

"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  
unite! You  
have nothing to  
lose but your  
chains."

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## CLOAK STOPPAGE A THOROUGH SUCCESS

**'ALL CLASS "A" SHOPS BACK AT WORK—ORGANIZED, SETTLEMENT,  
AND PICKET COMMITTEES ARE DOING SPLENDID WORK**

The general stoppage in the cloak industry of New York, begun a week ago, has met with most satisfactory results from every point of view.

The general stoppage has brought the industry to a 100% standstill and each cloak shop that returns to work now is, in the actual sense of the word, a reorganized shop, obligated to live up to all the rules and regulations prescribed in the agreement.

The principal aim and purpose of the stoppage was to eliminate the petty sweat-shops, the "social" shops in the industry over which the Union was beginning to lose control during the past few years and which menaced the work-standards in the trade. This purpose now is being satisfactorily carried out. The machinery of the two principal committees of the present strike, the big Organization Committee, of which Brother Sol Metz is chairman and Brother Jacob Slutsky vice chairman, and the very busy Settlement Committee, of which Vice President Feinberg is chairman and Vice President Wander vice chairman, are attending to the major part of the work. Before a shop goes through the scrutiny of these two committees, it is being investigated from all sides until it passes muster as a complete union shop. Shops are to have a fixed number of machines and these machines must not be vacant either; they must each have a worker actually employed. In other words, when a shop is being sent back to work it does not imply that the shop has fourteen machines but that the firm employs at least fourteen operators.

The main object of the present stoppage in the cloak industry was to increase the size of the cloak shops and make them responsible places where union conditions will be scrupulously carried out. The powerful machinery which the cloakmakers' union has created about twelve years ago, since the days of the historic general strike of 1910, is capably carrying out this program.

### MAIN COMMITTEES AT WORK

The main work of the strike is, as stated above, distributed between the Picket Committee, the Organization Committee and the Settlement Committee. The headquarters of the Picket Committee are at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place. Vice President Joseph Brenlaw, the Manager of

the Cloak Pressers' Union, Local No. 35, is chairman of this committee. The duty of this committee is to watch that no work is made in all the shops affected by the stoppage and that no shop is returned to work before it has been passed by the Settlement Committee. The big Organization

Committee, headed by Sol Metz and Jacob Slutsky, is located at Beethoven Hall on East Fifth Street. This committee has ten subdivisions with chairmen, vice chairmen and a secretary each. Before a shop is sent to the Settlement Committee, it has to be sanctioned by the Organization Committee, which is charged with the duty of finding out the true nature, character and size of the shop.

The headquarters of the Settlement Committee are at Continental Hotel, at 41st Street and Broadway, under the management of Vice President Feinberg and Wander. As in all great strikes, this committee is overwhelmed with work, besieged on all sides by hundreds of applicants, committee men, shop chairmen, and shop committees, who swarm in the halls and corridors of the hotel. Quite naturally, these three committees are in constant touch with one another and form one huge chain.

### RESULTS UP TO DATE

Until Tuesday morning, August 1, practically all the Projective shops and also the Class A shops of the American Association and among the independent manufacturers have returned to work. In this class are listed shops which have no less than fourteen machines and employ no less than fourteen operators. Both the Organization and the Settlement Committees are now working hard to raise the Class B shops to the level of Class A by filling the bigger shops with workers from the small shops so that the Union might be able to settle with them. To fill the vacancies in the Class B shops, jobless cloakmakers and such who have been working before in the petty "social" shops are being sent to these firms to obtain employment. Of course, all these operations present a lot of obstacles which have to be overcome by tact, patience and perseverance.

## Vice-Pres. Fannia M. Cohn Sails to Attend European Labor Education Parley

Fannia M. Cohn, Secretary of the Educational Department of our International Union sailed last Tuesday, August 1st, on the S. S. Aquitania for Belgium where she will attend the International Conference on Labor Education, to be held in Brussels on August 16 and 17. A delegation of students of the class conducted by the Educational Department were at the pier to see her off. Last Saturday the Students' Council tendered to Miss Cohn a farewell luncheon.

