

"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."

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INJUNCTION AGAINST PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION STILL IN FORCE

Untermeyer and Hillquit Vigorously Defend Union in Court Proceedings—The Situation in General—Another Picket Demonstration Last Monday—President Schlesinger Leaves for Chicago—Secretary Baroff Goes to Montreal.

STRIKE BENEFITS FOR NEW YORK CLOAKMAKERS BEGIN NEXT MONDAY

All efforts of SAAX D. Steuer, the attorney for the Protective Association, to invalidate the temporary injunction against the Protective Association have been in vain, so far. The injunction still remains in force. The attorneys for the Union, Samuel Untermeyer and Morris Hillquit, have demolished every argument advanced by Steuer in his defense of his clients.

On Monday, December 12, at 4:30 in the afternoon, there was held a hearing on the motion made by the attorneys for the Union to make the temporary injunction against the Association permanent, before Justice Robert C. Wagner, in the Supreme Court Building. The hearing lasted until eight o'clock in the evening. The courtroom was crowded with a large number of interested visitors who had come to watch the battle royal between prominent counsel on both sides. There were also a large number of newspaper men and lawyers interested in the first attempt of a great labor organization to obtain an injunction against an association of employers charged with plotting against their workers and with causing a strike in a very important industry.

The expectation of the public present have not been disappointed. When the attorney for the Union, Mr. Samuel Untermeyer, rose to deliver the opening attack against the Association, silence in the courtroom was so intense that one could hear a pin drop. Mr. Untermeyer spoke for an hour and a half, in the course of which he pilloried the Protective Association and stamped its leaders as "conspirators and contract-breakers." He fortified his arguments with facts and figures and demanded

from the court a permanent injunction against the Association to prohibit it from directing and aiding the strike.

"The Association committed not only a civil breach," said Mr. Untermeyer, with emphasis, "but by having broken the agreement with the Union, they have also made themselves criminally liable for conspiracy. They must, once for all, be called to responsibility and the courts must prove to the world that they will protect workers, when they are entitled to protection under the law, as well as employers." Mr. Untermeyer produced a copy of the resolution adopted by the Association on October 25, which declared that on November 14 they were going to abolish all Union conditions, and waving this resolution in his hand, he exclaimed to the Judge: "This is a conspiracy of the worst kind!"

After Untermeyer spoke Mr. Steuer. Quite naturally, he attempted to weaken the effect of Untermeyer's speech, but he succeeded very little in this respect. The principal feature of his defense consisted in an appeal for "peace." Summarized, it sounded something like that:

"What's the use of fighting about an injunction? Let us get together and settle the strike, one way or the other. Will the world really come to an end if cloakmakers work on piece-work?" His speech, however, did not produce an earnest impression upon anyone.

Morris Hillquit, the other attorney for the Union, replied to Steuer. "If the cloakmakers should be compelled by force to return to piece-work," he

said, "the world will not come to an end, of course. Mr. Steuer and his clients will surely not be hurt. But the cloakmakers will be hurt decisively and permanently. And this entire fight is being conducted by the Union in the interests of the cloakmakers to see to it that the workers in the cloak industry be not injured!"

Mr. Hillquit did not speak long, but his short remarks were replete with argument and conviction. When he rose to speak it was rather late, yet everybody in the courtroom remained to listen to what Hillquit had to say. He dwelt principally upon the importance of the injunction for the Union, both as a matter of principle and of practice. He also struck, in a humorous way, at the pitiful pleadings of Mr. Steuer for his Association, and advanced the legal reasons for the Union's request.

The court reserved decision on the motion, asking counsel of both sides to submit briefs until Wednesday, December 21, on which the final decision of the court will be rendered.

STRIKE BENEFITS BEGIN NEXT MONDAY

The Executive of the General Strike Committee has decided, at its meeting on Monday last, that the Union begin paying benefits to all strikers who need relief, beginning Monday next, December 19. This recommendation was ratified at the meeting of the General Strike Committee on Tuesday evening, December 12.

Brother Bernard Shane, Manager of Local No. 1, is the Chairman of the Relief Committee, and he reported that all arrangements are being made to carry out this decision. He stated that the Relief Committee, knowing in advance that strike benefits would have to be paid, had prepared the entire machinery for the distribution of relief so as to be ready to begin work promptly on Monday morning.

Relief checks will be given out at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place. A special banking department was opened at Hennington Hall, Second Street and Avenue B, where the relief checks will be cashed. Precautionary measures have been taken to make the distribution of the money as convenient for those who are to receive benefits as possible. The strikers will receive this relief not as alms, but as fraternal aid from their own organization.

SECOND CONFERENCE HELD WITH DRESS MANUFACTURERS

Last week another conference was held between the Joint Board in the Waist and Dress industry and the Dress Manufacturers' Association of New York. Secretary Baroff and General Manager Halpern were in charge of the Union's Conference Committee.

As our readers know, the Association in the dress industry has demanded a change of some clauses in the agreement between it and the Union, which is to run until January 31, 1923. The Association insists upon a reduction of wage scales and the right to discharge workers at the end of the season. The Union, of course, declines to concede these points. It is ready to discuss trade questions with the Association, but only such as fall within the frame of the agreement.

The conferences will be continued. If, however, at the next meeting between both parties no understanding is reached and the Association still insists upon its unjust demands, trouble may be expected.

ANOTHER GREAT PICKET DEMONSTRATION LAST MONDAY

The fifth week of the great cloakmakers' strike in New York has begun in the same manner as the fourth week—by a remarkable picket demonstration around the shops in the cloak district. Like the week before, thousands upon thousands of cloakmakers have paraded the cloak district in perfect order, without a single untoward event marrying the occasion.

The disciplined army of the strikers circled round and round the shops, and their calmness and orderliness has, obviously, created a great impression upon the crowds that have watched them from the sidewalks and windows of the great buildings on Fifth, Madison and Seventh Avenues. There surely must have been hundreds of employers who looked out from their offices upon these strikers and who, deep in their hearts, have regretted the trouble which they had conjured up for themselves, by having challenged the Union to a fight on the basic principles and essential working conditions in the industry.

Along with the strikers, there were
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Convention City Ballots Sent to All Locals

A special meeting of the G. E. B. was held last week at the office of the International at which a number of paramount questions in connection with the strikes being conducted by the International on various fronts, was discussed. The question of a convention city for the next convention in May, 1923, was also taken up.

The following three cities have been proposed by the G. E. B.: Cincinnati, Cleveland and Baltimore. Ballots have been sent out by Secretary Baroff to all the locals for a

referendum vote on the above-named cities.

Cincinnati will be the place of the next convention of the A. F. of L. in June. It may be possible that the delegates to our convention will thus have a chance to witness an A. F. of L. convention. Cleveland is a big cloak center and Baltimore is a place where our Union has been conducting an organization campaign for a number of years past. These are the reasons why these cities were selected for the ballot. The membership will now decide which city it deems best for the occasion.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By MAX D. DANISH

THE FOUR-POWER TREATY

TO maintain peace in the Pacific—so the text runs—a treaty has been agreed upon between the United States, France, England and Japan to last ten years, and to replace the British-Japanese treaty which has been in effect over ten years now, and which has constituted a source of constant irritation and suspicion in America.

The new treaty, it should be stated at the very outset, refers to the island possessions of the above-named four powers only. It does not contain a general agreement with reference to continental possessions or mandates in the Far East, and does not guarantee any mediation or arbitration in case of a conflict in China, Korea, Siberia or elsewhere in Asia.

Its principal shortcomings constitute, in the fact that it does not, in the least, touch upon the sorest spots in Far Eastern politics—Japanese aggression in China and her hold-up militaristic expeditions into Siberia and the maritime province of Russia. As long as Japanese regiments garrison the principal cities and ports of Russian lands in the Far East and Japan refuses to fix a date for their withdrawal, and as long as the Shantung and other Chinese possessions are not in the hands of the Japanese, peace in the Far East is a chimera and a lie.

The voice of the delegates of the Far Eastern republic at the Washington Conference for the withdrawal of the Japanese from Siberia must be heard and acted upon in good faith first before any professions of a treaty to "maintain peace in the Pacific" can be regarded as genuine.

PACKER STRIKE SPREADS

THE strike of the meat packers is spreading rapidly East and West, in spite of the repeated assertions that only a "few workers have walked out," and that the bulk of the men have remained loyal to the benevolent Barons of Packingtown.

The Meat Trust is, we must "hand it to them," a past master in handling strike publicity for its own little game. The way they have smeared up the clashes between the police and the strikers into "100,000 mobs, shielded by women, armed with red pepper and bottles of vitriol"—a regular fairy of revolution—all the way across the front pages of the "Big Press," and how they made the simpering shivers—a feat unparalleled. Of course, the next day when the papers began to count casualties they learned that "one man," at least, must have been wounded in the great melee.

The story, of course, is as brutal as it is simple. The Meat Trust funds the union in the packing centers of the country a thorn in its side, and is moving heaven and earth to wipe it out of existence. So they have organized "plant congresses"—a sort of "shop delegates" organization, spurious substitutes of the labor union, composed of some of the drifted and unorganizable riffraff in the packing yards, and began "doing business" with them. It is certainly worth while noticing that these "plant congresses," at which the "rank and file" were represented "directly" and not through the accursed union representatives, were hailed with delight and "scientific approval" by such friends of labor like the New York "Times," the Chicago "Tribune," and the like.

The next thing to do was to offer to these "congresses" a reduction in

wages of some 15 or 20 per cent. Their answer boomed back through the columns of the "Big Press" that they had voluntarily accepted the reduction, and this reply filled the imaginations of the hearts of our industrial "reconstructionists." When it came, however, to putting these reductions into effect, the overwhelming majority of the stockyard workers revolted and went out on strike to fight to the last ditch for their scanty livelihood and for the life of their union.

Now, the stage is set. The entire machinery of the municipal governments in Chicago, Omaha, Denver, St. Louis, Kansas City and Milwaukee is set against the strikers. The police, the courts and the "private police" are at the throat of the strikers.

The stockyard workers, however, have won a union for themselves after years of untold struggles and sacrifice. They can fight like men, and they have learned to win victories.

THE LABOR BOARD RESTRAINED

THE board must be set at rest at once. It was not the railway workers' unions that have succeeded last week in restraining the United States Labor Board. It was the Pennsylvania Railroad that obtained from the less an austere and upright a federal Judge than Kenneth Mountain Landis, one of the \$42,000 per year baseball salary row, an injunction putting the clamp on the board for daring to tell the Penna. to abide by its decision in a shop rule case favorable to the union on the ground that the board had no jurisdiction and was "butting in" on Mr. Atterbury's private life business.

The reader, we hope, remembers still vividly how the "entire country" was up in arms against the railway workers and their unions because they had for a time dared to think that the Railway Board had transgressed its powers in having ordered them not to strike pending its approval or disapproval; how eventually the unions accepted the decision of the Board and a strike was prevented. "Public opinion" and the "Big Press" still wear a frown because the workers for a moment imagined that this all-powerful Labor Board had no right to stop them from refusing to accept the terms of the railway executives.

And now watch the shifting of the scenes. The Labor Board, its prerogatives not lessened one iota, orders the Pennsylvania to live up to the rules prevailing on the railways. The railway retaliates by hiring a lawyer, going into court and obtaining from a learned Judge a writ which states in no many plain words that the Board has no such rights as it presumes to have to regulate working conditions, and that it best "but out" of the situation and not make a laughing stock of itself.

