is interesting that in his statement, both to the press and to the general public, Mr. Steuer persisted in referring to the abrogation of the agreement as a matter not worth while discussing and centered the subject on the discussion of "productivity," "a fair day's work for a fair day's wage," and similar generalities. This maneuver, however, was quickly checked by President Schlesinger, who in a statement made it clear that before discussing any terms relating to "productivity" and seeking remedies for the elimination of "idleness" from the industry, as the charge of the employers runs, the Protective Association must rescind its resolution for piece work and reinstate the agreement which it has broken on unceremoniously on October 24. This agreement is to run until June 1, 1922.

(Continued on Page 2)

PHILADELPHIA CLOAK EMPLOYERS CONFER WITH THE UNION

After the Women's Garment Association of Philadelphia had withdrawn, for a time, on Saturday last, their order for the reintroduction of piece work in their shops, on Monday, November 21, the Union has decided to postpone the strike to the day the manufacturers will determine for the change in the work system.

The interim has meanwhile given both sides an opportunity to arrange for a conference. On Tuesday, November 22, both sides met at the Continental Hotel, and after two sessions, sub-committees representing both sides were elected to prepare, if possible, a basis for discussions at the following conferences.

Former Vice-President Max Amdur, who has for three years been away from the Philadelphia Joint Board, has now returned again to that city, at the unanimous invitation extended to him by the Philadelphia Cloakmakers. He came to Philadelphia just in time to assume charge of the threatening situation provoked by the decision of the local cloak employers to reintroduce piece work in the industry. He was received with a great ovation at a meeting of shop chairmen on Sunday last, November 20, and that reception, aside from expressing the cordial feelings entertained for Brother Amdur by the cloakmakers, served also as an index of their sentiment and confidence in his ability to lead them to a victory in the present controversy with their employers.

Like the waist and dress manufacturers of that city, whose workers have been out on strike for a long time, the cloak manufacturers have been seeking the aid of the Chamber of Commerce of Philadelphia, in their attempt to break down the work standards and the living conditions of their employees. Last week the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Brotherly Love, issued a statement which attacked the work-week system and lined up on the side of the employers in an endeavor to get public sentiment for the manufacturers.

The workers, however, are determined that piece work shall not return in the cloak shops of Philadelphia.

Opening of Workers' University Splendid Affair

Last Friday night, November 18, the opening of the Workers' University of our International was celebrated with a splendid concert and entertainment.

The event of the five years' educational activity of the International was also celebrated on that evening. Five years is only a brief span of time, but in the life of the labor movement it means a great deal. Our International was first among the labor organizations of this country to undertake the work of labor education. It set the pace and the example for other organizations and it is receiving now credit and due appreciation for it from all who are interested in spreading knowledge among adult workers in this country.

The beginning of the major activities of education for this season received its official greeting last Friday night. The big auditorium of the

Washington Irving High School and its balcony were overcrowded with guests, men and women, members of our organization, who came arrayed in holiday attire and holiday spirits to enjoy an evening of spiritual entertainment. The program, indeed, was a very successful one and the audience enjoyed it hugely. The artists, the violinist, Mr. Oscar Wassenberger; the soprano, Miss Rochack, and the baritone, Mr. August Werner, were enthusiastically received and had to render a number of encores to satisfy the musical hunger of the audience.

Dr. Fichandler, our Educational Director, was the Chairman of the evening. He opened the affair with a brief and fitting speech which was warmly received and which gave the tone to the entire program. He was followed by Miss Fannie M. Cohn, the Secretary of our Educational Com-

(Continued on Page 2)

Chicago Cloakmakers Vote Unanimously for Strike

On Thursday, Friday and Saturday last, the cloakmakers of Chicago have voted on the question of a strike in case the employers of that city are determined to introduce piecework on November 28, as they have threatened.

The result of this referendum, as we are informed by telegram from Chicago, is that the workers have voted unanimously for a strike; not a single vote was cast against it. This solid opposition to any endeavor on the part of the Chicago Cloak Manufacturers to bring back piecework into the shops, has been expected, and it adds encouragement to the determination of the Chicago Union to resist piecework to the utmost.

Unless the employers will, therefore, rescind their demand, the general cloak strike in Chicago will take place on Monday next. We shall be in a position to give our readers more details in connection with it in our next issue.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By MAX D. DANISH

THE ARMS CONFERENCE

It is becoming more and more evident that the major issues at the Arms Conference will be determined not by the speeches at the plenary sessions but by haggling and negotiating in the committee rooms. Thus far, a definite open step has been taken only in the direction of limiting the war immunity of the three principal naval powers, Great Britain, United States and Japan. Mr. Hughes' proposal on behalf of the United States was made at the very first plenary session and has since been accepted "in principle" by the British and Japanese delegations. It is, however, a far cry from limiting the navies "in principle" to limiting them in fact. The American delegation naturally "stands pat" on the Hughes' proposal; but the other two delegations concerned have already "modified" it.

The Far-Eastern tangle has not yet emerged from the committee rooms. From the unofficial reports and inspired "opinions" it is evident that the delegates find it well-nigh impossible to settle the question of the Far East. The interests of the great powers in the Far East are too conflicting to permit of harmonizing. Japan is loath to abandon her dream of domination over China, and the United States, Great Britain and France are by no means prepared to take a back seat in "developing" and "civilizing" the vast Asiatic empire. In the consensus of all opinion that the consensus of the Washington Conference depends entirely upon the settlement of the Far Eastern question, if such will ever be attained. Without a peaceful and enduring solution of this question, the program of naval limitation will fall of its own weight, and such a solution is hardly possible with the appetites of the great powers being what they are.

INDIA WELCOMES THE PRINCE OF WALES

Last week, the newspapers furnished us further evidence of the fact that the vast population of India is still in a state of barbarism and is more than ever in need of the civilization and humane rule of the British. The Prince of Wales, the heir to the throne of Great Britain, has gone to the trouble of making a trip to India to bestow the happiness of his presence upon his future beloved subjects, and these infidels, barbarians and ingrates have, in words and otherwise, have told him that he was not welcome. Perhaps the Prince would not have paid much attention to this trifling circumstance and would not let it interfere with his round of parades and "enthusiastic" receptions, for colonial subjects, like children, don't know what is good for them. But the natives have been so vexed in their refusal to meet and entertain his Royal Highness that even the Prince began to feel annoyed.

Strangely enough, the people of India seem to care for one of their own fellow barbarians a vast deal more than for the charming and thoroughly cultured Wales. A certain Karamchand Gandhi seems to have more sway over them than the son of the King of England. The papers don't care to tell us much about the unpleasant incidents that marred the arrival of His Royal Highness at Bombay; but from what the British censorship has found it impossible to conceal, it is evident that there was trouble aplenty. Disturbances have occurred in Bombay and elsewhere, and in accordance with

the best traditions of the British rule in India troops greeted the rioters with volleys of fire. In its delightful way the "New York Times" refers to this butchery as the "unfortunate affair that is said to be otherwise the successful visit of the Prince of Wales to Bombay." Yes, it was an undeniable success. The leaders of the revolutionary movement in India will testify to that. The visit of the Prince has stirred up the fire of resentment against the rule of the British and has lent new vigor to the "non-cooperation" movement led by Gandhi.

AN EXAMPLE WORTH EMULATING

In these days of labor troubles and industrial warfare it is balm to the soul to read the touching account of how the loyal and considerate employers of the Big Five in the packing industry have of their own free will and without a hint to do so their employers side over the bad times. This would, indeed, be a happy land if labor in all industries emulated the inspiring example of the stockyard workers and relieved the employers of the trouble and expense of hiring gunmen and spies to bring about similar results. If wage cuts could be made a voluntary operation there would be no cause for strikes or lock-outs or unions or collective bargaining or injunctions. Think of the blissful state of American industry made secure against all these evils!

The technique of voluntary wage cuts is worth noting. The packers, champions of industrial democracy that they are, have discarded the old-fashioned methods of bargaining with the representatives of the butchers' unions and have instead instituted "Plant Congresses" where the employees are represented together with the employers. These "congresses" have complete authority over the matter of wages and working standards and they also may take a peep into the books of the companies. Thus the workers are given "a share in the management of the industry" and are made co-responsible with the employers for its success. When the companies determined to have no more of collective agreements with their employees they called their several congresses in extra session and laid before them the entire situation. The "congressmen" listened gravely and after brief but profound deliberation unanimously decided that it would be to the best interests of the industry if the workers cut their own pay, since the "industry" is determined to have the pay cut.

It is interesting to note that the women and unskilled workers in the meat industry will bear the brunt of the "voluntary" cut. While the skilled workers will part with but 5 per cent of their earnings, the unskilled will be minus fully one-quarter of their wages. But let the order of the self wage-cutting employees be carried too far, the "Plant Congresses" have decided upon a check and balance scheme, namely, that the rate for adult women should in no case be less than 25 cents per hour! Thus a double triumph has been achieved; the industry has been saved from bankruptcy and a decent standard of living has been established. Hail to the great democracy of the meat industry! Hail to the wisdom and dignity of plant congresses!

There is only one thing that mars our joy. The "voluntary" wage cut may not be the last word the employees have spoken. Dark rumors

have it that, for all the harmony, all is not well in the Kingdom of Packers!

GUARDING OUR MORALS

What with chubbing the milk strikers, keeping an eye on the clockmakers and guarding the morals of the public, the police of our metropolis have a busy time of it. It is a well known fact that one man cannot be in two different places at one and the same time, and this applies even to the members of the New York police. Nor can one mind concentrate on two different things at a time, which helps us to understand why the police have invited the co-operation of the clergy in discharging their duty of guarding the community. Since it is inconvenient for the clergy to help the police in rough-handling the milk strikers or sampling contents of hip flasks, an arrangement has been made whereby the police attends to the clodding and hooch sampling and the clergy keeps tab on the morals.

Last week a representative of the clergy made a rather poor job of it when he ordered the arrest of a number of speakers at a Birth Control meeting. The police took it for granted that His Reverence knew all about morals and carried out the order.

It appeared, however, that the police acted contrary to a certain obsolete notion called freedom of speech, and a number of citizens and also a number of newspapers gave the police the "razz." When the next meeting of the Birth Control advocates took place the police, instead of the priests, acted as censors, and all was well. No arrests were made and the meeting was not dispersed.

