

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

—Job. 27.6

JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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

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Price, 2 Cents

General Executive Board Meets Next Week

The sixth Quarterly Meeting of the General Executive Board of the International will commence its sessions next Monday, February 13, in Atlantic City, N. J., at the "Breakers."

Morris Hillquit, counsel of the International, is coming over specially to attend this meeting. He will be present at the first sessions to present to the attention of the members of the Board several legal propositions affecting our Union.

President Schleisinger and Secretary Baroff will present at this meeting lengthy reports and summaries of the conflicts which the International has waged during the interval be-

tween this and the preceding quarterly meeting of the Board. Out of these conflicts our International has come out intact with its work-standards preserved and colors flying.

The last meeting of the Board was held in September in Philadelphia. That was on the eve of the battle, and no matter how confident of the strength of our organization and how ready to defend its existence, the members of the Board could not escape a feeling of solemnity mixed with apprehension over the tides of the conflict that was confronting them. To-day this feeling has changed materially, and the members of the General Executive Board are fully entitled to be gratified over the outcome of the test of strength between

our organization and the cloak employers of the country that has rocked the cloak industry to its very foundations during the last three months.

Among the important subjects that will be reported upon and discussed during this meeting will be the results of the referendum on the Convention City that was conducted among our locals during the last six weeks. The name of the Convention city will be announced next week in JUSTICE.

Communications intended to reach the meeting of the General Executive Board should be addressed either to the International Office, 31 Union Square, New York City, or to the "Breakers," Atlantic City, N. J.

A Cloak Strike in Allentown, Pa.

The Philadelphia Cloakmakers' Union and the Central Labor Union of Allentown, Pa., are conducting at present an intensive fight against the firm of M. Kramer and Son, erstwhile of Philadelphia.

This firm has come to Allentown in an attempt to run away from the Union in Philadelphia and to establish a sweat cloak shop on the basis of piece-work in Allentown. It seems, however, that it has reckoned without its host. Allentown is a strong Union town, and the workers of that city, together with all other right-thinking elements in the community, are not at all pleased over the prospect of having a non-Union shop in their town, operated against the interests of the Cloakmakers' Union of Philadelphia.

Federal Cloak Investi- gation to Begin Soon

Two weeks ago, we have reported in the columns of JUSTICE that President Schleisinger has written to Secretaries Hoover and Davis of the Federal Departments of Commerce and of Labor regarding the investigation in the cloak and suit industry of New York which was planned after the settlement of the cloak strike.

In reply to this letter President Schleisinger received last week a communication from Secretary Davis of the Department of Labor in which he states among other things that it was his full understanding, after a thorough discussion of the subject, that the contemplated investigation in the cloak and suit industry of New York shall be thorough and fundamental, and that it will include the entire industry—from the purchasing of raw materials to the sale of the ready garments and all and every other factor pertaining to the garment industry.

Secretary Davis states further that the Commission that is to be appointed by Secretary Hoover and himself is to consist of persons among whom

neither side can raise any objection. The Cloak Association of New York has already furnished him with a list of persons to choose from as their representatives on the Commission and he hopes that our International will furnish him with a similar list. He also suggests that the International indicate its first preferences of the candidates suggested upon that list by putting them at the head of such list.

Secretary Davis concludes his letter by saying that the Commission composed of persons chosen from the International's list, from the list of the Association and of those appointed by the Departments of Commerce and of Labor, will immediately proceed to make a thorough investigation of the entire garment industry as above outlined and agreed upon. The Departments of Commerce and of Labor will pay the cost of the investigation including the clerical help required in this connection, and the Commission will conduct and direct the entire investigation.

International Open Forum Meets To-Night

The third discussion meeting of the "International Open Forum" will take place this Friday evening, February 10, in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn at Independence Hall, Osborn Street and Pitkin Avenue. This meeting was scheduled to have taken place on the Lower East Side of New York, but as the Educational Department was unable to obtain a suitable hall, the preference was given on this week to the Brownsville Cloakmakers.

At the coming meeting of the Forum, like at its former two meetings, in the Bronx and in Harlem, President Schleisinger will lead off in the discussion on the problems of the cloak industry, after which the visitors will be given the floor to debate these questions. The chairman at this meeting will be Brother Feinberg, the General Manager of the Cloak Joint Board, who presided at

the former two meetings of the Forum.

The second session of the Forum, last Friday night in Harlem, was just as successful and as impressive and instructive as the first meeting in the Bronx. As a matter of fact, the Harlem meeting betrayed even a greater amount of intelligence and ability to grasp and discuss the important problems in the cloak industry on the part of the audience than the Bronx meeting. The ten persons who have taken the floor at this meeting exhibited a great deal of logic and an admirable eagerness in expressing their views upon the subjects that interest the workers most in the cloak and suit industry of New York these days. After the discussion came to an end, President Schleisinger concluded the session by replying to the questions raised in the course of the debate.

Bonnaz Embroidery Week In Waist and Dress Drive

The organization campaign in the waist and dress industry in New York is in full swing. Unorganized shops are being called out on strike daily and their employers are signing agreements with the Union in fast order. Scores of workers, men and women, who have hitherto not belonged to the organization are being enrolled into the Union.

This week is Embroidery Week in the organization drive. As Vice-President Halperin reports each week of the campaign will be given over to concentrated activity in one of the many branches of the industry. This week, a number of non-Union shops where Bonnaz embroidery work for the waist and dress industry is being made have been stepped and a num-

ber of the workers joined Local 66, the Embroidery Workers Union, which is a part of the Waist and Dress Joint Board.

The organization campaign will last for a number of weeks. The Waist and Dress Joint Board is determined to place the trade on a 100 per cent Union basis and no means will be left unused to achieve this purpose. There is no reason, indeed, why the waist and dress industry should not be as thoroughly organized as the cloak and suit industry.

Each week a new group of non-Union shops in the various branches of the waist and dress industry will be tackled by the volunteer organizers of the Union.

International Extends Sympathy To Miners On Eve of Struggle

The United Mine Workers of America are on the eve of a great battle. The mine operators of the country aided and abetted by Wall Street, it seems, have made up their minds to force a drastic wage reduction in the wages of the miners within a few weeks. The fact is that in certain mine fields the operators have already abrogated their agreements with the Miners' Union and would not consider any further negotiations with the workers.

The miners' Union is the strongest single labor organization in the country both numerically and as a militant fighting unit. It is quite natural therefore, that the outcome of its battle with the mine owners means a great deal to the entire labor movement in America. That our International is keenly aware of the great

significance and will be found ready, if necessary, to offer every form of assistance to the struggling miners, was made clear when President Schleisinger addressed the following communication last week to John L. Lewis, the President of the United Mine Workers:

February 6, 1922.
Mr. John L. Lewis, President,
United Mine Workers of America,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Brother Lewis:
I am watching your situation very keenly, realizing how immensely important its outcome is for the members of your organization and for the labor movement in general.

Our own organization has just come out of a bitterly contested nationwide fight provoked by the employers in an attempt to break down our standards. I

(Continued on Page 4)

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By MAX D. DANISH

TANKS IN KENTUCKY

SINCE the final shots had been fired for "democracy" in 1918, the Tank Corps of the glorious State of Kentucky has been idle, and its prospects for garnering in additional laurels on the field of combat have been rather slim. What with all this talk about disarmament—idle enough though it has proved to be—the martial catapillars of the Blue Grass State appear as if they have been doomed to a life of rust and oblivion.

Nevertheless, it would seem that the practical gentlemen of the mailed fist who have nurtured and carried out the idea of armored catapillars for Kentucky have not been dreaming idle dreams. What of it if there's peace on our frontiers, haven't we a steady "internal enemy" on our hands all the time to take care of? And the "open shop" drive finds the armored tank a very serviceable and loyal companion:

The story may sound preposterous but it is fact. There's a great rolling mill in Newport, Kentucky, where a strike is on as a protest against wage cutting and Union smashing tactics of the steel magnates. As is the case in every big walkout, a few blacklegs remained to seab, and in order to protect them the Governor of Kentucky flooded the town in New-Cossack fashion immediately upon their arrival. In addition to the regular guards, the State henchmen of the mill magnates sent down to Newport the State Tank Corps to assist the militiamen in overawing the strikers. Since their arrival they have engaged in cannonading and shooting up the city in true Wild West style, so that even the city authorities were compelled to protest to the Governor and to Washington against the presence of these "preservers of law and order."

Are poison gases next?

THE GERMAN RAILWAY STRIKE

BERLIN is in the grip of a complete tie-up. Not since the general strike which broke the backbone of the Kapp counter-revolution has Berlin been so fully paralyzed. Only motor buses and airplanes keep up connections between it and other cities.

Following the railroad strike on Thursday last, the municipal employees of Berlin struck en masse on Sunday morning completely cutting off the city's water supply, the electric light and power supply and likewise all street car service. The efforts of the authorities to man the trains have been futile, as the locomotive engineers quit almost to a man and were closely followed by firemen, conductors and brakemen. The cessation of traffic is complete not only in the Berlin district, but in the Rhur, Essen, Elberfeld; also in Saxony, Leipzig and Dresden.

So far all the other labor unions have not their face sternly against the railway strikers. The General Federation of Labor Unions and the independent organizations have issued a joint declaration immediately after the strike broke out containing a sharp rebuke to the strikers for the manner in which they effected the strike in the face of pending wage negotiations with the Government. It sets forth the catastrophic effects of the strike upon the internal situation in Germany coming, as it does, on the eve of the Genoa conference.

The ultimatum of the railroad men, which is alleged to have been handed the Government in the midst of the negotiations, demanded wage increases of from 50 per cent to 70 per cent for officials and from 48 per cent to 75 per cent for the men. The increase if granted would entail a total annual budget increase of from 50 to 60 billion marks. The retroactive increase in wages granted last October raised the budget by 15 billion marks annually. On January 8 the Government agreed to re-open negotiations for an increase. They were renewed on January 25 but were postponed to February 1st. When the unions suddenly demanded a favorable answer, with the alternative of a strike, the Government remained silent, and the railwaymen passed a vote to walk out.

The significance of the present strike which cannot be of long duration and which will probably be called off soon, can be best summarized as follows: The railway men of Germany who enjoy the status of Government employees—and the municipal workers—are practically rebelling against having their standard of living still further depressed by increased taxation for reparation purposes. They are making a desperate endeavor to "pass the buck" of reparations to the capitalists and they are leaving no means unused to force the Government to do it.

A DUAL ALLIANCE?

LAST week has seen a renewal of effort to form an alliance of coal miners and railroad workers, the two largest groups in the United States, when John L. Lewis, President of the Miners, invited the heads of the sixteen railroad unions to confer with the miners for the avowed purpose of bringing two million men together "in resistance to proposed attacks on wage scales."

"In order to cope with the efforts of certain interests to enforce further unwarranted wage cuts on the railroads and in the coal industry and to successfully combat this frenzied hysteria," the invitation reads, "the miners are willing to pool their interests with the railroad organizations and stand with them in resistance to the proposed attacks on wage scales."

The movement for an alliance between the railwaymen and the mine workers, it will be recalled, is not new. It was started at the miners' convention in 1919 with the appointment of a committee to confer with the chiefs of the "Big Four" brotherhoods. In July, 1920, the committee met with the brotherhoods' chiefs, and it was agreed that the alliance was not then advisable. This agreement was reported to the miners' convention last September, which directed that further efforts be made to create the alliance.

There is strong logic and good sense in this proposal. No other two basic industries are, perhaps, as closely allied as coal mining and railroading, and no other two, if properly combined, can effect greater and more fundamental benefits for their workers. They can, in addition, become the rallying center of resistance to the undiminished force of the drive of organized

capital against the labor standards and wage scales of the working masses of the country in general.

Nevertheless, one must not be too sanguine about the practical results or the outcome of these negotiations. To begin with, it will be observed that the Lewis invitation is directed only to the sixteen organizations of railway workers within the Railway Department of the A. F. of L. For some reason, the brotherhoods have not been invited—as yet. Besides, there are anarchy and pitfalls even in the early stages of such alliances. The problem of the division of influence and power is one that has wrecked more than one such alliance in the past—witness the fiasco of the Triple Alliance in the recent British mine strike.