A more flagrant example of one-sided justice has probably not been seen in a long while, even in our biased courts. The Pennsylvania gander guy does not like the sauce of the Railway Brotherhood's goose, and it nonchalantly rejects it.

A WORLD STRIKE IN CASE OF WAR

WHILE the Washington Armament Limitation conference is conferring and "old diplomacy" is making new treaties, there met last week in Am-

sterdam the Executive Committee of the International Federation of Trade Unions, which represents 24,000,000 trade unionists in Europe, to consider plans of war prevention and disarmament.

The Federation has come out openly and forcefully for plans of calling a general international strike in the event of a threatened war. A provisional international committee has been authorized to take all steps "necessary to combat militarism and counteract dangers of a new war." The committee is empowered to proclaim and carry out the general strike immediately upon threat of war. The Federation also calls upon the ever-increasing attempts "to make worse the condition of the workers in connection with prevailing economic conditions."

The conference at which the anti-war program was adopted was attended by delegates of the International Trade Secretariats of Transport Workers, Miners and Metal Workers. The next Congress of the Federation will be held in Rome next April, and the provisional committee which is to report to that Congress consists of Secretaries Williams, of the Transport Workers; Hodges, of the Miners, and Ilig, of the Metal Workers.

The conference appeals especially

to the millions of wives and mothers, whose husbands and sons will have to give their lives in event of a new world war, to organize and stand shoulder to shoulder with the workers organized in the International Federation of Trade Unions in order to combat militarism and render a new war impossible," ends the resolution calling for a worldwide strike.

The organized labor movement of Europe had years to explain and to live down its failure to act vigorously and with effect when the last world war broke out. The German, the English, French and Italian labor movements had alibis of all kinds to offer in explanation of their failure to act. In some of their contentions there were germs of truth. Since 1914, however, labor has learned how to act and act decisively. The great general strike of the German workers that nipped in the bud the Kapp monarchist conspiracy in spite of the soldiery and a powerfully organized plot, stands out in bold relief in this connection, in particular. This and other examples of splendid class solidarity that have taken place since gives the hope that the determination of the International Federation of Trade Union to strike and strike hard in case of a war threat, carries sharp teeth and will bear sufficient paralyzing influence to make another holocaust impossible.

Events of the Week in Cloak Strike

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In the line of the demonstration all the heads of the committees of the General Strike Committee, and all the officers of the Union, and they participated in the picketing on par with the rank and file of the workers.

THE STRIKE SITUATION IN GENERAL

In the course of last week, no substantial changes had taken place along the front line of the battle. Neither in New York, nor Philadelphia, nor Chicago has anything happened which would point to a near settlement. The manufacturers' Association in every city where strikes are in progress, are still putting up an indifferent front, as if they still have plenty of time to wait before they would negotiate peace terms.

Individual manufacturers are, of course, applying for settlements daily. In New York City, at the headquarters of the Settlement Committee, new settlements are made every day and in the course of last week several hundred more strikers have returned to work. Among those who had settled, we desire to point out the firm of A. Portfolio and Co., of 1333 Broadway. This firm employs about 100 workers, and until recently was one of the most prominent members of the Association. The way they have been running business in the employers' association, and the unnecessary strike which they had caused in the industry, has made this firm withdraw from the Protective and now it settled with the Union, conceding all the former conditions of employment, hours and wages.

The Portfolio firm is not the only example of this dissatisfaction with the leadership of the Association. Several other influential firms, disgusted with the hopeless management of the Protective Association, have broken away from it and their number is growing daily. Very soon the Protective will retain only a handful of trouble-makers, perennial a hindrance to the development of the cloak industry in New York.

GOOD OUTLOOK FOR A SPRING SEASON

In trade circles a great deal is being said about the prospects of the next spring season and it is predicted that it will be one of the best ever

had in the cloak trade. The trade newspapers, however, are worried over the fact that, instead of preparing for work, such destructive influences as the Protective Association are bent on continuing strike and provoking fights. They would rather lose business and ruin the industry than give the workers a chance to make cloaks under humane conditions.

In this, however, they will fail in 1921 as they have failed in 1910, 1916 and 1919. Like in those years, the Protective Association is attempting to rack its brains against the wall of the Union, and unless it stays in time, it will find its own head smashed before it can break through the ramparts of the organization.

SECRETARY BAROFF IN PHILADELPHIA

Secretary Baroff has spent a few days last week in Philadelphia and brought back with him very encouraging reports. He inspected the "trenches" on both fronts, the cloak strike and the waist and dress strike, which is sixteen weeks old by this time.

Brother Baroff addressed two very enthusiastic meetings in Philadelphia, one at Fraternity Hall, of waiters and dressmakers, and another at the Arch Street Theatre, of striking cloak-makers. Both meetings were crowded and the speakers were received with ovations. All issues of both strikes were thoroughly discussed and the attitude of the Union received the fullest approval of the audience.

The Arch Street Theatre meeting was addressed, in addition to Secretary Baroff, by Max Andur, the leader of the local cloak strike, H. Weinberg and Abraham Tuvim, Manager of the Publication Department of the International. Brother Tuvim has spent several days last week in Allentown, Pa., in the interests of the Philadelphia cloak strike. The firm of Nathan Kramer and Sons, the leaders in the fight of the employees against our Union in Philadelphia, are endeavoring to open a cloak shop in Allentown, and Brother Tuvim went there to enlist the co-operation of the local trade Union forces and to organize a local of ladies' garment workers in that city in order to counteract the bad activities of that firm.

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A - Presidential Masterpiece

By NATHANIEL BUCHWALD

We approached President Harding's message to Congress in a spirit of awe and reverence, for we were not unmindful of the eternal truth that every presidential message is a masterpiece and a monumental document. And the more we read in the message, the profounder became our admiration for it. Both in form and content, in style and in thought, in statesmanship and general erudition, Mr. Harding's great utterance of December the Sixth runs true to form and is in every respect worthy of the best traditions and standards of our presidential literature and oratory.

We cannot resist the temptation to quote bits and excerpts from this immortal document in support of our contention that even as a presidential message, Mr. Harding's address beats it all hollow. Take, for instance, the following gems of startling discovery and piquant originality: "Ours is a popular government, through political parties."

"Necessarily legislation is a matter of compromise. The full ideal is seldom attained."

Have you ever heard anything like it before? Isn't there a delightful ring of the novel in the statement that ours is a popular government? And has any of the renowned philosophers of all ages discovered an approximation of the great truth that the full ideal is seldom attained?

Hail to thee, Gamaliel of Marion! Thy wisdom is as profound as thy mind is searching.

The loftiness of Warren's wisdom and the originality of his expression are rivaled only by the felicity of his style. In speaking of the recent war, for instance, he coins a brand-new adjective, which is, indeed, the acme of brilliancy and felicity—he refers to the war as "the awful world war." Isn't this adjective at once new, overwhelming and captivating? The awful World War! And they speak of the Macaulays and Peters and

Lambe as the masters of style!

Or take the following:

"In Russia, the co-operative community has become the recognized bulwark of law and order, and saved individualism from engulfment in social paralysis."

Aside from the unfathomable wisdom of the statement, is it not a superb figure of speech, that "engulfment in social paralysis"? You know what a gulf is and you heard of paralysis, we suppose. To be engulfed in paralysis means—well, we are willing to be damned if it means anything!

And here is a still better one:

"Through the eradication of illiteracy and the diffusion of education, mankind has reached a stage where we may fairly say that in the United States equality of opportunity has been attained, though all are not prepared to embrace it. There is, indeed, a too great divergence between the economic conditions of the most and the least favored classes in the community. But even that divergence has now come to the point where we bracket the very poor and the very rich together as the least fortunate classes. Our efforts may well be directed to improving the status of both."

We owe it to posterity to explain and elucidate this stupendous gulf of profundity, as it were; but try as we may, we fail to make out the sense of it. Through the eradication of illiteracy (where—in Russia, Japan or in the Southern states of our Republic) mankind has reached a certain stage. Very well, whatever that stage may be, we'll grant that mankind has reached it. Now, it has reached a stage where we may fairly say that in the United States equality of opportunity has been attained. What has that to do with the Woolworth Building, or the price of bacon? Admitted that we may fairly say that equality of opportunity has been attained in the United States—we may say lots of preposterous things—why did mankind have to reach a certain

stage before we could say it? Now does our saying it depend upon this or that stage of mankind? Great Gamaliel, only thou knowest!

In the latter portion of the above quotation the White House thinker gives us the prelude to a brand new social philosophy, and since it involves that mythical, non-existent element known as "labor," we, who are in a way concerned about that something called "labor," may be permitted to examine the new doctrine of Warren Gamaliel at some length.

To begin with, Mr. Harding "bracket" the very poor and the very rich in common bonds of misery. "Both are the 'least fortunate classes,'" and it is our duty "to improve the status of both." Rockefeller and Gary are thus put in the same category with—let's say, the workers in the stockyards, and if we do anything toward the amelioration of the lives of the stockyard workers we must, in a spirit of fairness and justice, also improve the lot of Gary and Rockefeller, for they, too, belong to the "least fortunate class."

But there is a stouter tie that unites the destinies of the rich and the poor. Capital and labor are one and inseparable not only in misery but in gladness as well. According to the Gamaliel philosophy, it is a fallacy to make a distinction between capital and labor, or in the immortal words from the fount of wisdom:

"Labor has become a large contributor, through its savings, to the stock of capital; while the people who own the largest individual aggregates of capital are themselves often hard and exacting laborers. Very often it is extremely difficult to draw the line of demarcation between the two groups; to determine whether a particular individual is entitled to be set down as laborer or as capitalist. In a very large proportion of cases he is both, and when he is both, he is the most useful citizen."

In other words, "there ain't no such animal" as capital or labor. Most of the laborers are capitalists, as you all know from personal experience, and the richest capitalists are laborers in the sense that they work

hard in the direction, say, of breaking a big strike, or concealing their enormous profits, or sitting up late in the office to perfect the "American Plan" in industry. It really does not matter what a man does, for what purpose he expends his energies—if he works, he is a laborer. There is, of course, some hazard in promulgating this philosophy (which philosophy, connoisseurs tell us, bears a striking resemblance to that of the saloon politician or the village-grocery store), for if literally accepted, it will include safe-crackers and gunmen in the class of laborers. But, then again, you may stretch any philosophy to the point of absurdity if you cling to the letter and not the spirit of it. What Mr. Harding does wish to impress upon his fellow citizens (may we say fellow laborers?) is that there is no need of worrying about the problem of capital and labor since there is no real difference between the two; and this idea is as true as it is new and original.

Yet, to do away with some misguided capitalists among the miners, or stockyard workers or lumberjacks or steel workers who insist on identifying themselves with the non-existent labor class, Mr. Harding is willing to humor their queer notions and admit that labor has a right to organize. Quoth Gamaliel:

"The right of labor to organize is just as fundamental and necessary as is the right of capital to organize. The right of labor to negotiate, to deal with and solve its particular problems in an organized way, through its chosen agents, is just as essential as is the right of capital to organize, to maintain corporations, to limit the liabilities of stockholders."