In the meantime the Birth Control movement got a lot of free publicity, which is perfectly all right so far as we are concerned. Publicity about rational movements is never a bad thing and in the case of birth-control a desirable thing. We'd rather leave the subject to the scrutiny of the scientist and sociologist than to the mouthings of the sanctimonious hypocrite.

ADDITIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS FROM WHITEGOODS WORKERS FOR RUSSIAN FAMINE SUFFERERS

Name of shop	Name of chairlady	Amount
Balance		\$1,891.29
Goldstein & Kirshner	Sadie Cohen	\$0.00
Aps & Zeckerman	Miriam Rothman	\$7.00
B. Libman	Yetta Malofsky	3.00
Empire Und. Co.	Fannie Hertz	2.00
Gordon & Schvaul	Lena Sobel	17.50
B. Apheker	Fannie Shapiro	\$3.16
Faustheim Und.	Sarah Holzer	1.50
H. Spasman	Sophie Dachman	\$4.44
Kettler Bros.	Anna Schacht	\$0.00
Standard Und., 30th St.	Mary Spitzer	2.90
Arlington Und.	Susanne Ritacco	\$2.71
S. Cohen	Stella Page	8.33
Chas. Komar	Beckie Goldberg	\$0.00
B. Apheker	Fannie Shapiro	5.08

\$2,055.91

Cloak Protective Ass'n Called To Account for Violating Agreement

(Continued from Page 1)

After the workers have returned to work under the terms of that agreement, there will be plenty of time left to talk all controversial matters over in preparation for a new agreement.

The situation thus remains deadlocked—with the confidence of the workers undiminished and public opinion solidly lined up against the contract-breaking employers in the cloak industry of New York.

A very interesting development in the general strike situation occurred on Monday, November 21, when it became known that Samuel Untermyer, one of the leading attorneys in the country, consented to act as special counsel for the Union to start an equity suit against the Protective Association for having violated its agreement with the Union. The purpose of this suit would be to obtain an injunction from the Supreme Court to forbid the Association from exercising influence upon its members and preventing those of its members who wish to settle with the Union from doing so. The injunction, if issued, would also prevent the

members of the Association from hiring strike-breakers to take the places of the Union workers. The opinion of Mr. Untermyer, on this subject, was sought sometime ago, and his reply to Mr. Morris Hillquit, in which he expressed his belief that the Union could come to court and seek such an injunction upon the merits of its case, has put a very interesting aspect upon the controversy.

At the time of this writing, we can report only that the application papers for this suit are now in the state of preparation. The news, however, that the Union was going to apply for a restraining order against the employers, has stirred up a lot of interest and a great deal of favorable comment. The hearings on this application in the Supreme Court will give an opportunity to determine whether only employers could come before courts with a request for injunctions in labor disputes and have such injunctions granted, or that labor has an equal chance to bring suits against employers who break agreements and throw a great industry into a state of turmoil and unemployment.

Workers' University Opened

(Continued from Page 1)

mittee, and Editor E. Yanosky. Both speakers were received with generous applause and delivered very appropriate and interesting talks.

After the concert and the speeches, a large part of the audience went down to the gymnasium of the school

and began dancing. Miss Sadie Becker, the pianist of the Unity House, supplied the music to the dancers. In a word, the entire affair was a pronounced success from beginning to end, and a true index of the spirit and the interest which our educational work arouses among the rank and file of our Union in this city.

Will There Be a Strike in Cleveland Too?

By MEYER PERLSTEIN

Will there be a strike in Cleveland too? This is constantly on the lips of the Cleveland clockmakers these days. Shall we also be compelled to strike? was the question asked at the exceptionally well-attended mass meeting held last week.

It is barely possible to give a clear answer to this question at this moment. The agreement between our Union and the local manufacturers ends on December 31st, and a lot of things may still happen between now and then. As the situation looms up at present, it would seem that we are on the threshold of a strike. And when such a strike breaks out it can be expected that it will be a bitter strike too. On the one hand, the workers will fight until the last drop of their energy. First, the acceptance of the demands of the manufacturers would mean not only a reduction in the standard of living, which is low enough as it is, and no human beings with red blood can be expected to submit meekly to such a change. Secondly, the Cleveland clockmakers have sacrificed too much and have suffered too long until they have built up a Union. They have given up a great deal for the limited rights they have gained, and will not surrender these rights under any circumstances.

It is remarkable that the gentle girls in our Union, those whom it was so hard to organize, but who have now tasted the benefits of organization, are displaying a splendid spirit. They are obstinately and determinedly enthusiastic about the coming

struggle, which makes us believe that if we are ever forced into a strike these women will give a wonderful account of themselves. As regards the men clockmakers, there is no doubt that they will resist aggression with a courage and the spirit of self-sacrifice that they have shown so abundantly in the past.

On the other hand, the clock manufacturers of Cleveland have been for a long time known as obstinate fighters against the Union. A considerable number of them who have been negotiating with the Union, indirectly during the years of the war, and later directly, are still regarding the organization as a passing malady. During the last couple of years, they, however, concluded that the Union is an "evil" that has come to stay. When it comes to a strike it is quite likely that these employers will seek not only to impose hard conditions upon the workers, but to destroy the organization entirely. These manufacturers obviously still think that they can accomplish in Cleveland today what they had accomplished in 1911.

They, however, reckon without their best. In 1911 the local clockmakers, men and women alike, knew nothing about the Union. The years between 1911 and 1918, the years when the employers have displayed a most rapacious attitude towards the workers, were years of bitter schooling for the clockmakers of Cleveland. They are now determined not to go through any such experience again,

and if a clash should occur, it will, therefore, be a bitter and protracted one. According to our agreement, with the manufacturers, negotiations for the new agreement should begin three months prior to its expiration. Well, three months is quite a long period. We have already had five or six conferences and until the 31st of December we may have many more, and even if these negotiations terminate in peace, it will, probably, take place at the eleventh hour. Today, however, we are not any nearer to a settlement than what we were at the first conference.

The manufacturers have just gone out and done this little thing. They have sent out a questionnaire to their members asking them what demands they wanted to present to the Union, and from all these demands they have later made up one long set and presented this to the workers. The Landisman-Hinshelmer firm, for instance, one of the big local firms, has forwarded a resignation to the association to take effect at the day of the expiration of the agreement. The reason it gives is that it does not want

to have any agreement with the Union. It is true that a number of the more liberal-minded manufacturers, such as Morris A. Black, and others, understand that the Union will never submit to the demands presented by the manufacturers and they, these employers, want to avoid a strike. There is, however, another element of employers and these have created a very strained situation and have put us face to face with the probability of a strike. It is quite possible that in case of a strike a number of the manufacturers of the Black type will settle with the Union, while the group typified by the Landisman firm will wage a bitter fight against their workers.

Such in brief is the general situation. Of course, the state of affairs in New York and in other cities will have an influence on our local affairs. New York is the heart of our movement. The strike in New York has a varied effect on our local employers. Some it has inclined to a friendly frame of mind towards a settlement, others it sways towards a stand of reaction and conflict—in the belief that they can injure the organization now while the International is engaged in a struggle in New York. The state of mind of the workers is, on the whole, very restless and electrified, owing to the great struggle in New York. The developments of the next few weeks will, however, decide the situation one way or the other.

Question Night at the Health Center

The questions asked at the Friday night health lectures have been so distinctly worthwhile and so interesting to the members of the L.L.G.W.U. present, that the Health Center has decided to set aside one night in the month for a general question night.

This Friday night, November 25th, at 8 P. M., has been set aside for discussion of any question pertaining to health. The discussion will be followed by a social evening with entertaining motion pictures and singing.

All members of the I. L. G. W. U. are invited to attend the meeting and take part in the general enjoyment of a social evening.

The Membership of the General Strike Committee

BENJAMIN SCHLESINGER, CHAIRMAN;
MORRIS SIGMAN, ISRAEL FEINBERG AND
LOUIS PINKOFKY, VICE-CHAIRMAN

Press Committee—Benjamin Schlesinger, S. Yanofsky, Max D. Danish, R. Benda, H. Lang, A. Baroff and J. Feinberg.
Hall Committee—J. Breslau, chairman; H. Borenstein, I. Nagler, B. Moser, N. Hines, M. Solomon, M. Gabel, D. Levenson, M. Rachwin, A. Rothenberg, A. Schaefer, H. Dreyfus, A. Tarchingky, D. Rubin, H. Volowick, M. Wertheimer, A. Schwartz, H. Rauch, B. Cook, H. Fisher, Sol. Bender, M. Kushner, R. Tempkin, B. Sachs, S. Kerr, M. Cohen, M. Jacobinsky, J. Friedman, L. Lipky, H. Moskowitz, J. Stankewitch, A. Goldin, H. Blasberg, S. Gold, A. Goldenberg, H. Isenstadt, J. Gold, C. Oronsky, D. Weissman, I. Isenstadt, P. Gottlieb, H. Rubenstein, A. Velardi, H. Dessel, Nathan Samson, Louis Stein.

Picket Committee—H. Wander, J. Keston, B. Desti, P. Muccigrossi, M. Blugman, A. Gellup, J. Goldbaum, P. Suroon, L. Schwartz, A. Pomanich, H. Solberg, A. Fogel, A. Lieberman, Miss M. Smolen, Sam Goldstein, A. Berkstein, E. Rochnan, Miss Ida Bart, S. Anshelkavich, Jack Poser, Harry Atlas, Hyman Lewis, A. Shapiro, Sam Tasher, Harry Silverstein, M. J. Lind, Sam Braunstein, M. Bass, H. Levine, J. Turdofsky, Sam Levine, B. Biegelstein, M. Cohen, H. Kessler, S. Hollander, A. Berkowitz, M. Schutz, Ph. Levine, S. Levine, M. Epstein, J. Yudkowitz, H. Cohen, Sigmond Cohen, Max Brandinger, Harry Altshuler, J. M. Davidowitz, A. Borisowitz, O. Machatus.

