

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

# JUSTICE

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

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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## NEW YORK CLOAKMAKERS WIN GENERAL STRIKE

**Strikers Jubilantly Endorse Settlement—President Schlesinger Central Figure of Overtures—Untermeyer, Hillquit and Baroff Greet Victorious Workers—Historic Meeting of General Strike Committee.**

### CONGRATULATIONS POURING INTO INTERNATIONAL OFFICE FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY

The great cloak conflict is at end.

The fight of the workers against the attack of the Employers' Association upon their essential living standards has ended as beautifully and inspiringly as it began. Great labor struggles always begin under auspicious and solemn environments, but seldom has a fight of such dimensions terminated under more satisfactory and more heartening circumstances than the cloak strike of the winter of 1921-1922.

It is difficult, nay, impossible, to describe the enthusiasm that reigned in the assembly halls when the tens of thousands of strikers had gathered to hear from the mouth of the leaders of the great strike that it has finally come to an end. Of course the workers knew, in advance, from newspaper reports, that the fight was won, but they wanted their own Union to deliver the message to them in person, and when the leaders of the strike appeared on the platform the pent-up enthusiasm of the masses broke loose like the lava of the living volcano, and the great joy over the victory that was filling the hearts of the strikers, took on the form of stormy ovations and unrestrained, unbridled glee.

Bands of music were playing in all the halls, and under their strains of victory people danced with abandon and made merry as seldom they did in all their lives before. Last Tuesday was a great holiday for our men and women. Last Tuesday was a day of victory! The tables, indeed, have been turned. Instead of crushed and emaciated Cloakmakers' Unions, our organizations have risen out of these conflicts stronger, greater and more vigorous than before.

Long live the Cloakmakers' Unions!  
Long live our International!

#### AT THE LAST MEETING OF THE GENERAL STRIKE COMMITTEE

When President Schlesinger received the final reply from the Association on Monday last, which meant peace in the industry, the joy was even greater than when the news of Justice Wagner's favorable decision was announced a few days ago. The telephone and telegraph wires became busy at once as the news was carried forward to all the centers of our organization all over the country.

The real outburst of enthusiasm, however, took place on Monday even-

ing in Bryant Hall, at the impressive final meeting of the General Strike Committee. The entire meeting was an unbroken series of ovations for President Schlesinger and the other leaders of the strike, and the jubilant shouts of the members of the Committee were surely heard for blocks around.

President Schlesinger read to the members of the General Strike Committee three communications—the letter from the Protective Association and two letters from the lawyers for

the Union, Samuel Untermeyer and Morris Hillquit.

#### THE LETTER FROM THE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

January 16, 1922.  
Samuel Untermeyer, Esq., and Morris Hillquit, Esq., Counsel.

Benjamin Schlesinger, Esq., as President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Gentlemen:  
In accordance with the injunction order of the Supreme Court, this day served upon my clients, and expressly reserving and without prejudice to their rights of appeal therefrom, I hereby notify you that the shops of the members of The Cloak, Suit & Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association will be open for their employees on and after the 17th day of January, 1922, upon the terms that prevailed before the strike was called.

Yours, &c.

WM. KLINE,  
Attorney for the Cloak,  
Suit & Skirt Manufacturers'  
Protective Association."

#### MR. UNTERMAYER'S LETTER

"Monday, January 15, 1922.  
Dear Mr. Schlesinger,

Mr. Steuer advises me that he has written to you to say that his clients are ready to receive back their men in compliance with the directions contained in Judge Wagner's order but without prejudice to their right of appeal from that order.

I told him that I doubted whether the workers would care to return unless assured that this meant that the contract would be performed to the end of the term in answer to which he has given me the positive and emphatic assurance that he is authorized by his clients to say and does say that when the workers return it will be until the end of the contract term on June 1st next. I have also Mr. Steuer's permission to advise

(Continued on Page 2.)

#### International Sends Committee to Greet Debs

Upon the request of President Schlesinger and General Secretary Baroff, Vice-President Schoolman and Chairman Stark of the Chicago Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union made a trip last week to Terre Haute in order to pay the respects of our great International Union to Eugene V. Debs, famous Socialist and Labor leader recently freed from the Federal Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, where he was kept in jail for war-time "offenses."

Vice-President Schoolman was met at the train by Theodore Debs, brother of Eugene Debs, who escorted him to the latter's home. He tendered to "Gene," on behalf of the great membership of our International, their sincere joy upon the event of his release and the staunch confidence that he will continue to lead in the militant march of labor to its final emancipation.

It will be remembered that our International was one of the first organizations which led in the fight for the freeing of the political prisoners and the granting of a general amnesty. It was, too, a great deal instrumental in the forming of the Central Labor-Bodies' Conference which was later joined by every labor body of prominence in the country. The office of this conference was located in one of the offices of our local unions, namely the Refrers Makers' Union, Local No. 17, of our International.

### Protective Waist Association and Union Confer

A joint conference between officials of the Protective Waist Manufacturers' Association and the Dress and Waist Makers' Joint Board took place on Wednesday, January 18, in the afternoon at the Hotel McAlpin.

The conference is the result of a letter sent to the Union by the waist manufacturers' organization, in which a request was voiced for the renewal of negotiations and changes in the existing collective agreement. These negotiations were started some months ago, but were put off indefinitely because of the lack of any business pressure at that time.

The officials of the Waist Association presented to the Committee of

the Union a set of drastic changes which they wanted to have incorporated in the new agreement. Among these was a wage reduction of 25 per cent, the right of firm members to do cutting themselves, the right to reorganize their shops at certain periods, and the right to change from piece to week-work and vice versa at will.

The representatives of the Union, headed by Vice-President Halpern, replied with a categorical refusal to these demands. The conferences, however, were not brought to a definite rupture. The Waist and Dress Joint Board will take up the demands of the Association at once, and it can be confidently expected that it will give the employers a fitting reply.

### Cleveland Joint Board Seeks Injunction Against Firm On Strike

According to plans announced by the Cleveland Joint Board of our International, through its attorney, John A. Cline, a petition is to be filed in the Common Pleas Court at Painesville, Ohio, a suburb of Cleveland, asking that John Meyer & Son, a cloak firm, be restrained from interfering with pickets of the Cleveland Union or the efforts of our organization to organize the workers in that shop.

The grounds for the petition are found in a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court handed

down by Chief Justice Taft. The petition will be presented to Judge Reynolds. At the same time the Union will ask for the dissolution of the temporary restraining order granted by Judge Reynolds forbidding the Union from attempting to cause employees of John Meyer & Son to abandon their employment.

The strike was called against Meyer & Son following the one called against the Landman, Hersheimer Company. The Painesville shop has been doing contracting work for the Landman firm.

## TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By MAX D. DANISH

### WOMEN TO DEMAND ALL RIGHTS OF MEN

**A** BILL giving women the same civil rights, privileges and immunities that men have will be introduced at the present session of the New York Legislature by the National Women's Party, in the hope that it will be enacted. Wisconsin is the only State which has, so far, passed such a bill, and a national campaign is being conducted by the Party to obtain the passage of such bills by States, as well as the passage of a Federal constitutional amendment.

The object of this constitutional amendment, its proponents say, is to remove all political, civil and legal disabilities against women existing in law. This can be done by State action, Federal action, or both. A final draft has now been prepared, and will be placed in the United States Senate by Senator Curtis. The Women's Party has already organized a widespread campaign to create public sentiment for the passage of this amendment, and has opened a drive in a number of States to secure State action upon these bills.

It is difficult to foresee the chances for the early passage of such bills, either by State Legislatures or by Congress. There is, however, notwithstanding the praiseworthy purpose of this legislation, a certain labor angle to this proposal which deserves serious consideration. There exists a serious difference of opinion over the question whether the proposed blanket amendment would result in destruction of standards and safeguards now established in the law of the majority of States for the protection of women in industry. It is idle to say that the courts would not sustain attacks on these protecting laws. It is quite plausible, if not certain, that with such a blanket amendment placing women on an absolute equality with men were to be adopted and ratified, the employers of the country would not attack the various State laws in the courts. They would proceed at once to operate under the amendment; they would put strict equality of hours and working conditions at once into effect, and would leave it to the workers to go into court, if they are able, to try to compel the employers to restore the safeguards of the State laws. This would involve many years of doubtful litigation, but meanwhile the beneficent, hard-won laws would be destroyed under this strict equality amendment.

The organized labor movement of this country, while in sympathy with the aims and the principle of full equality of men and women before the law, can, however, under the circumstances, hardly give its sanction to such blanket legislation. It is full of destructive loopholes, and labor is keenly aware that its enemies are everlastingly on the lookout to take advantage of such chances to destroy the safeguards labor had built up for women and child workers.

### "TREASON" IN WEST VIRGINIA

**W** E have heard again from the battle fields of West Virginia. From Logan County, the "No Man's Land," owned and operated for and by the Steel Trust, through a group of local mediaeval mine barons, there has come forth the news that Frank Kenney, President of District 17, of the United Mine Workers, Fred Mooney, the Secretary-Treasurer of that organization, and a few other mine leaders, have been arrested upon indictments charging "treason" by a local grand jury. The indictments are based on alleged activities of the union miners in the disorders of last summer, commonly referred to in the district as "the uprising."

These indictments illuminate better than anything else the situation in Logan County. Not that it makes any difference in that neck of the woods whether Kenney and Mooney would have been indicted for petty larceny, a common misdemeanor, or "high treason." Any one who knows anything about the methods and tactics of the lords of the realm in that section knows that whatever the evidence, no jury could be found in Logan County that would dare to acquit them. The fact that they are being charged with "treason," while adding a humorous touch to this murder plan, is, nevertheless, evidence that the mine operators are seriously intending to hang the mine workers' leaders for presuming to encourage unionism among the miners.

Thus another dastardly plot is raising its head upon the crimson horizon of West Virginia. In their efforts to deal unionism a death blow, the mine owners of Logan County will, doubtless, attempt to make haste with the trial of Kenney and Mooney. The labor movement of the country must rally at once to their assistance and snatch the lives of these men out of the hands of their hangmen.

### NEWBERRY SEATED

**O** RDINARILY, we would say that it is none of labor's headache, whether a Newberry is seated or ejected from our House of Lords. What difference does it make, indeed, whether it is a duly elected Lodge, a Nelson or a wrongly "elected" Newberry that sits in the Millionaire's Club? When it comes to strangling labor, all these gentlemen display an equal zeal, equal courage and an equal amount of contempt for the rights of the workers.

Nevertheless, and without wishing to sermonize in the least degree, there is in this Newberry abomination a lesson standing out so bluntly in relief that even the most jaded of our fellow-citizens might stop and ponder over it, be it for ever so little a while. How dimly low, indeed, have parliamentary and legislative traditions sunk in our land! What an indictment there is in this action block performance, this vindication of the highest bidder for the honor of a seat in the Senate!

And yet, somehow or other, we are not any too wrathful about it. Until there is a substantial representation both in the House and the Senate that would speak the voice of labor in genuine and unmitigated terms; until labor speaks through its own party, courageous, resolute and conscious of its mission and destiny, the purity or impurity of the election of a Newberry is but of passing interest to the workers of America.

The auction staid upon Newberry's seat merely adds to the disgust and to the lack of respect in which the workers hold a "popular choice" of his ilk and kind.

### CLEVELAND MILK STRIKERS IN CO-OPERATIVE ENTERPRISE

**T** HE dairy workers of Cleveland, Ohio, who are on strike to resist a drastic cut in their wages, have followed the example of their fellow-workers in Minneapolis, and have organized a Consumers' Co-operative Creamery.

It will be remembered that the Minneapolis Co-operative Creamery, which is doing an enormous business at present, grew out of a lockout of the milk drivers of that city two years ago. At the invitation of the milk workers of Cleveland, some active members of the Minneapolis Co-operative got busy in Cleveland, showing the milk drivers how to organize.

The new Cleveland Creamery Society is a corporation with a capital stock of \$20,000, which is to be increased, if more capital is required. The machinery for the plant is being ordered, and a lease has been signed for the premises. Farmers in the vicinity are giving their heartiest support to this new co-operative dairy, which will enable them to get a fair price for their products. It is to be a consumers' co-operative. The producer is assured of a fair price, the worker of a living wage, and the consumer will get pure products. During eight months of co-operation, the Minneapolis Creamery made a net profit of \$31,689, which will be distributed among the consumers. What is more, they have forced down the price of milk three cents a quart since they began business, and have furnished milk free of adulterants.