Again you see that equality of opportunity has been attained in the United States. The workers are just as much entitled to have their organizations as the stockholders of the United States Steel Corporation, for instance. In fact, there is no difference between the nature and purpose of the workers' and stockholders' organizations, according to our Chief Executive. And since:

"In the case of the corporation which enjoys the privilege of limited liability of stockholders, particularly when engaged in the public service, it is recognized that the outside public has a large concern which must be protected; and so we provide regulations, restrictions, and in some cases detailed supervision."

It follows necessarily that:

"Like, in the case of labor organizations, we might well apply similar and equally well defined principles of regulations and supervision in order to conserve the public's interests as effected by their operations."

And here again, the President is true to the best traditions of 100 per centum: the right of labor to organize is recognized in abstract and killed in concrete, admitted in principle and denied in application. Some people would call it a subterfuge, but we'll limit ourselves by calling it the social philosophy of Main Street. Mr. Harding is sincere in jumping aboard a threadbare fallacy and hailing solemnly to the Promised Land of compulsory arbitration, the denial of the right to strike, etc., etc.—all with a view "to hasten the building of peace in industry which a rejoicing nation would acclaim."

And here is a real good one to finish with: the President opines that industrial tribunals can bring about eternal peace in industry "just as courts" as intermediate tribunals, can assure the peaceful settlements of world affairs. Aren't we lucky to have a president with so fine a sense of humor? Or is it sweet innocence? Well, it does not matter—we've got a great President anyway.

Letters from Philadelphia

By J. S. PRENOWITZ

The cloakmakers of New York have become the pride of the labor movement, and of all right-thinking persons, for the manner in which they are conducting the fight against the masters of their jobs.

And surely they have earned this respect! They are proving to the world that they are men and not slaves; that they are made of the clay that pushes mankind forward, and are advancing the cause of our civilization. Today, however, the New York cloakmakers are not alone in the fight. Philadelphia has courageous fighters, too, who know how to fight for their rights, and their campaign will be also written down in indelible letters in the book of the fight for elementary human rights of the labor movement.

You know already how our waist and dressmakers have been fighting here for the last sixteen weeks! Who could have imagined that poor work girls would put up such an intrepid fight, such a long drawn-out battle against employers. I recall before the strike had broken out how many leaders of labor had their doubts as to whether these girls would show enough resistance to weather the storm, the long fast. And when the strike was only a week or two old many were afraid that in case

it should become protracted its outcome might become jeopardized.

Well, it is sixteen weeks now and they are there in fighting ranks as ever, and there's not the slightest movement, even among them, about going back to work. Any suggestion to that effect would be highly insulting. These girls will stay in the fight until the bosses will have had enough, until they will tell the union that they are ready to sign a pact of peace with their workers.

The cloakmakers are waging a fight against the cloak employers for causes that you are fully familiar with. They are not in a fight with their bosses for the first time. They are veterans, and have tasted victory on more than one occasion. You probably recall the cloak strike of eight years ago, a strike that lasted twenty-six weeks. Twenty-six weeks of hunger and want, half a year of persecution by the hired agents of the bosses and of voluntary brutalities by the police. Everything that is mean and despicable was brought into play at that time to break down the morale of the workers and to make them give up the fight. They, however, triumphed over all the machinations of the enemy, and have come out on top.

In the present conflict against their exploiters, the cloakmakers are displaying the same valiant spirit, the

same courage, the same self-respect and pride, and their victory is sealed! The third week of the fight is now in and about 70 per cent of the men are back at work as victors. The remainder, consisting of workers employed by the dozen members of the association, will win out as surely as the sun rises in the morning. The terms of the old agreement will remain the working terms in the Philadelphia cloak industry.

On the morning following the outbreak of the strike, manufacturers had already begun applying for settlements. To be sure, a great number of the local employers have been, in the matter of the provoking of this fight, the victims of a few big manufacturers who had managed to pull the wool over the eyes of the rest. They it was who had informed the world, the cloak world, that this was the "opportunity" time to bring back piece-work into the trade, and they, too, had filled their ears with promises and prospects that had no significance. That provoked a fight between the more enlightened and the narrow-minded among the employers, but the inciters have carried the day and have plunged the Philadelphia cloak industry into a strike.

The better element among the employers who did not belong to the association, had, however, seen the game of the few strike-provokers very soon. They quickly perceived that they had nothing to gain from a strike, and they have recalled the

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"Hemlock"

(Instead of a Story)

By W. KLADKO

(Come into English by Editor)

II.

There was something familiar in those songs to me; somewhere, many years ago, in a different world, I had heard such songs. "Hemlock's" songs had a scent of the soil and the tinge of the field and revealed with the joy of combat. Warriors felt thus before a battle, and the petrel greets the oncoming storm with similar exultation. Those songs would bring my blood on fire; they would spring widely apart the doors of my isolation; would launch the sacred asphodels of Omar Khayyam, and would urge me into the streets, to man, to activity, to life. I would feel within me the stir of resurrection, as if after years of interment I was rising from a grave.

"I am still alive, still alive!" I would cry every time I had read these songs. I yearned to know the singer; for the first time in the long years of my solitude I perceived an urge for forming an acquaintance. But it was so different. One had to go around and inquire, and persons of my bent of mind, self-sealed chambers, are shy of such activity. They see life and dodge realities; there's lacking in their make-up that element which is styled dynamic force. Yes, the tortoise-type dreamer cares for no action; his stirrings and desires rather take the form of musings and phantasies.

So I formed my acquaintance with "Hemlock," the singer of those songs, in my own fancy. Is "Hemlock" a man or a woman? This point I decided quickly, without a moment's hesitation. A woman will call herself a Violet, a Lily, a Rose, a Margaret, a Myrsine, but never a Hemlock. So I pictured "Hemlock" to be an elderly man with a big, wise head and eagle eyes. I spent weeks and months with this wise, big head; he would accompany me on my lone walks, and we held long conversations on everything under the sun.

Yes, I knew my "Hemlock" well—him of the big sage head with the eagle eyes. Yet I craved, deep in the vaults of my heart, to meet him face to face. Thus will a prisoner yearn, year after year, for his liberty, and do nothing to free himself. For he knows that he will not break his iron and the walls of his prison will not fall under through magic. But he craves and waits and secretly hopes that a miracle might happen.

I waited for such a miracle. And then, for, once, the only time in my life (oh, accursed reality), a miracle did happen. For once, one of the golden children of my dreams took on flesh and blood. It was a glorious summer day, an hour or two before lunch time, when our superintendent walked into our room with a new stenographer, just placed to work. She was about my age, perhaps a year or two younger, straight and beautiful like a Greek goddess, with soft, black eyes—like the black, soft nights of the lands of everlasting summer. We were introduced, and when my name was mentioned to her I noticed that her big, black eyes opened even wider and the upper row of her pearly white lips folded over her lower lip. She shook my hand energetically, in manlike fashion, and looked me over from head to foot.

At noon we walked out for lunch. She inquired for an eating place and I directed her.

"Is it a good restaurant?"

"It must be good if I eat there."

I noticed that she was asking ques-

tions that were of little interest to her, but hesitated to ask what she really wanted to know. Yet I would not draw her out.

"I may have heard your name before," she said to me after we sat down in the lunch room, with her eyes as if glued to the flower in my lapel.

"New York is big and names like mine are a legion," I replied.

"Do you read?" She mentioned a publication.

"Yes, for the last five years or so."

"Have you written stories for that journal?"

"I write, though seldom," I said, and felt glad for some reason that this good-looking girl had read my stories.

"Really?"

I shook my head, smiled and looked modest, I suppose, as a hero looks when he is being crowned with the proverbial wreath of laurels.

"What a happy coincidence!" she exclaimed. "I used to think of you often, but I never imagined that you look like this—like a dandy with a white flower in his lapel," she broke out with infectious laughter.

"How did you imagine me?" I joined in her laugh.

"I am not sure—but I thought that you put with tramps, with sailors on board, a sort of a resurrected Jack London."

Oh, how her friends will be surprised when they'll learn that the writer of whom they had talked so often is working in the same office with her! Would I come to see them some time? I surely would. I escorted her after work to the subway. She talked about the magazine and was very profuse in lauding my stories.

"Do you know the editor well?" she asked me.

"I don't know him at all; I have never seen him."

"How is that?"

"I was asked to come to the office once or twice, but I never paid attention to it, somehow."

"So you know no one there, do you?"

"Not a soul."

"And what do you think of 'Hemlock'?" she inquired, and her eyes laughed.

"Hemlock!" I exclaimed. "I would give a kingdom to meet him!"

"Him?" My companion almost went into hysteria. "Him?" Her eyes were filled with tears of mirth.

I stood there dazed. It was obvious that my fancy had deceived me badly. The big, sage old head of the singer took on a pale form and vanished in the offing, while the laughter of my new friend was thundering in my ears like the crash of falling walls.

"Hemlock is not a man?"

"Of course, she is not a man. If you want to meet her you must come to see us some Sunday."

"I shall not be long in coming, I assure you."

The next day we talked again; we spoke every minute of the hour of our lunch. We paid little heed to our food any more, but she never replied straight to my questions about "Hemlock" and would divert the conversation to other topics. In the evening, on the way to the train, we would speak about theaters, about the de-

plorable lack of art and taste among theater goers and the theaters, about modern literature, concerning which my companion spoke with unceasing scorn. She was particularly vehement about our "better" writers who had sold their gifts to the mob for a sumptuous meal and rich shelter.

"Modern belle-lettres is tedious; it does not draw; it does not set wings to one's phantasies, does not give ideas and is being forgotten no sooner we finish reading it. Modern poetry is cold and colorless; it hasn't the laughter of Homer or the black melancholy of Dante. Tiny bits of thoughts, playpens feelings in decayed form, that's the rule. Present-day philosophy is permeated with either the shopkeeper's utilitarianism or cowardly pragmatism, bedecked with flowers and sugar-coated. No depth of thought, no strength of song, no daring of action. He who had revolted only yesterday against this spirit of demagoguery in a lonely cage, who only yesterday had made ready to unfurl the banner of revolt, has been captured today by the hurrahing of the mob, and closing his eyes, in a surge of pleasure, he is being unresistingly carried on and on."

My friend stopped to catch her breath. Her cheeks went aflame; the softness had disappeared from her black eyes. They looked angry and hard like steel.

"Then, we must return to the ancients," I said, but before I had a chance to add another word my companion broke in with the same heat and passion.

"To the old? Oh, no! One cannot go backward! Those who had shed their swaddling clothes cannot put them on again. You cannot drive the man of the aeroplane, of the telephone and of the wireless, the devourer of time and space, back into antiquity. But new forms are needed, a new word, a new thought. You know," she stopped, looked into my eyes and laughed. "You know I imagine at times that a hero, a Samson, will come and will put the torch to all libraries, to all museums, and will clean up the world, in one fell swoop of all worthless accumulations. Then there will come a renaissance. I had written one time such a poem."

It was night already, and the street lamps, like two golden rows, have lit up the thoroughfares. I offered my companion to eat supper with me in a restaurant, but she declined, saying that her mother was expecting her. On that evening I learned that this girl was "Hemlock."

On that evening I paced the confines of my room until a late hour and my head was full of "Hemlock." I went over in my mind everything we had said to each other, each word, each phrase, they were somehow indelibly carved on my memory. Sleep was slow in coming that night. In the long years of my loneliness I became unaccustomed to shocks, surprises and stirring deviations from my daily routine. One day was like the other; each year was like the other, like two drops of water, and my nerves were not used to excitement.