Organization Committee—Saul Metz, chairman; I. Heit, secretary; M. Elkin, I. Elkin, Wm. Flaum, S. Tucker, L. Rosamowitz, L. Horowitz, H. Arner, B. Golub, C. Leashkowitz, H. Miller, M. Nachlin, M. Schiffman, E. Wotter, J. Stern, J. Weinstein, M. Kreidman, M. Siegel, Harry Fine, I. Gold, M. Manichuk, S. Baumrind, Sam Rukh, I. Kaplan, J. Merrin, Charles Fort, H. Berkowitz, M. Kurtz, L. Finkin, H. Bernstein, H. David, S. Pitscherky, B. Fenster, M. Sommer, I. Braunfield, I. Cohen, M. N. Wachtler, B. Adler, Wm. Greenberg, S. Goldstein, Miss Tillie Ritter, A. Cohen, L. Kaufman, H. Schusterman, P. Cohen, S. Frankreich, Sam Rusenoff, R. Kooper, S. Paserczyk, Felix Reingewirtz, M. Yanowitz, H. Goldberg (business agent), Phillip Ansell, H. Rubin, J. K. Reisman, J. L. Leventhal, A. Belson, M. Capton, Meyer Arshowitz, W. Warshafsky, S. Fremed, S. Buchman, J. Cooper, S. Elkin, I. Gordon, H. Greenberg, J. Koff, N. Margolies, B. Unger, H. Levine, S. Moskowitz, L. Benzhler, B. Yellin, A. Friedman, S. Cipes, L. Schiffman, N. Bernstein, L. Rosenblatt, J. Graff, S. Levine, J. Fox, S. Rashinsky, H. Glaseman, M. Fine.

Out-of-Town Committee—Louis Langer, Chairman; M. Schoenfeld, Secretary; M. Kushner, L. Levy, H. Selesnick, S. Shelly, M. Goodman, I. Klein, Otto Pick, N. Wilkes, H. Willenberg, H. Hendler, A. Zirfin, A. Shapiro, Sol

Borenstein, J. Clott, J. Richman, R. Schube, M. Volchack, J. Zwarzjansky, N. P. Dodi, A. Cattone, Giacomo Giovanni.
Law Committee—S. Lefkowitz, Chairman; S. Lewin, Secretary; M. Schneid.

Settlement Committee—L. Feinberg, J. Rubin, S. Ninfo, I. Sorkin, S. Prisaant, M. Lubow, M. Scharp, Charles Fine, J. Borochowitz, J. Warshafsky, D. Schwartz, H. Schuster, J. Berkowitz, A. Brick, M. Griefler.

Finance Committee—S. Perlmutter, Phillip Kaplowitz, B. Kaplan, M. Brass, M. Borenstein, L. Chischlars.

Relief Committee—B. Shane, M. Grobficker, Moses Billig, N. Markoff, H. Zaslavsky, A. Goldstein, I. Cannal, Louis Yasser.

Speakers' and Entertainment Committee—J. J. Heller, Miss Fannia M. Cohen, R. Gaudin.

Information Bureau—H. Slutsky, W. Barcan, J. Spielman, F. Commale, J. Bender, J. Ringer, Miss Kaplan, H. Aldenland.

Jersey City—L. Pinkofsky, A. Rosenberg.

Brownville—A. Babbitt, H. Chancer, M. Silverstein, M. Keen.

Brooklyn—Carotenuto, J. Falter, S. Cohen, M. J. Asplia.

Harlem—M. Brodfield, M. Moricanda.

Newark—Max Bruck.

Where the Clock Strikers Meet

Name	Address	Phone
Arlington Hall	23 St. Marks Place	Orchard 2585
Astoria Hall	62 East 4th St.	Drydock 2591
Astoria Hall Annex	62 Forsythe St.	Orchard 4513-Drydock 2591
Beethoven Hall	210 East 6th St.	Orchard 2566
Casino Hall	86 East 4th St.	Orchard 5461
Clinton Hall	151 Clinton St.	Orchard 1933
Grand Lyceum	83 Forsythe St.	Drydock 9500
Henington Hall	214 East Second St.	Drydock 9924
Jefferson Hall	99 Columbus St.	Orchard 5648
Harlem Socialist Centre	62 East 106th St.	Harlem 9090
Jersey Office	75 Montgomery St.	Montgomery 2383
Labor Temple	14th St. and Second Ave.	Stuyvesant 3568
Labor Lyceum	256 East 2nd St.	Orchard 1493
Lenox Assembly Rooms	219 Sackman St., Bklyn.	Glenmore 882-1751-1370
London Casino	3879 Third Ave.	Tremont 5068
Mansion Hall	57 St. Marks Place	Orchard 8214
Manhattan Lyceum	66 East 4th St.	Orchard 6516-3715
Odd Fellows' Hall	9 Forsythe St.	Drydock 9973
Oriental Palace	143 Suffolk St.	Orchard 4518
Old Fellows' Hall	85 St. Marks Place	Orchard 5675
New Tuxedo Hall	62 Pitt St.	Orchard 5648
Royal Palace Hall	16 Manhattan Ave., Bklyn.	Stagg 4851
Stuyvesant Casino	140 Second Ave.	Orchard 4582
Webster Hall	119 East 11th St.	Stuyvesant 5990-1532

First Strike Victory Celebrated by Parade

Marching victoriously through the streets of New York, cheered by thousands of their fellow-workers, winning the admiration of every on-looker, 800 striking cloakmakers, whose employers were among the first to settle with the union, returned in triumph yesterday to their shops.

Just the shrill note of a whistle blown by a shop chairman was the signal that sent them from their machines and work tables promptly at 10 o'clock on Monday. The martial notes of the Marseillaise, played by a brass band of twenty, set them off on their march back to the shops. They rejoined as the first victory in the fight of New York's 60,000 cloakmakers to maintain working conditions that mean for them freedom

instead of slavery.

Pouring out of their strike quarters in Stuyvesant Casino, at 140 Second Avenue, the 800 men and women formed a line extending along the curb from Ninth to Eighth Streets. From across the street, hundreds of other cloak strikers watched them form their ranks. As the band struck up the Marseillaise, they gave a rousing send-off to the first triumphant division of the strikers' army.

Led by their local union officers, flanked on either side by taxicabs carrying some of their number, and followed by a sightseeing bus with two-score more, the procession made its way to Fourth Avenue and up toward 12th Street. As they reached

The Call building, on Fourth Avenue, near 12th Street, the band played the Internationale, cheers were given for The Call, and the marchers acknowledge due salutes of the members of The Call's editorial and business staff who crowded the windows as soon as the band was heard approaching.

Continuing, the marchers made their way up Fourth Avenue, waving across Union Square to the officials who watched them from the windows of the offices occupied by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union at No. 31. At 23d Street they turned west, received an ovation as they passed No. 40, the office of the Joint Board of Cloak, Skirt and Reefer Makers' Union, and passed on into the heart of the uptown cloak and suit manufacturing center.

Banners carried by the workers informed the public that the strike was settled at the shops to which they were returning.

"We won the first victory. The

rest will follow soon," was one inscription.

"We will not return to slavery," stated another.

One sign, held aloft prominently, declared:

America Will Not Stand For An

Autocracy in the Cloak Industry

Winding up their march at Broadway and 23rd Street, the strikers stood at attention in front of the left building at 1373 Broadway, while the band played the Star Spangled Banner and hundreds of spectators looked on bareheaded. Then they all went up to the factory of Reisman, Rothman & Bieber, Inc., one of the firms to which the marchers will return to work.

The victorious strikers felt that yesterday was too sacred a day to work. They simply prepared their machines for the task that will begin today, when they will turn out cloaks, and also give financial support to the strikers in the form of a weekly contribution of 10 per cent of their wages as long as the strike lasts.

With the Waist and Dress Joint Board

By M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary

Brother Harry Berlin in the Chair. Brother J. Jay, member of Local No. 22 appeared before the Board on behalf of a committee which was appointed recently to work out plans for organization work and read a communication which in substance contained the following plans:

1. An area organization committee should be established; ten shops constituting one area.

2. District organization committees should be established.

3. The organization work should be conducted under the supervision and direction of the organization committee of the Joint Board.

4. The organization committees of the locals shall meet regularly with the organization committee of the Joint Board.

Volunteer committees should be established and these volunteers go to open shops to which they are assigned to work therein.

Upon motion it was decided to adopt the recommendations as submitted.

A report of the Board of Directors of November 4th was taken up then. Among the recommendations the following were discussed and approved:

The Joint Board to appoint a committee to make arrangements for the hall to be given by the Unity House Committee on Washington's Birthday. A delegation of Local 10 refused to participate in this affair in conformity with the stand previously taken. Local 89 was likewise exempted. Brother Halpern, the General Manager of the Joint Board reported in the name of the special Unity House committee, appointed some time ago the following recommendations:

That the Joint Board make all necessary arrangements to run the Unity House next year.

That a temporary committee, consisting of two members from every local be elected in order to look in the meantime after the affairs of the Unity House.

A communication was received from the Executive Board of Locals 22 and 60 asking the Board, in view of the fact that they are chiefly interested in the maintenance of the Unity House, that the management be placed in their hands. After due deliberation, the Joint Board decided to call a conference of all the locals interested in the Unity House in order that this conference come to a definite understanding with regard to the

management for the benefit of all concerned.

(MINUTES MEETING, NOVEMBER 16TH, 1921.)

Brother Nathan Riesel in the chair. Brother Hochman reports that the Association of Waist Manufacturers have been recently clamoring for a change of the system of work to piece work. They also refuse to follow the system practiced in the shops for years in settling prices for piece workers. Brother Hochman flatly refused to agree to these changes and his stand was approved by the Board of Directors and the Joint Board.

A committee from Brownsville urged that consent be granted them to issue their own leaflets for organizing work. The Board of Directors refused this on the ground that all circulars must be written and published under the supervision of responsible officers of the Joint Board. Members from shops and from branches were asked to submit drafts for circulars, and if approved by the General Manager, will be printed and arrangements made for their distribution. Brother Halpern was instructed to visit the next meeting of the Advisory Board in Brownsville for that purpose.