We are not in the business of giving advice to anybody. Nevertheless, this remarkable example of Minneapolis and Cleveland, cities where strikes of the milk workers have also been "lost," force themselves irresistibly to the attention of the New York milk strikers. Lost or won, isn't there enough initiative, courage and ability among the rank and file and the leadership of the milk strikers of New York to lift their harassed cause from the ground and convert it into a great and inspiring co-operative undertaking? Surely enough, friendly support could be aroused in New York City for such an enterprise as was found in Minneapolis and Cleveland. A great co-operative undertaking of this kind would give the strikers and the consumers the opportunity to take the situation out of the hands of the Milk Trust into their own. Its results, in a very short time, would be both inspiring and far-reaching.

## Events of the Week in Cloak Strike

(Continued from Page 1.)

you that I have received this assurance and have been heartily giving you my assurance on the faith of that received by me and which have accepted at its face value and without reservation.

This seems to me to happily settle the entire controversy even though the right of appeal is reserved and will doubtless be exercised. The workers are of course returned also to the factories of the American Association members and will not be dismissed. As there has never been an injunction in that case there is nothing further to be done.

I take this opportunity of congratulating you and the Union upon the successful outcome of the controversy. It seems to me that the proposed intervention of the Federal authorities is quite unnecessary and that the Union and the Manufacturers should be able to negotiate a new contract to take effect at the expiration of the existing agreement without the well-intentioned aid of these gentlemen. At least I hope so. Sincerely yours,

SAMUEL UNTERMYER.

### BILLQUITS CONGRATULATORY LETTER

"New York, January 18, 1922.

Dear Schlesinger:—

As I read the official communication of Mr. Klein, as attorney for The Cloak, Suit & Shirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, addressed to you as President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and to Mr. Untermyer and myself as counsel, there can be no doubt about its purpose and intent. It means (1) that the demands of the employers for the re-establishment of piece-work, lengthening of the hours of labor and reduction of wages are fully and definitely abandoned; (2) that the workers are to return to work in the shops of the Protective Association upon exactly the same terms as to system of work, hours of labor, wages and other conditions as prevailing prior to the 14th day of November, 1921, under the terms of the collective agreement in the industry.

The Cloak, Suit & Shirt Manufacturers' Protective Association reserves to itself the right to appeal from the order of Judge Wagner in our suit against the Association. The right to appeal is one which every litigant has and which we cannot and would not take away from the Association. As a matter of fact we welcome the proposed review of Judge Wagner's decision by a higher court. I am thoroughly convinced of the soundness of the decision both upon the law and the facts, and have but little apprehension as to the outcome of the appeal.

But whether Judge Wagner's order is

sustained or reversed by the Appellate Division, the present situation of your members will not be affected by the appeal.

Mr. William Klein, the Attorney for the Association, in behalf of his clients fully corroborates Mr. Steuer's assurance that it is the bona fide intention of the members of The Cloak, Suit & Shirt Manufacturers' Protective Association to continue operating under the terms of the agreement of May 29, 1921, until the first day of June of this year, and has authorized me to give full publicity to that assurance.

Thus, the long protracted struggle in The Cloak Manufacturing Industry ends with a full and unqualified victory for the workers.

Please convey to the members of The Cloakmakers' Union my hearty congratulations upon the triumph of the cause for which they have fought so splendidly and courageously for nine long weeks, and upon the victory which is due to their loyalty and solidarity, as well as to your faithful and skillful leadership.

Cordially yours,

MORRIS BILLQUIT.

### PRESIDENT SCHLESINGER'S IMPRESSIVE SPEECH

After the reading of these letters, President Schlesinger delivered a masterly talk upon the final stages of the strike situation, which was received with rapt attention, interspersed from time to time by stormy ovations.

He graphically described the beginning of the fight, how the manufacturers of the entire country, who, upon the initiative of the Protective Association, have called a conference of the cloak employees at Atlantic City, where a fight against our International was decided upon. He stated further how arrogant the attitude of the Protective Association has become after that conference. At once they called a meeting of the Association, at which they adopted their famous vote-resolution to go into effect on November 14.

He described further how the Association ignored the Union entirely, and how discourteously their spokesman treated our organization during the early stages of the conflict. Mr. Lefcourt, on behalf of the manufacturers, stated plainly that they were

(Continued on Page 3.)

# Correspondence Between President Schlesinger and Secretaries Hoover and Davis on the Proposed Investigation in the Cloak Industry of New York

On the eve of the settlement of the strike, President Schlesinger received a letter from Secretaries Hoover and Davis, of the Federal Departments of Commerce and of Labor, containing a proposal for an investigation to be conducted under the auspices of these two departments in the cloak and suit industry of New York. This letter was addressed to our International before the decision of Justice Wagner, declaring the act of the Protective Association a conspiracy and enjoining it from strike activities was announced. The letter from Secretaries Hoover and Davis contained also a proposal for the return of the workers to the shops under the old agreement, but making it, in a way, contingent upon the consent of the Union to such an investigation in the cloak and suit industry.

The reply of President Schlesinger to Secretaries Hoover and Davis points out that after the judicial determination of the issues

between the parties in the cloak controversy, through the decision of Judge Wagner, the Union must insist that the resumption of operations in the cloak industry of New York must be unconditional and that the terms of the collective agreement in the industry must be observed and forced in good faith until the expiration of the full terms of the agreement on June 1st, 1922.

President Schlesinger adds, however, that if the Departments of Commerce and of Labor will undertake an investigation of the industry, it should cover every phase, feature, condition and method of operation in the industry, in the hope that its findings might secure to the public garments at lower prices than those at present prevailing. In this the Union has repeatedly expressed its readiness to co-operate.

The following are the letters exchanged between Secretaries Hoover and Davis and President Schlesinger:

Department of Labor,  
Office of the Secretary,  
Washington, January 11, 1922.  
Mr. Benjamin Schlesinger, President  
International Ladies' Garment  
Workers' Union, 31 Union Square,  
New York City:

Dear Sir:

We are enclosing herewith copy of communication we have today forwarded to Mr. Louis Lustig, of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association.

You will note that, in view of the controversial nature of the matter, keeping the employers and employees apart, we have urged the resumption of operations on the terms and conditions of employment obtaining when the strike was called.

If the employers agree to the above proposal, we urge upon you and your membership hearty co-operation in putting the same into immediate effect.

It is our purpose to jointly name a Commission to investigate thoroughly conditions in the industry in New York City, and to make a report, as we believe that the findings of such a Commission would be of inestimable benefit in laying a basis upon which negotiations can be undertaken looking toward lasting peace in the garment industry.

We would be pleased, therefore, to have you and your associates submit for our consideration the names of five or six gentlemen not now connected with the industry, so that we may have your nominations before us when considering the personnel of the Commission.

A prompt response to our suggestions to co-operate in bringing about a resumption of operations will be, beyond a service to the best interests of the garment industry, a genuine service to the country and aid materially in lessening unemployment in

the industries directly and indirectly affected by this strike.

Very truly yours,  
HERBERT HOOVER,  
Secretary of Commerce.  
JAMES J. DAVIS,  
Secretary of Labor.

Department of Labor,  
Office of the Secretary,  
Washington, January 11, 1922.  
Mr. Louis Lustig, President Cloak,  
Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, 285 Fifth Avenue,  
New York City:

Dear Sir:

In view of the unemployment situation in the country and the number of workers directly and indirectly thrown out of employment, not only in New York, but in many surrounding States, as a result of the strike in the garment industry in New York City, and the desire of the government to do everything possible to relieve the unemployment situation, we are addressing to you, and through you to your membership, this communication.

The strike in your industry in New York City has been on for eight weeks. Inasmuch as the subject keeping you apart is a controversial one, we, the Secretaries of Commerce and Labor, suggest that you immediately resume operations under the old conditions. In the meantime, it is our intention to name a Commission to investigate thoroughly conditions in the cloak, suit and skirt industry of New York, and to make a report on the same.

We believe that the findings of this impartial Commission will be of inestimable benefit in laying a basis upon which negotiations can be undertaken looking towards lasting peace in the garment-making industry, so that we may have your non-alignment before us in considering the personnel of the Commission. It is

the intention of the Departments of Commerce and Labor to render such aid and assistance as we can, clerical and otherwise, to assist the Commission in the performance of its duties.

A copy of this communication is being forwarded to the representatives of the workers, with a request that they also submit nominees for our consideration. A prompt response to our suggestion to resume operations will be beyond a doubt a service to the best interests of the garment industry, a genuine service to the country.

HERBERT HOOVER,  
JAMES J. DAVIS,  
Secretary of Commerce.  
Secretary of Labor.

New York, January 12, 1922.

Hon. Herbert Hoover,  
Secretary of Commerce.  
Hon. James J. Davis,  
Secretary of Labor.

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

I have your communication of the 11th instant enclosing a copy of your letter to Mr. Louis Lustig, President of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association.

Since the writing of your letter, Mr. Justice Wagner, of the Supreme Court of New York, has handed down a decision in the pending action of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union against the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, holding in clear and definite terms that the collective agreement between the parties, made on the 29th day of May, 1919, is still in legal force and effect, and directing the Association to rescind its resolution of October 26, 1921, by which the employers sought to nullify their agreement and to force more onerous terms of employment upon the workers.

This is a judicial and authoritative determination of the issues between

the parties, and the issue between the employers and the workers in the cloak manufacturing industry in this City is therefore no longer of a "controversial nature."

Our Union fully concurs with your recommendation that operations be resumed on the terms and conditions of employment obtaining when the strike was called, but in view of the present legal status of the controversy, we must insist that such resumption of operations be unconditional and that the terms of the collective agreement in the industry be observed and enforced in good faith until the expiration of the full term of the same, i. e., June 1, 1922.

Our Union has always favored such reforms in the industry as would secure to the public garments at lower prices than those at present prevailing, and has repeatedly expressed its readiness to co-operate with the manufacturers for the attainment of that end. We realize that the problem is a large one and that the proper solution of the same must include all of the special features and conditions in the industry and the methods of operation now in vogue, i. e., the highly seasonal character of the work, the dependence of the industry upon constantly changing styles, the cost of raw material, the waste in overhead charges incidental to the fact that no less than 2800 separate establishments for the manufacture of cloaks are in operation in this City, the profits of the employer and of the numerous middlemen in the industry, etc., and we sincerely hope that if your Department undertakes an investigation of the industry, it will cover all these phases.

When the present strike has been settled by the restoration of the existing collective agreement, our Union will gladly lend its full co-operation in such an investigation.

Respectfully yours,  
BENJAMIN SCHLESINGER,  
President.

## Events of the Week in Cloak Strike

(Continued from Page 2.)

determined to dictate to the workers labor conditions and to make them submit to these dictations:

"What has become of all this arrogance?" President Schlesinger asked. "We have gone into this fight with every resource and ounce of strength we possessed, with our hearts and our faith. The results are at hand. This was an epoch-making fight. I know practically every one of you. I know how hard you have fought in this strike. It was the confidence, the faith and the determination of the great masses, the wonderful machine of our strike, the order, the discipline and the unified action of all of us that has brought victory to you

and to the entire labor movement. I congratulate you all."

### AN OVATION FOR THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PRESS

At half past eight there came into the hall a large number of press representatives, both of the English and the Jewish newspapers to New York City. They came to receive the news of the endorsement of the settlement of the General Strike Committee. President Schlesinger introduced them to all the members of the General Strike Committee, who received them with a tumultuous ovation and hearty thanks for their fair and unbiased presentation of the issues of the strike to the general public.

### RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS FOR SCHLESINGER, UTERMAYER AND HILLQUIT

Right after that, the members of the General Strike Committee voted unanimously and amid cheers to adopt resolutions of thanks for the three principal figures of the strike: President Schlesinger, Samuel Utermayer and Morris Hillquit.

The adoption of these resolutions was accompanied by a very touching scene amidst which one could easily detect tears of joy streaming from the eyes of more than one of the men and women present.