Meeting "Hemlock" had had upon me the effect of a powerful intoxicant upon a total abstainer.

I finally fell asleep. And when I rose in the morning my head was still full of "Hemlock." Everything around me hummed and sang, and I never went so happily to my office as on that morning. But "Hemlock" was cold to me that morning and she spoke little. In the evening we went to the subway accompanied by the bookkeeper, a fat young man devoted to accounting, the sporting page of his paper and vaudeville.

On Friday, the following day, "Hemlock" looked out of sorts again, and I suddenly perceived that it must be bitter disappointment, with me. I did not look like the person she had imagined; the mien of my face, my occupation, my dress, my mode of life, was so distant from the picture she had drawn in her mind. There I sat at the work table, well groomed and combed, with a white flower in my coat, drawing and figuring calmly, an ordinary, petty egoist with all the vices and virtues of millions of other small egoists, the creatures of an age of a shopkeeper's democracy. And "Hemlock" surely had felt that I fooled her, deceived her and she would not forgive me what she would readily forgive hundreds of others.

I understood it. I knew that this was the wage of one who had climbed down from a pedestal to join the street parade, the parliament meted out to the gods who descend from the skies and mix in the public marts. Let them but slip, and no stones are ever cast more eagerly than at these prodigals.

We worked half-days on Saturdays, and when I came down "Hemlock" and the bookkeeper told me that they were going to Rockaway Beach, and asked if I would join them. I declined, and they left me contented, babbling about the weather, about bathing places, etc. It was a bright, hot summer day, but I felt shrunken, smaller, and the firmness, the placidity, the harmony of mind and body that I had acquired during the years of my solitude seemed to have deserted me of a sudden. I sat in my room and my soul was crying within me tears of blood. I felt that rank outsiders had broken into my sacred loneliness, demolished it, smashed it, and spat upon it.

And I fell upon my knees, face buried in hands. My body shook in convulsions and from my lips a prayer poured forth, every syllable of which was dripping crimson from my heart: "Solitude, beloved, sacred solitude! Open thy arms and receive me like a mother would receive her child who had wandered away from her many, many years ago and returned worn out, ill, and broken down, like an ancient city that would open her gates widely to welcome her son driven back from the battlefield by a relentless enemy. Oh, inviolate hermitage, receive me!"

I didn't go back to the office, and never saw "Hemlock" again. Once in a while I run across a poem of hers, but it does not impress me any longer. It seems to me that it is not any better or worse than thousands of other poems that pass before my eyes—inane phrases dexterously knit together.

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JUSTICE

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EDITORIALS

THE INJUNCTION IN COURT

Last Monday there took place the hearing before Justice Wagner on the argument of the motion for a permanent injunction against the Cloak Manufacturers' Association of New York. Anyone who was present on that occasion in the court could not have failed to observe the following phenomenon: While the lawyers for the union spoke simply, businesslike, and without any attempt at oratory, the lawyer for the employers was just overflowing with highfalutin verbiage as he appealed to the sympathies of the court. He made it so plain to the Judge that the poor bosses are just being robbed by the bad, bad and egotistic workers! He pathetically declaimed that the manufacturers were willing to give the workers much more money for their labor than what they had been giving them—oh, much more—if only they, the workers, would "produce!"

It is true, this appeal, this oratory, savored a good deal of stump-speaking, as Mr. Untermeyer had remarked about the effort of his learned colleague, and had nothing to do with the subject under discussion. The union had proved beyond cavil that the association had broken the agreement, and that all the alleged strike shops, on account of which the manufacturers now claimed they had abrogated the agreement, were forced upon the workers by Mr. Steuer's clients. Mr. Untermeyer declared that the Association had begun to seek ways and means of defeating the award of the Governor's Special Commission of January, 1920, a few days after it had been announced; that the Association flatly refused the request of the Union to leave the interpretation of that award to the commission itself, which forced the workers into shop strikes here and there in order to bring the manufacturers to their senses. Any attempt to interpret these shop strikes, provoked intentionally by the employers, as a breach of the 1919 agreement by the workers, is spurious and cannot stand the light of honest inquiry.

Mind you, all the time since the members of the Association had adopted that famous resolution at the secret meeting in Waldorf-Astoria, it never even occurred to them to charge the union with breaking the agreement. Quite to the contrary, their first spokesman, Mr. Lefcourt, had come out brazenly, saying that it was "their turn now," that they can do now whatever they please. Only later, when they had felt the scorn and the indignation of the public, after they had discovered that the statements of their "mouthpiece" are likely to win for them everlasting contempt and contumely, they hit upon the great idea, give birth to by Mr. Steuer, that it was the union and not the manufacturers who had broken the contract.

We grant, it required an unusual amount of impudence to come out with such a statement; but who, pray, will believe it? Sentimental appeals for the "poor" cloak manufacturer and flowery speeches cannot overcome stern, hard facts. We do not know what Justice Wagner had thought while listening to the concrete and convincing arguments of the union's lawyers. We know, however, what the public, which crowded the courtroom, must have felt and thought after comparing them with the phrases uttered on behalf of the manufacturers, and we doubt not, for even a moment, that no matter what the decision, the public has convicted the employers as contract-breakers beyond any misgiving.

An excellent illustration of the poverty of our opponents' arguments is the fact that after laborious sifting and searching they found in the files of "Justice" a few words to the effect that "the contract was abrogated." Of course, the "Justice," and for that matter other labor papers for whom the union is not responsible, had printed such remarks. But what does that prove? Of course, the contractual relations between the union and the association had been abrogated. But who broke them? This was something which the attorney for the bosses carefully dodged from stating at that moment.

The story of the breaking of the agreement, as Morris Hillquit had brought out in a splendid speech, runs along totally different lines. At first, the employers abrogated the agreement only in an ostensible manner, while in their hearts they still considered the agreement in full force. Witness, the abundant correspondence addressed by them to the union, and what is most convincing, the fact that until the 14th of November they had practically lived up to every point of the agreement, and, of course, the union paid little attention to whatever loose talk emanated, from time to time, from their quarters. It was only after the ultimatum of October 29, and the subsequent attempt

on November 14, to carry out the ultimatum into effect, that the agreement of 1919 and the supplementary agreement of June, 1921, was cast overboard and the union inaugurated the fight for the preservation of the contract.

In their despondency to save themselves from the scorn and contempt of the world, the employers are clutching at straws. For instance, they have told the Judge that Local No. 1 of New York held a meeting at Cooper Union some time ago and criticized the supplementary agreement of June, 1921, which contains a clause to the effect that a slacker may be discharged if his guilt is proven. We shall not discuss here the wisdom of Local No. 1 in having called that meeting. We did not make a secret of our opinion of it at the time it took place. Local No. 1 may have felt dissatisfied with one or another clause of that memorandum, but Local No. 1 had on no occasion by any act in the shops, violated the agreement. The employers cannot produce a scintilla of proof to that effect. Why, then, unload this information upon the Judge? Are men forbidden to speak in this community when speak they want? And is not such talk petty and of a kind that casts discredit upon a lawyer who would attempt to make use of it?

Indeed, it is hard, well-nigh impossible to whitewash and defend a cause based upon deceit and pledge-breaking, even by the cleverest of lawyers. Monday's argument of Mr. Steuer before Justice Wagner has proved that conclusively. He played upon every possible chord that an astute advocate could make use of. He roared like a lion and he cooed like a dove—what, indeed, do they want of the hard-driven manufacturers? And why all this injunction business? And what will the workers gain after the injunction has been granted? Why not get together and arrange for a durable peace? Listening to Mr. Steuer one was likely to think that the union is not anxious to settle the strike, and that the 35,000 workers that are still out are just having a mighty frolic of it. How absurd these pleas sound—coming from such a sensible person as Mr. Steuer. Mr. Hillquit, indeed, did not fail to reply to them, and he completely wiped out the impression that was likely to be gained, that the union was opposed to a durable peace, or is in love with strikes. The best guarantee for a durable peace, said Mr. Hillquit, is the maintaining of the agreement by the employers until its term has run its full course, until next June. Let them say the word, and the strike will at once become a matter of the past.

Yes, the stand of the union today is the same as on the first day the manufacturers had decided to break their agreement with the union. Upon this stand it is ready to fight until its objective is won.

AGAIN ABOUT PRODUCTION AND WAGES

In his desire to circumvent the chief issue, Mr. Steuer spoke about various things that have little or nothing to do with the controversy. He, however, had a good deal to say about production and wages, and although we have already stated the point of view of the union regarding it, it may not be amiss to restate it now.

Mr. Steuer argued that the bosses cannot pay now the same wages they were paying before the war, though a little while after that he contradicted himself by saying that his clients would pay their workers even doubly if they only "produced enough." Well, at any rate, Mr. Steuer kept the wage question constantly at the fore during his argument. Everybody is working for smaller wages, why should cloakmakers be an exception, he pleaded. Our reply thereto is: Keep in mind that a cloakmaker works only thirty weeks during the year, and that he earns on the average not more than any other worker. Why then harp upon the "big" wages of the cloakmakers? But this wage question is not at all the crux of the present controversy. The issue involved in this fight is the agreement. After the manufacturers had restored the agreement, what is there to prevent them from taking up the wage question for discussion? In 1920 the workers have found that they could not make a living on the then prevailing minimum wage. They asked for a raise under the existing agreement, and had obtained such a raise in the form of an award by a commission. If the employers have anything to say regarding the wages paid at present, they can have the same recourse to an impartial commission as the workers have had in 1920, but before they can do that the agreement must be brought back to life.

As regards productivity, we wish to say again as we have stated on more than one occasion, that when speaking about it our employers should leave out of their mind the "good old times" when the workers were driven in the shops under the merciless task system. Those years will not return—that much is certain. Neither Mr. Steuer nor anybody else can or should demand any such thing. What is wanted is an honest day's work, and such a day's work our men and women are giving now, too. If there are a few who violate this principle, the union itself opposes them bitterly, and has given convincing proof of this. Why, then, iterate and reiterate this point of productivity? Is it because it appeals and sounds plausible to a certain class of ill-informed people? Mr. Steuer has once declared that he is against piece-work, and then he says again that he is for a certain "measure" of work, but he fails to state it. The reason is simple: There is no such gauge or measure in the cloak industry with its daily changes of styles and fashions, and there cannot be any.

The only measure, gauge or standard that we know of are wages for a 44-hour week that will enable the worker to make a decent living. The only measure, gauge or standard that we

From the Chicago Battlefront

By H. SCHOOLMAN

Here we are, a thousand miles away from you, and yet how insignificant distance has become nowadays! Our hearts beat powerfully in union with you in New York. We, too, here in Chicago, have been forced into a fight against our employers as a protest against the attempt of the masters of our jobs to bestow upon us the "glorious" system of piece-work. We have been driven badly enough under week-work, but to go back to a method of work that chokes and strangles, our members will never consent. There are almost 6,600 men and women in the cloak industry of Chicago, and this little army has a traditional tenacity about everything it makes up its mind to do. Like one person, one rainy morning, early this month, they have left their "light, sanitary shops," and they have vowed not to go back to work until the employers have abandoned their idiosyncrasies about piece-work, longer hours and lower wages.