At the conference, Miss Cohn will represent the Workers' Education Bureau of America, with which are affiliated all important labor educational enterprises in the United States. Spencer Miller, Jr., Secretary of the Bureau is the other American delegate.

Miss Cohn took with her a specially painted poster signaling the pro-

gress made in workers' education in this country, as well as pamphlets on the American labor educational activities, pictures of the Unity Houses at Forest Park and Hatfield, Pa., and other such records of trade union educational work in this country. These will be exhibited in Antwerp where similar collections from other countries will also be on view in connection with the Brussels conference.

The primary purpose of the conference is to bring about an exchange of information on the activities, methods and experience of the organizations represented, but it will also deal with practical proposals, such as those aiming at the exchange of students between the labor colleges of the various countries.

Following the conference, Miss Cohn expects to spend a few weeks studying labor schools in England and Scotland.

## Pres. Schlesinger Confers With Chicago Cloak Ass'n

**ALSO VISITS CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO**

On Thursday last, right after the first big mass meetings in the cloak strike halls, President Schlesinger left for a short tour in the West, going to Cleveland, Chicago and Toledo.

He spent Friday in Cleveland in close touch with the local organization and its officers. In the evening, he addressed an enthusiastic mass meeting of cloakmakers at the Engineers' Auditorium.

On Saturday afternoon, President Schlesinger arrived at Chicago and immediately went into conference with representatives of the local Cloak Manufacturers' Association on the question of the renewal of the agreement in the Chicago cloak market. It appears that the Chicago cloak manufacturers, apparently acting upon the delusion that they still have a chance of bringing back piecework into the cloak industry, attempted to make a stand for this demand, arguing that they can only maintain

their shops under the piece-work system and that they are entitled to certain privileges which the Eastern markets can do without. President Schlesinger, however, made it clear to them that the piece-work system is dead and can never return and that work-work in the cloak industry all over the country has come to stay and will, under no circumstances, be changed.

The Chicago conferences have been held in Morrison Hotel and the Union was represented, besides President Schlesinger, by a committee of the Chicago locals with Vice-President Schoolman at the head. The results of the conferences are as yet not definitely known at the time of this writing. From Chicago, President Schlesinger left for Toledo, Ohio, where an injunction trial against the International is now pending, and from there he will come back East, stopping off at Philadelphia to visit our local organizations in that city.

## BIG CLOAKMAKERS' EXCURSION THIS SATURDAY

Next Saturday, August 5, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a big excursion steamer will leave Pier A, South Ferry with thousands of cloakmakers on board for an all-day and evening sail on the Hudson. The steamer makes Bear Mountain as its destination point where various opportunities for shore amusement have been provided for.

The excursion is arranged by the Cloakmakers' Branch of the Socialist Party and the proceeds from the affair will be used by the Branch in the campaign next fall for the election of labor candidates in Greater New York.

Tickets can be had in all the offices of the Cloakmakers' Union and the offices of all locals affiliated with the Joint Board.

## TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By N. S.

### RAILROAD STRIKE NEARING END

**A**FTER a series of conferences with representatives of railway companies and the shopmen's unions, President Harding has worked out a compromise plan for the settlement of the strike which will be considered at the separate meetings of the companies and the unions this week.

Only a brief unofficial outline of this plan is known at this writing. It covers the following points: Both sides agree to abide implicitly by the Railroad Labor Board's decision. Striking shopmen to return to work without loss of seniority. Those who remained on the job to retain their seniority. Seniority for strike breakers to be determined by length of service. Employees accept the last award of the Labor Board until it has reheard the case. Railroads agree to cease farming out shop work at once. Demand for a National Adjustment Board to be discussed later.

The chief obstacle in the way of an understanding is now the question of seniority. The companies have seized this issue as a god-send opportunity to deal a fatal blow at the cause of unionism. Their persistent efforts to rob the striking shopmen of their seniority privilege mean nothing more nor less than robbing them of their organization and imposing upon them penalties for exercising their rights to strike against starvation wages.