### FEINBERG'S SPEECH TO THE COMMITTEE

After President Schlesinger's talk, General Manager Feinberg, of the Cloakmakers' Joint Board took the floor amidst applause. After recalling the chief events of the strike, he

enumerated the principal figures who have been responsible for the efficient management of the various committees of the strike, the chairmen, vice-chairmen and secretaries. Each name was greeted with a salvo of applause in recognition of their untiring services. One after the other he mentioned the names of Abraham Hyoff, Secretary of the International Sewing Machine Workers' Committee; Joseph Breslau, of the Hall Committee; Harry Wander, of the Picket Committee; Bernard Schane, of the Relief Committee; Harry Slutsky, of the Information Committee; J. Rubin, in charge of the negotiations with Independent Manufacturers; Louis Pinkofsky, in charge of work in New Jersey towns, Samuel Lefkowitz, of the Law Committee, Jacob Heller and Fannie Cohn, of the Committee on Speakers and Entertainers.

(Continued on Page 4)

## A Storm in a Teapot

By NATHANIEL BUCHWALD

You say, if you wish, take a grave view of the cabinet crisis in France, but if you fail to employ your sense of humor in appraising the French situation, you will have failed to understand the whole hullabaloo.

The drollest thing about the discreet withdrawal of Monsieur Briand is the fact that even Frenchmen take it seriously. Of all people, the French ought to be used to such periodic teapot storms and be amused rather than alarmed by them.

"This is the darkest hour France has faced in years," says the President of the French Chamber, and the supercilious old maids, both male and female, as Fried Mencken would say, wring their hands in despair and predict dire calamities.

French editorial writers, who are past masters in tinpail heroics, wield their quills in a menacing manner against the Germans, the English, the Soviets, the whole world. The traitors de la patrie have been routed, and now La Belle France is once more exalted to the spirit of patriotism.

With such a one hundred percent as Poincare at the helm, the French ship of state will strike terror in the hearts of the boches and the treacherous English and the holy Soviets. Germany will pay up to the last centime. England will submit to any treaty that will suit France, the Washington Conference will sign a carte blanche on the submarine question, and hand it to the French Minister, Sarraut, on a silver platter, and Lenin and Trotsky will commit suicide for the sheer terror of it.

It is a grand game, no doubt, but it has its drawbacks: France is not alone playing it. There is also that gentleman, Lloyd George, who knows a thing or two about politics in general and French politics in particular. There is Lord Curzon, and David Balfour, and the whole corps of diplomatic sharps and political cynics who refuse to be bamboozled by the beguery of a super-patriotic France.

As between Briand and Poincare,

so far as fundamental policy is concerned, it is six of one and half a dozen of the other. Both represent French greed, French militarism, French dreams of conquest and domination. Both are able spokesmen of French reaction, staunch champions of French capitalism, fit pugilists in the diplomatic bouts with England.

The difference between Briand and Poincare is the difference between tact and bad manners. Briand has been pursuing the French policy with unshaking vigor, but also with gentle gestures, with a show of open-mindedness and good grace. At the conference of the Supreme Council at Cannes it was Briand who fought the battle of the French financiers. At his insistence the clause inserted in the call to the Genoa conference making Russia's admission conditional upon her recognition of the Czar's debts, i. e., the loans made by the Czar's government of the French bankers. It was also Briand who is responsible for the clause in the agenda of the Genoa conference to the effect that things be righted in Europe "without prejudice to the existing treaties." In other words whatever may be done or undone at Genoa, the Versailles pact must stand and France must get her pound of flesh from Germany.

Why, then, has Briand failed? Why has the policy of good manners been abandoned and that of making scenes adopted? Well, it's a speculative matter. Some think that Briand went too far at Cannes in agreeing to a treaty with England, whereby the military strength of Britain would be placed at the disposal of France in case she is attacked by Germany. Can't you see, a treaty of that sort would knock the very bottom out of France's military policy? There would no longer be any excuse for maintaining a huge standing army or building a strong navy. There would no longer be the least semblance of merit in the preposterous contention of the French statesmen that France

is insecure, that Germany is a menace to the very existence of France. It is upon this item of "insecurity" that the Versailles treaty was built, that the bullying policy of France has been carried on ever since the armistice. To take away the "insecurity" from France is like curing a blind beggar of his blindness.

Others maintain that Briand's consent to the Genoa conference cost him his political head. There may be some merit in this theory. In view of the fact that France's bullying policy can best thrive amidst turmoil and strife. The Genoa conference, if successful, would really be a step in the direction of pacifying Europe, of arranging an economic and hence also a political, *modus vivendi*, among the peoples of the continent, thus condemning to idleness both the French military machine and her apparatus for diplomatic scheming and treachery. In a pacified Europe France could get along only on her merits; her economic prosperity would depend upon her industrial efficiency, upon her ability to earn her salt. This military clique now ruling France is loath to contemplate. The merry business of harassing Germany, of baiting Poland against Germany and Russia, and the central states against one another, must go on; booty, instead of industry, must continue to be the basis of France's national economy; the promise time of working for a living must be waived off.

Still others contend that the Briand affair is a mere political bluff, of the garden variety. Cynical observers advance the theory that Briand has deliberately allowed himself to be backed off the stage in order to help along the "show." By creating a show, a national feeling against moderation toward Germany and Soviet Russia, the ruling clique of France may be in a position to drive a sharper bargain with the English diplomats. By demanding immediately much, Poincare may succeed in getting something. The English have of late become all too careless in the way they talk about France, and a "national demonstration," if staged

fittingly, may impress the questionable friends across the channel.

Be it as it may, one need not take the whole affair too seriously. English diplomacy is not made of the stuff that is made by a political bluff, and if the French chauvinists are by real earnest about launching a "drastic policy" toward everything and everybody, they will soon come to realize that somebody else has a say in the matter. It's all right to bluff and threaten, but when the thing is carried too far it may come to a show-down, which not even the French militarists would desire at the present time. In so far as the cabinet crisis is one of the periodical factional affairs of parliamentary France, England is only mildly interested, but if there is any danger that the military clique of France intends to go on a rampage, England is more than alert.

What in all likelihood will happen is this: After the teapot storm will ally itself the haggling between France and England will be resumed on the basis of give and take. Germany will continue to be muled as much as she can stand, but as more—the English will see to that, France will go to the Genoa conference full of schemes and trickery, and will try to sabotage it, just as she did at the Washington conference. England will continue to play the part of Germany's friend, seeing to it that France doesn't go too far. The French bankers will abandon the silly plan to mock heroics and "get down to the job" of financing lucrative enterprises in the impoverished countries. Soviet Russia, cynical about the political bugles of both England and France, and keenly realistic, will offer her undeveloped resources to the highest bidder, and will, as ever, play her cards face up. The common need of sound economic relations will go a great deal toward offsetting the standing quarrels.

As to Poincare the Terrible, he will either be pushed off the stage or the classical nursery rhyme will once more be enacted: After having marched his men up the hill the King of France will march them down again.

## Cloakmakers Win General Strike

(Continued from Page 3)

tainments; Rubin Guskin, of the Actors' Union; and last but not least, Philip Kaplowitz, the Secretary-Treasurer of the Joint Board.

### 5. YANOFSKY AND MORRIS SIGMAN DELIVER ENTHUSIASTIC SPEECHES

After the talk by Manager Feinberg, President Schlesinger introduced Morris Sigman, First Vice-President of the International, and Editor Yanofsky, of the "Gerechtigkeit."

Both delivered very impressive speeches. Yanofsky dwelt upon the remarkable spirit of unity displayed in this fight. "I am an old man," he said, "but I am still young enough to learn in your midst of the great class struggle that is being fought." Sigman launched into a description of all the big struggles in the cloak industry that had taken place within this year. He declared that week-work is now a definitely settled matter in the industry. The manufacturers have had their lesson. He ascribed the victory to the fact that the Union was ready and he appealed to the members of the General Strike Com-

mittee to make immediate preparations for a great reserve fund.

### SECRETARY BAROFF GREETES CLOAK STRIKERS BY WIRE FROM MONTREAL

To the General Strike Committee and all assembled cloak strikers:

From the depth of my heart I send you my sincere congratulations on the wonderful victory you have achieved after nine weeks of striking. The magnificent results are due to your endurance, loyalty and the unrivaled leadership of your President, Benjamin Schlesinger, the Chairmen of your Committees and every man and woman in the rank and file who has borne a share of the task loyalty and without flinching. This victory proves that our organization is not a body of phrasemongers, but of doers and workers.

The cloak strikers of Montreal ask me to express to their victorious brothers and sisters of New York their heartfelt felicitations coupled with the hope of the speedy conclusion of their own fight for the defense of their work-standards.

ABRAHAM BAROFF

## Victory Message from Pres. Gompers

Telegram received. Ever since contract was broken by the employers of your members I have had an abiding faith that its end would be a victory for justice in the righteous cause in which your members found

it necessary to strike in protest. My congratulations to you, the organization and the valiant men who fought and won so gloriously.

SAMUEL GOMPERS.

## Danger of Split in the French Trade Unions

We reproduce herewith the telegrams which have been exchanged between the General Secretary of the Red Trade Union International and the International Federation of Trade Unions concerning the threatened split in the French Trade Union movement.

Management Committee of the International Federation of Trade Unions:

The French General Federation of Trade Unions is on the eve of a schism. Such a schism would mean a split in all the trade unions, thus causing irreparable harm to the working classes of France, and enfeebling their power of resisting the violent assaults of the reactionary bourgeoisie. Considering that the bourgeoisie would be the only people to benefit by a split in the French trade unions, the Executive of the Red Trade Union International proposes that with a view to averting a split in French trade unions, a special conference be convened, consisting of representatives of the International Federation of Trade Unions, of the majority and minority parties of the French General Confederation of Labor, and of the Red Trade Union

International. Let us know immediately by wireless when and where this conference can be held. The delegates from the Red Trade Union International at that conference will be Comrades Roemer, Tom Mann and Lesovsky. It would be desirable that this conference be held one of the first days of January.

The Secretary of the Red Trade Union International.

(Signed) LOSOWSKY.

Lesovsky, General Secretary Red Trade Union International:

Telegram received. Events in France are merely the consequence of the activities of the Executive of the Third International. I am glad you now realize that these activities serve only to strengthen the position of the bourgeoisie. Please request the minorities in France to join off their proposed congress. On that condition I shall propose at our Bureau meeting, on December 28, to hold a conference exclusively with your representatives early in January. Shall report further after December 28.

For the International Federation of Trade Unions.  
(Signed) J. OUDERGEST.

# The Modern Novel And the Class Struggle

By DAVID P. BERENBERG

## II. THE LITERARY MAGAZINE

There is a literary tradition dating back to simpler days in Boston—a tradition founded by Longfellow, Emerson and Holmes. Like all traditions, this one has become a form without substance; at least fifty years have passed since it had any actual connection with life. The empty, and quite sterile, forms of this tradition lie like a blight on our so-called literary journals.

There are many monthly magazines in America, some of them commanding huge circulations, and possessing a tremendous influence, particularly in the rural communities in which the daily newspaper is not so readily read. These monthly magazines devote themselves largely to fiction. Within limits carefully laid down, they guardedly publish an occasional article on ethics or science—an occasional and apologetic excursion into politics.

Primarily, however, they are purveyors of fiction, and as such they exercise a commanding influence over the fate of American letters.

These magazines specialize in style. Good English; clear diction; an easy grace of expression; a meticulous avoidance of any harshness either in thought or in form—these are their pride and their ornament! And it must be so. Strip them of style, and there is nothing left. They dare not really publish thoughts.

Thoughts have a rough, vivid way of leading where their originators never intended them to go. Thoughts careering through the staid pages of most of these magazines would create

a havoc that would shock the editors and horrify the readers. Style is safe!

Magazines of this style are best represented by "The Atlantic Monthly," "Century," "Scribner's," "Harper's"; their lesser imitators are legion. Publications like "Everybody's," "The Metropolitan," "The American." Down on the lower level the series tapers off in "Hearst's," "Breezy Stories," "Snappy Stories" and the like.