Our strike is more than a week old and the spirit and enthusiasm among our men still keeps on rising. It appears that our strikers are just beginning to get into their roles and the longer the strike lasts the more forceful will become this spirit of protest and revolt. Of this the writer of these lines has become fully convinced when he, together with Vice-President Sigman, made last week a tour of the various assembly halls where the strikers are located. The speeches of the strike leaders are received with keen attention, regardless of the fact that the old bombastic style of speaking has been abandoned. We speak to the strikers now in a quiet, clear-headed manner

concerning the direct issues of the strike. They understand us clearly, much better than what they used to understand us in past fights, and a great deal better than the speeches the employers had made to them before they had resolved to go out on strike.

Our committees, though "green" on their new jobs, are working excellently. Our Hall Committee, consisting of Brothers Davidson, Cohen, Gold, Siegel, Steinberg and Berkheimer, has shown excellent adaptability in providing our "army" with necessary plans of assembly. The Picket Committee, consisting of Brothers Shafer, Rudin, Flack, Meisel and others, has proved already during the first week that it can be relied on. Our Out-of-Town Committee is on guard lest cloaks be made in some seamy nests in the vicinity, and, together with Brothers Lederman, Scherr, Ginsberg, Fogel and Glasman and a staff of investigators, are busy day and night in keeping an eye on every move of the enemy. The same can be said about the Speakers' Committee, consisting of Brothers R. Glassman and Freyman; the Organization Committee, consisting of Brothers Feitelson, Novak and Dolnick, with a lot of active boys under them, who are doing the work in a thorough-going manner. The Settlement Committee consists of Brothers Maloff, Morris, Ruefer, Ross and Zooley.

The only committee which is somewhat "discontented" is the Relief Committee, and also Brothers Barowitz and Romain, of the Law Committee. The less these committees have to do the healthier it is for the

strike. Our "Red Cross," too, with Dr. Gettner at its head, has so far very little to do, but should the necessity arise, this very important and humane committee will do its work. Let it be mentioned here that Dr. Gettner will attend, without charge, all strikers and their families in his office while the strike lasts.

If our foremen are in any way different from other cloak foremen in any other city it is, perhaps, due to the fact that our foremen are organized in a local of our International. Otherwise, they are just as poorly off as all the other members of their craft. Some of them receive a wage as high as the minimum wage of the average operator. But the operators, finishers, pressers and cutters are full-fledged proletarians and organized as such, and everybody seems to take their part and sympathize with them. The foremen have been regarded, rightly or wrongly, for years as the dutiful and loyal slaves of the bosses. It is true the situation is quite different. The foremen are just as hard-driven as the regular workers in the shop. Yet, the belief that they are enemies of the labor movement is still not entirely rooted out from the minds of the workers, and their position is very tragic, indeed. They keep on persisting that they are workers in the truest sense of the word, but their pleas are not fully heard and appreciated.

In this strike they have decided to go out together with the workers in spite of the fact that the employers wanted to pay them their wages while the strike lasted. The fact, however, that while in the shop they might be compelled to do some work here and there, has moved them to decide upon leaving the factories. As these lines are being written every foreman in Chicago is out on strike, together with the rest of the workers, and our little striking army is complete, just as our victory will be complete.

HYNDMAN

By GEORGE LANSBURY

(London Daily Herald).

The passing of H. M. Hyndman will remind some of us of how old we are getting, although when one sits down to think it appears only as yesterday since I was trotting round to his home at Queen Anne's Mansions to receive at his hands education and help in the study of Socialism.

It is, however, thirty years ago since I first met him. I had previously heard him speak in Trafalgar Square, and, I think, at an anti-emigration conference held in King's College.

For a good many years I took part in very little public work except alongside him.

That the old Social Democratic Federation was rather a narrow, sectarian body does not in any way take away one jot or tittle from the great work which Hyndman did.

In my opinion, during the best years of his life, he was incomparably the very best and most popular advocate of Socialism in this country.

Converted Thousands.

He converted men and women by the thousands to Socialism, and although many thousands refused to stay in the Federation, or even to join it, they joined other organizations or, remaining in their trade unions, permeated the Labor movement with Socialist thought.

All the work that has been done on local authorities during the past thirty years was begun by Hyndman and his colleagues of the S. D. F. It is very often forgotten that Annie Besant, in her campaign for trade union rates of pay and conditions for Municipal servants and her vigorous campaign on behalf of feeding the children in elementary schools, did so as a member of the S. D. F., and that all those who, like me, entered upon the work of Poplar Law administration thirty years ago, did so inspired by the teaching which we received mainly at the hands of Hyndman, Quelch, and others.

I do not, in saying this, belittle what other people have done, but I think that in these days, when some people think of the S. D. F. as a back number and of Hyndman as one who was played out, that we ought to remember that it was the foundation work which the Federation, led by him, was able to accomplish that has made present-day labor organization possible.

Our Great Debt.

Finally, I would like to put on record that to me, during the whole of my association with him—which was for some years—he was always kindness itself. Like many another man in the Labor movement, I learnt whatever of Marxism I know from him, and by his teaching received a pretty thorough economic foundation for my beliefs.

He made me understand, as no one else has been able to make me understand, the truth of the saying, "The poor are poor because they are robbed and robbed because they are poor," and, strange as it may sound to some, I believe that to Hyndman and Harry Quelch we all owe a great debt of gratitude for the unselfish, impersonal work they did on behalf of Labor—work which, in my judgment, made the political Labor movement as it exists today possible in this country.

Letters from Philadelphia

(Continued from Page 4.)

twenty-six weeks of fighting in 1913 that almost all but ruined the local cloak trade. As a result they decided that it would be best for them to sign up with the union and to maintain the terms of the old agreement. By this time, as said above, about 70 per cent of the trade is back at work under old conditions, and the twelve members of the association who are employing about 25 per cent of the workers in the trade that are still out have a right to believe that very soon they, too, will celebrate with their fellow-workers a complete victory over the greed and aggression of their bosses.

They say there is considerable tumult in the "ranks" of the association over the strong-headed attitude of the bitter-enders. Among them, too, there are some who understand that piece-work is as dead as a door-nail, and it may be expected that very soon there will be little left of the association. One firm has broken away already, not willing to remain longer the cat paw for the pulling out of some chestnuts from

the fire for the benefit of one or two irreconcilables—and it had signed an agreement with the union.

The spirit among the cloakmakers is high and full of confidence. The union is doing everything it can to keep up the high morale among the workers. Meetings are being held frequently which are addressed by local leaders, among whom Max Amdeur is most conspicuous, and speakers from the International Office of New York.

Now a Women's Auxiliary has been organized to do work among the women-folk of the strikers and to spread the message of the labor movement among them. There are quite a number of women among the wives and the mothers of strikers who still are not fully familiar with the principles and the ideas of the struggle of the workers, and of their kin and friends in this fight. The union has decided to conduct a campaign of enlightenment among them, and to make them familiar with the importance of trade unionism and the co-operative movement.

As you see, the Cloakmakers' Union of Philadelphia is "on the march," and doing peace time work even in time of fighting. It always has its eyes directed to the future.

know of is for the worker to give in return an honest day's work, straight, regular work during work hours, without either slacking or over-exertion. That's our idea of a standard for labor. There are no others. Let the wisecracks come and bring forth other standards, if they will; the union will be ready to listen to them. But that's all a matter for the future. Today the manufacturers must withdraw their resolution and restore the agreement, which they had broken, without a shadow of right.

GYMNASIUM PRACTICE IN OUR UNITY CENTERS

Our members are undoubtedly aware of the fact that we have gymnasium practice in every Unity Center.

It is needless to say how important it is for every person to spend at least a few hours a week in the gymnasium, especially for our members who work indoors all the time.

Our members assemble once a week in the gymnasium, where they spend an hour a week under the direction of a trained and experienced physical training teacher, who shows them what a benefit it is to walk straight and to inhale fresh air.

This acts as a stimulus to them to keep up their vitality and to lead a healthy life. We all know how our spirit depends upon our physical condition.

Our members meet in the gymnasiums on the following nights:

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Thursdays at 8:00—Harlem Unity Center, P. S. 171, 1634 Street, near Madison Avenue.

Brooklyn Unity Center, P. S. 54, Intervale Avenue and Freeman Street.
Brownsville Unity Center, P. S. 84, State and Glenridge Avenues, Brooklyn.

Made it a habit to spend one hour in the gymnasium and bring your fellow workers with you.

The Modern Novel And the Class Struggle

By DAVID P. BERENBERG

IV. London and Sinclair

Radicals like to claim Jack London and Upton Sinclair as their own. They are, therefore, over-anxious to find them praiseworthy, and are, perhaps, impatient with those who find their works full of flaws and faults.

Jack London is the product of the proletariat. He knew the working class because he had lived with it; because he had been born in it. He knew the capitalists because in his wonderful career he was catapulted into their midst. He never yielded to the lure of luxurious living sufficiently to lose sight of his proletarian origin, nor enough to lose the revolutionary strain with which he started. But first-hand knowledge of both classes gave London an excellent equipment. If anybody had the information and the inclination to write great novels about the social conflict it was London. If then he failed it must have been because of his own weaknesses.

When we speak of American novels on the class war the name of "Iron Heel" at once comes up. Here, indeed, naked and unabashed the whole story is told. Like Wells, in this novel London takes a leap into the future. Unlike Wells, it is no romance that London weaves. He permits his mind to dwell on the logical development of the tendencies in our industrial lives. He shows us the outlines of industrial despotism as it will be unless things somehow change their trend. Unlike Wells, he takes sides. In his wander story of despotism and revolution London shouts his defiance to the world. He is with the workers, and he doesn't care who knows it.

The story is magnificent in its boldness. And yet, for all its courage, it is a failure. It is crude. It lacks subtlety. Those who are already lined up on the workers' side in the struggle will cry out, "How true all this is!" The ordinary reader will look up in astonishment; he will put the book aside with a shrug. Another romance! He remembers that the man who wrote this book also wrote the "Star Bore" and "Burning Daylight." It will be, to him, only another of London's glorious impossibilities.

There is in the book very little exaggeration. The very predictions that London ventures have in part already been fulfilled. For all that, the mark of the propagandist is too clear. A shade more care in preparation, a shade more subtlety in execution, and here might have been a book to stir the world.

We, with London, must pay the penalty for "Smoke Belles" and the "Little Lady of the Big House." Books like this—"best sellers," all of them—must seriously detract from his standing. It is not only London's books that tell of the struggle—his life tells us more.

London saw much of many phases of existence. In the slums of London, and on the battlefield of Manchuria; on the "road" of America; and among the savages of the South Seas; along the Alaskan trails and on his ranch at Sausalito, he saw the struggle going on. To him, the Spencerian, and the Nietzschean, the struggle was threefold. It unfolded itself to him as the clash of man and nature with men slowly and surely triumphing. He saw the clash of man and man—the victory rightly lying with the strong. And then he saw the grinding contact of the classes—the impact of the individual

and the system that seemed to him a merciless machine, a juggernaut. London was for the Revolution because he counted himself a victim of the juggernaut.

His books are tremendously popular, not because of their contents, rather in spite of them. People like to read his novels, because it gives them a thrill; it gives them that opportunity to be heroes at least in their own minds, that most readers unconsciously seek. Of course, one can never tell when seen down on stony ground will sprout and bear fruit!

There is an unusual character in one of London's books, *Brisenden*, a poet in "Martin Eden." *Brisenden* refuses to offer his work for publication because he is sure that it will be misunderstood. Perhaps London means to dramatize himself as *Brisenden*, although, to be sure, he is also "Martin Eden." It is certainly difficult to misunderstand Jack London, but America seems to have contrived to do even that.