Brother Halpern reported that the workings with the Dress Association are not satisfactory and the control of the Association over its members

is very weak. The Association wanted a conference with the presence of President Schlesinger; the Waist Association and the Jobbers Association also want conferences. Upon the recommendation of the Board of Directors a Conference Committee was elected, representing every local, which, in conjunction with officers of the Joint Board, could meet in conference whenever necessary.

Upon motion, Brother Wolinsky, of Local 66, was requested to submit weekly reports to the Board of Directors, about the difficulties with their manufacturers.

General Manager Brother Halpern reported that the Association of Dress Manufacturers succeeded in getting Brother Schlesinger, President of the International, to meet with them in conference. In view that the Board did not meet, Brothers Hochman, Horowitz, Antonini, Shenker, himself with Brother Schlesinger attended the first conference with the Association of Dress Manufacturers. Nothing definite was reached outside of the fact that another conference should be held on Friday, November 18, at 10 A. M.

Upon motion made, it was decided that a Conference Committee consisting of one delegate from every Local should be represented on the Conference Committee in conjunction with the Joint Board officers.

The Plea for the Political Prisoners

On November 15, a delegation headed by Oswald Garrison Villard, Senator Dr. Ladd of North Dakota, Julia Lathrop and William Allen White have called on President Harding and presented a letter containing the argument and the plea for complete amnesty for all the 147 political prisoners. The Debs case was not directly mentioned by any of the spokesmen of the delegation, but it was made clear to the President that Debs had no wish to receive executive clemency that would not be accorded to others convicted under the same wartime laws.

The letter read: "We appear before you to ask for immediate pardon of all persons convicted under the Espionage act and other war laws.

"According to our information, there are confined in various Federal prisons 147 men serving sentences, some of which run as high as twenty years. All of these men were convicted of practically the same supposed offense, namely, of written or

spoken opposition to the war, or of using language construed by the courts to be in opposition to the war.

"None of these men were convicted of offenses involving moral turpitude in its generally accepted sense. None of them were guilty of overt acts against the law. Not one was shown to have the remotest connection with enemy governments or agents. The only charge against them was the mere expression of opinion or the espousal of an unpolitical or industrial philosophy. Many of them are men of the highest character whose lives have been devoted to self-sacrificing efforts for the betterment of humanity.

"Freedom of expression is fundamental to the institutions of American liberty. Whatever may have been demanded by the exigencies of war, hostilities in fact ceased three years ago, treaties with our recent enemies have been ratified and peace has been formally proclaimed by you. There no longer exists the slightest

justification for the continued incarceration of these men.

"Only in the United States are such political prisoners still confined. Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium and Canada have released offenders of this character. Adherence to our democratic traditions and ideals demands that we follow the example of our recent allies. The continued imprisonment of these men is a grave reflection upon our cherished freedom of expression and a reproach to our sense of justice, particularly since we long ago liberated active agents such as Von Rintelen and others, who bombed ships and committed crimes of the most serious nature.

Would Avoid Discrimination "Only an act of general amnesty can approximate justice in these cases. All of them are substantially the same. The policy of reviewing opens the way for discrimination, prejudice and the exercise of personal judgment by subordinate officers of the Government, and for that reason is unsound and fundamentally unjust.

"We note a tendency to distinguish Eugene V. Debs among these cases because of his prominence, his extraordinary character and the large following he has throughout the coun-

try. Executive clemency to Mr. Debs without at the same time extending it to others convicted of similar offenses would be as distasteful to him as it would be unfair to the others. Mr. Debs has repeatedly made this clear. He wants no pardon that is not extended equally to others in the same position.

"Those who believe that a general amnesty is not an act of justice, would long overdue have waited patiently through the successive stages of the actual termination of hostilities, the passage of the Congressional resolution ending the war, the ratification of the peace treaties and your own formal proclamation of peace. We come to you confident that you will appreciate the fairness and wisdom of declaring an immediate general amnesty.

"It is particularly appropriate that you grant amnesty at this time. The passion of war has passed. The nations of the world are gathered in conference in the hope of ending war forever. These men in whose behalf we speak voiced in time of war sentiments which now are freely expressed. The truest traditions of our country call for their immediate release. We urge amnesty not only in behalf of these individuals, but in vindication of an everlasting principle."

The Modern Novel And the Class Struggle

By DAVID P. BERENBERG

I.—Literature—A Mirror.

Literature is a mirror. In it is reflected life to the last detail. It reflects far more than the writer intends that it shall. Try as he may to do otherwise, the writer betrays himself; more, he betrays his generation.

Every novel deals with people. People live in a world of things. Things and people have a way of becoming inextricably entangled with each other. The writer is himself part of this web. He has views, prejudices, flashes of vision and blind spots. These he gives out in his writings as unconsciously as he breathes.

It is this that makes novels so absorbingly interesting. There is something amusing in the thought of grown persons solemnly reading "made up stories,"—fiction,—things that never happened. There is even a certain type of person who considers himself superior to the charms of fiction. But to most of us there is nothing more fascinating than ourselves, and the novels we read tell us about ourselves! We all dramatize our lives,—and if we see ourselves walking about in the web of persons and things,—if we hear the words we have thought and spoken, from the mouths of people in books,—if we read from printed pages our hopes, our failures and our disillusionment, we say "this is I, and this is I, and as we say this we are not conscious of self-flattery; neither are we conscious that we are making ourselves slightly ridiculous.

We are all involved in a social conflict. There are forces that silently and inexorably assign to each of us a part in the drama of a long unfolding. We are the products of environments, the influence of which is persistent. Shall writers escape the common fate? In every novel, however stupid, however insipid or false,—the class struggle is reflected.

Harold Bell Wright publishes novels. It is a cheap tale compounded according to the formula, not invent-

ed by Jack London, but made public by him in Martin Eden. Love, hate, jealousy, cupidity, and a few other emotions are massed together in a mortar, and the mess is poured over mannikins labelled "hero," "heroine" and "villain." Evil is painted in unmistakable colors, and the good is inevitably triumphant. Yet even in such a tale as this,—and tales like this are produced at the rate of thousands in America alone,—the evidences of the class conflict are to be found.

Harold Bell Wright represents one kind of novelist. There is another,—which produces another kind of novel. There is the novelist who does not permit himself to be merely an unconscious reflector. He is himself an actor in the struggle; he takes sides in it. He is vitally concerned in its outcome. His hopes, his faith, his life itself, are implicated. It is this kind of writer who is giving us our dynamic literature.

There is an old prejudice against the "problem" novel,—a prejudice well founded as long as the problem novel was a thin excuse for a tract. This old prejudice must give way. There are novelists who are propagandists, and are still artists. The novels of Nexö and Hansson, of Wells and Galsworthy, of Dreiser and Sinclair Lewis, cannot be condemned as tracts. The novel that sweetly and gently refrains from selling itself with the realities of life still exists, but it is limiting itself gradually to that portion of the population that does not count anyway.

What is a tract?

Some time ago I saw a cartoon labelled "The Life of the Worker Under Socialism." The cartoonist,—a very naive but very ardent adherent of the movement,—undertook to outline for us the paradise in which we would live under the Cooperative Commonwealth. It was a queer paradise he pictured. We all would rise at eight; our work would begin at ten; we would be through at twelve. Then we would all go to lectures, the

theatre and the gymnasium,—all at stated times, and always together. Every desire of the cartoonist's starved life was realized in the prescribed paradise of his imagination. Compare this with the powerful sketches of Art Young and of Boardman Robinson!

In every moving picture virtue wins and vice loses out. We instinctively react against that sort of thing. Life doesn't work that way! Yet in tracts it always does. Else why write tracts?

Upton Sinclair tries desperately to write novels. He succeeds in writing truly wonderful tracts. There is no finer bit of journalism than the "Brass Check,"—which does not pretend to be anything else but journalism. There are few poorer novels than "100%" or "King Coal." I say this regretfully, because both these books are worth while. Both carry tremendous stories; both are excellent propaganda. But the machiavellism of the tract is too painfully evident. The skin and flesh covering the mannikins is too thin; the skeleton of the tract can be heard to creak under its coverings.

Compare these books to Nexö's "Pelle, the Conqueror." In "Pelle" Nexö does not shun the facts of life. There is not an indignity that the working class suffers that Nexö shrinks from portraying; there is not an argument that he believes the worker is afraid to pillory. He makes use of much the same material that Sinclair does. He uses the strike, the frame-up, the prison cell, the lock-out, the newspaper lie, and all the old familiar materials of the labor novel. Yet somehow Nexö's book lives, while Sinclair's remains a tract.

Nexö is an artist, Sinclair is a journalist. Before launching on his story he makes Pelle a flesh and blood man. He tells you of flesh and blood people. His characters are not mannikins; Nexö is not manager of marionettes. All the bitterness of the class struggle is there, but it is wrapped up with love and fear,—faith and the desire to serve.

There lies the difference between the two novels of the conflict and the novel of yesterday. The days of "The Jungle" and of "King Coal" are

happy over. Years ago,—but not so many,—writers shunned the realities. They were afraid that the readers would not stomach them. They were afraid of something more serious than that. They feared that dealing with realities would betray them into sentimentality. After the mid-Victorian debauch of mawkish sentiment, they preferred to stay on a ground. And so they betrayed themselves into that other danger,—emptiness. Now the pendulum has swung over. We are living in a great literary age. There are writers who can face the world without being sentimental. There are writers who can tell us the truth without preaching at us.

Not all good literature was written in the past. Dickens is as great as he ever was,—but Romain Rolland is also great. Nor is all worthwhile writing done across the water. America has come forward with a rush in the last few years. The seed has fallen on fertile soil, and now America is beginning to produce her share of worthwhile books.

What we have produced is only the beginning. Dreiser and Lewis, Floyd Dell and Hergeshelmer are still young men. They may fulfill the promise of their work, or they may dry up. What happens to them is immaterial,—the furrow to which they have set their ploughs will be completed,—if not by them, then by others.

It shall be my task in these articles to discuss some at least of the outstanding novels of the struggle. The choice of novels,—and there is world to choose from—is necessarily personal. It is entirely probable that not a single one of those who read these lines will agree that the choice is a happy one. It does not follow that any person so holding would make a choice more satisfactory to any person other than himself. I choose, especially all literary criticism, is a very personal matter. Since it is so new a thing for America to produce a literature that can be dignified by the name, I shall devote perhaps a disproportionate amount of time and space to its efforts. It is not new for Russians and Scandinavians to produce literature that speaks about themselves. It is a distinctly new experience for America.