There is an "Atlantic Monthly" cult with quite a few followers. And it might as well be admitted at the outset that for those who proceed from the axiom that things as they are will continue to be, the "Atlantic Monthly" is an excellent paper. If literature is to be confined to Shakespeare and Milton, and to the dignified discussion of these worthy ancestors of our letters, the "Atlantic Monthly" is a literary magazine of rank. It is even "broad" to the extent of admitting to its columns heretical views, to come back, of course, with corrective exercises for strengthening the backbone of conservative readers. As for the readers of the "Atlantic Monthly" needed strengthening!

The "Atlantic Monthly" creates an atmosphere. A cool, serene atmosphere, reminiscent of monastic cells, and a little of dungeons! Life is a cool, calm procession of orderly facts, passions well in hand and purposes clearly defined, as it reflects itself in the pages of the "Atlantic." It is, perhaps, not quite fair to recall in this connection the ostrich who stuck his head into the sand. The "Atlantic" doesn't dodge unpleasant facts. It buries them in deluges of perfumed words.

What the "Atlantic" does well, the literary sheets that model themselves on it, do not so well. There is more blatant self-satisfaction, less nuance, less dignity in the pages of even "Century" and "Scribner's"—to my mind, the nearest approaches to the standards of the "Atlantic." The "Atlantic" carries no illustrations. Its pages are stretches of unrelieved print that promise well. Not so with these others. Color types and engravings call for the attention of lesser minds. The fiction carried is more sensational; the tone less that of the cloister, and more that of a directors' meeting.

In the rank next below in the hierarchy of literary pretentiousness we find "Everybody's," "Metropolitan" and similar monthly masses of paper and printer's ink. Both of these magazines are themselves a history. American periodical literature. "Everybody's" climbed to prominence some fifteen years ago on Ida Tarbell's exposure of Standard Oil, and Thomas Lawson's story of Wall Street. In the days of muck-raking it was the first rake of them all. But muck-raking went out of fashion and "Everybody's" became nobody's. It sells today a fabulous number of copies. It carries advertising that makes it the envy of less "successful" journals. It publishes stories that carry the day—appeal as far as the postoffice authorities will permit. It specializes in pictures of stage beauties. It carries poetry that is at times strangely superior, at least in poetic quality, to the balance of the paper. In America it passes for a literary magazine.

The brief excursion of the "Metropolitan" back in 1911 and 1912 into the Socialist field is already largely forgotten. The "Metropolitan" itself did penance in a debauch of Rooseveltism. Since that hectic era of youth it has never forgotten itself. Even its publication of William Hard's articles on Santo Domingo and of Raymond Robin's stories on Rus-

sia were only part of the Rooseveltian campaign against Wilson. No, the "Metropolitan" is a perfectly respectable paper.

The genre "literary magazine" tapers off into genuine muck. There is a perfect plague of papers printed on cheap stock, in small type, that exploits the erotic demands of a heretofore public, and the ambitions of young writers. In the aggregate these papers represent literature to far greater numbers than even know of the existence of the "Atlantic Monthly."

The papers I have included in the scope of this discussion are those generally accepted by the reading public as important. There are some worth-while periodicals in America. There is a promise of better things in the work of "The Dial," "The Nation," and papers of that sort. There is at least one paper of rather wide circulation among sophisticated people that mingles with a cheapness of expression and a silly flippancy, a real iconoclasm and a fresh outlook on life: H. L. Menckens' "Smart Set" deserves at least some commendation when we contemplate the desert of publications in which we live. This is, perhaps, more a serious reflection on the desert than praise of the "Smart Set."

The work of the few good papers is as nothing in the face of the others. The effect of this condition is disastrous on American literature. It is worth noting that the revival of poetry which we are witnessing follows on the establishment of the "Poetry Magazine," "The Measure" and kindred papers. One writer told me that he had given up writing stories, and would devote himself to the novel, because "there is no market for the honest short story in America today." The good magazines can't pay, and the others want trash! And in the change that comes over the writings even of Americans when they write in American magazines, we can read corroboration of these words.

## Women Workers in France

By PIERRE RENAUD

Scheming and plotting of the Senators of France have failed to rob them of the places they have won for themselves in public life during the last ten years. The girls and women of France have won their first battles in their struggle for economic independence, and they intend to keep after the Deputies and the Senators until they are awarded an unlimited franchise and have all the rights and privileges that their male companions possess.

The women of France have ceased to be slaves of the kitchen. They have left the hearthstone by the hundreds of thousands to compete with the men in numerous industries. The war, of course, increased the number of girls and women who left the shelter of bourgeois homes to go out in the world with their proletarian sisters.

The family, as a small institution of production and consumption, is disintegrating. The introduction of the gigantic industries of capitalism has begun the destruction of the family. Whether we realize it or not, the inexorable economic law is at work.

Today women and girls are leaving their homes in increasing numbers to enter shops, mills, mines and offices. Before the war millions of French women worked for the support of themselves and their families. But this working mass was so completely disorganized that wages were miserable and the girls and women were shamefully exploited.

Only ten years ago girls and

women worked from twelve to fourteen hours for wages of from 50 to 60 centimes (10 to 12 cents) a day, making wreaths of flowers or sewing communion robes. The General Confederation of Labor conducted such a strenuous campaign against the exploitation of women and girls that a law was passed regulating wages of home workers in the clothing and allied industries. This law became effective in 1915, and was the beginning of a national movement to relieve the sufferings of the home workers. The General Confederation hopes to continue its campaign until all the evils of home work have been driven from the clothing industry.

The girls and women of the shops strengthened their unions during the war. Because the increased cost of living was not met by corresponding increases in wages, the modistes and dressmakers struck in 1916 and 1917. Their strikes were startling to the government. Thousands of girls and women marched through the streets and boulevards, receiving pledges from workers in all industries that they were with them in their struggle. These strikes were much similar to those inspiring demonstrations of the New York Ladies' Waist and Dressmakers' Union, Local 25, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, in the great strikes of its formative years.

As the waist and dressmakers of New York learned by struggle that in their union they have the weapon to defend themselves from exploitation and an agency to force the bet-

terment of wages and working conditions, so the dressmakers of Paris began their march on the road of progress. They were followed by the women and girl workers in the metal trades and other industries. Even the women bank employees struck to force wage increases.

The girls and women of the women's garment industry of France have not yet learned that they must remain in their organizations all the time if they are to maintain what they have won. Many of those who joined the unions when wages were low and hours were long, left their organizations when they gained betterment in conditions. The unions are confident that they will come back, for they now understand that in union there is strength.

A large number of women and girls understood the importance of the great economic battle which has placed capital and labor in opposition to each other. A considerable force of feminine unionists who were poorly organized before the war, has serious aims, and it is evident that this movement will be more stimulated than depressed by the present state of affairs.

Before 1914 the agitation for extension of the franchise to women was conducted almost exclusively by bourgeois women. As the war progressed, and women realized their importance in the industrial and political spheres, the agitation was taken up by the women of the shops and factories. The complete emancipation of women by the Russian revolution also was an inspiration to the women of France.

The increasing interest shown by

women in political and economic problems is evidenced by the increased attendance of girls and women at Socialist Party meetings. The Socialist Party welcomes the entrance of the feminine workers, and now is making a special effort to reach more of them through educational leaflets.

The textile and clothing industries will furnish the strongest groups of women workers to the national movement for organization preparatory to a drive for betterment of wages and working conditions. The feminine workers of the textile mills of northern France in their almost annual strikes have shown that they can fight on the industrial battlefield with as much courage as their sisters of the Paris garment shops display.

Although there have been frequent wage increases for female workers since they began their struggles for an end of exploitation that approaches slavery, the wages in the best Paris shops are far below what the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has won for its members here. There still are shops where girls start work at wages of \$4 a month and by years of arduous labor win their way to places that bring them only \$8 a week.

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# JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

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## EDITORIALS

### OUR VICTORY

It seems almost a sacrilege to attempt to analyze, to dissect, part after part, the great and inspiring cloak drama that has held the stage during the past nine weeks. The hero of this drama was our own International Union, and its acts were so replete with genuine poetry, so truly inspiring that it would require the divine gift of a poet and the song of a bard to do it full justice. And now that the final curtain has fallen upon this drama, we stand overwhelmed by its grandeur, seeking vainly for golden words, for the language of triumph and joy, for the verbiage that bathes in the lustre of peace and happiness, the supreme power of expression that, alas! is not ours.

Yet, until the singer of the day to come, will arrive to translate into words the charm and beauty of the conflict that has just passed, we must, limited as our gifts may be, make this pale attempt to mold into words of common lay the meaning, the underlying idea and the significance of this titanic struggle.

We must compliment first, and we are in full earnest about it, our manufacturers for having picked the most opportune hour for their fight against the Union. It was, perhaps, poor wisdom on their part, in general, to have wished to "get rid" of the big Cloak-makers' organization. But, then, they were not alone among the employers of the land in such a desire. It seems to have been, during the last few years in particular, a nation-wide epidemic among the employers of the country, an epidemic fed upon the flames of hatred towards the workers' organizations that appeared irresistible.

Indeed, the hour was most appropriate. All over the land the cry for "reconstruction" and "readjustments" has been filling our ears, emanating from the President of the Republic down to the smallest of labor fleecers that ever lived upon the toil of his fellowmen. It was the same old song about wage cuts, longer work-hours, more "productivity," the return of "normalcy" in the form of accursed and long-banished work systems. Demands were promulgated everywhere: "Give us back all you have won during the 'fat' years of the war. The land is full of unemployed, and labor must climb down from its 'high horse'."

This cry, sadly enough, has found practical realization in many an industry. Wages have been cut right and left. By a mere stroke of the pen the prerogatives of various labor boards, gained by the workers after long fighting and travail, have been shorn off. The workers have groaned—and have obeyed. In vain have the leaders cried out here and there: "Fight, defend yourselves! It is better to have fought and lost than to surrender without a fight!" Only a few labor organizations were in a position to heed this cry. Most of them have surrendered without "firing a shot," and those who dared were soon compelled to give up the struggle and accept the terms of their aggressive employers.

The prospects of a general strike in the cloak industry have, therefore, been viewed by many a friend of the Union with considerable apprehension. Many foresaw in the coming fight dire consequences for the Cloakmakers' Union. But the Union itself and the International as a whole with its marvelous leadership have not doubted for a moment the outcome of this fight. The idea of defeat never even entered their thoughts. And this firm, invincible will to win that permeated the minds and hearts of the tens of thousands of workers and their incomparable leaders formed the stone wall which the employers could not break down. This stone wall would have remained intact even if the manufacturers succeeded in arraying public opinion against our men and women or in taking out an injunction against them.

It was this spirit that our employers have lost sight of when they declared war upon the workers in the cloak industry. And as the strike grew the manifestation of this spirit became even more evident and palpable. Think of it—throughout this fight, not even a handful of men have gone over to the camp of the enemy in spite of all temptation! There was plenty of suffering in the ranks of the workers, but stronger than the recognition of their want and the needs of their families was the spirit of solidarity and union that held away and treated their mode of conduct in New York,

Philadelphia, Chicago and in all other places where the conflict raged. The employers found themselves face to face, not with a mob of weaklings, but with a solidly organized army of men and women who knew the great importance of the stakes involved in the attack of the employers and matched their aggression with their own power of endurance, their ability to suffer, fight, withstand want and privation without end or limit. There, in that solidarity, lay the cornerstone of the great victory that crowned their efforts, a victory that is being celebrated today not only by the Cloakmakers' Union, but by the entire labor world, which cannot withhold its admiration from the valiant cloak-workers who have set a glorious example for the workers of America how to resist aggression, daringly, willingly, victoriously.

And again we wish to emphasize as strongly as we can that while the cloakmakers have taken advantage of every weapon at their command, the great weapon of a sympathetic public opinion and press in particular, it must be forever kept in mind that it was primarily their own firmness, marvelous organization, discipline, fighting spirit and splendid cause that have won the day for them. The solid sympathy of the public and the press was not by any means an accident in this strike. Quite the contrary: It was the incomparable preparatory work of the strike, the tremendous vote cast for the walkout, the unanimous response to the strike call on the memorable November 14, the conduct of the strikers during the nine weeks of stress and trial—all these were the principal factors in arousing a genuine sentiment of sympathy and admiration for the strikers among the public and the press among the most responsive elements of all classes in our society.