But whether for permanent purposes or for the emergency of the coming onslaught upon the miners and the railway workers only—a merger of the strength of the mine and railway unions would have an immense salutary influence. It certainly is an index of the growth of the idea of unity and solidarity of action in the labor movement of America.

AMERICA WILL STAY SHUT

IT IS reported, and the present personnel of the House makes it practically certain, that the law restricting immigration which expires by limitation on June 30, will be re-enacted to run until repealed by an act of Congress.

In a speech delivered last week before the National Civic Federation Representative Johnson, chairman of the House Committee on Immigration, and chief sponsor of the immigration restriction laws, praised highly the present 8 per cent law, made light of the complaints of labor hardships it had brought upon the immigrants, and concluded with the startling remark that "even in the most prosperous times the United States could not take in, assimilate and provide for 1,000,000 English speaking immigrants."

We halt right here. This scholarly remark typifies the sum total of the brainlessness, bigotry and narrow-mindedness of the "Little America." If the country could not assimilate and provide for one million English speaking immigrants at any time of its history, how did it happen, indeed, that it had taken in within the last thirty or forty years tens of millions of immigrants—and not English speaking at that—who have dug its canals, built its railways, smelted its copper and iron and mined its coal—without visible detriment to the country? And what is more—these self-same immigrants have organized themselves into powerful labor unions that have resisted the encroachments of organized capital as effectively, if not even better, than a great many native workers!

Against the present state of mind of Congress, however, neither logic, reason, nor the traditional sense of American fair play will prevail. The doors of the "haven of refuge" in the Western World will stay shut.

For the Children of Russia

There is a resident Unity House in New York City, at 28th Street and Lexington Avenue, maintained by a number of young women belonging to our organization—in the wait and dress trades. The House is run co-operatively—not for profit—and has been in existence for several years.

This group of energetic and practical women workers have now undertaken a Bazaar, the proceeds of which will go for the hungry children of Russia. This Bazaar will be held during the entire week of March 10-18 at the New York Unity House, 115 Lexington Avenue. It will consist of a large display of fancy hand-made dresses, waists, negligees—donated by girls, members of our Union, and the exhibition booths will occupy the

three upper floors of the House that will be thrown open to the visitors on these days. The ground floor will have a refreshments counter.

That this is a laudable affair, deserving the support of every friend of Russia, and of every one whose heart beats in sympathy with the sufferings of the unfortunate children of famine-stricken Russia, there is hardly any need to emphasize. If properly patronized, this affair is likely to net a large sum of money for famine relief. Readers of JUSTICE will not fail to keep at least one night of that week open for a visit to the Unity House in New York.

Miss Mary Avratky is Chairman of the Bazaar Committee, and Miss Celia Samorodin is its Secretary.

ATTENTION!

RUSSIAN-POLISH MEMBERS OF THE

Cloak and Skirt Makers' Union

A GENERAL MASS MEETING will be held on FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10th, at 8 P. M. sharp, in CASINO HALL, 85 East 43rd Street, New York City.

It is the duty of every member of the Russian-Polish Branch to be present at this meeting.

M. WOITZCHOWITZ, Secretary-Organizer.

Ladies' Tailors, Sample Makers' and Alteration Workers' Union, Local No. 3

ATTENTION!

The election of an Executive Board and a Manager-Secretary will be held on SATURDAY, FEB. 11th, from 12 M. to 5 P. M., in BRYANT HALL, 725 Sixth Avenue.

Every member must make it his business to come and vote early, and not forget to bring his Union book with him. Only those who are in arrears for not more than six months will be permitted to vote. By order of

EXECUTIVE BOARD, LOCAL NO. 3

S. LEFKOVITZ, Manager-Secretary.

Call Labor Conference Making Fast Headway

Two weeks after the meeting of the Call Labor Conference, held on January 22, at the People's House, organized labor in every part of Greater New York is putting its shoulder behind the New York Call, the only labor daily in the English language in the East.

The action taken by the Trades and Labor Council last Thursday in concurring in the decisions of the Conference and urging the adoption of the following resolutions, was a signal to the 750,000 workers affiliated with the Council:

"Be it resolved, That this Conference of labor bodies, on January 22, 1922, agrees to request the New York Call Publishing Association that a proportionate number of members representing the various federated and joint bodies of organized labor in New York City, be seated with full rights on the Board of Management of the New York Call, for the purpose of aligning closer the task of main-

taining, enlarging and safeguarding the interests of the only labor daily in the English language in New York City, with the living interests of the fighting labor movement of New York."

"Resolved, That provisions should be made for the support of The Call, and for the absolute security of the life of The Call for at least a year ahead, so that those in charge of the administration of its affairs may devote all their energies to the work of building up a more powerful paper; and, be it further

"Resolved, That the delegates here represented request their organizations to begin at once a drive for funds among their members for the support of the New York Call, suggesting that a half-hour's pay be collected from their members once a year, and that the first collection take place within the next six months, for the maintenance and strengthening of the labor press."

Added vigor to the work was given

by the concurrence in same by the Joint Board of Cloakmakers last Saturday afternoon, the Railway Clerks' Council on Sunday afternoon, the Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers on Monday evening, the United Hebrew Trades, and the Executive Board of the Workmen's Circle on Tuesday. Besides the above central bodies, a large number of individual organizations have pledged themselves to support to the limit the upbuilding of The Call.

The general sentiment of organized labor in so far as The Call is concerned, was clearly expressed by De Hunt, of the Railway Clerks' Union: "All organized workers are asking for a labor press. Well, here it is—The Call has the plant, the organization, and the machinery. Labor has only to turn around and use it effectively."

All bodies above mentioned have elected special committees to bring into effect the substance of the resolutions. The general opinion is that The Call can and should be made the powerful organ of the labor movement.

The first phase of the drive is to raise a large fund which would warrant the reduction in the price of the

paper to two cents. Next in line comes the question of circulation.

The committee in charge is out to obtain 100,000 readers within the next ten months. Backing up this move are Thomas Corlie, of the Central Trades and Labor Council; De Hunt, of the Railway Clerks and Transport Workers' Union; Max Danilish, Abraham Tuvim and Louis Langer, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Peter Monat, H. Heller, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; B. Charney Viadeck, of the Jewish Daily Forward. They work in conjunction with a strong committee from the New York Call Board of Management.

With this aim in view, arrangements are being made with the shop chairmen for the appointment of newspaper agents who will handle bundle copies of The Call in the larger shops. The Forward staff of newshyrs have also been enlisted in this work.

It is the duty of every reader of this paper to co-operate in the effort. For the first time in the history of the labor movement the English-speaking unions are ready to accept The Call as their mouthpiece. It is for us to encourage them in this desire.

With the Waist and Dress Joint Board

By M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary

(Minutes of Meeting, Feb. 1, 1922)

Brother Harry Berlia in Chair. Brother Halperin reported to the Board, that during the first day of the Organization Campaign more than twenty shops were called out on strike. Some of the employers, whose workers went on strike applied to the Association of Dress Manufacturers for membership, and one of them signed an independent agreement.

Brother Halperin further reported that during the early part of the day Mr. Lyons, Manager of the Wholesale Dress Jobbers' Association, came to the office for the purpose of learning what the Union's intentions were in regard to the members of the Jobbers' Association.

The reply was that as there are a great number of non-union contractors being employed by many members of said Association, the Union was determined to force the issue upon the Wholesale Dress Jobbers' Association, that they give work to Union contractors only, and also that the Union's plans are to stop off all the Union contractors who are working for jobbers who do not live up to our agreement. Mr. Lyons immediately reported Brother Halperin's statement to Mr. Siegel, President of the Wholesale Dress Jobbers' Association, who, in turn, made an appointment with Brother Halperin to meet in their offices at 2 P. M. However, owing to unexpected cases which had to be attended to in the office, Brother Halperin was unable to keep the appointment with Mr. Siegel, but instead directed Brother Horowitz to attend to it.

Brother Horowitz had a brief conference with the conference of the Association, with the result that he came to an understanding with the members of the Jobbers' Association to the effect that they are to send in the names of all the contractors who are working for them to the Union, which will enable the Union to check them off, and in that way learn which are union and which are non-union shops. In the meantime, it was agreed upon that the members of the Jobbers' Associa-

tion are not to send any work to non-union contractors, and also to "with draw all the work they recently had given to the non-union contractors."

Several questions were raised in a communication by the officers in charge of the organization work, pertaining to Local 66, namely:

1. The unification of action in the present joint campaign; 2. the sole charge of the non-union shops; 3. the settlement of the initiation fees and the \$6 assessment. The answer of Local 66 was definite and precise. It will abide by all decisions reached by the Joint Board and the Board of Directors without any reservation, believing that such answer will remove and put aside all prejudices regarding the Embroidery Union. To their surprise and sorrow, however, that was not the case. The issue of "proper affiliation" was raised. The answer of Local 66 was again clear and precise. It did not know what we mean by proper affiliation. It considers itself properly affiliated from the very first day the Joint Board came into being.

They met their obligations in full throughout the entire period, regardless of momentary advantages or benefits to their local union. Assured of special consideration at the time of joining the Joint Board, they never claimed any. During the last general strike of the waist and dress industry, in which the embroidery workers were not involved directly, they were asked, nevertheless, to pay the strike assessment, and the only consideration that was ever given to their local Union since they were with it in the Joint Board, was the lower strike tax per member, namely, \$3 on account of their non-participation, as no expense was attached in connection with their general situation. In other words, Local 66 had assumed full responsibility and met its obligations in full.

For the last twenty-three weeks they had been involved in a number of shop strikes, fighting the largest employers in the industry. Their strikers up to this day cling tenaciously to their positions, and they (Local 66) are determined to march on to victory. Their local trans-

action was exhausted, their people taxed with 10 per cent of the wages. Though the bulk of their members have been unemployed for the last six months, they do not ask the Joint Board for any financial aid or financial consideration, and keep on paying their bills in full. Do they deserve to be left in the cold? How could Local 66 be overlooked? How could there be any question at all as to their non-union shops in connection with the present union-shop drive? Is it just on the part of any one to raise the question of Local 66, after they had proven their faith in battle and bear the scars of war against open shops in their industry? The Bonnar Hand Embroidery workers are looking forward to their sister locals of the Joint Board to correct the error, which can easily be done, by instructing the officers in charge of the organization campaign, not to treat Local 66 as a step-child, and to include the open embroidery shops in the present general unionization campaign.

Upon a motion made to refer this communication to the Board of Directors, an amendment was made that the Joint Board include Local 66 in its Organization Campaign, on the same basis as the waist and dress shops.

A discussion arose, after which it was decided that the Joint Board is to

proceed with the making of necessary arrangements for the purpose of unionizing the non-union embroidery shops. The technicalities about financial matters should be arranged and agreed upon by the local Secretaries.

Brother Hochman reported, on behalf of the Organization Campaign, as follows: Since Monday, January 30, from 7 A. M., the actual organization work began at our headquarters, which are at Labor Temple, 14th Street and Second Avenue. On Monday twenty-six open shops, which employed 277 people; on Tuesday, twenty-nine shops, employing 249 people; and on Wednesday, twenty-five shops, which employed 248 people, were called out. We began settling up the shops on Tuesday, January 31, and succeeded in signing up twenty shops, ten of which joined the Association of Dress Manufacturers, and Wednesday twenty-one shops were signed up. Some manufacturers, whose workers were taken down, applied for settlements, while others made applications to the Association of Dress Manufacturers. Out of the above number of shops, only three are waist shops, the others being dress shops.

According to Brother Hochman, a great number of our members who volunteered to do organiza-

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Raincoat Makers' Union, Local 20

ATTENTION!

This Saturday, February 11, there will take place the election of Paid Officers and of an Executive Board for the year 1922, in the office of the Union, 22 West 17th Street.

Balloting will begin at 10 o'clock in the morning, and will continue until 5 in the afternoon. Only members in good standing will be allowed to take part in the voting.

BROTHERS, RAINCOAT MAKERS!