The International Textile Workers' Congress

(I. F. T. U.) Owing to its favorable geographical position and its low standard of working conditions, the textile industry of South America, India, China and Japan is having an injurious effect upon the textile industry of the industrial centers of Europe and North America.

"The Textile Workers' International," said the Secretary, Tom Shaw, at the International Textile Workers' Congress, which was held in Paris on September 19-24, "must cease to be a purely European organization." It is impossible for workers of such a great export industry to maintain good working conditions if other workers engaged in the same industry work longer hours for a considerably lower rate of wages. A movement must be started to introduce the 8-hours day in such countries as Japan, China, etc. The Congress appealed to the aid of the International Federation of Labor Unions with a view to achieving this object.

The scope of the activities of the International Secretariat is to be extended. A proposal submitted by the French Union to set up an Executive Committee was referred to the International Committee. The re-establishment of the international strike fund was decided upon, although the

English were against such a decision on practical grounds. The Secretariat is not to remain a mere information bureau. The confused economic situation demands that the Textile Workers' International should really give the lead. "The new International," said one of the delegates, "must be an International of action and not an International of Platonic resolutions."

The delegate from Czechoslovakia gave a brief account of the measures taken in his country against unemployment; these measures were at all events not entirely unsuccessful. "In the first place the number of looms which each worker has to attend to has been reduced; secondly all overtime on short time receive a supplementary allowance from the State to which the employers also contribute a part. It was the general view of the Congress that measures of that kind do not really go to the root of the matter. Only the overthrow of the capitalist system can effect a real solution of this difficult problem.

The Congress expressed itself in favor of a 44-hour week. It was pointed out that the governments who found it an easy matter to support the decisions of the Washington Confer-

ence, with regard to the 48-hour week, are now, in practice, endeavoring to wreck these same decisions. A shortening of working hours must not be attended by a reduction of wages. Overtime must not be worked except with the consent of the organization. A system will have to be realized according to which the worker will be paid their full wages during holiday time.

The German delegation gave a detailed report on the state of the textile market, the supply of raw material and the possibility of restoring the international textile industry. During the discussion on the question of industrial control by the workers the German delegates had an

opportunity to draw attention to what has already been achieved in this connection in Germany.

The Congress adopted a resolution against war.

The Russian Textile Workers' Union has also been invited to the Congress, in the same way as the other affiliated organizations. No word, however, had been received from them. As the Russian delegates were instructed by the Russians to act as their representative. On the recommendation of a special commission on credentials the Congress declined to accept his mandate.

The Congress voted a sum of 500,000 francs for the strikers in Northern France.

Prosecutor Says Mooney Never Had a Fair Trial

Relitering his belief expressed on several occasions since he assumed office in 1915, that Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings were innocent of the crime in the 1919 Francisco Bay bomb outrage and that the two labor leaders now serving life terms in California penitentiaries were given trials he would not accord "even a yellow dog," District Attorney Matthew I. Brady declared that he has completed a letter to Governor Stephens, outlining his findings in the case, to serve as a basis for a pardon.

Although expressing the firm conviction that Mooney and Billings had served unjustly five years of their life term, Brady explained that he could not prefer a Governor Stephens judge from the "merits of the case."

Brady was frank enough to admit that the general official feeling favors the continued incarceration of the two men who had been "railroaded," and that because of their labor activities they were the "right men" convicted, however, on the wrong evidence.

THE STAGE

John Drinkwater's "Oliver Cromwell," which William Harris will eventually produce, will be published in book form in two weeks. There will be a London production in the near future, with Henry Ainley in the leading role.

"Little Miss Raffles" will be the name of the Bolton-Carrill musical comedy that the Shuberts will soon produce.

Mabel Elaine will play the leading feminine role in "Red Pepper," in which McFistyre & Heath will be starred.

"The Madras House" will be continued at the Neighborhood Playhouse until December 18.

Arnold Daly will play the leading male roles in both "The Wife With the Smile" and "Boulevard," which the Theatre Guild will present at the Garrick next Monday. Catherine Proctor has been engaged for the former and Olive May will play the leading feminine role in "Boulevard."

The Commonwealth Center's "cinema concert" at the Town Hall tomorrow will present the second act of Gounod's "Faust," with Beatrice Bowman, Harry Thompson, Dillon Shailard and others, conducted by Romaldo Sapia.

"The Fair Circassian," by Gladys Unger will open in Washington tonight. The cast will include Claude King, Ethel Dane, Robert Fischer, John H. Brewer, Echin Gayer, Helene Smet and others.

Lillian Tashman will enter the cast of "Lilies of the Field" next week.

Frank Reicher will be seen in the double bill at the Garrick next Monday.

John Cromwell has entered the cast of "Marie Antoinette," in which Grace George will be seen at the Playhouse tonight.

"Ambrase Applejohn's Adventure," now running in London, with Charles

Hawtreay in the leading role, has been acquired for America by Sam H. Harris. It is the work of Walter Hackett. It will be produced by Mr. Harris in the near future under the title of "Captain Applejack," with Wallace Edinger heading the cast.

A revival of "The Chocolate Soldier," with Donald Brian and Tessa Kosta heading the cast, is expected by the Shuberts to follow E. H. Sothern and Julla Marlowe at the Century Theatre. Virginia O'Brien has also been engaged for the cast. Rehearsals began yesterday, and the production will be made at the Century in about a month. It is eleven years since "The Chocolate Soldier" was first produced in New York.

Doris Keane will be seen this season as the star of "The Carina," a play by Melchior Lengyel, author of "The Typhoon," and Lajos Biro. The production will be made by Charles Frohman, Inc., and the play will come to New York early in the new year. "The Carina" is well known on the Continent, where it has already been played in several languages. David Belasco controlled the American rights to the play until recently, when he relinquished them at the request of Miss Keane.

The new bill of The Theatre Guild, which opens at the Garrick on November 23, will include two two-act plays from the French. In addition to "The Wife With the Smile," already announced, there will be "Boulevard" by Georges Courteline.

MUSIC NOTES

The Metropolitan is to hold its long-proposed concert in memory of Caruso as a special event at the opera house next Sunday afternoon, at the same time devoting the proceeds to one of Italy's best known musical charities, the Verdi Home for Aged Musicians, at Milan, which has suffered since the war a diminution of income from the funds bequeathed by the composer. All of the late tenor's operatic associates available for the day will sing in the concert program arranged by General Manager Gatti-Casazza, as will also one or more of the new stars this season.

Galli-Casazza will be heard in Gounod's "Ave Maria," Geraldine Farrar in Mendelssohn's "O for the Wings of a Dove," Rose Penelope in Rossini's "Inflammatus," with the chorus and also with Jeanne Gordon, Martinelli and Mardones in three numbers from Verdi's "Requiem"; Frances Alda in Franck's "Pavane Anglaise," De Luca in Handel's "Lascia ch'io Pianga" and Gligi in Bizet's "Agnus Dei." Bodansky will conduct the "Parafra" prelude, and Albert Wolff will lead the orchestra in Chopin's "Funeral March."

Cooper Union's free concerts, which the People's Institute will continue on Sunday nights throughout the Winter, began last evening. Olga Carrara, of the Chicago Opera Company, sang soprano airs from "Tosca" and "Madame Butterfly"; Rafael Diaz of the Metropolitan, gave tenor solos from "Aida" and "Elixir d'Amore," and the two closed with a duet from "Cavalleria Rusticana."

Magdeleine Du Cury, the French pianist, due by the Royal Hall near Oropesa today, will open her tour at Washington before playing in New York, and will later appear at Symphony Hall, Boston, with Louise Homer.

We Are Not Guilty Yet

By NATHANIEL BUCHWALD

If you can manage, during a hot spell in August, to suffer in silence and never mind the startling discovery that "it's hot," you can also manage to write on current topics and never be hit by the novel and happy idea to write on the Washington Conference. Or, in other words, there is no escape from it. We simply have to "write up" the Conference.

Well, then, let's make the best of it. Let us be comforted by the thought that it might have been worse—a saving bit of philosophy that helps one accept without undue agitation of mind even such things as the Washington Conference and the innumerable write-ups about it. Coming to think of it, the reports from Washington are in no way inferior to those that used to come from Versailles two years ago. The torrents of words emanating from Washington and emitted by the regular correspondents and the irregular free lancers are much like the deluge of verbiage that descended upon us from that celebrated suburb of Paris. Whatever grammar there is of information is diluted in barrels of verbosity, and whatever bit of real knowledge the correspondent has picked up from overhead conversations or from a hasty consultation of the standard works of reference, is dressed up as the very choicest of political and economic erudition. And here we must rudely interrupt ourselves, or we will jump aboard a platitudinous device and attempt to draw a parallel between the Washington and Versailles Conferences.

Is there really anything we've got to say about the Conference? Well, that hardly matters. We do not wish to introduce new standards in writing about the Conference. We do not presume that we can really say something about the Far East or about tonnage that has not already been said. What we do wish to say is that the Washington Conference has come near stinging our conscience. But for a sense of caution we would have blurted out a humiliating confession on the very day the conference opened. We would have pleaded guilty to the multiple offense of libel, calumny, disparagement and defamation.

This is our story: Long before the Conference opened we predicted that it would be a farce, a makeshift, a pretense, a star-chamber gathering, an empty gesture on the part of statesmen, a convenient screen for various imperialistic manipulations—anything but a gathering bent upon disarming the world. In our impetuosity we doubted the sincerity of all concerned, save the simple souls who really believe that the world will or can be saved by diplomatic negotiations. We indicated that the craftsmen of diplomacy would gather at Washington and make another futile attempt to slice up the world to the satisfaction of all parties, and that once more the treaties thus arranged would sow the seeds of further discord, lay the foundation of another disaster. We charged openly that the conference would not concern itself with the problem of disarmament, that the question of limiting naval and military armaments would come up there merely for polite discussion. We said that the statesmen and the governments that gave us the Versailles peace pact cannot, by their very nature, give us its very opposite, i. e., a basis for real peace.