Upton Sinclair is a very different sort of person. With Jack London the class struggle was a matter of passion; it was bred in him, and surged forth at every stimulus. With Upton Sinclair it is a matter of cool, passionate observation, a question of statistics. It is likely that Sinclair does not want it to be that, but that doesn't alter matters.

"The Jungle" will always remain a classic in the literature of industrial life. It is a very curious piece of work. Pages and pages read like a government report; ugly fact is piled on ugly fact, until the reader is convinced and nauseated. All this is woven together in a very thin story, which now and then takes on sudden life and substance. The Polish wedding scene is a fine bit of prose writing, but it is a flash. Sinclair has himself adequately criticized his book. "I tried to reach the public's heart; instead I reached its stomach," he says of it in the "Bram Check." With all its faults, and they are many, with all its bad writing, "The Jungle" remains a book worth the attention of every reader. In it you find the combat in its ugliest nakedness. Sinclair provides neither perfume or a fine covering for it. Here you will find a true story of the brutality and the helplessness of proletarian existence. But through it all Sinclair remains on the outside. He is the recorder of events, no matter how much he would like to persuade you that he is the thick of it.

It is curious how this detachment persists in most of his work. In only one novel—in "King Coal"—does he manage to give a different impression. Here at last he was writing of what he actually lived through. In the "Bram Check" he again writes with real passion, but here again he is writing of his own experiences.

"Jimmie Higgins" comes to mind. A fine book, a true book, and oh, so badly written! As long as Sinclair sticks to straight journalism, few can touch him. But the mechanical movements of his characters become horribly annoying. His heroes are all like the angels of the cheap melodrama that antedated the movies. The villainous plutes need only to be decked with cutaway coats and black moustaches to be the images of "Desperate Desmond." "Jimmie Higgins" is the class war brought up to date. It is the American working class thrown into the war! Too bad it isn't a better book.

The theme he chooses militates

THE STAGE

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL NOTES

"The Married Woman" will be produced December 24 at the Princess Theatre by the Selwyns with Norman Trevor in the leading part.

"Enter the Hero," by Theresa Helburn, is being staged by Frank Reicher for special matinees.

The Afternoon Theater Company will give a performance of Masterline's "Aglavaine and Selysets" at the Maxine Elliott Theatre on Friday, December 30. The cast will include Clara Eames, Eva La Gallienne and William Raymond.

A new comedy by A. A. Milne, "The Dover Road," will be presented here during the holidays by Guthrie McClintic.

Fritz Leiber will open his season at the Lexington with "Macbeth" on December 26.

The musical version of "Pomander Walk" will open here on January 2. The cast will include Peggy Wood, Irving Beebe, Mary Hay, Lennox Pawle, Colin Campbell and others.

Frances Underwood will be Leo Ditrachstein's leading woman in "Face Value," coming to the new Forty-ninth Street Theatre.

George V. Hobard's "Experience" will be revived in the holidays by Cemastock and Gest, with moving picture stars in the cast.

Richard Bennett has been engaged by the Theatre Guild for the leading role in "He."

The Washington Square College Players of New York University will present three plays for the second performance of the season at the university on December 17.

"THE IDLE INN" TO BE PRODUCED IN ENGLISH

An interesting theatrical event will soon take place on Broadway, when Jacob Ben-Ami, the well-known Yiddish actor, now playing on the English stage, will appear in Peretz Hirshbein's romantic folk comedy, "The Idle Inn."

The production is being presented by the well-known Broadway manager, Arthur Hopkins. The production of "The Idle Inn" will mark the first time a real Yiddish play will be given on Broadway.

The Philharmonic Orchestra will devote its entire time during the coming fortnight to rehearsals. Among the works which will be perfected for the first time at the Phil-

harmonic concerts before the end of January are Gilbert's "Indian Sketches," programmed for performance on Friday afternoon, December 30, "In the Courts of the Pomegranates," by Whitborne; Ravel's Rhapsody Espagnole; and Stravinsky's new version of the "Fire-Bird" Suite.

Henry Hadley will conduct the Philharmonic concert at Carnegie Hall, December 30, presenting the Glasounoff Symphony No. 5, and the Indian Sketches of Gilbert. On the afternoon of New Year's Day, Sunday, January 1, Stravinsky will give an all-Wagner program with the Philharmonic at Carnegie Hall.

The Philharmonic concerts at the Metropolitan Opera House under Mengelberg and Bodansky, will be inaugurated with the performance on Tuesday evening, January 31, the series including ten Tuesday evenings and two Sunday afternoons.

MME. EMMA CALVE ARRIVES

Mme. Emma Calve, the former operatic soprano, who achieved fame long ago in "Carmen," arrived here yesterday after an absence of six years, on the French liner, Paris, to sing in concerts under the management of London Charlton. She sang at the concert on the ship, which resulted in a big collection for the French and American Seamen's Widows and Orphans Fund.

Marie Jeritza is to appear as Sieglinde in "Die Walkuren," her fourth role here, on Friday of next week, when the Metropolitan has announced its first revival in German since 1917 of a work from the Wagnerian tetralogy of "The Nibelung's Ring." The popular new singer's impersonation will be watched with interest by those who recall how Sieglinde's too often secondary role made Olive Fremstad a star, while others remember in it the beautiful Emma Eames. With Jeritza will be Maxmilianer in the title part, Jeanne Gordon as Fricka, Whitesell as Wotan, Sembach as Siegmund and Gustafson as Hunding. The production has been "restudied" under the direction of Bodansky and Setti. Last evening Kormgold's "Die Tote Stadt" was sung for the third time to a large subscription audience, with Harold, Jeritza, Telva, Rada, Leonhardt and others as before.

Rimsky-Korsakoff's symphonic suite, "Scheherazade," and the March Slav of Tchaikovsky represented Russian numbers in the Philharmonic programme for the Society's concert at Carnegie Hall at three o'clock on Sunday afternoon, December 11. The first part of the performance was devoted to the classical, in the Concerto Grosso of Handel and Mozart's G minor symphony, and the second to the romantic school of the Russian composers.

against Sinclair in "100%." It takes consummate skill to write a detective story—more writing skill than Sinclair possesses. There are better studies of criminal psychology than this. And yet there are few books that I would rather give to the average American than this clumsily written expose of war hysteria and its "frame-ups."

And so it goes. Scarcely an outstanding event in labor history passes unchronicled by this industrious writer. He must do his work painstakingly from voluminous notes gathered on the spot. He is always ter-

ribly serious. And the results are always predictable. It will always be a book worth reading, written in the style Sinclair acquired while doing hack work for a dime novel syndicate.

London is dead. His wife is publishing the fragments that he left behind. They are like his other work: Sinclair goes on, but historians alone will be seriously interested in his work after he is gone. Aside from fact content—and this is always to be relied on—they will contain nothing new. For new light, for deeper insight, we will have to turn to other writers.

LABOR THE WORLD OVER

DOMESTIC ITEMS

LABOR UNIONS TO OPEN BANK

Wyoming labor unions have under consideration a project for a Wyoming Labor Union Bank, or banks, according to the Labor Journal, the official organ of District 22, United Mine Workers of America, which is published in Cheyenne.

ANDREW FURUSETH AGAIN AT THE HELM

Andrew Furuseth, President of the International Seamen's Union, is back in supreme control of the organization after an overwhelming vote by the membership in San Francisco.

SYMPATHETIC STRIKE OF NEW ORLEANS DOCKMEN

Approximately 12,000 men affiliated with 24 unions employed along the water front at New Orleans, went on strike in sympathy with seamen, who went on strike Monday because of wage cuts. Every ship and wharf is protected by armed guards of private agencies.

LYNN SHOE MANUFACTURERS REFUSE INVESTIGATION

The Lynn Shoe Manufacturers' Association, in a letter to union leaders today, reaffirmed its decision not to permit investigation of the books of its members in connection with the proposal of a wage reduction. The manufacturers had previously suggested investigation of wages, hours and shop conditions, and union leaders asked to have the inquiry extended to the manufacturers' books.

ANOTHER STEEL TRUST TO BE FORMED

Reports that a merger of seven or more of the independent steel companies was contemplated were confirmed. The proposed consolidation will take in all the leading producers and manufacturers, with the exception of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and the Jones and Laughlin Company of Pittsburgh, and will have a capitalization of \$500,000,000.

INTERNATIONAL TWENTY-FOUR MILLION STRONG

Of the some 48,000,000 organized workers in the world, nearly half are members of international bodies affiliated with the International Federation of Trades Unions.

THE ROCHESTER LABOR CONGRESS

The Rochester Labor College held its first meeting on November 25, when a talk on "The Negro and Labor" was given by A. Philip Randolph, of New York. The Labor College is a new development in Rochester, being a co-operative organization of Rochester labor unions, planned to educate its members in labor questions.

FIGURES OF 1919 CENSUS

The last census of manufactures was taken in 1919. Compared with the census of 1914, the bureau of the census records the following changes in the average number of wage earners employed in factories, excluding the "hand trades": In Arkansas the average number in 1914 was 41,979, 1919 49,954, increase 19 per cent; Oregon, 1914 28,829, 1919 58,569, increase 103.1; Michigan, 1914 271,090, 1919 470,333, increase 73.7; Texas, 1914 74,853, 1919 107,720, increase 43.9; Virginia, 1914 102,820, 1919 119,868, increase 16.1. Nearly all of the states show similar increases, which indicates either that more women are employed in industrial pursuits or that the "farm boys" have taken up factory work, in preference to the grind on the farm. A large part of this increase may be due also to the number of persons drawn into industry by reason of the war.

Bulletin from the bureau of the census, showing salaries, wages and value of products (less cost of raw materials) in the states and cities named for 1919:

	Salaries Millions	Wages Millions	Value of Products Millions
Arkansas	\$9,329	\$47,186	\$97,500
Michigan	148,961	635,676	1,546,895
Oregon	13,999	89,987	160,577
Texas	31,565	116,343	289,825
Virginia	25,925	120,105	269,769
Cambridge, Mass.	8,144	23,845	58,738
Manchester, N. H.	3,051	22,584	45,705
Kansas City, Kan.	8,504	27,131	51,168
New Orleans, La.	9,979	24,614	69,491

SHAW ON RUSSIAN FAMINE RELIEF

George Bernard Shaw, in a letter advocating the Russian Famine Relief Fund, writes: "Personally, I agree with Dr. Nansen. But what can one eccentric playwright and one Arctic explorer do against a nation in which a million and a half have no employment except to watch their own children starving, governed by the operation of a soulless, international financial machine which none of them understand, and which is carrying us all to the devil." Mr. Shaw puts his finger here on more than the prime reason for the comparatively small contribution towards the international famine fund from British labor. There are, however, slight indications here and there that the soulless machine is growing tired of its own soullessness; in the passage of the bill through the French Chamber, providing for an appropriation of 6,000,000 francs for Russian relief; perhaps, too, in a different sense, in the attitude adopted by the Czech-Slovakian Communists towards the evident desire of the Little Entente for war with Hungary, these Communists declaring that reaction cannot be overtaken by reaction, but alone by an awakened proletariat. There are only small crumbs of comfort in a soulless world, perhaps; but where one cannot get even half a loaf!