### PRESIDENT SCHLESINGER

Like in every other historic event that impresses our mind indelibly in the form of one outstanding personality, so in this cloak-makers' strike, the will-to-win, the collective will-power, tenacity, and clarity of purpose was largely personified in the figure of Benjamin Schlesinger, the President of the International. All that was ennobling and inspiring in this great struggle was mirrored in his heart, mind and will. To say that Schlesinger was the leader of the strike means little or nothing. Leaders there are of all sorts—bad, good and indifferent. Besides, Schlesinger really did not lead the strike in the technical sense of the term. For this we had a remarkable strike machinery which ran things smoothly, under the leadership of experienced and reliable leaders. Schlesinger, however, was more than a leader. He was the very incarnation of the International. All through the fight he turned neither right nor left, falling prey to neither praise nor denunciation, without deviating a hair's breadth from his original position. How difficult, how trying such an adamant attitude and front is under trying circumstances, one can only imagine.

President Schlesinger expressed the spirit of the cloakmakers in this fight by his ceaseless, tireless work. Nothing was too hard for him. Conferences without number, speeches at meetings, keeping the press informed about the daily developments of the great conflict through statements that were full of tact and deliberation and yet produced the effect of explosives in the camp of our opponents; caring for strikes outside New York—in Philadelphia, Chicago, and the waist strike in Philadelphia; conferences with lawyers and fundamental discussions over the problems of our industry with them—all this he did in a faint index of the tremendous energy of that single person, the embodiment of the collective energy of the entire Cloakmakers' Union!

It would, perhaps, be an exaggeration to say that President Schlesinger has communicated his energy and will-power to the ranks of the strikers, just as it would be an exaggeration to say that it was the strike that had made Schlesinger so firm and steel-bound. Quite likely, the strike has influenced its leader in the same degree as the leader has influenced the masses of the fighters. We can only say with a clear conscience that just as we cannot imagine this great conflict without President Schlesinger, so we can hardly visualize him, as we have seen him during this fight, without the palpable influence that this great conflict has had upon him.

### THE STRIKE MACHINERY

The work of president Schlesinger was marvelous and admirable, indeed. But equally remarkable was the work of the entire army that he led to victory and the work of the machinery that conducted the strike.

When we speak of the strike machinery we must not, of course, think of some inarticulate tools or dumb parts. On the other hand, it was an entity endowed with a great and responsive soul. We cannot, indeed, give sufficient praise to the entire staff that composed the strike machine of the Union. We cannot, for the limits of our space, enumerate all of them. We shall only mention a few of the names whose activity in this fight has brought them to the fore in greater relief.

Who can, indeed, in speaking of the conflict that has just ended, fail to mention the names of Abraham Baroff, General Secretary of the International; Israel Feinberg, the Manager of the Cloakmakers' Joint Board; Morris Sigman, First Vice-President of the International, who had devised the strike efforts in the Chicago, Philadelphia and Baltimore strikes; Philip Kaplowitz, the financial wizard of the strike; Louis Langer, the soul of the Out-Of-Town Committee; Louis Pinkovsky, the Chairman of the Joint Board; Vice-President Lefkowitz, the protector of all arrested in the course of this strike; Vice-President Jacob Heller, the Chairman of the Speakers' Committee; Fannie M. Cohn, Vice-President of the International; Joseph Breslaw, the Chairman of the Hall Committee; Harry Slutsky, the Chairman of the Information Committee; Saul Metz, Chairman of the Organization Committee; Vice-President Harry Wanders, Chairman of the Picket Committee, and hundreds of others who have done their work without ostentation and have found proud satisfaction in their loyal share. None of these will be forgotten! Their names will be written in golden letters in the history of the glorious fight which began on November 14, 1921, and ended on January 15, 1922.

## Miscellanies from Chicago

By H. SCHOOLMAN

So the fight is over, long live our victory! From this day until May 31, when our temporary agreement comes to an end, we shall dedicate our energies to the task of reinforcing our positions and strengthening our battalions. But not! The war, indeed, has not come to an end! Our workers, in their tens of thousands, are still filling the "trenches" in New York and other places. And we have solemnly obligated ourselves to aid them in their hour of stress and storm. While we are enjoying our "truce," we might as well realize that our gains can only have worth and value when the great army of our dear fellow workers that is still out fighting will retain the same conditions which we in Chicago have already succeeded in winning.

We were not alone in our fight in Chicago. The entire labor movement of Chicago and vicinity were heart and soul with us in this conflict, and have aided us to the best of their ability. We cannot help expressing our sincere thanks to the labor press of this city, and in particular to the "Forward," the powerful labor daily, and several members of its staff, Brothers Siskind and Siegel, who have done as much for us in this strike as any member of our Strike Committee. Never was the solidarity of the workers' press with the interests of the fighting workers better and more beautifully illustrated than in the course of this strike!

**SHE IS A "SINGLE MAN"**

Every solemn event has, of necessity, its comic supplement, and our last strike was not an exception to this rule. Thus, for instance, has our Strike Committee decided that a woman finisher, a mother of two children whose father works at a different end, was a "single man."

Of course, you'll understand that this point came up at a discussion of an allotment of strike benefits. Single folks were getting five dollars per week and married people were al-

lotted eight dollars. When the question arose as to whether the aforementioned woman worker, the mother of the two children, was "married," the committee decided that she was "single," and gave her only five dollars because her husband was working.

### FAITELSON AND HIS "MEN"

No one of our Strike Chairmen will have gained so much immortality among us as Brother Faitelson, he and his "men."

He was appointed Chairman of the Organization Committee, and, like all other Chairmen, he surrounded himself with a group of active workers to aid him in his work. Not having enough work at times for his group, he would "lend" them to other committees quite frequently, and would call them in as soon as he'd get busy in his division. This has caused some good-natured resentment, as sudden "withdrawals" would embarrass his fellow Chairmen a good deal. Of course, Faitelson maintained that he had the "divine" right to do with his men what he pleased; loan them out, call them back and loan them out again at his pleasure. Nevertheless, these manoeuvres have gained for him a great amount of popularity which is not yet over, and is likely to remain with him for a long time to come.

Officially, our strike came to an end on Friday morning, after the meeting at the Imperial Theater, where President Schlesinger, addressed the strikers in his own forceful way, and gave an account of the settlement. On the following day, Saturday morning, a meeting of all the Chairmen in the trade was called, at which it was decided that the cutters report first of all on Tuesday morning, and that each Chairman report to the shop and make all necessary arrangements concerning the return of the operators and the finishers soon after that. The Shop Chairmen also received instructions that all the workers who are in ar-

rears pay up their delinquencies and debts.

The speakers at that meeting, likewise dwelt upon the fact that it was the lack of scale and the realization by the bosses that this miserable species will never make its reappearance in the Chicago cloak industry that has made the local employers come to terms with the Union. The Chairmen were exhorted to urge upon the membership the great necessity

of further solidarity and unity.

At the end of the meeting a resolution was unanimously adopted expressing the thanks of the Strike Committee to President Schlesinger for the splendid work and loyal assistance given by him to the Chicago strikers all during the strike. The Chicago cloakmakers also obligated themselves to aid the New York strikers in their fight to bring their great conflict to a victorious ending.

## New York Labor Federation Presents Big Legislative Program

The New York State Federation of Labor has come out with an unusual legislative program for the coming session of the Legislature. Both in scope and size it is by far the most ambitious endeavor on the part of the Federation to press forward the enactment of laws for the benefit of the workers of this State, and a display of virile opposition to the forces of "Big Business" that infest the lobbies of the Legislature and make their influence felt in numerous ways.

Of course, without a Socialist delegate this year at Albany, it is difficult to see who will champion these measures advanced by the Federation for enactment. It is barely possible that they could rely upon the membership of the old parties to take the interests of labor sincerely to heart. Nevertheless, the very fact that the State Labor Federation had adopted this program, a political program pure and simple, is a sign that the ferment of independent political thought and action is slowly permeating the leaders of labor in this State. The next logical step in this direction, of course, is the building up of an independent political force of their own upon which they could rely to carry out this program and fight for it without fear or favor.

This is, in brief, what the Federation expects to advocate, and if possible, to carry through in the New York Legislature, during the coming session:

1. Limiting insurance under the Workmen's Compensation Law to the State Insurance Fund and self-insuring employers.
2. General amendments to Workmen's Compensation Law, increasing specific injury schedule, full indemnity for injured right without estimating correcting effect of spectacles, reducing unpaid disability to five days and providing payment for temporary disability, in addition to specific award, and other improvements.
3. Extending Occupational Diseases compensation for disability to include all employments covered by Compensation Law.
4. Providing that State Industrial Board, on which Labor is represented, shall appoint all Compensation Law Referees to make awards.
5. Giving injured claimant under Compensation Law right to select his own physician to treat him.
6. Restore to the State Labor Department the 225 inspectors, at least 50 of whom shall be women, which was reduced by 87, under law of 1921.
7. Restore Legal Bureau for enforcement of Labor Law against violators.
8. Amending eight-hour and prevailing rate of wages law so as to restore its application to "waterworks construction," apply its provisions definitely to all

mechanics and laborers employed by the State and any of its subdivisions, and restoring original penalty of confiscation of contract and moneys thereunder for violations by contractors.

9. Eight-Hour Workday and Forty-eight-Hour Working Week for employes of women and minors throughout the State.
  10. Minimum Wages Commission to ascertain and fix minimum wages of employed women and minors in the industries and occupations of the State.
  11. Amending state anti-monopoly law by exempting organizations of wage-earners on same basis as organizations of farmers and millworkers.
  12. Free text books for all school children in public schools of State.
  13. Extension of medical and dental attention and treatment of school children in the interest of their health and intelligence.
  14. Civil Service qualifications and appointment of janitor-engineers in the school houses of Greater New York, instead of private hiring.
  15. Practical inspection of steam boilers and appointment of practical civilian examiners for licensing of steam engineers operating same.
  16. Apprenticeship qualifications and fair trials for mechanics employed in the Civil Service of the State or its sub-divisions.
  17. Extend Eight-Hour Law to include employes of State Institutions.
  18. Regulating private employment agencies in interest of job-seekers.
  19. Repeal Motion Picture Censorship Act of 1921, as it constitutes a violation of the guarantees of a free press and free communication.
  20. Repeal of Lusk Law of 1921 placing school teachers under espionage.
  21. Restore Direct Primary Law to include all State and other officials.
  22. Repeal state charter of Rockefeller Foundation.
- Bills relating to Barbers Sunday closing and state licensing system, Painters' Union health measures, extending day of rest law, and affording fair trials to teachers and related measures will be added to this program, together with bills giving actors sanitary dressing rooms and prohibiting misrepresentation in casts.

### MORRIS HILLQUIT

Comrade Hillquit has not appeared much in public in the course of this strike. Only once did he come to a meeting of the Strike Executive Committee a few weeks ago. His great contribution to this strike, so has Mr. Samuel Untermyer personified in himself, the truth is that public appearances on his part during this conflict were almost unnecessary. The Cloakmakers' Union has developed from among its own ranks, during the years of its existence, splendid speakers who could lay the issues of the strike before the strikers with clarity and effectiveness.

But during the entire nine weeks of this strike Comrade Hillquit was bound up, mind and soul, with our fight. It was his idea to apply for an injunction against the Protective Association, and it is needless for us to say here what an important role this injunction has played in the conflict. This, however, was not all he did. He took an interested part in every step and move of this great fight. He was far more than the lawyer of the Union. He was its devoted friend and his wise, unheaded counsel, rendered instinctive service and had a paramount influence upon the victorious outcome of the strike.

### SAMUEL UNTERMYER

And last-but not least—one who is not of our own ranks, not "blood of our blood, or flesh of our flesh"—that renowned advocate Samuel Untermyer.

Not one of "our own," yet how wholeheartedly and with the entire zeal of his great soul did he throw himself into this fight on our side! We know that the work for the striking cloakmakers was a labor of love for him. In this respect his work reminds us so closely of the work of President Schlesinger. Just as Schlesinger has embodied in himself the will to victory of the army of the strikers, so has Mr. Samuel Untermyer personified in himself, in this conflict, the force of the entire public opinion which lined up on the side of the strikers.