The companies are doubtless having a "case." It has been prepared for them by the Labor Board. In denouncing the strikers as outlaws and un-American, and hailing the strike breakers as loyal and patriotic Americans, Ben W. Hooper, chairman of the Labor Board, has placed in the hands of the union-smashing companies a formidable weapon which they are now utilizing to the full. Not only the railroad companies but various manufacturers' associations and chambers of commerce are deluging the White House with telegrams in behalf of the scale. Didn't the companies promise the strike breakers permanent employment with full seniority privileges? Didn't the Labor Board, a government agency, declare them "loyal and patriotic Americans"? Should they now "betray" them, "lie" to them? The "injustice" of such procedure would be so gross, the companies assure the President, that it would cause the "wholesale resignations" of superintendents and other important officials.

"Seniority or fight," is the reply of the striking shopmen to this. They know that this campaign against seniority is directly aimed at the destruction of their unions. The Government also knows that no compromise is possible unless this vital principle is recognized. President Harding and his advisers are therefore trying their best to swallow without choking the vitriolic denunciations of the strikers by Ben Hooper. The Labor Board has not only shown its partiality, but it has proven to be as dead as a door nail. Its decisions which did not please the companies were consistently violated and ignored without the faintest protest from the White House. Its resurrection at this date will therefore require greater effort than our Administration is willing to exert.

### PRESIDENT'S COAL PLAN IS TESTED

**F**OLLOWING his order to the operators to return to their mines and dig coal, the President designated Secretary Hoover to effect some governmental machinery to help translate this plan into practice. No sooner had this order been given, than Secretary Hoover shook one of his numerous plans out of his sleeve. As usual, it is a plausible scheme. It is briefly as follows:

The plan is not fashioned after the centralized War Fuel Administration. The burden of production and distribution is wholly placed on the shoulders of the State authorities. The Federal Government through the Fuel Distribution Committee, limits its activities entirely to interstate questions, and it has no authority beyond "moral pressure." Each state, on the other hand, has been requested to canvass its situation as to stocks and requirements in the order of priority in different classes—public utilities, institutions, households and industrial coal. Hoover leaves it to the states to work out definite ways and means to satisfy their needs.

Is this plan effective? The United States Geological Survey, a government statistical agency, adduces figures to show that "there is no indication of increased production in response to the invitation to reopen mines in any of the strongly organized districts." The report of the Survey goes at length into "how serious has been the effect of the railway shopmen's strike on mine working time." "Losses due to traffic congestion," it says, "grew steadily worse during the week of July 15 and extended into practically every field east of the Mississippi."

The State authorities are no wiser than the Federal authorities. They cannot dig coal without miners. And they realize that the only way they could bring coal to the consumers is by first bringing about a settlement of the strike. Some governors have therefore invited the operators and miners to conferences. But for the miners to accept these invitations would mean to surrender one of their most vital demands, that is, their demand for a national conference.

While the Fuel Distribution Committee is vainly trying to operate the mines, another governmental agency, the Shipping Board, is trying to import coal from England. J. Barrow Small, vice president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, announced that more than a million tons of coal will be moving from England to this country by September 1. The attitude of British miners toward the shipment of coal to the United States has not yet been made officially known. But from the action taken by the Council of South Wales Miners Federation, in approving a resolution in favor of preventing the export of coal to America, it is safe to predict that the plan of the Shipping Board will meet with the same results as does the Fuel Distribution Committee.

### "WOOL SENATORS"

**"W**OOL SENATORS" are the latest but by no means the only variety of Senators. It serves, however, to drive home one of the ever-recurring but always illuminating facts that the political measures and laws flow directly from the economic and financial interests of the lawmakers and their supporters.

An illustration of this truth is found in the tariff debates in the Senate. When, for instance, the wool schedule came up for discussion the record of the

Senators who are sponsoring the bill became known. According to the New York Herald, a Republican daily, "members of the United States Senate up to their necks in the business of growing wool and producing wool have not hesitated to make the highest wool duties in the history of the country, have not hesitated in a matter deeply touching their own pockets to put an extra wool tax on the American people estimated to be not less than \$200,000,000 a year."