It is your supreme duty to take part in the election of officers of our organization and to choose the best candidates to administer your Union during the coming year.

EXECUTIVE BOARD,
WATERPROOF GARMENT WORKERS' UNION, Local 20

French Capital Would Absorb State Utilities

The demand for the denationalization of these services which are at present owned and controlled by the State authorities is not confined to Germany. Employing the same arguments as those which the great industrialists in Germany advance when they advocate the transfer of the railways to private ownership, the French capitalists, backed up by their champions in the Chamber, are now advocating the transfer of the telephones to a private company.

M. H. Masson, member of the French Chamber, points out very truly that if tomorrow the denationalization of wireless telegraphy and telephones is carried through, then the postoffice and telegraph services, as well as the government arsenals and other state monopolies, such as tobacco and matches, will be the next to suffer the same fate.

The General Council of the Federation of Postoffice, Telegraph and Telephone Employees has now also protested against the transfer of the telephones to a private company. Taking note, however, of the present imperfections in the postoffice, telegraph and telephone services, the federation urgently demands the reorganization of these services, which should, however, remain under the control of the State.

With this end in view, the federation proposes that the P. T. T. should be endowed with an industrial budget on the basis of financial autonomy.

It demands, furthermore, that the postoffice, telegraph and telephone services should be placed on a new and modern basis, in accordance with which representatives of the public and the employees shall have a voice in the management.

New York Furriers Renew Agreement

After a series of conferences between the Joint Board of the Furriers' Union of New York City and the Associated Fur Manufacturers of New York, effected through the mediation of Dr. Judah L. Magnes, the agreement in the fur trade was extended for two years. The same union conditions remain in the trade as heretofore, the same wage scale, work hours, etc.

Wednesday, a week ago, the furriers of New York had a meeting at Beethoven Hall, at which the members of the organization endorsed the peaceful settlement concluded with the fur employers. A general strike in the trade was thus definitely averted, while the fur workers retain all their work standards. Morris Kaufman, President of the International Fur Workers Union, greeted the workers in the name of the national organization, and declared that through their firm attitude the fur-

riers had succeeded in maintaining the trade conditions and repulsed the attempt of the employers to turn back the tide of events. "Our manufacturers know," said President Kaufman, "how the furriers can fight. The furriers have demonstrated in their long fight in 1920, when reaction was completely in the saddle throughout the land and the industry was in the throes of a great crisis, that they are determined and brave fighters. In the end, the manufacturers were compelled to recognize the Union and enter into contractual relations with it. This agreement is now being renewed and reaffirmed."

A. Brownstein, the Manager of the Furriers' Joint Board, reported on the conferences with the manufacturers and the details connected with the negotiation of the new agreement. He was followed by Charles E. Ervin, the Editor of the New York Call, and B. C. Vinick, the Manager of the Jewish Daily Forward.

Thugs Attack Raincoat Strikers in Staten Island

The daily newspaper of Staten Island reprints a letter by Arthur R. Samuels, organizer of the Waterproof Garment Workers' Union, in connection with the recent outrages committed against members of Local 20 of our International, in their attempt to organize raincoat shops on Staten Island.

It is the old story of browbeating workers into submission by hired thugs; running away with the shop in a suburb where the bosses would crush the Union, with the aid of cheap and defenseless labor. We quote in part from Brother Samuels' letter:

"The Waterproof Garment Workers' Union is at this time conducting a campaign to organize the workers employed in the raincoat shops located on Staten Island. The Union is especially active in Stapleton, where at 3 Sand Street there is located a shop contracting work from a raincoat factory, the workers of which have been locked out in flagrant violation of a written agreement which the New York manufacturers had

signed with the above-mentioned Union."

Then comes the story of picketing and the advent of the proverbial thug. But this time there was a deviation, for the staging was quite unique. "On Saturday, December 31, 1921, at about 7:45 A. M., three of the strikers who were on picket duty were attacked in a most cowardly manner and beaten up brutally. As soon as a police officer made his appearance the sluggers turned to the officer and demanded the arrest of the strikers, charging them with assault. When brought before the Magistrate the strikers were held under bail of \$5,000 each on the charge of assault in the third degree. A repetition of the comedy just narrated occurred on the Wednesday following . . . when two other strikers were similarly arrested, but this time they fared a little better, \$1,000 being the bail set for each."

His closing paragraphs contain an appeal to the workers of Staten Island to support their brother workers in this fight.

Lecture and Concert in the Harlem Forum of the I. L. G. W. U.

The forum that was begun last week in Harlem by the I. L. G. W. U. with an address by Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International, will be followed by another forum tomorrow, Friday evening, February 10, at 8 o'clock, in the Harlem Socialist Educational Center, 62 East 164th Street. The forum will consist of a concert and lectures. Mr. and Mrs. Max Fichandler will give a musical program and Mr. Max Levin will give an introduction to his course of four lectures on "The Problems, Aims and Objects of the Modern Trade Union Movement." The lectures will be continued on Friday evenings at the same time and place.

Members of the International who reside in Harlem are invited to attend. Admission free.

GET-TOGETHER OF STUDENTS OF WORKERS' UNIVERSITY AND UNITY CENTERS

The students at our Workers' University and Unity Centers will soon have a grand affair. A committee, appointed last week by the students, will work out with the Educational Department a plan for a get-together of the students, the teachers, and their friends.

These affairs are always very successful. They are animated by a spirit of fellowship and comradeship. This get-together will be particularly significant, because our members will celebrate the fifth anniversary of our educational activities. The committee will meet soon and work out a plan for the affair and present it to the classes for approval.

Theater Tickets at Half Price for Our Members

Arrangements have been made between our Educational Department and the management of the Plymouth Theater, whereby our members can obtain, upon the presentation of their union card, two (2) tickets at half-price to see "The Deluge," now playing at the Plymouth Theater, West 45th Street, on Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

We regret, however, to state that we have not been extended the same privilege for "Anna Christie," as was reported last week. When such an arrangement will be made our members will be notified of same.

Raincoat Makers Elect Officers Next Saturday

Next Saturday, February 11, the members of the Waterproof Garment Workers' Union, Local 20, will hold elections for officers at the office of the Local, 22 West 17th Street. Balloting will take place between 10 in the morning and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

NEW TERM BEGINS IN THE UNITY CENTERS

Beginning this week, a new term commences for the study of English in our Unity Centers. New classes will be started in elementary, intermediate, and high school English.

Our members are urged to take advantage of this opportunity to improve their knowledge of the English language. They can join the Unity Center nearest their homes. For further information apply to the nearest Unity Center or at the office of the Educational Department, Room 1003, 31 Union Square.

Sympathy Message to Miners

(Continued from Page 1)

can therefore readily appreciate your tension and strain in the initial stages of the great fight that your organization is entering upon now.

Let me assure you that in your determination to defend to the last the interest of the miners, you have the undivided sympathy of our entire membership. Should the necessity arise, our International Union will do all it possibly can to help the miners financially in their struggle against the avarice of the mine owners, and in saying so I am confident that I am voicing the mind of every man and woman belonging to our organization.

Accept my sincere wishes for success.

Fraternally yours,
BENJAMIN SCHLESINGER,
President.

NO REFERENDUM!

The Joint Board in the Waist and Dress Industry has approved the recommendation of the Unity House Committee that the entire profit of the Unity Ball, on Tuesday evening, February 21, Washington's birthday eve, at the New Star Casino, be donated entirely for the famine sufferers of Russia.

In view of the short space of time left between now and the day of the affair, no referendum endorsing this decision will be submitted to the waist and dressmakers of New York. All friends of Unity are, therefore, requested to hurry and obtain tickets to this ball in the various offices of the waist and dress locals and in the office of the Joint Board. Tickets cost only 50c each.

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American Periodical Literature

By DAVID F. BERENBERG

IV. THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

A purely American phenomenon is that monster weekly that has two and a half million readers—the Saturday Evening Post. This, the lineal descendant, according to its own claim, of a Gazette founded by Benjamin Franklin in 1728, is of comparatively recent origin, in spite of its claim to venerable age. There is no recognizable connection between the modern megaphonic advertising bulletin published by Mr. Curtis in Philadelphia, and the dignified, literary efforts of the youthful Franklin. The use of the Saturday Evening Post to its present popularity is a matter of the last twenty years.

The paper is read by the middle classes. It reflects them; in a manner, it molds them. It mirrors their ambitions, and it applauds them for their suppressions. It preaches the sermons they have always heard,—which they detest and disbelieve,—but which they would miss were the minister or the phonograph, to run down. It shouts success from the house-tops, and advertises everything from soap to portable houses. It is in itself the symbol of success, exemplifying even Professor Veblen's theory of conspicuous waste; there are legends current in newspaperdom of fabulous salaries paid to figuresheads; of \$75,000 rugs for the administrative offices; of the discarding of the cover page of an entire issue of a subsidiary magazine because the cover design featured the face of a notorious actress whose fame did not please the austere Mr. Curtis.

The Saturday Evening Post lives on its advertising. It is not really a literary magazine, it is a vast selling

enterprise, a machine for the marketing of commodities. Its literary pages are bait to provide the market. Without a mark nothing may be sold. The aim of its editors is, therefore, to please the market, that portion of the population that has fluid corn in fairly large quantities, the section that buys player pianos and motor cars. To study the pages of the Saturday Evening Post is, therefore, to study the mind of the well-to-do American. These pages are a laboratory that no psychologist can afford to ignore.

And what do they disclose? One issue of the paper is like the next. A quantitative analysis will show a given percentage of short stories, of financial articles, of editorial comment, of scientific discussion, nearly always of some mechanical innovation, or of some new method of raising or producing that—of printed matter to prove the possibility of making \$3,000 a year look like \$6,000, with proper (American) sentimentality about the wonderful managerial ability of the housewife—God bless her!

And a qualitative analysis will show results quite as constant. Every issue will, in either a story or an article, insist on the necessity of working hard and faithfully, for in the world of Saturday Evening Post fiction, the poor boy—(descended from parents in hard luck)—still marries the employer's daughter. Of course, the poor boy is clean and strong; chivalrous and efficient; punctual and obedient, but not subversive. That is, he possesses these virtues when he is not a dirty cad.

For the Saturday Evening Post is the only paper I know of that has openly made heroes of criminals. It

is this paper that has given us the immortal figure of Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford. Are you acquainted with the gentleman? If not, it is not the fault of the Saturday Evening Post, or of its coadjutors, the movies. Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford is an adventurer who in a rich career practices every fraud in the calendar—and, not like Robin Hood—in the name of oppressed righteousness,—but simply and solely to line his pockets. Mr. Curtis suppresses Gaby's Desires, and prints Wallingford in hundreds of pages of his papers. That insight into the mind of a class is worth the whole paper.

The Post has given us Bunker Bean, another noble fraud. It has introduced us to the law firm of Tutt and Tutt—two second-rate as had as any that ever went unchanged. And the public that reads the paper never protests that Wallingford, and Bean, and Tutt are exceptions—that they travesty their class. They are silent—and they acquiesce. They do not realize the importance of their silence.

Mr. Curtis occasionally deals with the labor question in his paper. Why should he not? His customers are interested in the question. With a show of fairness, the "legitimate claims" of labor are presented. But for unionism that really represents the demands of a militant labor movement, the Saturday Evening Post has no use. That is Bolshevism, and Bolshevism is still being killed in the pages of the Post.

These are days of great and new discoveries. Hardly a week passes without the publication of a book, or an article, or the staging of a play that rivets our attention. New ideas, Einstein, Freud, Lenin—appear on the horizon with bewildering rapidity. And the readers of the Post must know what is going on. So the Post tells them. The articles in which these new, and often tremendously significant, subjects are treated, are masterpieces of pompous futility. Cervantes, writing consciously, could not have bettered the unconscious satire these writings often betray. "There comes to mind the three-article analysis of Karl Marx's 'Kap-

ital" that appeared about two years ago. In the main the article stuck to fact, although it is doubtful whether the author had read the book, or a summary of the book. But in the comment, especially in the grotesque caricature of Marx the man, the articles were genuinely funny. The acrobatic stunts required to discuss psycho-analysis apparently frankly, without committing the innocent readers to the inevitable conclusions of the Freudian ideas, were admirably executed. Oh, yes! The Saturday Evening Post readers will be informed—just like the members of the Thanatopsis Club!