Samuel Untermyer represented in this strike the conscience, the mind of that better part of humanity that breaks out beyond the ramifications of class and takes its place on the side of right and justice. He surely is aware of it, but we must tell it to him again in the name of the victorious strikers and in the name of the entire International that we truly love him and that we entertain towards him deep respect and admiration.

**STUDENTS OF UNITY CENTERS AND WORKERS' UNIVERSITY WHO HAVE CHANGED RESIDENCE ARE REQUESTED TO SEND NEW ADDRESSES TO OFFICE OF EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.**



## IN THE REALM OF BOOKS

## THE POETRY OF CHEERLESS PROSE

By BERT TOULENS

AUTUMN, by Robert Nathan, (Reb. M. McBride &amp; Company)

One must hasten to record one's impressions of a story like *Autumn*, for fear that they vanish like a faint fragrance, or a hazy dream, or a twilight mood. We designate it a story for lack of a technical term that would suggest the nature of this delightful piece of writing. For a story *Autumn* has practically no plot, nor are the characters in it delineated in a manner to grip the reader's interest. And were it not for the curse of the banal and the commonplace that is upon every self-respecting reviewer, no comparison would here be made between twilight mood and that which induced Mr. Nathan's exquisite pages. Pages of delicious reading—that's what *Autumn* is. It is poetry in the sense that simple, homely words, well within the vocabulary of the average reader, are ranged and marshalled in sentences and paragraphs by magic hand that makes them into living beauty. Yet it is not the poetry of mere sound, or mere image or mere rhythm. It is, if you will pardon an atrocious paradox, the poetry of cheerless prose, a haunting picture of the grey, the drab, the withered. It is a symphony spun out of the stillness of the desert, a drama with the squalid backwaters of life for the stirring elements.

If *Autumn* has no plot, it is not the fault of its author. Plots are made out of events, passions, experiences, adventures, but such things are foreign to *Autumn*, a New England village inhabited by "folks." Habits, traditions, farm routine, the routine of mating, giving birth and dying hold complete sway over the lives of the villagers. Even the war has failed to disturb the stagnant tranquillity of the folks. They contributed their quota of enlistments, also casualties, but they did not complain, nor did they understand. Complaining is taboo among folks, it generates discontent, it disturbs the basic element in their souls—resignation, the element without which life would be unbearable, ugly, unthinkable; and understanding involves a capacity to contemplate things, places, ideas that are beyond the confines of Hillsboro and beyond the inner horizon of folks. So Hillsboro neither complains nor understands.

Now and then the fixed life of the

village is disturbed by a case of complaint or understanding. An unruly son runs away in quest of adventure and Hillsboro is frightened. But Providence intercedes and prevents the contagion from spreading. The bad man breaks his neck, and all is still again in Hillsboro. His widow, Mrs. Wicket, for a time threatens to continue the unholy work of her bad husband by allowing herself to fall in love with the son of a respectable farmer and permitting him to care for her. But the folks step in, the young man enlists in the army, is killed in France, and all is still again in Hillsboro.

Anna Barly, the daughter of a wealthy farmer, was another case of insubordination to the stolid traditions of folks. She did not want to be married just yet; she wanted to have "experiences"; to see something of the world. Her lover was puzzled at this strange desire no less than her parents and the gossip. To want something that is outside the scope of folks in itself constitutes a sin. Well, she had her experience, the only kind at all possible in Hillsboro. She was forced to marry in great haste.

Mr. Jeminy, the schoolmaster, is the philosopher of resignation. He fortified himself against despair by a sceptical philosophy. By inducing within him a devotion to the past as revealed in the few books of bygone epochs that he had read, he insulated himself from the possibilities and the lures of the present. He is the only one in Hillsboro who is consciously happy, for he is the only one with whom resignation is not a given state but a conscious philosophy.

As a work of art, *Autumn* is the more remarkable for the raw material it is made of. Unconnected trifles, barely perceptible ripples upon the undisturbed surface of the village life, matches of casual conversation, insignificant incidents are all woven into one fascinating fabric, lending mystic charm to the very dullness and drudgery of the village. Better than a patently realistic work, it imparts to the reader the authentic sense of real life, the very "feel" of reality. Without preaching a social philosophy, it generates in one a sense of discontent with the existing order of things and it widens one's sympathies without directly appealing to them. It is a book with a soul, a piece of artistic truth.

## "THE WORKER AND HIS SHOP"

The Friday night health lectures at the Union Health Center, 151 East 17th Street, are continuing to grow in their popularity and success. At the lecture last Friday night, at which Mrs. Margaret Sanger spoke, the hall was crowded to capacity at 8:15 P. M., and we were compelled to lock the doors.

This Friday night an excellent lecture on "The Worker and His Shop" has been arranged. Dr. W. Rawling, of the Bureau of Industrial Hygiene, will be the speaker, and will take up physical environments of the workers in various industries and the necessity for the worker to understand the hazards and dangers of his industry, and of poor environments. This lecture will be accompanied by lantern slides illustrating conditions found in some industries. Members of the I. L. G. W. U. are cordially invited to attend this lecture.

## A CALL FROM LOCAL 89

This is a message to all organized Italian workers in the Waist and Dress Industry. The time has arrived to launch a campaign against the "open" and "corporation" shops which have sprung up like mushrooms during the industrial crisis that confronted the industry lately.

No agreement, no matter how strong, can be of any value when there are so many unorganized shops in the trade. It is essential that we strengthen our ranks now when the season is about to begin. For this purpose the Italian Waist and Dress-makers' Union, Local 89, has called a general meeting for Thursday, January 26, right after work, at Public School No. 45, 245 West 24th Street.

Arturo Giovanetti, General Secretary of the Italian Chamber of Labor, and Julius Hochman, Manager of the Independent and Organisation Department of the Waist and Dress Joint Board, and Luigi Antonini, Secretary of Local 89, will speak at that meeting.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Local 89.

## THE STAGE

Doris Keane made her first appearance in "The Czarina," by Melchior Lengyel and Lajos Biro, in Baltimore. The play will come to the Empire in the near future.

"Liliom," by Joseph Schildkraut and Eva Le Gallienne playing the leading roles, is the offering at the Schubert-Riviera Theater this week.

Frank Hay's "Fables" have been placed in rehearsal, with Herbert Corbitt and Bernard Granville heading the cast. Fay and Clarence Gaskill are the authors. The production will come to New York early in February.

Hubert Druce has been engaged for "The Pigeon," which Edward Goodman will produce at the Greenwich Village in a few weeks.

Two new productions are announced for Monday night, January 28: Laurette Taylor will succeed Billie Burke at Henry Miller's Theater in a new play by her husband, J. Hartley Manners, entitled, "The National Anthem." Miss Taylor's company will include Ralph Morgan, Dedson Mitchell, Frank M. Thomas, Elsie Ling, Robert Hudson, Lillian Kemble-Cooper, J. Wallace, and others. On the same date "Marjolaine," a musical version of "Fanny Hill," will open at the Broadhurst Theater. Catherine Chisholm Cushing has written the book and Hugo Felix and Brian Hooker are the authors of music and lyrics. The company will include Peggy Wood, Lennox Pawle and Mary Hay.

Mario Lohr, the London actress, will begin an engagement at the Hudson Theater on Monday night, January 30. Miss Lohr, who has recently been touring Canada, will offer "The Voice From the Minaret," as her first production. "The Voice From the Minaret" is the work of Robert Hichens, and was played by Miss Lohr for a season in London. Also in her repertoire at present are "Her Destiny," "Fedora" and "The Marionettes."

## SCHUBERT ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

Representatives of the musical world, forming the Franz Schubert Memorial Committee, met at the Ambassador Theater to lay plans for the celebration of the 125th anniversary of Schubert's birth, which falls on January 31. The celebration is given particular point this year by the pres-

ence of the Schubert operetta, "Bismarck Time," at the Ambassador. There will be twelve concerts of Schubert music during the week of January 28, and various orchestras and vocal organizations are combining to bring about a Schubert week.

## LONDON WELCOMES STRAUSS

Another ex-emigre musician received a cordial welcome in London when Richard Strauss, famous German composer, made his reappearance at Albert Hall, conducting the London Symphony Orchestra in a performance of some of his own works. Strauss was recalled to the platform several times for his conducting of "Till Eulenspiegel."

Debussy's "Pelleas and Melisande," with Mary Garden, Maguenet, Dufranne and Cetrulli, is announced here for Thursday, January 26, in the Chicago Opera Company's opening week at the Manhattan.

## CHALIAPIN AGAIN AS BORIS

Chaliapin is to sing his fifth and last performance of "Boris Godunov" at a special matinee at the Metropolitan on Thursday of next week before sailing for Europe. Geraldine Farrar appears in another extra matinee of "Madame Butterfly" next Monday, followed that evening by the Russian novelty, "Snezhnitska," with Lucrezia Bori, as already announced, on the same night that the Chicago company opens in "Samson" at the Manhattan.

Other operas of the Metropolitan's eleventh week will include "Carmen" next Wednesday, with Farrar, Martha Melli and De Luca; Thursday, "Die Walkure," Jeritta, Matzenauer, Schach and Whitehill; Friday, "Le Roi d'Ys," Alda, Ponselle, Gigli, Danne and Rothier; Saturday matinee "Eugene Onegin," Ponselle, Martinelli and Ruffo, and Saturday night, January 28, at popular prices, a sixth performance of "Die Tote Stadt," with Harrold and Jeritta. Paul Kochanski, the violinist, will play at next Sunday's opera concert, when the singers will be Easton, Roselle, Sparkes and Crimi.

The Brooklyn Theater Guild presents Stanley Houghton's "Hindle Wakes" at the Fifteenth Street Theater, Rand School, on Saturday night, January 28, 1932, at 8:20 p. m. sharp. Tickets by subscription at the door, \$1. For reservations write to Brooklyn Theater Guild, 354 Avenue O, Brooklyn, N. Y.

## Los Angeles Labor is Helping Starving Russia

For Sunday afternoon the 22d of January, the "Friends of Soviet Russia" are arranging a Grand Concert of Russian classical music, singing and ballet, at the Philharmonic Auditorium.

The Arrangement Committee promises this entertainment to exceed all expectations. This will be the concert of concerts for many years to come.

All true lovers of classical music, song and dance are assured a few hours of joy, pleasure and delight, and are expected at this concert. Also all those whose hearts beat for the millions of starving Russian women and children will not fail to come and make this great concert the greatest success, the success it truly deserves.

## "THROUGH THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION"

On another page of this issue of JUSTICE the reader will find an announcement of the publication by Boni, Liveright & Co., of a book under the above-given title, by Albert

Rhys Williams. Alexander Trachtenberg will review this book for JUSTICE next week. The readers are requested to look for this review in our next issue.



# LABOR THE WORLD OVER

## DOMESTIC ITEMS

### LABOR COLLEGE OPENS

The Labor College in San Francisco has opened its second term in new and larger quarters. The term is for ten weeks, and the courses include: elementary English, advanced English composition, general economics, history of trade unionism in the United States, current labor problems, women and labor, history of the United States, American government and public speaking.

The college has been indorsed by the local labor movement. The expenses of the college will be met by charging a membership of \$15 to individual unions. This gives union representation on the board of directors and entitles the union to one free scholarship for the year.

### LIVING WAGE IGNORED BY PAPER ARBITRATORS

An arbitration board has cut off 20 per cent of the wages of 10,000 unskilled workers in the largest paper companies of the United States and Canada.

The decision reduces rates 8 cents an hour, making the basic wage 32 cents an hour, or \$2.56 a day. Skilled workers are not involved. Their rates are 64 cents an hour and upward. The workers' representative on the arbitration board refused to concur in the decision.

While declaring the workers will accept the award, as they pledged themselves to do, President Burke, of the International Brotherhood of Paper, Pulp and Sulphite Workers, said that the companies, in urging wage cuts, frankly stated that the cost of living was not being taken into consideration, but it was asked because "there is plenty of labor to be obtained at much lower rates than the prevailing union scale."