And then that day! Hughes opened the conference with a speech that shook the world and all but took the breath of the visiting diplomats. Instead of delivering himself of lofty sentiments and pious hopes, the Secretary of State, in three directions, the winds and openly proposed that the navies of Britain, the United

States and Japan be cut so much and so much, thus and so. The diplomatic world overwhelmed by the surprise. Never before has a diplomat thus spoken. Never has a responsible statesman thus shattered the traditions of statecraft. The astute diplomats were prepared for nearly anything but such a shocking display of meanness.

As to us, mere mortals, we were in a blissful trance. At last the cornerstone of universal amity has been laid. Limiting naval armaments, scrapping warships, a ten-year naval holiday—the dawn of the great fulfillment of the great prophecy; the swords are about to be beaten into ploughshares.

So we have erred and sinned! Maligned the noble souls who really have the peace of the world at heart! Needless to say that we felt wretched and were ready to inflict upon ourselves all kinds of punishment. We felt like coming out on the commons and fall prostrate before the people and confess to our shame and implore them to inflict a punishment equal to the crime.

But we didn't. We remembered the maxim of the French criminals: "Never confess, though the gallows be near." And we, as the days wore on and the excitement subsided, more and more came from Washington and from all corners of the earth, and we began to feel as if we had done well by not confessing. It became more and more evident that in spite of all the newspaper enthusiasm the millennium of disarmament was not in the offing. England and Japan have accepted, it is true, the American program for naval disarmament, but they accepted it "in principle." A great phrase, that. The Allies, you will remember, have accepted "in principle" Wilson's fourteen points and the formula of "peace without annexations and without indemnities," and self-determination of nations," and made these formulas the basis of the Versailles pact. The principles remained intact, only the details were slightly modified. The same thing is likely to happen to Hughes' formula of a naval holiday. Nay, it is certain that the same thing will happen to it. Already the English and Japanese naval experts have picked the American program to shreds and have suggested modifications and changes that will make the program but a shadow of its former self.

And as the holiday mood wore away we began to realize that after all there is nothing millennial in the Hughes proposal. Naval holidays have been tried before. England and Germany at one time arranged some such a holiday between them, and the World War followed. Again, the question of military armaments, of standing armies and munition making and crushing military budgets will not be given much attention at Washington. European militarism is to be left intact. The eloquent British has delivered a fine oration on the need of military security for his country and has thus lent a semblance of moral justification to the bolting of militarism of la belle France.

Nor has the conference come down to its real business. The partitioning of the happy basins growing in the Far East has not yet been arranged in detail. It is too early to rejoice; it is too early to plead guilty to disbelief.

BUY
WHITE LILY TEA
COLUMBIA TEA
ZWETOCHNI CHAI
Exclusively

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

LABOR THE WORLD OVER

DOMESTIC ITEMS

AUTOS KILL 9,103

The census bureau reports that 9,103 persons were killed by autos and other motor vehicles except motorcycles in the United States last year. This represents a death rate of 10.4 per 100,000 and is 1 per cent higher than the same class of fatalities in 1919.

RAIL INCOMES HIGHER

The September report of the earnings of 183 of the 201 class 1 railroads, issued by the bureau of railway economics, show net operating income of \$79,484,869, compared with \$70,022,666 for the same roads during September, 1920.

WORKERS' WAGES DOWN; OFFICIALS SALARY UP

Washington, Oct. 29.—Secretary of War Weeks has inaugurated an economic policy in the Panama canal zone, on recommendation of a commission headed by Brigadier General Connor.

Wages of workers are reduced and the many concessions given them as an inducement to go to Panama when health was menaced is taken from them. These reductions are estimated at \$90.95 a month for married men and \$66.50 for single men.

The "economy" program stopped with the wage workers, for the commission recommended that the salary of the governor of the canal zone be increased 50 per cent and that he also be allowed an additional \$4,000 as president of the Panama railroad, for "entertainment expenses."

It is also stated that henceforth the canal zone will be operated under what anti-unionists term "open" shop.

UNEMPLOYMENT DROPS

Unemployment throughout the nation decreased 1.1 per cent during the month of October, according to figures of the Department of Labor. This means that 1,500,000 found employment, either temporary or permanent.

FOOD PRICES DECLINE

Although wholesale prices have dropped 45 per cent since 1920, the retail cost of living has dropped only 18 per cent, according to Professor W. S. Osborne of Columbia University. The average weekly wage in New York State has been cut 12 per cent from last year.

WORKERS LOSE AN AVERAGE OF 20 DAYS

Sickness, accidents and personal affairs now cause industrial workers to absent themselves from their tasks on an average of 20 days per year each, according to statistics of the Department of Labor.

WOULD TURN OVER FACTORY FOR TWO YEARS

B. F. Green, president of the Lynch Shoe Company of Lynn, Mass., stands ready today to turn over his plant, valued at \$150,000, to the Heel Workers' Union of Lynn, Mass., for two years, provided the union will furnish a bond that at the end of that time they will return the plant in as good condition as it is now. In making this offer Mr. Green says he wishes to prove to the shoe workers it is impossible to get too do business under existing conditions.

SEVEN BILLIONS IN MINES

A total capital of \$6,955,000,000 was invested in the mining industries in the United States in 1920, the Census Bureau announced. Petroleum and natural gas headed the list of industries, while bituminous coal was the second.

BLACKLIST IN OIL FIELDS

The labor situation in the oil fields of Bakersfield, Cal., continues critical following events that marked the termination of the strike. Many of the strikers returning to work are being refused employment, according to the District Council of Oil Workers' Union, and in some degree the operators have initiated a lock-out.

WAGE CHANGES IN EUROPE

Wage changes in Great Britain, France and Germany during and since the war have been rapidly and widely varied in the different localities, according to the National Industrial Conference Board of New York City, which has just issued a report on that subject. The report compiled from authoritative sources shows that wages in these countries during the war period had greatly increased and that since the war there has come a more or less general system of adjusting wages according to selling prices of commodities, values and output of products and by negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions in all three countries.

THE TRADES UNIONS IN RUSSIA

(Continued from Page 7)

are the only organizations to protect the workers from the evils of bureaucracy." To this argument Zinoviev replies:

"The only thing that we can do is to reform the labor leaders, who have become bureaucratic and thus regain for these leaders the confidence of the workers. If we will attain this end the question will become solved at once and all will be well."

I have quoted the above passages from Zinoviev's speech to show that the trade unions in Russia are not run by the workers, that their decisions are determined at the Communist conferences and that the workers are compelled to carry out the decisions of the Communists.

Are the Russian workers satisfied

with this state of affairs? The only possible answer is "No"; a thousand times "No!"

This is what I want you to remember: If the Russian workers were really satisfied with the Communist dictatorship, I would not have written the present series of articles. The truth of the matter is that the Russian workers are not satisfied and are fighting and striking the Communist government. Yes, they strike, they practice sabotage, they defraud the government, they produce as little as possible and do as much damage as possible. Proof thereof will be adduced in my next article.

FOREIGN ITEMS

ITALY

FOR AN INQUIRY COMMISSION ON WAGES

Leaders of the general confederation of Labor have presented to the Cabinet Committee, appointed to settle all disputes now in progress between employers and workers, a proposal which, it seems, has met with the Minister's favor. It is that all present wage contests shall cease, and that an Inquiry Commission (including representatives of labor, owners and government) shall examine the actual state of the national industries, and decide wage questions in accordance with the results of the inquiry. This proposal is strongly opposed by the owners who see in it an attempt to introduce in a new form the old project of Labor Control over Industry, but there seems to be little chance that the owners' opposition will prevail, as the Confederation's proposal is receiving the support of public opinion.

ENGLAND

EXPLOITING CHILDREN

At an educational conference held on October 15 by the Nottinghamshire Federation of Labor, Mr. R. C. Radford (Workers' Educational Association) stated that in Nottingham 1,400 to 1,500 children were released from school at a time when 15,000 adults were signing at the Labor Exchange, last Christmas. "I am told," he added, "that within a fortnight all these children had found employment. Unemployment will not be remedied by putting children into factories and keeping adults out."

NEW TRADES UNION CHAIRMAN

Mr. R. B. Walker has been elected Chairman of the new General Council of the Trades Union Congress, which has now taken the place of the old Parliamentary Committee. He is the general secretary of the National Union of Agricultural Laborers, the Union which is very much to the fore just now, because, with the Workers' Union, it is engaged in a great struggle against the farmers on account of drastic wages cuts and the worsening of conditions on the land.

TO CANCEL THE WAR DEBTS

The Board of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution urging on the British Government "the expediency of endeavouring to arrange for the cancellation or remission of the inter-Affiliated indebtedness arising from the war as one of the most practical steps to ameliorate the existing chaotic conditions of the foreign exchange, largely responsible for stagnation in trade and for unemployment."

GUILD IDEA SPREADING

"Guild principles in industry have come to stay," says the labor editor of Reynolds's Newspaper.

"Among the latest to adopt this idea seriously are a number of London tailoring employees, who have established themselves under the title of the guild of clothiers, guaranteeing the best possible work produced under the best possible conditions. Judging from the satisfactory results which have attended the efforts in the building and other trades, there is little reason to anticipate anything but success in the new venture. While guaranteeing good work and contenting employees with reasonable profits, there is considerable attraction for business men in the guilds, owing to the almost total lack of risk of unfulfilled contracts through labor troubles."

START MUNICIPAL STORE

Public officials and the unemployed throughout England are watching the progress of Lewisham's municipal store.

Disatisfied with the exchange value in goods obtained by the unemployed on their credit relief slips, local authorities opened the store to give the best possible value to the needy. A saving of 30 per cent is claimed, representing £200 (\$1,000) a week to the taxpayers, and incidentally increased supplies to the workless.

Some shopkeepers have two sets of prices—one for the unfortunate, armed only with the municipal credit slip, and another for the cash customer.

ITALY

ROMANS ARE FARING BETTER

Although the cost of living is still going up in Rome and milk, meat, fish, butter and bread all cost more than they did during the summer, figures lately published by the Commune of Rome show that the prosperity of the people is steadily increasing; that the Romans eat and drink better than they did in 1920.—Wash. Star, Nov. 8.