Bertram Benedict, in his book, "The Larger Socialism," says that the average American considers the Saturday Evening Post heavy reading. He is probably right. The light that the fact and the remark throw on our intellectual status is deeply illuminating. It is the Saturday Evening Post, which has no definite politics, which yet dominates the minds of those who industrially and politically rule us.

The harm the paper does is immeasurable. Its view of life, Pollyanna raised to the 10th degree—its thorough respectability, and its conspicuous success,—make real thought difficult. When reading becomes a substitute for thought, stagnation must set in. And among the middle classes mental sterility is common. But the shadow of the Post goes down into those strata of the working classes that come most directly in contact with the middle class. The white collar worker, accepting the philosophy of the Post, is lost to the proletariat. He substitutes his dream of personal success for the class dream of social emancipation. He allows himself to be doped till he reaches middle age. Then he becomes sour, disappointed, and adopts the "what's the use" attitude. Then he reads the Post to find consolation in a temporary substitution of himself for the hero of the story he is reading. For this momentary transfiguration, like a cock-fight for a handful of snow—he sells his class.

And the white collar classes read the Post in appalling numbers.

The Tuberculous Worker And What He Can Do

On Friday evening, February 10, at 8:15 P. M., Mr. Edward Hochhauser, of the Committee for the Care of the Jewish Tuberculous, will lecture on the constructive work which his committee has been doing for the worker who is afflicted with consumption. The general tendency on the part of the public is to feel that their friend's case is hopeless if he or she is affected by the "great white plague," but it is of value to know that not only is consumption curable if it is

caught early enough, but the patient should be able to return to industry and continue to support his family, provided he returns to an occupation which is properly supervised.

Mr. Hochhauser will tell the details of the factory started by the Committee for the Care of the Jewish Tuberculous and employing only arrested cases of tuberculous patients.

Members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union are cordially invited to attend this interesting and valuable lecture.

Question Box of the Union Health Center

New York, February 4, 1922.

Union Health Center:

Gentlemen: In a certain cloak shop a number of finishers decided to ask a physician from the Union Health Center to answer the following question and also what to do. "What makes the hands perspire at time of work." As we use a needle all day long, we cannot work comfortably, and it also makes us work harder on account of the inconvenience. We will appreciate very much if you will answer us through the JUSTICE what to do. Trusting that you will consider this as a very important matter and answer soon, with many thanks in advance, we remain,

WORKERS OF LOCAL 9.

In answer to this query, the physician of the Union Health Center gives the following information: Perspiration of hands may be due to any one of a number of causes, either excessive heat in room or excessive weight of material which is being finished, or peculiar weakness of the individual worker. It is suggested that the worker sprinkle a little talc upon her hands every morning before starting to work, or wash her hands every morning in a solution of alum water. It is difficult to offer a sure preventative against perspiration because it is usually due to the occupation.

UNION HEALTH CENTER.



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DR. BARNETT L. BECKER

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.
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MAX D. DANISH, Managing Editor
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EDITORIALS

GOING AHEAD

John L. Lewis, the President of the United Mine Workers, is certainly not a radical. He is a conservative labor leader, and his unrelenting attitude toward Alexander Howat, a radical labor leader who had the courage of his convictions in going to jail rather than set in violation of his beliefs and principles, is adequate proof of his conservatism. President Lewis is a regular trade unionist, an honest and able labor leader; yet one who would not listen until now to anything that smacked of industrial unionism.

Nevertheless, this selfsame conservative labor leader has proposed, a few days ago, an alliance, a union between the miners and the railway workers. Isn't it a sign of the times? Again the truth is demonstrated that no matter what one's "principles" are, as long as he is genuinely devoted to the workers' interests, he will be forced, by the change and force of circumstances, onto new paths. Willy nilly, he must give up the old methods that may have been good in the past but that have become obsolete as fighting methods now.

What was the compelling fact which has forced President Lewis to act in such a radical manner even though all through his trade union career he has been a conservative? It is the conviction that dawned upon him, as well as on many others, that no matter how strong the Miners' Union is, no matter how rich its treasury, it might not prove strong enough to tackle single-handed the fight against the unlimited greed of the coal barons. And knowing that this fight is inevitable, sooner or later, Lewis is now endeavoring to make in advance such alliances as will insure the miners' victory.

In his proposal for an alliance with the Railway Unions, Lewis doesn't dwell upon the noble feelings of fraternity and solidarity of labor. He appeals only to the mutual interests of both Unions arising from such an alliance. His plan is a pure and simple business proposal. It is good business to unite the miners and railway workers. Says Lewis to the railwaymen: "It is certain that your employers will soon make an attempt to further cut your wages. The miners are facing a similar situation. Certain interests are seeking a wage-reduction in the coal industry. Why not unite and fight together against the enemy?"

We shall not undertake to prophesy regarding the outcome of this proposal for an alliance. If signs do not fail, this plan will materialize. The fact is that a similar proposal was made by the miners back in 1919 but it was, at that time, rejected by the Railway Unions. Perhaps, they had thought then that they were perfectly secure with all their wages, privileges and standards and did not care to give up their snug and comfortable isolation. The last few months, however, must have taught them the required lesson, and they will, perhaps, listen with greater interest to the plan for a unification of forces.

According to preliminary newspaper reports, many local railway organizations have already declared themselves in agreement with this plan. It is quite likely that the conferences between the miners and the railway men will begin next week and it does not require a very fertile imagination to picture the results of such an alliance, if it is fully materialized. The mine workers' and the railway men's organization, taken singly, are already powerful and influential labor bodies and when combined, they can become invincible.

Of course, too much must not be expected from this combination in the immediate future. The leaders of both organizations are law abiding and very practical men who will be wary to make a step that might violate the concepts of "law and order." Such care will, perhaps, not be superfluous in view of the fact that the government might declare such an alliance an "unlawful combination" under some subterfuge or another. The unity plan will, therefore, have to be carried out with great foresight and care. But all this is of minor importance. Once the plan is materialized, the conservatism of the leaders and their fear of outside adverse factors and influences will disappear. Through the inexorable force

of events the movement will be carried on forward along more and more radical lines whether the leaders want it or not.

THE GERMAN RAILWAY STRIKE

It is difficult, at the present moment, for one to form a definite opinion regarding the general railway strike in Germany. It is, of course, an irrefutable fact that the railway workers of Germany have gone on strike not for a caprice. The fact that the strike fever appears to have infected all Germany, and that many other workers outside of the railway trades are on strike, is sufficient testimony that the condition of the German worker is well-nigh unbearable.

Yet, on the other hand, when one considers that the strike is principally directed against a government which has to labor under impossible, hardly imaginable difficulties, and that at the head of this government there are men who have been workers and union men themselves—Socialists who would surely do all in their power for the workers, if they only could,—when one considers this, one's sympathy toward the strikers is considerably diminished.

The present German government owes its existence to the organized workers of Germany, who have brought to naught the attempt of the monarchists in 1919 to break down the republic and to reintroduce the old regime. But, of course, when war is as prevalent and bitter as it is among the workers in Germany today, when, in spite of endless toll, the workers cannot make ends meet, one cannot expect them to think or act in an objective manner. The hard-driven German worker does not wish to know that Germany, in order to maintain her independence, must pay colossal bloody indemnities to her victors. The German worker knows that he is hungry and ill-clad, in spite of his intensive labor. He knows that even today there are in Germany tens of thousands who live in comfort and riches. How can one, therefore, condemn the striking railway men? On the other hand, it is very difficult to condemn the present German government, for we must take it for granted that, if possible, they would have met the terms of the workers without resistance. The naked fact remains that whatever Germany is able to save from the barest requirement of its national economy, it must hand over to the powers that vanquished it in the last war.

This is, in brief, the difficult situation in which both the German workers and the German government find themselves. Under the circumstances it might have been better, perhaps, if the present German government were not a Social-Democratic, but a capitalist government. For it is heart-breaking to read that this Socialist government is using force in suppressing this labor rebellion on the railways. And it is just as strange to read that the leaders of the unions and of the General Federation of the Trade Unions are condemning the strikers. Truly, an immensely difficult and complicated situation.

No one can, therefore, foretell what the next twenty-four hours will bring, should the strike fever spread further and an honorable way is not found to make an end of the present chaos in unfortunate Germany.

WE CONGRATULATE THE DRESSMAKERS OF CHICAGO

Of all the workers in our industry, the Chicago Waist and Dressmakers have had the exceptional good luck to obtain all they wanted without any appreciable exertion on their part. The negotiations conducted by President Schlesinger and their committee with the employers has led to the averting of a fight and to a peaceful renewal of the agreement. We are, of course, certain that if confronted with a fight they would have sustained their old reputation as intrepid and fearless fighters. Nevertheless, we have no regrets that they have succeeded in renewing the agreement on the 1919 terms without a struggle.

The Chicago workers, however, must not expect such "bloodless" victories all along. It would have been a fatal error to expect it, and it would have the tendency of weakening their unity and their organization, which would, in turn, make it impossible for them not only to gain victories without fighting, but even a victory after a long and protracted struggle. While valuing highly the capable and loyal leadership that has made it possible for them to conclude the new agreement, they must keep everlastingly in mind that the most important thing in a union is the strength, unity and readiness to fight of the entire membership. We congratulate the waist and dressmakers of Chicago with their great and peaceful victory because we know that they would not have shunned a fight, if one were forced upon them. Their employers must have known it right along, and have therefore sought peace rather than war.

We are also confident that the Chicago workers will know how to appreciate the great work done for them by President Schlesinger, Vice-President Schoolman and all their other leaders who, through tactful negotiations, have averted the fight and have gained for the workers the best that could have been expected under the circumstances.

GOOD WORK IN THE NEW YORK DRESS INDUSTRY

The organization drive of the waist and dressmakers of New York under the leadership of their Joint Board deserves a word of encouragement and praise.

It appears as if the rank and file of the workers has earnestly

A Close-Up View of the Disarmament Conference

By IRA W. BIRD

Although those who have agitated for world disarmament seem to have been encouraged by the progress made by the Conference on Limitation of Armaments at Washington toward abolition of navies, there has not been enough reduction of fighting forces to cheer either the taxpayers or the mothers who must provide the cannon fodder for world quarrels. The wars that are now in progress or in the process of preparation will not need navies to accomplish their toll of destruction.

Reduction of armies, the action most needed at the Washington conference, was not accomplished. More than 6,000,000 men are under arms today, many in countries which will be at the throats of their neighbors within a few years, if not tomorrow, if the rulers of these nations are not prevented from carrying out their mad plots. Recent official figures rank the principal armies of the world as follows:

China, 1,370,000; British Empire, 740,000; Russia, 538,000; France, 500,000; Poland, 450,000; Italy, 250,000; Japan, 300,000; Greece, 455,000; Holland, 262,000; Spain, 253,000; Roumania, 250,000; Switzerland, 170,000; Turkey, 152,000; Czechoslovakia, 150,000; Yugoslavia, 150,000; United States, 149,000; Norway, 118,000; Germany, 100,000; Sweden, 86,500; Denmark, 78,000; Lithuania, 50,000; Portugal, 30,000; Austria, 30,000; Hungary, 27,000.

The Russian army really is a force of 1,400,000 men, according to recent figures from the government at

Moscow. This number of men, while not all engaged in military pursuits, is prepared for instant mobilization in the event of trouble with hostile border countries.

Military experts say the wars of the next five years will be fought on land, without recourse to naval forces. The civil war in China is being conducted with armies of the Peking and Canton governments. The great British navy will be of no avail in crushing the struggles for independence in India, Egypt or Mesopotamia. The Greeks and Turks are conducting all their battles on land.

The workers' interest in the reduction of armies ought to be greater, if possible, than their interest in the scrapping or sinking of the navies of the world. In addition to the fact that the armies are drawn from the masses, the burden of the cost of armies and navies is carried on the backs of the toilers.