### MINERS ARE STARVING

In letters to President Harding, West Virginia miners ask for federal aid, and deny recent statements by Governor Morgan of that state that there is no starvation among the miners' families.

Marfolk, W. Va., miners state that they worked but three months last year, and they are unable to say why the mines are not operating.

"The majority, or practically all, of these men, who number about 200, are in a destitute condition, some not even having a meal ahead nor the means of obtaining such," it is stated.

### MORE CONTRACT BREAKING

Photo engraving employers in St. Paul and Minneapolis are now on the list of contract breakers. Their organized employees were locked out and the agreement terminated. The workers were told they could return if they accepted a wage cut of \$7 a week and an additional four hours on the week. The notice was signed by the Secretary of the bosses' union.

### FEWER MEN WORKED DURING DECEMBER

Unemployment during December, according to the United States Department of Labor, increased 4.6 per cent, taking the nation as a whole.

The Pennsylvania State Department of Labor announces the result of a survey just completed by its ten employment agencies, which shows that in that State unemployment during December increased 20 per cent, more than 50,000 idle men being added to the 320,000 already jobless.

Detailed figures have not been compiled by A. F. of L. headquarters, but officials in charge state that they have every reason to believe that the estimate of 5,500,000 idle men made in October last still holds good, and are inclined to believe that the list of idle has been augmented.

Public works gave employment to hundreds of thousands of men, but available appropriations were quickly expended, and new financing operations are not completed. Unfavorable weather has also been an adverse factor.

### HATFIELD SLAYERS ACQUITTED; UNION OFFICIALS JAILED

After a perfunctory trial on a charge of having murdered Sid Hatfield and Ed Chambers on the courthouse steps at Welch, W. Va., C. L. Lively and two other Baldwin-Felts agents have been acquitted.

While they were being turned loose upon the community, Frank Kenney and Fred Mooney, President and Secretary-Treasurer, respectively, of District No. 17, United Mine Workers of America, were being refused bonds and committed to jail at Logan, charged with conspiracy in connection with the miners' march last summer.

Kenney and Mooney have now faced charges in a half dozen counties, and their imprisonment, according to the miners, is in pursuance of a determination to deny them contact with the members of their organization.

### MINIMUM WAGE LAW OPPOSED BY BOSSES

Employers in Massachusetts are preparing to attack that State's women's minimum wage law. All sorts of contradictory reasons are advanced. In one breath the bosses say it is driving business from the State, and then they claim that only 70,000 women are working under its decrees, and that most of these females are earning more than the minimum.

Recently three women social workers attempted to live on the 78 cents a day that one minimum called for and they collapsed. The opponents of the law want a free hand in setting wages. This is assured if the law is repealed and they succeed in maintaining the present opposition to organized labor among their employees.

There are approximately 260,000 women that come under the law, but to date rates have been made for only 70,000.

### 300 PER CENT PROFIT

Department of Justice agents report that local retail meat dealers in Newark, N. J., charge for sirloin steak exactly three times what they pay wholesalers for it. The steak costs the retailers 15 cents a pound, and it is sold for 45 cents. Plate beef is bought for 5 cent a pound and is sold for 20 cents.

## FOREIGN ITEMS

### AUSTRALIA

#### FORCED ARBITRATION FAILS IN AUSTRALIA

While employers in this country are urging industrial courts to stop strikes and set wages, Australian organized workers are fighting this system, according to trade union publications from that country received at A. F. of L. headquarters.

The opposition has become so strong that the federal and state governments are attempting to patch up the decayed bulk and induce the workers to again take passage.

At a recent conference, held in Melbourne, the federal and state premiers proposed to establish a combined court of commonwealth and state judges to determine the basic wage, the number of hours to be worked and to act as a court of appeal from all other industrial tribunals.

The Australian trade unionists do not respond to the suggestion, and the Australian Worker, published in Sydney, New South Wales, issue of November 10, calls the scheme "more horsehair and ermine."

### ENGLAND

#### FAIR EAST SETTLEMENT

Mr. Bertrand Russell, lecturing on "International Problems of the Far East," at Essex Hall, Strand, under I. L. P. auspices, said there was one question that the Washington Conference seemed determined to ignore; nevertheless, it seemed to be of great importance in the Far East—he meant the question of Russia.

The existence of the Bolsheviks was a continual embarrassment to America, because if America should find herself at war with Japan she would be inevitably forced into an unwilling alliance with the Bolsheviks.

While Russia was treated as a pariah, no settlement in the Far East could become stable.

#### LONDON CO-OPERATIVE ENTERPRISE

The Lamouth London Co-operative Society has little to learn even from the most highly-organized private commercial house.

Its latest innovation is a monthly magazine, *The Beehive*, for its staff of 3,000 members.

The magazine is at once chirpy and businesslike, and it should do much to promote a spirit of team-work among the employees.

The London Co-operative Society is well entitled to plume itself on the payment of five per cent on its share capital and the carrying forward of a substantial balance, while concerns like the Army & Navy Store are "passing" the interim dividend.

#### GENERAL STRIKE PLANNED

A general strike throughout the Union of South Africa is planned in sympathy with the gold and coal miners who are now out on strike, according to a Renter dispatch from Johannesburg.

### FRANCE

#### HOUSE DIVIDED

The French Federation of Labor has for some time been practically split into two factions, one led by Secretary Jounaux, and the other by Communists, who regard the present organization as too moderate, and demand that it join the Third Internationale in Moscow.

### SOUTH AFRICA

#### PREMIER SMUTTS TO ACT AS MEDIATOR

Premier Smuts, of South Africa, has been called in as a mediator between the Miners' Federation and the mine owners.

### IRELAND

#### IRISH PEACE VINDICATES LABOR POLICY

"The whole of the British Labor movement," said Mr. Arthur Henderson, M. P., in an interview, "will welcome the news of the settlement, not only with joy but with great satisfaction."

Exactly a year ago since Labor advocated the establishment of a truce, the release of all Dail Eireann members who were in prison, the opening of negotiations between the British Government and representatives of Sinn Fein, and the arrangement of a settlement by consent which would provide freedom for Ireland, afford protection to minorities, and prevent Ireland from becoming a naval or military menace to Britain.

"Step by step, this policy has since been put into operation, until it reached the culminating point, when an agreement was arrived at between the British Ministers and the Sinn Fein leaders, which, if it be ratified by Dail Eireann and the Ulster Parliament, as I am quite convinced it will be ratified by the British Parliament, with the ardent approval of the overwhelming mass of the British people, will mean the inauguration of a new era in the history of the British commonwealth of free nations."

"It is momentous event, and one which should have far reaching consequences of a beneficial character."

### INDIA

#### INDIAN T. U. CONGRESS

The Indian Trade Union Congress, which met on December 1st, scored a great victory over the mine owners who had previously done their utmost to have the Congress suppressed.

They are reported to have apologized to the Congress for their effort to suppress the T. U. C.

### HAWAII

#### DECREASE IN SUGAR OUTPUT

Preliminary estimates for the year 1922 sugar output of the Hawaiian Islands, made by A. M. Nowell, general manager of the sugar factories, totaled 521,000 tons, a shrinkage from the 1921 estimated total of nearly 700,000 tons. The principal factor in this year's decrease is given as the lack of plantation labor.

## Educational Comment and Notes

### What Are they Going To Do About It?

When one reads those pages of the current newspapers which report the economic news of the world, one cannot help seeing that the "best minds" of the world are up against it.

Reports are published of what bankers, captains of industry, statesmen and other equally prominent and able men think about the present European chaos. They all seem to be aware of the fact that everything is in an awful muddle. Each suggests some new scheme for putting the world back into a decent condition.

But somehow or other, nothing is being done! All we see is the spectacle which is sometimes amusing and sometimes heart-breaking, of those rulers of the world, working at cross-purposes, and each trying to grab all he can for the advantage of himself and for his particular group.

The financiers and statesmen of the world do not seem to be able to agree on a plan which will drive away the awful diseases that afflict the world today. But is it true that they do not know what is the proper remedy?

Is it possible that they do not realize that as long as each one will try to get all he can for himself, there will be no peace? Do they not realize that as long as we have production for private interest and not for the happiness of all men, women and children, there will be more trouble, more bloodshed, more war? It seems impossible to believe that the leaders

of the world are so ignorant. The conclusion forces itself that they know what should be done, but lack the will or power to do so.

The world is confronted with the problem of personal or group interests. In the case of the financial interests of the world, these interests seem to paralyze the will to change the economic structure of society.

In other words, it seems that knowledge is not sufficient. It must be accompanied by a strong desire to accomplish.

How about the workers? Is their situation the same? No; it is exactly the contrary, for there is very little doubt that in the minds of most workers there is a desire, a very strong desire, to change things for the better.

But the tragedy is that they lack the knowledge.

This is where the great function of workers' education comes into play. If the rank and file of workers could supplement their instinctive desire for a better society, for better conditions for themselves and their children, for a better and happier life, with a solid accumulation of knowledge as to how this should be accomplished, the problem would be solved.

This must be the ultimate aim of all labor education—to give to the mighty, sleeping giant, Labor, the skill and knowledge which will enable him to remodel our poor, sick, weary world into a home of joy for all.

#### DR. LEO WOLMAN WILL CONTINUE HIS WORK AT OUR WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

We are exceedingly sorry that, owing to certain circumstances, Dr. Wolman was absent from the city most of the time since our Workers' University began the year's work, and could not continue his course on Labor Policies of American Trade Unions. This compelled us to offer other subjects to his class with different instructors. We are glad to inform the students of this class that Dr. Wolman will be with us again next Saturday, January 28, and we hope that nothing will prevent him from continuing the course without further interruption.

#### CHORUS IN BROWNSVILLE

The Cloakmakers' Union, Local 11, in Brownsville, organized a chorus, which meets every Friday evening, at the office of their union, in Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackmann Street, Brooklyn.

The chorus is under the direction of Mr. M. Specter, who is also director of Rabbi Hersham's chorus. Although the chorus has been organized by Local 11, the committee in charge consists of members of other unions of the International.

Members of the International, men and women, can join this chorus by applying to Brother Chaner, Secretary Local 11, 219 Sackmann Street.

The chorus will meet Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock sharp.

## Text Books

A number of students have purchased text books for the courses in public speaking and psychology.

Those who attend Mr. Fichandler's class in Psychology have been advised to secure Edman's "Human Traits." This book covers very thoroughly the subject of individual and social psychology, and discusses intensively much of the material used by the class.

#### OUR MEMBERS CAN STILL OBTAIN SEASON CARDS FOR THE YIDDISH ART THEATER AT HALF PRICE

Our members can still obtain season cards at reduced prices for the Yiddish Art Theater at the office of our Educational Department, 31 Union Square, Room 1803.

Lately, we have received by mail a

number of such requests for season cards, in which we found stamps enclosed.

We inform our members that season cards will not be mailed to them unless they state the number of their local union, as arrangements were made with the theater that these privileges be granted to our members only, and they will also have to enclose 7 cents.

## WEEKLY CALENDAR

### WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

Saturday, January 28th

- Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 16th Street  
1:30 P.M.—B. J. Stolper, "Modern Literature"—Jacob Wasserman, author of "The World's Illusion."  
2:30 P.M.—A. L. Wilbert, "Report of Federated American Engineering Societies on Waste in Industry."  
2:30 P.M.—Dr. H. M. Kallen, "Labor Policy and Disarmament."

Sunday, January 29th

- 10:30 A.M.—A. Fichandler, "Psychology, Sympathy, and Praise and Blame, as Affecting Individual and Society."  
11:30 A.M.—H. J. Carman, "Social and Industrial History of the U. S. Evolution of the Problem of Money and Banking."  
11:30 A.M.—G. F. Schulz, "Public Speaking."

### UNITY CENTERS

Monday, January 30th

- East Side Unity Center  
8:30 P.M.—Solon De Leon, "Waste in Industry."  
Second Bronx Unity Center  
8:30 P.M.—Max Levin, "Ladies' Garment Workers' Union."  
Brownsville Unity Center  
8:30 P.M.—Margaret Daniels, "International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union—Aims, Organizations, Policies and Activities."