AUSTRALIA

There is an extraordinary industrial position in South Australia. While the premier has been preaching for many months that wages will have to come down, the newly formed Board of Industry, composed of the President of the Industrial Court, and representatives of the employers and workers, has been increasing them.

AFRICA

RAISING WAGES IN ADELAIDE, AUSTRALIA THREAT OF GENERAL STRIKE

Threat of a general strike in the Rand Globe Fields, in Johannesburg, Africa, if the Government puts into force its proposals providing for a slight increase in the percentage of native labor employed, was made during the negotiations between representatives of the Government and the white miners.

GERMANY

WAITER STRIKE MUST END

The Federation of Labor Council of Greater Berlin has served an ultimatum upon the hotel and the restaurant owners that unless the waiters' strike is settled within three days, organized labor will come to the assistance of the strikers with a general strike.

Educational Comment and Notes

CLASSES IN UNITY CENTERS

The following courses in Economics and History of the Labor Movement will be given in the Unity Centers on Mondays, at 8:30, beginning Nov. 25th.

At the East Side Unity Center, P. S. 63, Fourth St., near 1st Ave., Mr. Solon De Leon will take up the subject of Economic Problems and the Workers. He will make an examination of the modern industrial and financial system to show its direct bearings on the lives and conditions of the working people. Among the problems studied will be the production and distribution of wealth, high cost of living and its causes, origin of the modern working class, international trade, industrial waste, and industrial crises. Students are put in touch with the latest government and other documents on the questions studied, and are assisted to gather and interpret current information with regard to them.

At the Second Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 42, Washington Avenue and Claremont Parkway, at the same time, Mr. Max Levin will take up the History of the American Labor Movement. The class will take up the study of the history and tendencies of the Labor Movement in America from the earliest period to the present day. The more important labor organizations will be discussed and compared, culminating in a discussion of the aims, activities and form of organization of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Throughout the course special attention will be given to the explanation of the fundamental principles of the Labor Movement in general. To that end, an inquiry with illustrations from the world will be made of the following:

- What is a labor movement?
- What calls forth a labor movement?
- What are its possible aims?
- What are its possible methods?
- What are the various forms of organization?

At the Brownsville Unity Center, P. S. 84, Stone and Glenmore Aves., Dr. Margaret Daniels will take up The History of Trade Unionism in the U. S. She will make a survey of the beginning of trade unionism in the United States and the industrial conditions responsible for its growth. There follows the history of the struggles of labor organizations throughout the country, their victories and

defeats. Special stress is placed on the examination of their tactics and principles in the different periods of economic development.

On Tuesdays, at 8:30, commencing November 22, the following courses will be given:

At the Walskaters' Unity Center, P. S. 40, 330 E. 20th St., Mr. Max Levin will give the same course as in the Second Bronx Unity Center on the History of the Labor Movement.

At the Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 54, Intervale Ave. and Freeman St., Mr. Solon De Leon will repeat his course which he gives at the East Side Unity Center on Economic Problems and the Workers.

At the Harlem Unity Center, P. S. 171, 103rd St. near Fifth Ave., Mr. A. L. Wilbert gives a course in Economics which will deal with the subject of "How Man Makes a Living."

Every person's income is derived from any of four sources. Sometimes a person derives his income from all four, as in the case of a farmer who owns his land, possesses his own capital, manages the farm himself and does his own work. But in most cases every individual, dependents not included, gets the major part of his income either: (1) By working with his hands, (2) By working with his brain, (3) by Owning land or some other natural resource, (4) By owning capital—the means of production.

This course will attempt to indicate: (a) the origin of each of these sources of income, (b) the present status of each class of income, (c) the relation of the labor movement to each income class, and (d) the probable future of each income class.

At the Lower Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 43, Brown Place and 135th St., Miss Theresa Wolfson will take up Current Economic and Labor Problems. In this course a study will be made of the problems which confront women in industry. Throughout the course special attention will be given to an explanation of the arguments advanced to justify the limitations and inequalities imposed upon women in industry. To that end, an inquiry will be made of the following:

Does the future hold in store for woman work identical with that of man's? Or will there be a division of labor along sex lines with efficiency through division of labor and supplementation?

pert teachers are in charge of them.

One evening a week for one hour a course in the History of Industry and Trade Unionism in the U. S., will be held in the Center.

The class in gymnasium will also meet one evening a week.

Let us work altogether for the success of Williamsburg Unity Center.

CHANGE IN THE WORKERS' UNIVERSITY SCHEDULE

The attention of our members is called to the fact that a slight change has been made in the arrangement of classes in our Workers' University.

Dr. Carman's course on the Industrial History of the U. S. will be given on Sundays, at 11:30.

Mr. Wilbert's course on Economic Literature will be given on Saturdays, at 2:30.

EAST SIDE UNITY CENTER TO HAVE TRIP TO MUSEUM OF ART

Students of the East Side Unity Center, P. S. 63, Fourth St. near 1st Avenue, will enjoy another trip

COURSE IN APPLIED ECONOMICS

By SOLON DE LEON

OUTLINES OF LESSONS GIVEN AT THE UNITY CENTERS OF THE

I. L. G. W. U.

LESSON 4

BANKING CONTROL OF INDUSTRY

1. A bank is an institution which deals in money and credit. A commercial bank

- 1) Receives money on deposit
- 2) Pays it out on the written order or "check" of the depositor
- 3) Sells "drafts" or orders for money or correspondents in other places
- 4) Sells "foreign exchange," or drafts on correspondents abroad
- 5) "Discounts," or buys for present worth, notes and bills of exchange
- 6) Lends money, its own "bank notes," or credit at interest

Savings banks and trust companies carry on some of these activities in combination with other activities which are not strictly banking. The greater part of a bank's profit comes from loaning its resources at interest.

(Seager, Briefer Course in Economics," ch. 15)

2. In recent years there has been an enormous increase of "credit capital" as distinguished from "savings capital." Most of the \$21,000,000,000 new bank loans and investments in the United States in 1914-1920 consisted of credit furnished by the banks.

(Friday, Wages, Prices, and Profits," ch. 13)

We no longer need savings in order to start new industries. They can be started by deciding where and by whom the labor power of the race is to be used. Today the banks are making these decisions.

3. The Fisco committee of Congress in 1913 found that "through stock holdings, interlocking directorates, and other forms of domination over banks, trust companies, railroads, public service, and industrial corporations," there was a "vast and growing concentration of money and credit in the hands of a comparatively few men."

(Report of the Committee to Investigate the Concentration and Control of

Money and Credit, p. 130)

4. By control of credit and money those at the head of the modern banking system can

- 1) Control official and legislative favors
- 2) Profit by inside information
- 3) Carry great risks and handle enormous contracts
- 4) Underwrite great stock and bond issues
- 5) Exclude competitors from equal privileges
- 6) Crush rivals in stock exchange "raids."

(Davenport, "The Economics of Enterprise," ch. 27, 28)

They can also

- 7) Dictate labor policies in the industries.

- (La Follette, "Congressional Record," Mch. 14, 1921)
- (Walsh, "Wall Street's Control of Railroad Labor Policy," Nation, Nov. 2, 1921)

5. Progressive technical men and trade unionists are beginning to demand "Administration of credit as a public trust in the interest of all the people."

(American Federation of Labor," Bill of Rights, Feb. 23, 1921)
P. S. CAUTION! This is not a complete lesson. It is merely a suggestive outline.

Letters From Professors Beard and Miller

At the opening of the Workers' University last Friday, the audience felt the absence of Prof. Charles A. Beard who was announced as one of the speakers. This absence was due to the fact that Prof. Beard's mother died suddenly in the West, and he was unable to come to New York.

However, Prof. Beard wrote to the Educational Department expressing his regret that he would be unable to be present.

In this letter, which was read at the celebration, he stated that he is keenly alive to the distinctive position which the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, through its Workers' University and Unity Centers, occupies in the development of Workers' Education in the United States. This position carries with it definite opportunities and has definite responsibilities. In the discharge of this important function, the Educational Department has shown a fine understanding of the value and service of Workers' Education.

A letter was read from Spencer Miller, Jr., Secretary of the Workers' Education Bureau, congratulating the Educational Department upon its activities. He wrote:

"On the 5th anniversary of the opening of the Workers' University, let me convey to the Educational Department, the students and the teachers, the cordial greetings of the Workers' Educational Bureau of America."

"The importance of your work, so intelligently conceived and carefully administered, is well known by those who understand the workers' educational movement. Your educational work is one of the very foundation stones of this movement in America. Upon the success of your enterprise the destiny of this movement in America rests, in part. We are sure that your students and teachers realize that they are trustees of a great idea."

"We are glad to take this opportunity to convey to you our complete readiness to be of service to the Workers' University in any manner that lies within our power."

to the Museum of Art next Sunday morning, Nov. 27.

The party will meet in front of the school building at twelve o'clock.

Mr. Perry Schneider, a teacher of one of the International classes in English, will direct this trip again. All students are welcome to join.

SEASON CARDS FOR YIDDISH ART THEATRE CAN STILL BE OBTAINED AT OFFICE OF EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

Members are coming in great numbers to the office of the Educational Department of the I. L. G. W. U. for season cards for the Yiddish Art Theatre.

Upon the presentation of a season card from this office, a member is entitled to two tickets at the box office at half price.

These cards can be obtained in Room 1002, 31 Union Square.

WILLIAMSBURG UNITY CENTER STILL OPEN FOR REGISTRATION

The Williamsburg Unity Center of the I. L. G. W. U., recently opened in Public School 147, Bushwick Ave. and McKibbin St., Brooklyn, is still open for registration.

The classes in English have been formed. These classes will meet three evenings a week, Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, and ex-

ACTIVITIES IN LOCAL 89

By LUIGI ANTONINI

The Executive Board of the Italian Dress and Waistmakers' Union and later the membership meeting of the said Local, at a meeting held on Saturday, November 5th, have taken occasion to greet the anniversary of the Russian Proletarian Revolution; and at the same time condemn the wave of reaction which pervades the country, with the campaign for the "open shop" in full swing; the cutting of wages, the unemployment and the denial of constitutional rights and liberties and the detention of political prisoners.