The United States today has the smallest army of all the nations engaged in the war against the Central Powers, yet more than 1,000,000, 000 is spent on the American army, one-fourth more than is spent on the navy. The expenses of the gigantic armies that were left after the end of the world war are drawing the world into hopeless bankruptcy.

Although there is a universal horror of war, and millions pray that war never will come to them again, many countries still maintain universal military service as an incentive to combat. The countries in which the young men are forced to undergo military training are Japan, Italy,

France, Greece, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Switzerland, Spain, South Africa, New Zealand and Australia. Political leaders of these countries declare the youngsters will be "molly-coddled" without military drill. William James, in a magazine article eleven years ago, answered that argument with a plea for conscription for peaceful pursuits in place of conscription for war.

"To coal and iron mines, to freight trains, to fishing fleets in December, to dish washing, clothes washing and window washing, to road building and tunnel making, to foundries and stove holes, and to the frames of skyscrapers, would our gilded youth be drafted off, according to their choice, to get the childlikeness knocked out of them, and to come back into society with healthier sympathies and soberer ideas. They would have paid their blood tax, done their part of the memorial human warfare against nature; they would tread the earth more proudly; the women would value them more highly; they would be better fathers and teachers of the following generation. Such a conscription, with the public opinion that would have required it, and the moral fruits that it would bear, would preserve in the midst of a pacific civilization the manly virtues which the military party is so afraid of seeing disappear in peace."

Removal of the burden of preparing for war will free billions of dollars which the workers of the world can devote to better schools, better homes and education of their children. The bread-winner in every average family of five in the United States is paying nearly \$100 a year in taxes solely to pay war debts and to prepare for future wars, and his children will probably be paying off the debts created by the latest war as long as they live. British, French and Italian taxpayers are hit even harder.

The problem of disarmament is international. The United States can bring pressure to bear on European

countries because of the great sum owed the United States and the great sums that are needed to help these countries out of their financial troubles. The governments of Europe owe ten billions to the United States government and the citizens of Europe owe about five billions to American financiers.

The national debts of the world now total nearly ten times what they did before the war. Certain nations appear to be able to escape bankruptcy only by repudiation of debts, partial repudiation or by confiscation of private property. Germany has increased its debt fifty times since 1913; the United States, twenty-four times; Great Britain, twelve times; France, eight times; Italy, six times. The total national debts of the world, which were \$43,563,000,000 in 1913, now aggregate \$352,544,000,000. Many countries are getting further into debt.

The fourteen chief belligerent powers have now mortgaged their pre-war national wealth to the extent of 47 per cent as compared to 5 per cent before the war, and they must spend 13 per cent of the pre-war annual national income in the interest charges as compared with 1 per cent before the war. France's national debt is estimated to be 82 per cent of her pre-war wealth; Great Britain's, 53 per cent; Italy's, 86 per cent; Japan's, 13 per cent, and that of the United States, 12 per cent.

Staggering as has been the money loss in the war, the slaughter of 10,000,000 soldiers in the world war was the world's greatest loss, and is the incentive for continued movements toward disarmament. France suffered most heavily of all, and should be the leader in the movement for world peace and complete disarmament. France lost nearly a million and three-quarters men who were killed in action, who died of wounds, or who were missing in action. Of her young soldiers between nineteen and thirty-one years of age, about 60 per cent died in the war.

undertaken to convert the large number of open shops in New York City into Union shops. Of course, it would have been much better if the Waist and Dress Unions had not permitted these open shops to multiply in the industry. The fact that their present efforts are meeting with success is the best testimony that this state of affairs could have been averted at its very inception. However, we shall let by-gones be by-gones—in view of this demonstration of a new spirit and new life among the waist and dress workers. We hope that the unfortunate spirit which has led to the neglect of the organization and the primary interests of the workers in the shops, has now disappeared—never to return again. It is now supremely important, in order to maintain the Union at its highest power, to take care that the new members that are being enrolled into the organization be made to feel that they are coming into a healthier and more wholesome atmosphere than that which has prevailed in the Union heretofore. Let these newcomers feel the spirit of true unity and solidarity at the meetings of the Union, for only in such a way can the present organization campaign be crowned with success.

What was chiefly responsible for the weakening of the Waist and Dressmaker's Union, so strong and powerful only a short time ago? It was the silent or open protest of the majority of its members against the impossible spiritual atmosphere that has been prevalent at member meetings and gatherings. Instead of important union questions, they had to listen to squabbles and visionary discussions; instead of devising plans for strengthening the Union, they had to watch the play of petty intrigue. This must not be repeated in the future. If the present organization campaign is to be of durable worth and value, the workers that are bearing the brunt and strain of the drive will see to it that its results are not dissipated, and that the Union, in every one of its activities shall be guided solely by the spirit of unity, cohesion and genuine orderliness.

THE MEETING OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

The regular quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board—the sixth in order—has been rather late in taking place. The reason for this delay is quite well known. There was so much to do during the last few months that no time was left for the regular get-together of the members of our National Board.

The meeting of the General Executive Board, called for next week, will, therefore, be of exceptional importance. Our vice-presidents will have a great deal to report from the various scenes of fighting and activities from which they have emerged victoriously. In addition, preparations must be made at this meeting for the next convention, as probably only one more Board meeting will be held between now and the next biennial gathering of our International.

With the Waist and Dress Joint Board

(Continued from Page 3)

tion work are working energetically. At the same time, Brother Hochman expressed his surprise that none of the members of Local 10 reported to help in the Organization Campaign. Furthermore, none of the officers of Local 10 presented themselves to the Settlement headquarters, in order to see whether the shops which are ready for settlement to employ cutters or not.

Notwithstanding this, he assured the Board, that although most of the shops which are on strike now, and which we settled, do not employ any cutters, the Settlement Committee stipulated in our agreements in undisputed terms, that hereafter cutters, members of Local 10, will have to be employed.

The above report does not mean that everything works perfectly. In view of the fact that it is only three days since we launched the Organization Campaign, and though everything was prepared, nevertheless, the task will take a little more time in order to have the machinery work more properly.

In the meantime, Brother Hochman succeeded, with the aid of Brothers Fortnoy, B.Nola, Sonnen, Shapiro, Gorman and Sister Kelsch, to have a great number of members who are employed in their districts, to be on the picket line in great numbers. Their district meetings were held in the shops they are attending to. The members employed in those shops helped in distributing about 60,000 circulars. At present we are preparing new circulars for distribution for next week.

In conclusion, Brother Hochman stated that when a committee from the Union came to a certain shop at 23d Street, in order to call one of the workers to a shop meeting, the employer became so wild that he fired at the committee from a loaded revolver. Fortunately, no one was injured.

In view of the fact that the workers of the newly-signed-up shops returned back to work soon after they were taken down, and in order to make them understand as often as it possibly can be done, the difference between a union and a non-union shop, Sister Miriam Levine was temporarily appointed to follow up the newly-signed-up shops.

Brother Hochman closed his report with an appeal to the representatives of Local 46, that, in view of the decision reached at the meeting for them to do organization work for all non-union embroidery shops, their delegation, including their Managers, should try to secure the co-operation of all members of Local 46, who should co-operate with the Organization Committee at Labor Temple, for the purpose of making the best arrangements possible, and in that way bring the best results.

BUY

**WHITE LILY TEA
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Exclusively

IN THE REALM OF BOOKS

The New Disciple

"A STORY OF BIG BUSINESS AND A HIGH IDEAL"

By JOHN ARTHUR NELSON

Reviewed by I. L. JUBE

John Arthur Nelson, a comparative stranger to the labor movement, has written a book which is a splendid and necessary addition to the efforts toward educating and enlightening the workers. It is a well-written tale of the class struggle and the war's disillusionment, and except for a rather flat end, is fundamentally correct.

The book is just crammed with propaganda. The author has a complete grasp of the labor movement, its strength as well as its weak points, and even attempts to point a way out of labor's difficulties. His effort along this line is not very successful, as will be pointed out later.

The story is centered in a town called Harmony. The town is disturbed by the pressure of handbills announcing the arrival of a speaker on "War of the Classes." Harmony is oblivious to classes, at least the elders and leading lights of the town think that it is, and fearful lest the peace and contentment of its inhabitants be disturbed by the agitator, they seek to prevent the Secretary of the Grange from permitting the speaker to appear in the Grange Hall. The Secretary happens to be an open-minded young man, and the elders fail to prevail upon him to close the hall. The meeting is held as scheduled, and it is a rather agitated audience that gathers to listen to what proves to be a somewhat involved and wordy lecture on Socialism.

It is here that we are introduced to the hero of our labor tale, John McPherson. John is a rebel, in the first stages of independent thinking. The speaker disturbs him by destroying a great many ideas which he held. Traditions and his environment restrain him from permitting the logic of the speaker to affect him, but he is nevertheless troubled by the shafts of truth which come into conflict with his ideas. He leaves the meeting with a firm resolution to seek out the truth of the relations between Capital and Labor.

Then comes the World War, disturbing the well-ordered life of Harmony, and John relapses into an acceptance of the old codes. He loves his country, though he feels that it is grievously at fault somewhere. Being a dutiful American, he accepts the war's causes handed down to him, and becomes very much enthused about "preserving the world for democracy," he exults.

The war not only disturbs John's efforts toward self-enlightenment, but checks for the time being a budding romance with Mary, daughter of Peter Fanning, owner of the Fanning Shop, Harmony's only industry. It is in this shop that John and his father "Sandy" are employed.

The author does not take us to the battlefields of Europe. It is only in incidental discussion of returned soldiers that war's horrors are depicted, when John McPherson and some of his trench-mates say:

"You will awaken some day to find that you have suffered and sacrificed in order to make the few richer and the many poorer."

"And the hell of it all is that while we were sleeping in mud-hole, and getting gassed, shelled and shot at, the old man and twenty-eight thousand more like him sat back and cleaned up their millions."

"My army experience," replied John, "has taught me many things, not the

least of which is that I, in common with others, went blindly to the sacrifice in order that you and your money-mad confederates might roll up untold millions at the expense of the lives of patriotic ex-servicemen."

"But wars are not fought for democracy. They are fought for markets and commercial advantage. When a nation produces more than its inhabitants can absorb, they send the surplus to other nations' markets and their battleships follow the cargoes. When the export prices of a nation branch out too far and interfere with the commerce of another nation, war is inevitably followed."

The men return eager for the welcome which has been promised them. They are quickly disillusioned. They find that Harmony is too busy making money to give them much thought. It is only after great difficulty that the returned men obtain jobs.

The mill becomes the center of an industrial struggle. The author at this point shows first-hand knowledge of the methods used by the capitalist class in every industrial conflict. The spy system, police brutality, and denial of free speech and assemblage, are very aptly described. Peter Fanning becomes the symbol of capitalist oppression, using his ownership to force the workers to accept his dictation as to hours, and pay.

John McPherson begins to realize fully the truth of the class struggle. The pay which the men are receiving is insufficient to buy the bare necessities of life. The rents of the hovels are continuously increasing. The men are at the point of violent revolt. A strike is inevitable, and Fanning shuts down his plant to force the men to accept his conditions of employment.

John becomes the leader of the men, but fails to adjust their grievances in various conferences with Peter Fanning. His failure is due mainly to the interference of a representative of the steel trust, who inveigles Fanning into accepting the "American Plan," explaining it to him as follows:

"Between you and me, there is no need of dissembling. The 'American Plan' is nothing more than the 'open-shop' masquerading under a patriotic camouflage. It was born of a desire to kill the organized labor movement by eliminating the closed-shop."

"How do you propose to bring this about?"

"By the installation of the 'closed-shop,' Wharton replied enigmatically.

"By what?" Fanning asked in astonishment.

"An employers' 'closed-shop,' which, interpreted in strict terms, means a shop closed to all members of labor unions."

Fanning accepts the American Plan, and with its several large orders for steel products which are placed by the Trust. His efforts to get the men to return under the American Plan are unsuccessful, until after a long period of suffering, the workers are compelled to submit to the American plan, on the promises of Fanning that their grievances would be adjusted. John refuses to be a party to the scheme, pointing out that the American plan is in reality the open shop, and all that it represents.