Tuesday, January 31st

- Westmakers' Unity Center  
8:30 P.M.—Max Levin, "Industrial Workers of the World."  
Harlem Unity Center  
8:30 P.M.—A. L. Wilbert, "Modern Economic Institutions—the Town."  
Bronx Unity Center  
8:30 P.M.—Theresa Wolfson, "Complexity of Modern Industry and the Development of Modern Types of Unionism."

East Side Unity Center

- 8:30 P.M.—Miss Eva Cohn, "Physical Training."  
Friday, January 30th  
Brownsville Unity Center  
8:30 P.M.—Margaret Daniels, "Applied Psychology; Imagination."  
Admission free to members of the International.

## Dr. Kallen in the Workers' University

Dr. H. M. Kallen, of the New School of Social Research, had a class in our Workers' University last Saturday, January 14. Dr. Kallen is an authority on international matters, and discussed with his class the problem of the policy of trade unionists in connection with the Disarmament Conference in Washington. The class found this discussion exceedingly interesting. They considered the influence of the industrial development of America, as contrasted with that

of England, and the difference in the strength of the agricultural elements of each country. These differences were seen to be important factors affecting the attitude of the labor organizations of each country towards international disarmament.

Dr. Kallen will give another lesson on the same subject on Saturday, January 21, at the Workers' University, at 2:30. We are certain that our members will learn much from this discussion.

## Follow Up the Victory

The enthusiasm of the members of the International is seen and heard everywhere. Each department of our organization echoes with the sound of congratulations and joy.

It should be so. After the struggle of the past nine weeks, it is indeed glorious to know that the efforts of the workers have been crowned with success.

It is still more glorious to realize that the success is largely due to the indomitable energy and will of the workers and their leaders. Their solidarity and courage were, perhaps, as important as any other factor in the struggle.

They won, not only because they were right, but also because they were united.

The glorious victory must be followed up. Those who looked on skeptically while the workers stood shoulder to shoulder, must be convinced now that all must work in unity and harmony. The organization must grow stronger and stronger each day. Each man and woman in its ranks must realize that, no matter how he or she differs in opinions and theories, unity of action is vital; without it, success is not possible.

And it is important to remember

that unity in action alone is insufficient, unless the action is intelligent.

Yes, intelligent action is the key to the door. That alone can unlock the treasures of happiness, which lie hidden, but which should be at the disposal of the workers.

Intelligent action means education. It means an understanding of the situation, a study of conditions, acquaintance with the experience of other workers here and elsewhere, now and before.

Such education is obtainable. It is true that the masses of workers are weary. A day's work is no play. Rest and recreation are needed. But, after all, the sacrifice of one or two evenings a week is worth while, if it can help us to achieve our ultimate aim, the emancipation of labor.

Let us continue with the splendid educational work of which the International was the pioneer. Let us fill our classes in numbers, increasing from day to day. Let us organize more such classes. Let us urge and encourage other labor organizations to create and increase their educational activities. Let us work together to achieve more victories, and finally to make life beautiful and happy for all of our fellow-workers.

# With the Waist and Dress Joint Board

By M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary

(Minutes of Meeting, Jan. 11, 1922)

## Brother Berlin in Chair

The Board of Directors' report of January 9 was read, and upon motion was taken up serialim.

Recommendation No. 1.—The request made by Brother Essenfeld in regard to forming a Joint Organization Department in East New York or Jamaica, with the co-operation of other local unions interested in that locality, was taken up, and, upon motion, was referred to the General Manager.

Recommendation No. 2.—Brother Horowitz, Manager of the Association Department, reported that upon complaints from the workers of the shop of Max Edison, he found that this firm is doing business also under another name, which latter shop is not under the control of the Union. Also that the firm sends out work while the inside workers are not fully supplied with work. Upon motion, the recommendation of the Board of Directors to refer this case to Brothers Horowitz and Halperin was approved.

Recommendation No. 3.—The financial report submitted by Brother Mackoff, General Secretary, about the financial standing of our Joint

Board, showed that certain organizations owe to the Joint Board about sixty thousand dollars, and as the Joint Board needs money now and certain organizations cannot pay at present, the Secretary was requested to secure the necessary money for payments for the Joint Board until January 15, 1922, and that the organizations in question should be requested to pay up to the Joint Board as soon as possible. Upon motion, same was concurred in.

Recommendation No. 4.—Brother Hochman, Manager of the Independent Department, reported as follows:

"I hereby beg to submit to you a report of the work of the Independent Department for the period beginning December 5 and ending December 31, 1921.

## COMPLAINTS

Independent.—During this period 130 complaints were attended to and were adjusted in the following manner: Seventy-nine in favor of the Union; 13 by mutual consent; 34 dropped and 4 referred to the lawyer.

Waist Association.—Seventeen complaints of the Waist Association were filed and attended in the following manner: Nine in favor of the Union; 1 in favor of the Association; 1 by mutual consent, and 6 were dropped.

## Waterproof Garment Workers' Union LOCAL NO. 20

## GENERAL MEMBER MEETING

THURSDAY EVENING,  
January 26th, 7:30 P. M.

MANHATTAN LYCEUM,  
64 East Fourth Street

At this meeting second and last nominations for Executive Board of all paid and non-paid officers will take place.

Every member is requested to attend this important meeting.

EXECUTIVE BOARD, LOCAL 20

S. FREEDMAN, Secretary.

N. WEXLER, Manager

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Independent Jobbers.—Nine complaints were taken up and were adjusted as follows: Three in favor of the Union and 6 were dropped.

Of the above cases 17 were made by cutters and 4 by pressers.

## VISITS

The number of visits made during this period is 368, of which 363 were made in shops of the Independent Department, 3 in shops of the Waist Association, and 2 in sample rooms of Independent jobbers.

The total number of shop meetings reported is 71, all of which are Independent shops.

## COLLECTED WAGES

The sum of \$568.28 was collected by the Business Agents of the Inde-

pendent Department as wages due workers of the Independent shops.

As to the Brooklyn district, Brother Halperin reported that, according to information, there is very little work at present, and there is very little activity. He, therefore, made an appointment with Brother Crivello to visit Brooklyn next week and to go up to certain shops himself in order to acquaint himself with the shops there.

As to the organization work, Brother Halperin advised the Board of Directors that he intends hereafter to discipline any Business Agent who will fail to do his duty, and that arrangements are also being made for organization work which we intend to do in the near future.



## Your Boy's Future!

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

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

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

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DR. BARNETT L. BECKER

# The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

By JOSEPH FISHER

## GENERAL

Now that the cloak and suit strike is over, General Manager Dubinsky will be able, beginning next week, to devote his entire time to the organization proper. There is a good deal of work confronting him as agreements in some of the miscellaneous trades are expiring, and conferences with the two associations in the waist and dress trade are going on.

The Manager rendered a report at the last meeting of the Executive Board. However, this only dealt with the conditions as he found them. He did not outline any policies yet, nor did he take up with the Board any important questions. This is due, first, to the fact that the cloak strike took up his time, as was stated here; and, secondly, because, as reported last week, the 1922 Executive Board is not yet fully organized.

At the last meeting of the Executive Board, attention was called to the necessity for making arrangements with regard to the carrying out of the new constitutional provision covering the attendance of meetings. This clause, it will be remembered, makes it mandatory upon members to attend at least one meeting in every three months. A violation of this clause automatically carries with it a fine. The Board thought it advisable to leave to the President the method by which this is to be carried out. It is expected that within the next two weeks the President, Brother Sam Perlmuter, will have this effected.

## CLOAK AND SUIT

The cloak and suit cutters' celebration of the Union's victory over the Protective Association can only be likened in proportion, of course, to the celebration on Armistice Day. An event of this sort naturally called forth for some other means of telling the world that the cutters were celebrating. Hence, the members of the Strike Committee secured a band.

The cheering and overwhelming hand-clapping that greeted the news of the victory spoke amply for the feeling of the cutters towards the Union. The expression of the feelings of the men was not merely a result of the victory. It meant more than that. It meant the termination of a struggle by free men against slavery. For what the employers tried to force on the cloakmakers was slavery. The question of pay or wages or hours was just camouflage. What the employers wanted to accomplish in this lockout was to bring back into the cloakmaking industry the sweatshop conditions that existed prior to 1910, and which has taken the Union all the following years of incessant struggle to bring the working conditions of its members to the standpoint as befits human beings. This is what victory meant to the men.

Those of the officers of the Union and members of the General Strike Committee who outlined to the members the terms of the settlement last Tuesday in Arlington Hall were Israel Fineberg, General Manager of the Joint Board; Salvatore Ninfo, Manager of the Italian Cloakmakers' Union, Local No. 48, and International Vice-President, and David Dubinsky, General Manager of Local No. 10.

News of the cessation of the strike, of course, had reached Local No. 10's Strike Committee twenty-four hours in advance of the time when the news was received by the cutters. Sufficient time was, therefore, afforded manager Dubinsky to prepare the working cards so that the men might return to work with little loss of time.

The entire office staff was down in Arlington Hall bright and early Tuesday morning, and began preparing the cards. By 1 o'clock in the afternoon nearly eight hundred working cards were made ready, which is practically the number of the cutters who are working in the Protective houses.

The terms of the settlements were the same terms as insisted upon at all times by the International before any discussions would be undertaken with the Protective Association. The workers return to the shops under the conditions as contained in the present agreement, which expires June, 1922. Many proposals were made, but every one of them up to date was vague. The International insisted at all times upon an unequivocal carrying out of the existing agreement. And these are the terms of the settlement. Of course, it is more than likely that negotiations will be begun shortly for the renewal of the agreement for 1922-1923.

## WAIST AND DRESS

In addition to the regular order of business, the dress and waist branch, which met in Arlington Hall last Monday night, heard the report of its representative to the Conference Committee of the Union, and signified its approval of the decision of the committee not to permit any modification of the existing agreement with the Association of Dress Manufacturers.

It was pointed out during the course of the report that on the face of them the modifications requested by the Association appear trivial. But upon close examination, however, the seven or eight changes asked for mean a change in some of the most important clauses contained in the agreement.

A conference of the Union's committee took place on Friday, January 13, at the International office, where the proposals submitted by the Manufacturers were discussed. The committee came to a unanimous decision. During the next few days a call is expected for a conference with the Association, where the Union will give the employers its answer.

This meeting was the first one attended by Brother David Dubinsky as Manager of Local No. 10. When called upon to make a report, he first imparted to the members the news of the great victory by the cloakmakers, which was received by the waist and dress cutters very enthusiastically.

In speaking of the cloak situation the Manager said that there was a strong move on the part of the employers in our cloak industry for a wage reduction, which would also affect the cutters. He was, therefore, gratified to report that the settlement means going back to work under the same wage standard as existed prior to the strike. This, Dubinsky said, will mean a great deal to the dress and waist cutters, as well as to all other workers in the ladies' garment industry. This will make the employers think twice before they will put up any such demand.

President Sam Perlmuter, following the reports of the Executive Board, announced the reappointment of Brother Benjamin Evry to serve on the Executive Board for this division, which completes the quota to the Board from this branch. The appointment of Brother Evry was ratified unanimously. This is his second term as Executive Board member. During the course of the reports of the Executive Board, the Secretary

reported the acceptance of Brother Morris Feler's resignation. However, the Chairman stated that since there was no explanation in the letter of resignation, he would not want to establish such a precedent. Chairman Perlmuter said that no officer

should or can be compelled to state his reasons for resigning. Following this explanation, the members voted not to accept the resignation of Brother Feler. They thus expressed their desire to have him represent them at the Joint Board.

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## CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10 ATTENTION!

### NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

Miscellaneous .....	Monday, January 23rd
General .....	Monday, January 30th
Cloak and Suit .....	Monday, February 6th
Waist and Dress .....	Monday, February 13th

Special Order of Business at Each Meeting:

**CHAIRMAN WILL APPOINT ADDITIONAL MEMBERS TO EXECUTIVE BOARD**

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

### CUTTERS OF ALL BRANCHES

should not fail to secure a working card within twenty-four hours after going to work. Those who hold "one-week" or temporary cards should not fail to change them for permanent ones if they are working.

Dress and waist cutters who are working should not fail to change the present white cards, which they hold, for new ones that will be issued on and after January 15. Dress and waist men who will be found working on the present white cards after January 15th will be disciplined the same as those without any card at all.