It also took occasion to salute the great apostle of Socialism, Eugene V. Debs, to whom the following telegram was sent:

"Upon the occasion of your 66th Birthday, one of the luminous days of contemporary history, the Italian Dress and Waistmakers' Union, Local 89, extends to your reverence and love. In this period of dark reaction from above and insane vacillation below, we remember with mingled pride and sadness your valiant and far-seeing direction of the American Railway Union, and we offer our most earnest wishes that the day may soon dawn when through the united efforts of the workers of the world you may be restored to your leadership in the vanguard of every forward movement of the human race."

In conjunction with the Russian Revolution consideration was taken of the case of Mollie Steimer, the young dressmaker, member of our Union, who together with three other comrades—victims of the war hysteria—was condemned to twenty

years imprisonment, sentence being then commuted to deportation. Without discussion the Membership decided to ask the Executive Board to contribute \$50.00 towards the expense of her voyage, inasmuch as in commuting the sentence to deportation she is compelled to pay for her own passage.

The following telegram was dispatched to Comrade Steimer:

"The membership of the Italian Dress and Waistmakers' Union, meeting on the eve of the glorious anniversary of the Russian Revolution, unanimously extends to you the warmest feelings of their deep admiration for your brave conduct and of their abiding comradeship love. We shall always remember and cherish your sweet memory and accompany you with throbbing hearts in your voyage toward the dawn."

The meeting, after taking notice of the deportations and of the monstrous case of injustice against Sacco and Vanzetti, praised the action of the workers of all other parts of the country and Europe and decided to call upon the workers of this city for a more intensive agitation for re-establishing tolerable conditions in the United States.

The following telegrams were sent to the Governor of Massachusetts and Judge Thayer, in connection with the Sacco and Vanzetti case:

"Judge Webster Thayer, Dedham Court, Dedham, Mass.

"We, the Italian Dress and Waistmakers' Union, Local 89, I. L. G. W. U., representing 10,000 organized workers in the needle industry, urge you in the name of justice and humanity to grant new trials to Sacco and Vanzetti. We believe the jury committed a grave error, swayed by prejudice, and that verdict is unsupported by evidence. We appeal to you to avoid shame of judicial murder."

"Governor Channing H. Cox,

State House, Boston, Mass. "We, the Italian Dress and Waistmakers' Union, Local 89, I. L. G. W. U., representing 10,000 organized workers in the needle industry, appeal to you in the name of justice and humanity to use your official prerogatives to save Sacco and Vanzetti from electric chair, and Massachusetts from shame of judicial murder. Verdict appears to us grave error by jury, unsupported by evidence, result of prejudice."

Socialists Will Aid Cloak Strikers

Resolution Adopted at a Meeting of the Sixth A. D.

WHEREAS, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union of this city is now engaged in a struggle to resist the breaking down of the working conditions gained by a series of hard battles, and

WHEREAS, this attempt was made in the most arrogant and autocratic manner by a group of manufacturers calling themselves the Manufacturers' Protective Association, and

WHEREAS, these manufacturers organized a nationwide association for the purpose of making a general assault upon the members of the International, with an intent to destroy this militant body of fighters and all they have accomplished in behalf of the workers engaged in their industry;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the members of the SOCIALIST PARTY of the 6th Assembly District, in meeting assembled on November 16, 1921, that we pledge our all to these valiant fighters so that they may emerge victoriously from this battle and continue to hold aloft the banner of class-conscious labor unionism in this nation and save themselves and their families from the slaving system that prevailed in this industry prior to the advent of their organization.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, to forward copies of this resolution to the offices of the I. L. G. W. U. and the labor press of this city.

LOUIS REIFF, Organizer.

DESIGNING and SKETCHING

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, DRAUGHTING, GRAPING, CLIPPING, CUTTING, FOLDING AND DRAUGHTING OF LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, SUITS AND GOWNES.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTIONS BY PRACTICAL EXPERTS.

PAID REASONABLE GAIL. ANY EVENING FROM 7-9 AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON FROM 3-5.

THE MODERN FASHION SCHOOL

113-114 WEST 44th ST. Opposite Belmont 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 \$3.50 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 118th St. Near 168th St.

215 EAST BROADWAY 262 EAST FORDHAM ROAD

Near Clinton St. Bronx.

1709 PITKIN AVENUE

Near Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn

Our Lenox Ave. store open on Saturdays 10 to 6 P. M. Dr. Barnett L. Becker, personally, will be in attendance. Directions: Take Seventh Ave. car, transfer to 118th St. Walk south one block.

DR. BARNETT L. BECKER

The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

GENERAL

Aside from the regular order of business for the general membership meeting which is to take place on Monday evening, November 28th, the matter of nominating officers for the ensuing term beginning January, 1922, will be taken up. Nominations for general officers will be a novelty this time, since instead of the nomination of only two paid officers, there will be nominations for two additional ones.

According to the constitution, as amended recently, members will be called upon to nominate, in addition to the regular officers, a Manager. And possibly an assistant, because it will be for the Executive Board to decide as to whether an assistant or assistants are needed. The constitution states, in effect, that the Executive Board is to determine from time to time as to the number of assistants necessary. In addition to this the members will also be called upon to nominate a President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer, Inner Guard and Delegates to the Central Trades and Labor Council.

This change should be noted. Instead of a Financial Secretary and General Secretary, one officer is to be elected instead, who will do the work of both. A manager is to be elected, who is to supervise the entire local as well as be responsible to the organization as regards the trade. This, it should be borne in mind, does away with the election of managers for the three divisions.

The members should bear in mind the fact that Thanksgiving Day, which was observed on Thursday, November 24th, is a legal holiday for which they are to be paid. Members who fail to receive pay should report to the office.

CLOAK AND SUIT

The General Strike of the Cloak and Suit Industry continues with the same determination on the part of the members. Hundreds of settlements have already been effected, placing thousands of workers back to work. Among these are many large shops. Some 350 cutters are also affected by these settlements.

What is possibly the biggest thing in this strike is the fact that hardly any scabbing is found, particularly among the cutters. Now and then there is a foreman who mistakenly has remained at work a day or so, due to the fact that he has a written understanding with the employer, guaranteeing him so many weeks work. A summons by letter to appear before Chairman Dubinsky, at Arlington Hall brings him down at once. Men who find themselves in this predicament invariably plead ignorance. All in all, it can be said without fear of contradiction that the workers are out 100 per cent. The statement of the employers that 40 per cent have remained at work is thus given the lie.

Congratulations are daily pouring

into the office of Local 10 on the splendid system of control. Arrangements have been so effected that whenever a cutter is not prompt on the picket line, the chairman of Arlington Hall is at once notified and the delinquent is informed by registered mail that should he fail to report on the picket line again, his name will be taken from the list of strikers and he will not be permitted to go back with the rest of the workers of the shop.

Due to an overcrowding in last week's JUSTICE, we are informed, the editor was compelled to leave out the list of nominees for the Dress and Waist Division, as reported, for the meeting which was held on Monday, November 14th. This is the list:

For two Business Agents—

John W. Settle 281
Adolph Sosen 281
John C. Ryan 250

For three Executive Board members—

J. R. Scheffel 6172
Max Stoller 6405
David Fruhling 5447
Joseph Aides 4138
Sidney Rothenberg 6815
Morris Strauss 5147A
Samuel Greenberg 5447
Max Beckerman 5255
Louis Gilbert 4108A
Samuel Sokol 5213
Morris Feller 6069
Meyer Katz 6706
Julius Levine 7663

For five delegates to the Joint Board—

Israel Lewin 2557
Harry Berlin 6720
Max Beckerman 5255
J. R. Scheffel 6172
Harry Shapiro 5899
Julius Levine 6285
Morris Feller 6065
Samuel Sadowsky 6586
David Fruhling 5447
Meyer Katz 6706
Julius Levine 7663
Max Stoller 6405

If between now and the day of election no one withdraws, the contest in this division promises to be a very keen one. Benjamin Evry was elected as poll clerk for the Dress and Waist Branch. The second one may be appointed by the Executive Board.

No doubt the members of the Dress and Waist Division have seen recent newspaper accounts of the situation in the dress and waist trade. The employers in this trade, too, seem to tire of the agreement. This should hardly come as a surprise to those who were present at the last meeting and heard the manager's report to the effect that such a thing can be momentarily expected. The members should watch these columns as well as report to the office and attend meetings in order that they may be more thoroughly familiarized with the situation.

MISCELLANEOUS

A report of the last Miscellaneous meeting as well as the list of nominations will be given in these columns next week.

A MEETING OF ALL TEACHERS

At a meeting of the faculty of the Educational Department held last week, each of the teachers made numerous suggestions for the Workers' University and Unity Centers for next season.

The interest of the teachers was exceedingly gratifying. They are connected with our educational work not merely as teachers, but also as friends of the Labor Movement, and particularly of the International.

The contributions of these teachers to the cause of Workers' Education is notable. It is one of the most

refreshing signs of the co-operation between the Intellectual and working forces of our country. This co-operation has produced remarkable results in Europe and there is no doubt that it will shortly be felt in our country as well.

The Educational Department was represented by Fannie M. Cohn, Alexander Fiehandler, Secretary and Director, respectively of the Educational Department.

The students were represented by the secretary of the Students' Council, Vera Kalsman.

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 INSTRUCTION. 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

Dexter Branch: 485 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

GENERAL: - - - - Monday, November 28th
CLOAK AND SUIT: - - - - Monday, December 5th
WAIST AND DRESS: - - - - Monday, December 12th
MISCELLANEOUS: - - - - Monday, December 19th

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-ground
eyeglasses in a
frame at the price of
\$1.50

Our only store is located at 392 GRAND STREET, and is open daily until 9 o'clock in the evening and closed on Sunday. Our 15 years of practice is your best guarantee for our service and satisfaction work.

DR. S. MERMELSTEIN, 392 Grand Street,
Between Clinton and Delancey Streets. 227 Street and 228th Street

If you want a pair
of glasses, remember
that the only
place where you can
secure a pair of
perfect safety is the
office of Dr. Mermel-
stein, 392 Grand St.

A pair of well-ground
eyeglasses in a
ten-carat gold-filled, guar-
anteed frame, only....
\$2.50