The resumption of work did not solve the problems of the workers. Fanning failed to adjust the grievances of the men, and slowly the influence of the "American Plan" dawned upon the men in the shop. Their suffering became intensified. Grim necessity forced them to leave the shop again and use their organized might to obtain a living wage and decent conditions of employment.

Meanwhile, the Steel Trust, through its agent, continues to bring pressure

THE STAGE

An English comedy entitled, "Mr. Winkley Goes West," presented to London under another title, will be produced soon by the newly-formed Melville Producing Company.

Marjorie Wood has joined the cast of "Madame Pierre," which opens at the Ritz next Wednesday night.

Claude King has been engaged for "Back to Methuselah."

"Desert Sands," which comes to the Princess on February 13, contains a cast of only four persons.

Marie Lohr, the English actress now appearing at the Hudson Theater in "The Voice From the Minaret," will change her program to "Fedora," on Friday night. Miss Lohr has brought a repertoire of four plays to this country.

After a pair of special matinees, given presumably to test the current appetite for them in these parts, Mary Shaw took formal possession of the Punch and Judy Theater last night with the avowed purpose of offering an Ibsen cycle. She begins with "Ghosts," which has had numerous productions here since it first took the world by storm, and in the various revivals of which Miss Shaw has generally been found in the role of Mrs. Alving.

It is a fairly competent and reasonably well acted presentation of the play at the Punch and Judy—Miss Shaw's characterization has deepened with constant performance, and, if it has also taken on certain mannerisms with the passage of time, these are perhaps excusable. There is another member of the family present in Arthur Shaw, giving an excellent performance as Jacob Engstrand, and so completely disguised that it is hard to think back to the nonchalant property man of "The Yellow Jacket." Everett Butterfield is a complete Oswald, rising splendidly to his scenes of passion and madness, but a trifle too self-possessed during the first act, considering the terrible secret that Oswald carried. There is also an interesting newcomer in Marion Allen, who extracts full value from the role of the maid.

Rosa Raisa, the Russian soprano, of the Chicago Opera Company, will sing an aria from Verdi's "Otello" on February 17, at the eighth and last

of the season's Friday morning musicals in the ballroom of the Hotel Biltmore, appearing in a joint program with Giacomo Rimini.

The Society of the Friends of Music has renounced Gustav Meier's "Das Lied von der Erde," with Mrs. Charles Cahled, Orville Harrell and an orchestra under Arthur B. Daney, at a special concert on Friday afternoon, February 17, at the Town Hall.

"The Open Door," a pageant of singularly poetic scenes from American Negro life, will be repeated here for the benefit of Atlanta University on Friday night at the Brooklyn Academy.

"Madame Butterfly" will be sung next Monday as a special Lincoln's birthday matinee at the Metropolitan, the cast including Mmes. Farrar, Fenia and Egner, Messrs. Crimi and Scotti.

A PLAY FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS

The Rand School Students' League Dramatic Club is preparing three plays to be given on February 22, in the Debs Auditorium. "Another Way Out," by Laurence Langner, was one of the most successful little satires in the program of the Washington Square Players at the Comedy Theater a few years ago. "Trifles," by Susan Glaspell, was originally produced by the Provincetown Players, and later, by the Washington Square Players. "Trifles" is a unique thing—a little drama of the commonplace—which comes nearer to establishing a type of American folk drama, perhaps, than anything that has ever been done by an American author. The third play, "The Showing Up of Blanco Posnet," by George Bernard Shaw, is probably the finest play that Shaw ever wrote. It is particularly funny, as its locale is the Wild West of the United States, which Shaw has never seen, but it is a screaming satire on the American idea of justice and the well-known American outdoor sport of lynching.

The players are all amateurs, recruited from the Students' League Dramatic Circle, and the settings, etc., will also be done by the members of the Circle. Probably additional performances will be given for the benefit of the political prisoners.

to bear upon Fanning. His ire is aroused, and he is determined to starve the workers into submission. The spirit of the men is one of much greater solidarity than in the first strike, and they remain out of the shop until Fanning realized that he cannot fill the orders placed by the steel combine.

If he submits to the workers and resumes operations under union conditions he is informed by the steel trust that they will refuse to supply him with the raw material necessary for production.

He is between the devil and the deep sea. At this point the trust cancels its orders. The banks call in their loans and the octopus of the financial world crushes him. He becomes a victim of the money lords, and his property is placed on the auction block.

But here the author weakens. After having established the power of the trust to withhold raw material from union shop concerns, he develops a competition between the agent of the steel trust, who desires to buy the property in order that the trust

may avoid possible competition, and McPherson, who has succeeded in raising a fund for the purchase of the mills. This he gathered from the National Union and the farmers of the vicinity.

McPherson outbids the steel agent, and the book ends with the establishment of a co-operative mill owned and controlled by the workers and farmers. The implication is that the remedy for the industrial struggle lies in co-operative ownership, which is well. But the author does not advise his reader as to how the co-operative mill can operate if the steel combine refuses to supply it with raw material and if it is surrounded by money lords intent on destroying it.

Despite this rather patent flaw, the book is well worth the support of organized labor. It should be spread broadcast. It contains a number of conversations and passages which are highly instructive. It exposes the harsh and inhuman system under which wealth is produced and distributed in Capitalist America. It is a worthy contribution to the labor movement.

LABOR THE WORLD OVER

DOMESTIC ITEMS

INJUNCTIONS CONTINUE IN STYLE

Supreme Court Justice McAvoy criticized the International Longshoremen's Union and issued an injunction restraining its members from interfering with the United Cargo Workers along the waterfront.

TO CONSOLIDATE RAILROADS

"The public will rebel before long against paying the price involved in maintaining so many different railroads and will force a unification of the companies," Walker D. Hines, former Director General of the Railroads declared, at a session of the American Economic Association in Pittsburgh. "There will probably have to be a compulsory consolidation into a few large systems and meanwhile the terminals ought to be more fully consolidated and there ought to be speedily developed a plan for the common ownership of freight cars, and methods can and should be found for overcoming the admitted difficulties in the way," he declared.

GARY'S "PRIVILEGE"

E. H. Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, announced that the steel company had decided to offer its employees the "privilege" of subscribing during January, 110,000 shares of common stock at \$84 a share.

MONOPOLY OF FILMS

Charges that the Eastman Kodak Company, through a monopoly of the production of raw film, will be able to entirely control the motion picture business in the United States, were made today before the Senate Finance Committee by the International Film Service Company through its counsel. The Eastman Company produces about 90 per cent of the films used in this country, Mr. Dedford said, and he charged that it has "been able to make annual profits as high as 52 per cent."

CONDITIONAL SUPPORT

Organized labor will assist Samuel Untermyer in obtaining reforms in the building industry, but will fight him to a finish if he seeks the passage of laws compelling trade unions to incorporate, and setting up industrial courts.

PROFITTEERING CONSPIRACY

Three of the principal tobacco companies of the country are engaged in conspiracy with jobbers to keep up prices, according to charges which were presented to Congress yesterday in a report of the Federal Trade Commission.

COST OF LIVING DECREASING

The National Industrial Conference Board of New York issued a statement showing that "the total increase in the cost of living from the beginning of the war to November, 1921, was 63 per cent. Since the peak was reached in July, 1920, the total cost of living has decreased 20.3 per cent."

IDLE FREIGHTERS

The number of freight cars idle because of business conditions increased by 27,998 between January 1 and January 8; according to reports to the car service division of the American Railway Association. On the latter date the number of cars idle was given as 646,673.

MINERS STAND "PAT"

President John L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers, in opening the wage scale convention of the anthracite workers at Shamokin, Pa., declared that the miners prefer an industrial war rather than to submit to a cut in wages.

The mine workers, in convention at Shamokin, Pa., have asked the Department of Labor to make an impartial investigation of the entire anthracite coal industry. The action followed an announcement by the operators that the present market conditions will not permit a continuation of the present wage scale at the expiration of the contract.

LEWIS'S ACT UPHELD

John L. Lewis, International President of the United Mine Workers, was upheld in his action in removing Alexander Howat, of Kansas, as President of District 14, when Judge S. A. Dew, of the Jackson Circuit Court, refused to make permanent a temporary restraining order granted Howat and his associates early in December.

INVALIDATE PRINTER'S LABEL

The Supreme Court of New Jersey today set aside as invalid an ordinance of the City of Camden requiring that the union label of the International Typographical Union shall appear on all printed matter, stationery or other supplies in which printed matter may appear for the city, and in all newspapers publishing official advertisements. The court held that the ordinance was in restriction of the rights of the public and tends to a limitation of the general rights of the city officials to contract for printing.

ANTI-LYNCHING LAW PASSES LOWER HOUSE

Congress passed the anti-lynching bill by a vote of 230 to 219. This completes the first step toward enforcing the power of the federal government over communities in which lynching occurs.

PLANNING FOR POLITICAL ACTION

Plans for a coalition of all factors in public life friendly to labor have been instituted by heads of fifteen or sixteen railroad unions, and invitations extended for a general conference to be held in Chicago on February 20 to perfect such an organization. The purpose of forming such an amalgamation, according to the report, is to further the interests of labor and to throw the support of labor to candidates for public office that are favorable to it, regardless of political party.

FOREIGN ITEMS

IRELAND

IRISH LABOR

The manifesto of the Irish Trades Union Congress and Labor Party, announcing its intention to adopt an independent policy in national politics, recalls a declaration made by its Secretary, Mr. Thomas Johnson, at a joint conference with leaders of British labor two years ago.

Mr. Johnson said that Irish labor meant to establish a Workers' Republic, and would achieve it and sooner than the British working class movement.

When the national issue was settled, he added, Irish labor would assert itself as the strongest single force in Ireland.

In the manifesto published last week, this policy is definitely formulated, and it puts an end to the phase of comparative inactivity and quiescence which Irish labor entered upon after the great Dublin strike and maintained during the national struggle for political freedom.

Industrial conditions in Ireland at the present moment justify Labor's self-assertion, and its actions will be worth watching.

RUSSIA

LABOR UNDER THE NEW ECONOMIC POLICY

The Central Committee of the Communist Party publishes a statement defining the position of labor under the new economic policy. The declaration advocates the reorganization of the trade unions on the basis of compulsory instead of voluntary membership, depriving the unions of the right to interfere in the management of industry and discouraging of strikes.

NORWAY

NORWEGIAN TRADE UNIONS

Statistics of Norwegian trade union membership show that the number has declined from 145,000 to 104,000.

The railway strike of December, 1920, and the seamen's strike of June last are suggested as being conducive to the big fall in membership.

SWITZERLAND

SAFETY IN INDUSTRY PLAN OF LABOR OFFICE

Study of the problems of industrial safety in their national and international aspects forms a special section of the international labor office of the League of Nations.

FRANCE

SEAMEN TO BUY SHIPS

The French government is selling its mercantile fleet, and the Seamen's Federation of France is making arrangements to buy 17 of the best of the ships, 112,000 tonnage to be operated co-operatively by the union, following the example set by the Italian Seamen's Guild, which owns a co-operative merchant fleet.

ENGLAND

CIVIL SERVANTS LINKING UP WITH LABOR

The aggregate membership of the Civil Service organizations now definitely associated with the Labor Party, is about 102,500; and as the total number of Civil Service employees in the United Kingdom is not over 366,000, the leaven of Labor opinion in their ranks is evidently working to some effect.

The latest organization to ally itself with Labor is the Civil Service Clerical Association, with a membership of 4,500, largely recruited from the minor grades of the service. It will give its support to Labor candidates at the general election, and will put forward a candidate of its own.

Altogether, seven or eight Civil Service candidates will be in the field, six of them being nominees of the Union of Postoffice Workers.

TEACHERS IN FIGHTING MOOD—PROPOSAL TO JOIN LABOR PARTY

A mass meeting of Birmingham school teachers decided to support the Executive in any political or professional action determined upon by that body.