And again, "the wool duties were made and are being driven, through the Senate under whip and spur by United States Senators who are financially interested directly and heavily in the producing of wool." For instance, Senator Warren of Wyoming, is known as the "greatest shepherd since Abraham"; Senator Shenfield of Oregon is described in the Congressional Directory as being "America's largest producer of wool and cotton"; Senators Wadsworth, Burruss, Gooding and so down the line are large wool growers.

Last Saturday, Senator Caraway of Arkansas attempted to introduce a resolution for an inquiry in the tariff legislation. The resolution proposed to investigate two things:

"First, whether any Senator is or has been financially or professionally interested in the production, manufacture, or sale of any article or articles mentioned in any of said tariff bills, and, if so, to what extent;

"Second, whether any Senator represents or is connected professionally or otherwise directly or indirectly with any person, firm, association, or organization engaged in the manufacture, production, or sale of any of said articles, or has been so interested during the pendency of this bill."

A storm of abuse met this resolution. A "damned fool resolution," "nonsensical," "outrageous," were the comments of the "interested" Senators. Senator Caraway apparently stirred up a hornet's nest of recrimination and abuse which will at least delay the passage of the bill. It is hardly possible that any amount of damaging criticism could defeat the bill. The Senators are desperately in earnest to enact the "pocketbook legislation" at any price. They are not afraid of exposure of their sinister malevolent interests. Nor do they fear public condemnation.

### THE EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WORLD WAR

**H**UGE anti-war demonstrations were held last week in London and Berlin, as part of the international movement to observe the eighth anniversary of the commencement of the World War. Almost the same time Premier Lloyd George delivered a speech, warning his hearers to "keep your eye on what is happening." They are constructing more terrible machines than ever the late war ever saw. What for? Not for peace. What are they for? They are not even to disperse armies. They are to attack cities unwarned, where you have defenseless populations, to kill, to maim, to poison, to turn helpless women and children."

Premier Poincaré delivered an equally alarming speech. It was of course directed against Germany. It was one of those fire and sword, "money or your life" speeches. The recent reports that France has become more moderate, that it was finally converted to the policy of compromise and understanding has proved to be another myth. Germany's request for the is rapidly crumbling. The value of the mark is continually declining. Disruption in the monthly payments of the reparations has been met by a sharp refusal. Meanwhile the German economic and financial structure affection is growing. Sooner or later the French army will find an excuse for invading and occupying important parts of Germany.

## People Paid for Strikebreakers

Although residents of the City of New York may not be aware of the fact, the recent strike on the lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company cost them immense sums of money. Total expenditures for the breaking of this strike amounted to \$2,485,000. Of this sum \$1,300,000 was paid out of the treasury of the New York Consolidated Railway Corporation, which is the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's subsidiary that operates the city-owned section of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system. This immense sum is taken from rapid transit railway earnings in which the City has financial interest. It is understood that the accountants of Governor Miller's State Transit Commissioners are prepared to approve these expenditures.

Payment to strike-breakers and in the form of bonuses to employees who deserted their unions during the Brooklyn Rapid Transit strike amounted to \$1,650,000. Meals furnished by the Receiver of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit System to strike-breakers took \$225,000 from operating receipts. For coats and blankets the Receiver charged \$56,000. For emergency automobiles service the bill was \$40,000. Bills aggregating \$14,000 were presented for furnishing uniforms to strike-breakers and "emergency" employees.

Half a dozen concerns which supply strike-breakers received large sums from the Brooklyn Rapid Transit management. Payments to Bergoff and Waddell, who supplied men to break the strike on the Brooklyn surface lines, amounted to \$712,000.

For helping to break the strike on the City-owned subway and on surface lines the Washington Detective Bureau was paid \$306,000. Thornton & Logan \$175,000 and the Ascher Agency collected \$89,000. The William A. Jones Corporation was paid \$62,000 for supplying strike-breaking guards and conductors in equal proportions to the subway and surface lines.

### PINKERTON'S SPEED ON WORKERS

Pinkerton's Agency, which furnished sleuths to mingle with the employees of the city-owned subway, was paid \$4,300. It is understood that these men did detective work only, and that they were at work among the employees long before the strike was voted by the unions.