FOREIGN ITEMS

INDIA

EXPLOITATION OF INDIAN LABOR

How Indian workers are exploited and how the exploitation involves not only poverty and misery for them, but unemployment for British workers, is shown in a striking article by S. Saklatvala in "The Labour Monthly."

Cotton mills are paying from 100 per cent to as much as 500 per cent per annum on the actual capital invested.

The operatives work 60 hours a week for barely a shilling a day.

Mr. Saklatvala gives a list of jute mills which pay from 100 to 250 per cent. The wages in Bengal jute factories vary from 14s a month to 38s a month.

Bengal miners work from 60 to 72 hours a week for an average of 8d a day. The coal mines, chiefly British-owned, show dividends rising to 120 per cent. One company has paid an average of 95 per cent over a period of 15 years.

Facts such as these explain why the Prince of Wales is not getting the enthusiastic reception in India for which imperialists hoped.

POLAND

POLISH WORKERS TO FIGHT EMPLOYERS AND GOVERNMENT

In accordance with the Washington Conference decision, the eight-hour day was introduced officially in Poland in January, 1920.

As in most countries, there is an agitation on foot to lengthen working hours generally, but Poland's workers will have both the employers and the Government to fight.

The Finance Minister has declared that in order to increase production, and help the country financially, he purposes introducing a measure making ten hours the legal working day.

The trade unions intend to stand out for the maintenance of the eight-hour day.

GERMANY

SHORTER WORK DAY RESULTS IN MORE PRODUCTION

The Annual Report of the Saxon Industrial Supervisors' Association for 1920 gives positive proof (were such necessary) of the shortened working day meaning more production.

The report cites the case of the linen mills in Bautzen, Germany, where the workers are only working five days a week because they produce the same amount as formerly in a six-day week.

The spinners, who now work eight hours daily instead of ten, not only produce the same amount, but produce finer work, because they suffer less strain.

Similar favorable reports came from both glass and carriage factories in the same district. The hourly output is reported to be greater because of the shortened working day.

The price of bread has reached such a point where one loaf represents one-fifth to one-seventh of the entire day's pay of the average workman.

DENMARK

Unemployment has been steadily increasing in Denmark since July, and there is not much hope that matters will change for the better until spring. The high cost of living and the great German imports compel Danish interests to lie dormant and to hope for better times.

FRANCE

The great strike of the French textile workers, which has been in progress in the Lille District for the last eleven weeks, has been brought to a close.

PANAMA

The Panama Canal Metal Trades Council has appointed committees to solicit contributions among the employees, with which to continue the fight to maintain free rents and other prerequisites now enjoyed by them.

HOLLAND

WORKERS' DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE MEETS

At Amsterdam another Disarmament Conference has been meeting. Here, during two days of last week, representatives of the secretariats of the three great international federations of Transport Workers (including railwaymen), Miners and Metal Workers, met on the assumption that to insure future peace it would be better to rely on working-class effort than on the policies of financiers, capitalists, and diplomats. Urgent appeal was made in a strong resolution to the workers of all lands to devote their energies to combating Capitalism, and to create a power which, in event of imminent crisis, would be able, under the leadership of the International Federation of Trades Unions, to prevent the outbreak of hostilities by proclaiming an international general strike. A second resolution invited co-operation of all anti-war associations, and a third set up a provisional committee, including Robert Williams and Frank Hodges from Great Britain, to take all necessary steps before the next International Conference. Of course, all this deals with machinery, and machinery without the right spirit behind it will break down in any war crisis anywhere. But it is clear that without machinery the right spirit may equally fail to be effective when the moment for action comes. As a first step towards the only policy that can ultimately make war impossible, the I. F. T. U. are to be congratulated on their Amsterdam meeting.

LITHUANIA

LITHUANIA'S REVENUES

Lithuania spent 72 per cent of her revenues on her army in 1920. Greece 61 per cent, Japan 47 per cent, Poland 46 per cent, China 41 per cent, Turkey 38 per cent, Germany 34 per cent, Switzerland 34 per cent, Spain 34 per cent, the United States 34 per cent, Chile 35 per cent, Portugal 37 per cent, India 26 per cent, Brazil 25 per cent, Great Britain 24 per cent, Sweden 23 per cent.—Chicago Tribune, November 19.

Educational Comment and Notes

EAST SIDE UNITY CENTER TO HAVE TRIP TO MUSEUM OF ARTS SUNDAY MORNING, DEC. 18, AT 12 A. M.

The East Side Unity Center, P. S. 63, Fourth Street, near First Avenue, will have its scheduled trip to the Museum of Art, Sunday morning, December 18, at 12 o'clock.

The trip will be under the direction of Mr. Perry Schneider, a teacher of one of our international classes in the Unity Center, who has planned several of such trips for our members, which proved to be highly successful.

Our members will meet in front of Public School 63, Fourth Street, near First Avenue, at 12 o'clock, and from there will go to the Museum of Art at Columbus Avenue and 72d Street.

All students in the East Side Unity Center are welcome, as well as their friends.

COURSE IN PSYCHOLOGY AT THE BROWNVILLE UNITY CENTER BEGINS FRIDAY, DEC. 16, AT 7:45

As announced before, our members in Brownville will be given a course in Psychology by Dr. Margaret Daniels on Friday nights, beginning on the evening of December 16.

This course will be given at our Brownville Unity Center, P. S. 84, Stone and Glenmore Avenues, Brooklyn, at 7:45 p. m.

Dr. Daniels' courses given in the other Unity Centers last year were extremely popular. Our members showed great interest in Psychology. They seem to be anxious to understand how the human mind works and how to make use of the laws of the human mind in their own life.

Dr. Daniels emphasizes particularly how these laws can be utilized to make the life of the workers happier and more successful.

We have no doubt that this course will be very popular. We urge all our members to come to these lectures and to bring such of their friends as are interested.

Our Members in Boston Attend Classes in Trade Union College

Sister Judith Freedman, Secretary of the Educational Committee of the Waist, Dress and Petticoat Makers' Union, Local 49, writes to us the following:

"We have a group of about forty members of our union who attend the different classes of the Trade Union College of Boston for the last ten weeks very steadily, and with very good results. The members are satisfied with the program and with the way in which the classes are conducted, and wish to keep up our

Ladies' Garment Workers' Unit of the Trade Union College, a unit which the whole school is certainly proud of."

The Educational Department of our International made special arrangements with the Boston Trade Union College that classes be organized for our members of that city in different subjects.

On the Board of Control of the Trade Union College is Sister Nettie Silverbrook, a member of the Waist-makers' Union in that city.

Carter L. Goodrich's Lecture In Our Workers' University

As announced before, Professor Carter L. Goodrich will give his lesson on Workers' Control at our University tomorrow, Saturday, December 17, at 2:30.

Professor Goodrich will point out the advance made in the demands of workers in England and elsewhere within the past few years. He will show how for a number of years trade unions have seized bits of control in small, but significant, quantities, from time to time.

But with increasing strength their demands became more conscious and more vital. The class will learn how unions have gained control over the discharge of workers, unemployment, selections of foremen, and methods of production.

This lecture will be very important because it will show to the American workers through what methods British Labor has succeeded in achieving these important aims.

"Get the Habit"

It is surprising to find that in spite of all the information about the educational work of the International published in "Justice," "Gerechtigkeit" and the English and Yiddish labor press, there are still many of our members who do not know what our International offers to them.

Within the last few weeks a number of our members happened to come into the office of the Educational Department and expressed great surprise at the fact that such institutions as the Unity Centers, Workers' University, and Extension Courses are being conducted by the International. They did not know anything about it, they said.

Our answer is: "Get the habit!" We say to our members: Get the habit of looking at the educational page in "Justice" and "Gerechtigkeit."

Get the habit of looking at the educational news in the papers which publish labor news.

Get the habit of inquiring from your fellow-workers in the shop or at the meetings of the local unions what is happening in the educational activities of the International.

If you are a member of an executive committee or of an educational committee, get the habit of reporting at such meeting the latest news and information about our work.

If you know of other members who attend our classes, get the habit of asking them what they think of the work, and particularly of the last class they attended.

Get the habit of going to the Workers' University on Saturday afternoons and Sunday mornings.

In short, get the habit of taking advantage of the educational opportunities which you missed in your youth and which your International is getting you now.

GET THE HABIT!

WEEKLY CALENDAR

WORKERS' UNIVERSITY SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17

Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 16th Street
1:30 P. M.—B. J. R. Stolper, "Modern Literature"—Sudermann.
2:30 P. M.—Carter L. Goodrich, "Policies of American Trade Unions"—Workers' Control.

2:30 P. M.—A. L. Wilbert, "Current Economic Literature," "The Engineers and the Price System," by Thorstein Veblen.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 18

10:30 A. M.—A. Fichandler, "Psychology, Conservatism and Radicalism."
11:30 A. M.—H. J. Carmag, "The Conquest of the West and Its Influence on the East."

11:30 A. M.—G. F. Schulz, "Public Speaking."

MONDAY, DECEMBER 19

East Side Unity Center

8:30 P. M.—Solon De Leon, "Applied Economics; Banking Control of Industry."

Second Bronx Unity Center

8:30 P. M.—Max Levin, "History of the Labor Movement; The Origin of the American Federation of Labor."

Brownville Unity Center

8:30 P. M.—Margaret Daniels, "History of the Labor Movement; The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union."

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20

Waistmakers' Unity Center

8:30 P. M.—Max Levin, "History of the Labor Movement; The Origin of the American Federation of Labor."

Harlem Unity Center

8:30 P. M.—A. L. Wilbert, "How Man Makes a Living; Seeking Profits."

Lower Bronx Unity Center

8:30 P. M.—Theresa Wolfson, "History of Trade Unionism."

"Worker's Education In the United States"

A Report of Proceedings of the First National Conference on Workers' Education in the U. S., Held at 465 West 23d St., on April 1 and 2, 1921, Just Printed

A report containing 140 pages on "Workers' Education in the U. S.," which is a report of the Proceedings of the First National Conference on Workers' Education held in New York City on April 1 and 2, of this year, has just been published.

Every page in the volume contains valuable information regarding the movement for Labor Education, which is now spreading throughout America. Classes are being organized by the labor unions in many cities throughout the country.

The book is divided into four sections, each section reporting the work of a session.

The first section describes Workers' Education in the U. S., as reported by the representatives of practically every labor college in the country. It contains also a description of a variety of experiments which have been conducted in the field of Labor Education.

The second section is devoted to a discussion of "Organized Labor and Workers' Education" by labor leaders.

The third is devoted to the "Student and Workers' Education." In this discussion students of various labor colleges took part. They told the audience what they learned from the educational activities offered in the trade union classes and what in their opinion is most important in Labor Education.

Four of our members, students of our Workers' University and Unity Centers, participated in this discussion. They were Sarah Shapiro, Loc. 25, Mary Goff, Loc. 62, Jennie Matyas, Loc. 25, and Bernard Engel, Loc. 66.

The fourth section is devoted to the "Teacher and Workers' Education." Teachers connected with workers' classes gave their experience in teaching these classes and made valuable suggestions which will be of assistance to others who enter the field of Labor Education.

This part of the reports reveals the fact to us that there are now in the United States a considerable number of teachers who display great interest in Labor Education and that they are eager to make their contribution to its development.

Mr. Gompers has given his consent to the publication of a recent article written by him as the introduction to this volume.

In all, the book is a valuable record of the first accomplishments of Labor Education in America, and will be an important work of reference to all who are interested in the movement and help in its development.