Mr. P. Matthews said that they deplored the thought of a strike, but if, after considering the facts, the Executive decided that there was no other course open for the honor of the teachers and the safety of education but to call the teachers out, they would come out on the day the cuts became effective.

He would propose that they join the Labor Party.

ORGANIZING THE FISHERMEN

By 3,932 votes to 7 the National Union of British Fishermen have decided to amalgamate with the Transport and General Workers' Union.

I learn from "The Record," the official journal of that Union, that a special "push" is to be embarked upon this year, with the object of enrolling all fishermen.

"Look out for the organizer!" says "The Record," in a note to fishermen. "He's coming your way, and it's up to you to swell the ranks of the Marine Section of the Transport and General Workers' Union."

BANKS DOING WELL

However hard industrial concerns may have been hit by the prevailing depression, the principal banks are not doing badly. Here are their dividends for 1921:

Lancashire and Yorkshire, 20 per cent; London County Westminster and Parr's, 20 per cent; London Joint City and Midland, 18 per cent; Lloyds, 16 2-3 per cent; National Provincial and Union, 16 per cent; Barclay's "A" shares, 10 per cent; "B" shares, 14 per cent.

With the exception of the Lancashire and Yorkshire, which shows an increase, all these banks have maintained the 1920 rate, and we are assured by a financial writer that "the rise in gilt-edged securities during the past year will represent a hidden reserve in the 1921 balance sheet." The financial magnate is able to safeguard his position though the industrial heavens fall.

Educational Comment and Notes

Local 62 and Education

Last Thursday, February 2, our Educational Director, Mr. A. Fichandler, attended a meeting of Local 62, White Goods Workers, at Forwards Hall. He was invited to address the members on the subject of education. A large number of members were present at the meeting, and listened with attention while Mr. Fichandler described to them the history of the Educational Department and what it offers to the members of the International at present.

Mr. Fichandler emphasized that the International is spending a large amount of money on its educational work, and that the members who are paying for this work should take advantage of what it can offer to them. He also pointed out that the success of their organization depends upon

the degree of intelligence and education which the members possess. He showed that an organization cannot rise above the ability and character of its membership. A weak, slow and ignorant membership means a weak, slow and ignorant organization. On the contrary, a strong, enthusiastic, educated rank and file means a strong, effective and progressive organization.

After the address a number of questions were asked and answered, and a number of members expressed their intention of joining our classes in the Unity Centers and the Workers' University. Emphasis was laid on the importance of having members attend the classes which deal with the history, theory, aims and practices of the Labor Movement in the United States and England.

Special Problems of Men and Women Workers

Beginning next Tuesday, February 14, Miss Theresa Wolfson will begin a new course at the Lower Bronx Unity Center in "Special Problems of Men and Women Workers in Industry." In this course Miss Wolfson will analyze with her class the special problems that men and women engaged in industry are called upon to solve. She will stress the arguments presented by many in favor of special legislation for women workers on the grounds—

- (1) "Inability of women to organize."
- (2) "Exploitation of women workers."
- (3) "Special health needs of women."

On the ground that men and women differ in body structure and body

functions, have been based alleged inferiorities of women in body, mind, skill, endurance, etc. But what are these differences between men and women and their effect upon the condition in the industries in which they are engaged? The class will have the opportunity to discuss these assertions thoroughly and to express their opinions.

We advise our members residing in that section of the city to attend this course. The classes will meet Tuesday evenings at 8:30, in Room 365. Even those who are busy in their trades and are therefore compelled to work overtime, can manage to spend at least one hour a week for their education. Our members, men and women, will find this course of interest and educational value.

Course in Yiddish in Harlem

In accordance with the plans of the Educational Department, a new course will be open next Friday evening, February 10, in the Harlem Socialist Educational Center, 62 East 106th Street. The Educational Department has arranged with Mr. Max Levin, the well-known and popular lecturer on labor history, to give a course on the history of the Labor Movement in Yiddish.

In this course Mr. Levin will take up a study of the development of the Trade Union Movement in America and show how the present condition has developed. Particular emphasis will be laid on the development of the history of the I. L. G. W. U. Mr. Levin will show how our own International was the result of certain definite conditions existing in the industry, and how those conditions affected its present situation.

In order to reach as many as possible of our membership who find it impossible to attend the classes in the Workers' University, these lessons will be conducted in Yiddish.

All of our members who live in the Harlem section of the city are urged to attend this course. It will be very valuable to them, because it will make them understand why the present conditions of labor in America are what they are, and which methods of trade unionism have succeeded and which have failed in America. It is needless to say that this information should be eagerly sought by all who

are interested in the Labor Movement and who understand that their own life and happiness is vitally connected with the success of the Labor Movement and of their own organization.

DR. EDMAN IN THE WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

Our members who attend the class in Applied Psychology in the Workers' University, on Sunday mornings, will have a treat at the next session on February 12, at 10:30.

The Educational Department has invited Dr. Irwin Edman, author of "Human Traits and Their Social Significance," to address the class on Psychology. Dr. Edman has consented to do so.

Dr. Edman is one of the professors of Psychology at Columbia University, and his book is one of the latest and most authoritative volumes on Psychology from the modern social point of view. He is an authority on the subject, and is considered one of the most promising younger psychologists in our country. There is no doubt that the students will enjoy his address and will profit greatly.

Regular members of the class may invite their friends to attend this special lecture.

Those who purchased copies of Dr. Edman's book and had been reading it along with Mr. Fichandler's course, may ask questions on the book which Dr. Edman will be glad to answer.

WEEKLY CALENDAR

WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

Saturday, February 11th

Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 16th Street

1:30 P.M.—Mr. B. J. R. Stolper, "Edgar Allan Poe."

2:30 P.M.—Dr. Leo Wolman, "How Wages and Prices Went Up During the War."

3:30 P.M.—Mr. A. L. Wilbert, "The Settlement of Wage Disputes," by Herbert Fels, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Economics, University of Kansas.

Sunday, February 12th

10:30 A.M.—Professor Irvin Edman, of Columbia University, will discuss his book, "Human Traits and Their Social Significance."

11:30 A.M.—Dr. H. J. Carman, "Social and Industrial History of the United States; Evolution of the Problem of Money and Banking."

11:50 A.M.—Mr. G. F. Schulz, "Public Speaking."

UNITY CENTERS

Monday, February 13th

Lincoln's Birthday—Closed

Tuesday, February 14th

Wailshakers' Unity Center

8:30 P.M.—Mr. Max Levin, "International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union—Aims, Organizations, Policies and Activities."

Lower Bronx Unity Center

8:30 P.M.—Miss Theresa Wolfson, "Special Problems of Men and Women Workers in Industry—Introduction."

Bronx Unity Center

8:30 P.M.—Mr. Solon DeLoan, "Land Ownership and the Worker."

East Side Unity Center

8:00 P.M.—Physical Training, Miss Eva Cohn, Director.

Wednesday, February 8th

Harlem Unity Center

8:30 P.M.—Mr. A. L. Wilbert, "Modern Economic Institutions—the Factory."

Friday, February 17th

Brownsville Unity Center

8:30 P.M.—Miss Margaret Daniels, "Applied Psychology—Right Uses of Reason."

Policies of American Trade Unions

By DR. LEO WOLMAN

Outlines of Lessons Given at the Workers' University of the I. L. G. W. U. February 11, 1922

LESSON V. WAGE POLICY DURING THE WAR

1. (a) One of the first and most important effects of the war was a steady and long rise in wholesale and retail prices and in the cost of living. (b) This meant that even if wages had been sufficiently high in 1914, they must be constantly raised to meet the advances in price.

2. (a) The result of this condition was that great interest was aroused throughout the population of this country in the movements of prices and of the cost of living. (b) Vigorous attempts were made to force wages up as rapidly as the cost of living was rising.

3. (a) To many working men an increase in wages proportionate to the increase in the cost of living was not enough, so a search began for other means of moving wages. (b) The idea of an American standard of living turned out to be the most promising and, also, the most effective.

4. (a) This period of business activity and rising prices offered an opportunity to remove some of the inequalities and injustices that had in the past grown up in American industry. (b) Progress in this direction was made largely by the adoption of a policy of wage standardization.

5. (a) To some it seemed after the period of rising wages had continued for some time, that success in increasing wages largely defeated its own purpose by forcing a further rise in the cost of living and by thus creating the "vicious circle" of advancing wages and prices. (b) The protest against this system of wage adjustment was particularly strong from the railroad unions, who attacked the problem from an entirely different angle and proposed a new type of settlement.

6. (a) All of these conditions which existed during the war and were, in part, created by it, did not disappear with the armistice. (b) A few months after the armistice, business activity became greater, prices rose higher, and the struggle over wages became more intense.

II. WAGE POLICY DURING THE DEPRESSION

1. (a) In the spring of 1920 the business bubble burst. First one industry, then another, shut down its plants, threw its employees out of work and planned to resume operation only with lower costs. (b) The trade unions met this situation with the policy of protecting the gains which they had made during the time of prosperity.

2. The employers and business men held that conditions made imperative the liquidation of business, and insisted that such liquidation could be really effective only if labor participated in it.

3. Maintaining wages at war levels, they said, only produced unemployment, and in that way reduced the incomes of the workers. In other words, they said, a wage rate is not an income.

4. (a) Labor replied that the business depression was avoidable; that it had been started for the purpose of weakening organized labor, and that a reduction in wages would only make matters worse by further reducing the purchasing power of the country.

5. In the midst of this controversy over principle, wages were reduced at different times, and to varying degrees.

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

The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

By JOSEPH FISH

GENERAL

Now that the cloak situation has been definitely settled, the office is hard at work straightening out matters which have been partially neglected because of the recent strike. It will take quite a while yet before things will be in perfect order. However, shop meetings are being called and the regular routine work is being well taken care of.

Although the office is being kept very busy on Saturday afternoons, yet it is gratifying to note that the manager is paying strict attention to complaints that are being filed with reference to violation of the rules concerning work on Saturday afternoons or Sundays. Brother Dubinsky has pressed into service a number of brothers who are doing very good work in investigating cases of this nature. Among these he especially commends the work of Brothers Meyer Turkic, Israel Horowitz, Morris Steinberg, Benjamin Wolf, Henry Robin, Morris Turon, Moe Diamond, Sam Masover, Sam Sokol, Sam Greenberg, Max Silverstein, Schulman, Reisman and Marino.

All cutters are therefore instructed not to fail to report any violations of this sort, of which they may have any knowledge, whether the violations are being committed in their own shops or in any other, as the office is prepared to give careful consideration and attention to all complaints.

CLOAK AND SUIT

At the second meeting of the year of the Cloak and Suit Branch of local 10, held last Monday in Arlington Hall, the expected report of the cutters' share in the conduct of the 1921-1922 general strike in the cloak and suit industry was read before the membership by General Manager Dubinsky. This report covers every phase of the strike, from the point of view of the Cutters' Union. The report was well received by the membership and a rising vote of thanks was offered to Brothers Dubinsky and Perlmutter for the services rendered by them in the past cloak and suit strike.

The Secretary was instructed to draw up a resolution of thanks to these two brothers, to be published in the daily labor press, i. e., the "Forward," "Zeit," and "New York Call." In the Manager's report it is recommended that a fitting resolution be sent to former General Secretary of Local 10, Elmer Rosenberg, ex-Assemblyman Louis Waldman, ex-Alderman Abe Beckerman, Business Agent of the Clothing Cutters' Union, Local 4; and ex-Assemblyman William Feigenbaum, in appreciation of their services in addressing the striking cutters.

Below is presented the first installment of Manager Dubinsky's report in detail, which will be continued in the course of the next few issues of JUSTICE:

"The Executive Board and Members of the Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union, Local 10, I. L. G. W. U.

"Mr. Chairman and Members:

"I herewith beg leave to submit to you the report of the Cutters' Union activities in the general strike of 1921-22 in the cloak, suit, skirt and reefer makers' trades, which was called on Monday, November 14, 1921, and which resulted in a victory for the Union on Monday, January 15, 1922.

"That a strike was inevitable was seen by all of us connected with the Union months before the actual calling of the strike. And that, therefore, the Union proceeded then with preparations is a foregone conclusion. Since, therefore, all of the nec-

essary preparations were made, I will confine myself here with the preparations as affecting the cutters:

"When the date was set for the strike, the question immediately arose for us as to whether the cloak cutters should congregate in a separate hall for themselves, or should meet with the workers of the other crafts. The Executive Board favored a separate hall, as did those of us who represented the cutters on the General Strike Committee. This point was finally won by us in the face of some opposition. There is no need to dwell here upon how necessary it was for us to have separate strike headquarters. The first two days of the strike proved the necessity for this beyond question. Not only did it prove so, but it was seen to have been an absolute need. And those of the Joint Board officers who opposed the idea also arrived at this conclusion after witnessing the excellent behavior of the striking cutters and the discipline that prevailed from the first day of the strike, beginning even with the historical walkout that took place on November 14. This walkout, by the way, was one that received the highest commendation of nearly the entire press of New York City and of the labor movement throughout the country.

"The behavior of the cutters, in the performance of their duties as strikers and pickets, in the hall, at registration, during the distribution of the strike cards, at roll call, was so splendid, that words fail me in expressing my satisfaction. And to have been chosen leader in this strike is alone ample compensation as well as an honor to me.

"The machinery for the reception of the great mass of strikers, clerks necessary for their registration, was all prepared in advance. The committee which conducted the strike can say with pride that no hitch was found in the preliminary work of the strike."

WAIST AND DRESS

The second week of the organization campaign in the dress and waist trade finds the entire union working at top speed to bring the industry up to 100 per cent organization. Up to the time of writing, one hundred open shops have been settled, of the one hundred and fifty that were called out during the first week. It can readily be seen that at this rate it will not be many weeks before the campaign will be over.

As regards the demands of the waist manufacturers, there seems to be a lull just now. This is largely due to the fact that the employers in this industry have seen in the first week of the strike the determination on the part of the Union to maintain present standards of labor. No doubt, were it not for the campaign, the waist employers would be under the impression that they would succeed in their demands.

Insofar as the campaign affects the cutters, Manager Dubinsky has arranged with the Joint Board to receive each week a complete list of the settled shops, with a view to seeing to it that cutters are employed. So far a number of men have been sent up to these shops and have reported that the employers do not as yet intend to employ cutters. Such reports are brought to the office of Local 10, after which a complaint is filed. And so in this manner each shop, as it is settled, is at once followed up.

The waist trade has suffered for the past few months as a result of an unprecedented slackness. In spite of that, however, a number of waist shops have also been called out on

strike, some of which have been settled. But the great majority will be called out the next two weeks or so, when the trade is expected to pick up.

In addition to the regular machinery employed in the organization campaign, the Union is also carrying on its work by means of leaflets. These leaflets are intended for non-union workers who do not know the meaning of unionism. A large-sized circular, called "The Message," is being distributed. The first batch of 50,000 has already been printed. The leaflet compares the working conditions in union shops with the lower standards

in open shops and urges non-union workers to join the ranks of organized workers.

There will be no meeting of the Waist and Dress branch on Monday, due to Lincoln's birthday, but it will be held on Monday, February 20, together with the meeting of the Miscellaneous Division.

All unemployed Cloak and Suit Cutters are requested to appear at the office and apply to Manager Dubinsky, as he is in a position to place them at work.

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CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10 ATTENTION!

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

Waist and Dress Monday, February 20th
Miscellaneous Monday, February 20th
General Monday, February 27th
Cloak and Suit Monday, March 6th

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.

THE CLOAK STRIKE DAY BY DAY

A Chronological History of the Recent Conflict in the Cloak and Suit Industry

By ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG,

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

This résumé of the outstanding events of the last great nationwide strike in the cloak industry, day by day, has been compiled from most authoritative and reliable sources. It will be continued on this page in the next two issues of JUSTICE. We suggest to our readers to clip these pages for reference purposes.—Editor's Note.

1. ANTECEDENTS

1919

May 29.—The Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association signs a collective agreement with the New York Cloakmakers' Union providing for week work, a 44-hour week, increases in the minimum scales, and other conditions of employment to be operative until June 1, 1922.

1920

Jan. 5.—Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York confers with representatives of the Protective Association and the Union at the Executive Chamber, Albany, regarding prevailing restlessness in cloak industry. Governor Smith secures agreement of both sides to the appointment of a special board with powers to investigate and arbitrate the differences between the employers and the workers.

Jan. 8.—Governor's special Labor Board for the settlement of the controversy in the cloak and suit industry of New York is constituted with Edward F. Boyle and Frances Perkins of the State Industrial Commission and Charles W. Berry, representing the State, Saul Singer of the Protective Association and William D. Baldwin, chairman of the New York Cloakmakers' Joint Board, and Hugh Frayne, General Organizer of the American Federation of Labor, representing the workers.

—Board begins public hearings on the matters involved in the controversy. The Union's case is presented by Morris Sigman, manager of the Cloakmakers' Joint Board, and Mayer London, counsel for the Union. The Union enters a demand for a 30 per cent increase in the prevailing wage scales in view of the increased cost of living, submitting voluminous data to substantiate its contentions.

Jan. 21.—Governor Smith makes public the findings of the Special Labor Board in the presence of representatives of manufacturers and the Union. All crafts have their weekly wage scales raised, the increases ranging from \$2.50 to \$6.00. The awards to be retroactive to January 5th, the date of the first conference with the Governor.

Feb. March.—Disatisfied with the award of the Governor's Board, and notwithstanding its pledge in advance to abide by it, the Protective Association attempts to partially invalidate the award by restricting its scope. The manufacturers interpret the award to apply only to workers who were employed during the weeks the Board was functioning (January 5-21) and who continued their employment in the same establishments. Workers who were out of employment during that time or who have changed their places of employment are, according to the interpretation by the Association, not eligible to benefit by the award of the Board. The Union contends that the Board was appointed to review the controversy in the entire cloak and suit industry of New York and that when it issued its decision, it legislated for all the workers engaged in the industry.

—To remove the newly arisen friction between the Union and the Association, caused by the latter's unfounded interpretation of the award, the Union requests Chairman Boyle to convene a conference of representatives of both sides to the new controversy and give an official interpretation of the Board's award. The Protective Association refuses to participate in the proposed conference and rejects the opportunity of receiving an authoritative interpretation of the Board's decision.

—The Union officially protests against violations of provisions of the agreement relating to admission of members into the Protective Association. Independent manufacturers paying scales in accordance with the award of the Governor's Board, are accepted as members without the Union's consent in order to have them disavow the increases in the wage scales.

June-Sept.—The Protective Association, having violated the pledge to abide by the award of the Governor's Board, shop strikes take place in order to enforce the increases in the wage scales as granted by the Board.

Oct. 6.—Protective Association sends ultimatum to the Union demanding that all shop strikes then in progress be called off within 48 hours. The "ultimatum" declares the strikes to be a breach of the agreement and threatens to discontinue the machinery provided in the agreement for the adjudication of grievances.

Oct. 8.—The Union replies to the "ultimatum" of the Association disavowing the calling or instigating of strikes, stating that the award of the Governor's Board was an amendment to the original agreement of May 29, 1919 and that the Association, by refusing to enforce it, has disfranchised large numbers of workers from enjoying the benefits of the award. It reminds the Association that it has refused to jointly request the Governor's Board to render an official interpretation of its decision. The Union recommends to the Association the resumption of work on the basis of the award of the Governor's Board, submitting the disputed matters in the meantime to the adjudication by the Board. It pledges in advance to abide by whatever interpretation the Board might put on its own award granting increases in the prevailing wage scales.

No response came from the Protective Association to the offer of the Union. Although the machinery for the adjudication of grievances has ceased to function, the Union continued to carry out all the provisions of the agreement, notwithstanding the refusal of the Association to cooperate in their enforcement.

1921

Apr. 12.—Protective Association announces program providing for (1) a uniform reduction in wages, (2) an increase in the number of hours per week, and (3) granting the employer the right of discharge at will. The Ways and Means Committee of the Association is instructed to devise plans for carrying out this program.

Apr. 23.—Protective Association invites Union to participate at a conference at which the problems confronting the industry would be taken up. The letter of invitation charges the workers with under-production and expresses the opinion that the prevailing wage scales make the selling prices of garments prohibitive to the public.

Apr. 27.—The Union accepts the invitation to the conference but refutes in unequivocal terms the allegation that the workers are receiving high rates of wages and declares the charge of under-production as too general and sweeping to warrant serious consideration.

A Conference Committee, headed by President Schleisner, and consisting of General Secretary Baroff and Vice President Sigman for the International and the officers of the Cloakmakers' Union and its sub-divisions, is chosen to confer with the representatives of the Protective Association.

May 2.—First joint meeting of the Conference Committee held. After a general consideration of the problem, the Conference decides to delegate the working out of details of the proposed amicable adjustment of grievances to a sub-committee consisting of representatives of the Association and the Union.

May.—The sub-committee is holding sessions during the month. The manufacturers withdraw their original demands for a longer week, lower wages, and the right to discharge at will, conditions which the Union refused to consider at the outset during the negotiations with the manufacturers.

June 3.—Memorandum agreement, supplementary to the one in force since May 29, 1919, is signed by representatives of the Union and the Association. The Agreement provides for the appointment of a Joint Commission, consisting of three representatives of each side and charged with the duty (1) to study production records, (2) to render monthly reports to the Joint Conference Committee, and to present a final report with recommendations on November 1, 1921. The Commission was also authorized to act as an appeal committee and to pass upon grievances of employers and discharged workers arising out of disputes concerning productivity. The agreement also provided for the reestablishment of the machinery for the regular adjudication of grievances according to the provisions of the original agreement.

June 23.—Joint Commission consisting of four members from each side begins session for the consideration of the matters referred to it by the Joint Conference Committee and outlined in the Memorandum agreement.

Aug. 23.—Joint Commission sustains discharge of a worker in an Association shop for low productivity after presentation of facts by representatives of the Association and the Union.

Oct. 17.—Representatives of Protective Association announce at the meeting of the Joint Commission that the Association has decided to put forth the demand for the reintroduction of piece-work, an increase in the hours of labor, and a decrease in wage scales. Union representatives protest against the unwarranted and arbitrary method of procedure, calling the attention of the representatives of the Association to the provisions of the Supplementary Agreement which charged them to jointly consider the problem of productivity and to report their findings to the Conference Committee.

Oct. 20.—Representatives of manufacturers on the Joint Commission reiterate their demands and refuse to enter into further consideration of the matters referred to it. The Union representatives insist on deliberations concerning recommendations to the Conference Committee scheduled for November 1, 1921. Having failed to obtain favorable action by the Joint Commission, the Union representatives demand that a meeting of the Conference Committee be called at which the deadlock in the Commission may be taken up by the full delegations of both sides to the controversy. The representatives of the manufacturers do not heed the demand of the Union representatives and no joint meetings were again held.

Oct. 21-22.—National Conference of Cloak and Suit Manufacturers representing various markets, gathered at Atlantic City to consider trade matters, decides to form national body to be known as the Federated Association of Garment Manufacturers. Public statement issued by the Conference at the close of its sessions declares week-work in the garment industry to be "the greatest detriment." The role played by the leaders of the New York Protective Association at that Conference and the attack upon the week-work system was considered an augury for a nation-wide attack upon the Union and the conditions of employment which it has succeeded in establishing in the various garment centers.

Oct. 25.—A general membership meeting of the Protective Association held at the Waldorf-Astoria adopts a resolution calling for the following sweeping changes in the prevailing working conditions in the New York women's garment market:—

1. Reintroduction of the piece-work system which prevailed in the industry prior to the signing of the agreement of May 29, 1919.
2. Increase in the hours of work per week.
3. Reduction of weekly wage rates of those workers the nature of whose employment would require the continuation of the week-work system.

The Executive Committee of the Association was given plenary powers to determine to what extent the prevailing wage rates of week workers should be reduced and by what number of hours the working week should be increased. Monday, November 14, 1921, was determined upon as the day when the program outlined in the above resolution was to be put in effect by every member of the Protective Association.

(Continued Next Week)