Copies of this report can be bought in the office of the Educational Department, 31 Union Square, Room 1002, at fifty cents.

A Letter from the University of British Columbia

Our Educational Department received the following letter from the University of British Columbia:

Vancouver, Canada,

December 1, 1921.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, New York City:

Will you kindly send me an outline of the courses of study of the Workers' University, with any advertisement

material which you may have for circulation? I am anxious to know the success of your undertaking in connection with some projects which are on foot in the educational development of this new province.

Thanking you for any assistance I may have from you, I am

Very truly yours,

(Signed)

(Miss) MARY L. BOLLERT.

With the Waist and Dress Joint Board

By M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary

(Minutes of Meeting, Dec. 7, 1921.)

(Nathan Riesel Is Chair).

The Board of Directors reported that a committee representing Local 22 appeared before it in connection with the decision of the Joint Board to work out plans for a dues-collecting agency in all locals affiliated with the Joint Board, and presented the following contention:

In view of the fact that the original Local 25 was not long ago subdivided into Locals 22, 25, and 60, the result is that they are considered as new depositors at the bank with which they are dealing. In view of the dullness in the industry and the diminished income of the locals, they request the Board of Directors not to carry out at present this dues-collection department. The Board of Directors dissented from the stand expressed by the committee of Local 22, and reminded the committee of the fact that not long ago a committee of Local 25 came to the Board of Directors, urging the establishment of a dues-collecting agency in order to increase the competence of the shop chairmen.

After due deliberation and carefully considering the objection raised by the committee of Local 22, the Board of Directors decided to recommend to the Joint Board to go on with the establishment of such a dues-collection department. Upon motion, it was decided to establish such a department, and that a committee to work out plans for it be appointed after the locals have approved of the proposal.

Upon motion, it was decided that the sub-committee appointed by

each committee remain in power until adjustment is reached with the association, and that this sub-committee should report to the Conference Committee.

A communication from Local 22, containing a request that the monthly Unity concerts and gatherings formerly held by Local 25 should be revived, was approved of and referred to the Educational Committee of the Joint Board.

Another communication from Local 22 informed the Joint Board that a pledge given to the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society to donate \$50 has not yet been carried out. This motion was referred to the Finance Committee, with instructions to act.

Upon the receipt of a letter from Local 89 stating that they had attended a certain Unemployment conference, it was decided that the Secretary investigate details of this conference and report to the Joint Board the advisability of joining it.

Brother Julius Levine, of the Appeal Committee, complained that some of the members of the committee do not attend its meetings. The Secretary was instructed hereafter to send out registered letters to all committees and to report absences to the Joint Board.

The committee which was appointed by Locals 22, 25, 60 and 66 to work out plans for the future running of the Unity House, submitted a report which contained, among others, the following recommendations:

1. That the Unity House Committee should consist of two members from each local—one to be elected by

the Joint Board, and the other one by the Executive Board.

2. That the Unity House Committee should have a Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary. The first two to be not paid officers of the Unity House Committee. The Secretary of the Joint Board should also be the Secretary of the Unity House Committee.

3. The Committee should meet at least once every two weeks; five constituting a quorum.

4. The Unity House Committee is to appoint a Manager subject to the approval of the Joint Board.

5. Recommendations of the Unity House Committee should simultaneously be submitted to the Locals and to the Joint Board.

It was decided to notify the locals which are interested in the Unity

House to elect one member from their Executive Boards to serve on the Unity House Committee, and that the Joint Board appoint a committee for the Unity House at the next meeting of the Joint Board.

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PATRONIZE
"JUSTICE"
ADVERTISERS

DRESS and WAISTMAKERS ATTENTION!

Monday, December 26, is Christmas. It is one of the Legal Holidays on which our members must not work and for which all week-workers must get paid.

Members of the Union are requested to report any violations of this rule to our offices.

Fraternally yours,

M. K. MACKOFF,

Secretary Joint Board Waist and Dressmakers' Union,
New York C ty.

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The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

GENERAL

The balloting for candidates for officers who are to take charge of the union's affairs for the ensuing term of one year, will take place this Saturday at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place. Enough time is afforded for every member to cast his vote. The polls will open at 2:30 in the afternoon and close at 6 in the evening.

A ruling by the Executive Board will make possible for a very large vote. The board took into consideration the fact that the majority of the men on strike in the cloak and suit trade could not be expected to be in good standing six weeks after the calling of the strike. Provision was therefore made by which every cloak and suit cutter who was in good standing on the day of the calling of the strike, November 14, that is, who did not owe more than twelve weeks' dues, will be allowed to cast his vote the same as if he were in good standing on the day of election.

No election campaign is without issues. Hence the past few weeks have seen a very spirited and lively campaign. The interest of the membership seems to revolve itself around the two candidates for the General Membership of the local—David Dubinsky and Max Garmentin. The contest in all other offices pales into insignificance. One thing must be said for the organization, and that is that regardless as to how intense the partisanship in the campaign is, the union, as such, is a solid unit. It is interesting to note how soon campaign issues are swept aside when the organization is confronted with problems affecting the membership.

Of course, the Management does not by any means do away with a very keen contest in the entire election. There is the balloting for a General Secretary. There, too, is a contest. And then there are two aspirants for the Vice-Presidency, and the six candidates for the three posts in the union's representation to the Central Trades and Labor Council. There are also candidates galore for representatives to the various joint boards of the Executive Board. All in all, there is every reason to expect a record vote.

Below is given a complete list of all the candidates running for the various offices, in the order in which their names will appear on the ballot:

GENERAL

For President

Samuel Peruchette

For Vice-President

Max Stoller

Jacob Lakin

For General Secretary-Treasurer

Joseph Fish

Julius Samuels

For Inner Guard

Samuel Manover

For General Manager

David Dubinsky

Max Garmentin

For Business Agent

Sam B. Shenker

For Delegates to Central Trades and Labor Council

Meyer Zachheim

Max Beckerman

Isidore Nagler

Louis Bankin

Harry Shapiro

Benjamin Sachs

Jacob Lakin

WOMAN AND SUIT DIVISION

For Delegates to Joint Board

Sam Kerr

Harry Zaslowsky

Philip Ansel

Morris Steinberg

Henry Mastovsky

Jacob Foner

Murray Levine

Sal Bernstein

Murray Goldstein

For Members of Executive Board

Murray Goldstein

Benjamin Sachs

Isidore Nagler

Sam Kerr

Philip Ansel

WHAIST AND DRESS DIVISION

For Business Agents

Adolph Sosen

John W. Seitz

John C. Ryan

For Delegates to Joint Board

Max Stoller

Morris Feller

Victor Michalofsky

Julius Lewine

Samuel Sadowky

Harry Berlin

David Frothing

Joe R. Seitz

Max Beckerman

Harry Shapiro

For Members of Executive Board

Max Beckerman

David Frothing

Max Stoller

Louis Gilbert

Slavay Rubenbeberg

Victor Michalofsky

MISCELLANEOUS DIVISION

For Members of Executive Board

Hyman Weinstein

Meyer Zachheim

Morris Alois

CLOAK AND SUIT

The meeting which was held last Wednesday in Arlington Hall, of the workers whose apoplexy were settled, proved a huge success. "You are making munitions and creating the necessities for the maintenance of the life and spirit of the soldiers who are on the battlefield now and whose trenches are the picket lines, in order that the hard-gained victory which needed conditions in the cloak and suit industry may be preserved, for you and them and the vast thousands who are dependent upon us all," was the way Hall Chairman and President David Dubinsky put it in his opening remarks to the men gathered at the meeting.

The opening remarks of the chairman contained the essence of the purpose of the meeting. Those who gathered there were workers of all crafts, including cutters. International First Vice-President Morris Sigman spoke to the members. He told them, in effect, that although the union had the strike well in hand, the strike was by no means over. The situation at the present time is brought down to a fight against the reintroduction of the intolerable sweat-shop system by the Protective Association. It was urged upon those present at the meeting that every precaution should be taken to see to it that no scab work was made up; that violations of any sort should be at once reported to the union. There was no doubt in the minds of the speakers that the Protective Association finds itself completely tied up as regards production, and that every means will be resorted to by this organization to have its work made up. The workers were, therefore, warned accordingly.

Settlements are continuing every day. Among the sixty shops settled within the past few days five are of great importance in the industry. To date some eight hundred cutters were already given working cards for settled shops.

WHAIST AND DRESS

At the meeting of the Dress and Waist Cutters held last Monday in Arlington Hall, the manager of that division rendered a very interesting report of the year's activities of that branch of Local 10. A detailed report of this will be given in these columns next week.

As regards the conferences going on between the union and the Association of Dress Manufacturers, the manager said that sub-committees of the two organizations met, where a number of matters were taken up.

The conference closed, leaving the situation as yet in an unsettled state. It was also reported that this week has seen a slight improvement in the dress trade as regards employment. As to whether the season seems promising, it is hard to state. However, from present indications, the immediate future may see a change for the better.

MISCELLANEOUS

Final arrangements by the Executive Board with regard to the affiliation of the Miscellaneous Branch with the new Joint Board in these trades were completed. This new organization accepted the Executive Board's conditions of affiliation.

A letter was received by the General Manager of the Joint Board, asking the Executive Board to elect delegates. This communication will be acted upon at the next meeting of the board. For the present it can be said that this new Joint Board will take up its duties at once. Very soon negotiations for the renewal of agreements in some of the miscellaneous trades will begin. As yet it is too early to say what the problems are. The next two or three months will be taken up with methods of stabilization by this new organization. Until such time, of course, no definite steps will be taken as regards organization. Members of the Miscellaneous Branch should keep in mind the fact that this coming Monday is their regular meeting night, and are urged to attend.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

To the Editor of "Justice"

I am a member of the International for the past twenty years, and I have always taken a great deal of interest in the undertakings of my union. Still, I know very little about the educational activities of our International, and what it aims to accomplish for its members. Accidentally I saw a page of "Justice," the English organ of our International. On this page there was a complete description of the activities of the educational department of our union. This was almost a revelation to me, and I am not the only one who knows very little about the educational activities of our union. Although we all read the "Gerechtigkeit," I cannot understand why more has not been done to call the attention of our members to this great work of our International. I am quite certain that if the "Gerechtigkeit" would carry such a page weekly, and its contents be so nicely arranged as in the "Justice," it would accomplish a great deal. I would also suggest, if I may, that the "Justice" have an announcement on its front page, in which it will call the attention of our members to the educational page. The same should also be done in the "Gerechtigkeit."

I am quite certain that if more of our members were interested in this great work of our International, it would soon become one of the greatest achievements of the labor movement, and we, as members of the International, would take great pride in it.

JACOB RUBIN.

Local No. 1, Ledger No. 2599.

CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10 ATTENTION!

ELECTION

OF OFFICERS FOR THE TERM BEGINNING

JANUARY 2nd, 1922

Saturday, December 17th,
12:30 to 6 P.M.

at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place

Instructions for voting: Members must not owe more than 12 weeks' dues. They must be members of the Union for at least 6 months. They must present their Union Books to the Poll Clerk in order to receive a Ballot.

Cloak, suit and reefer cutters who were in good standing on the 1st day of the strike—if they owed no more than 12 weeks dues on November 14th—will be considered in good standing and entitled to vote.

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

WHAIST AND DRESS: - - Monday, December 19th
MISCELLANEOUS: - - Monday, December 26th

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.