Cigarettes and tobacco furnished to the strike-breaking workers while lounging in the car barns and barges maintained by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit management cost \$2,500 out of the city-owned subway receipts.

Bonuses paid to subway and "L" employees who did not go out during the strike aggregated \$200,000. For each day these men worked on the City-owned lines they were allowed two days pay from the revenues of the system.

Strike expenses paid out of receipts of Brooklyn City Railroad Company amounted to \$545,000, of which \$75,000 represented bonus payments. The accounts of the Nassau

(Continued on Page 11)

## A Letter from England

By EVELYN SHARP  
(London Daily Herald Service)

In spite of the somewhat optimistic prophecy of Herbert Smith, in his Presidential address at the miners' annual conference yesterday—that the present mining crisis would be passed before the end of another year—events both here and abroad would seem to indicate that things are not yet picking up for the workers. In Parliament, the Trade Union Bill, practically destroying the power of trade unions to impose a political levy on their members, stands a fair chance of becoming law, though it is just possible that the good fight put up against it in Committee by the Labor minority, and the protests against it all over the country, may convey a warning to the Government and cause its withdrawal on the plea of insufficient time at the close of the session. In Parliament, too, the Labor opposition has prevailed upon the Government, not to abolish altogether the five weeks' "gap" between the receiving of State unemployment pay and relief pay, but to reduce the period to one week, though our brilliant legislators do not explain how a man and his belongings are to live on nothing for one week any more easily than for five weeks.

Meanwhile, unemployment and low wages are more and more driving both those in work and those who are insufficiently paid for the work they do on to the rates, official figures showing an increase in the numbers of those in receipt of Poor Relief, though the numbers of unemployed are actually a little lower, owing

partly, no doubt, to the "gap" system. Yet the employers are quite unable to offer any solution of the problem. Mr. Glenday, economic head of the Federation of British Industries, practically admitted to a representative of the "Daily Herald" recently that the enormous wage reductions already operating were not enough to enable manufacturers to compete with the world's selling prices, that stability was what was needed and, apparently, until all wages fell to the level of the miner's wage, which he admitted was insufficient, the present trade slump would continue. It seems a fairly vicious circle, and although the war—or rather the peace—is mainly responsible for actually making it super-vicious at the moment, the inherent defects of the capitalist system, as it now exists, are the basic cause. And the fact remains, as was pointed out at the miners' conference yesterday, that if the maintenance even of the wretched minimum wage had cost some coal owners large sums of money, no coal owner has been reduced to the starvation stage of thousands of miners!

### Ahead

One or two significant events abroad during the past week should have considerable effect on the labor position everywhere. In Germany, the decision of the Independent Socialists to enter into a working political agreement with the Majority Socialists reverses the whole tendency of European Labor politics since the

war. The full effect of this decision is not yet apparent; but it doubtless means that a solid Socialist bloc will now be presented in the Reichstag to the bourgeois parties, who show by their uneasiness that they are fully aware of the fact. It is even possible that the Socialist bloc will join up also with the Liberal-capitalist parties, in order to ensure the safety of the Republic and the passage into law of the Protection Bill. The whole remarkable business is some measure of the danger to the Republic as revealed in the recently discovered Monarchist plots against it.

In Poland, signs of reaction have taken a concrete form in the amazing sentence passed upon the one Communist member of the Diet, Dombal, after a secret trial, has been found guilty of belonging to the Communist party—for that is what it amounts to—and for that has been sentenced to six years' penal servitude, with the loss of all citizen rights and of his seat in the Diet. No evidence could be produced of his having conspired against the state, either in word or deed, only of belonging to an organization that technically does so!

### Labor and House of Lords Reform

Labor is only obliquely interested in the proposals for House of Lords reform, introduced yesterday in the House of Lords, because labor does not believe in the Houses of Lords at all. But at the same time, any proposal for strengthening its powers must concern labor very deeply, in view of the possible formation of a labor government in the future. For it is clear that if the Parliament act is weakened in any way and the Lords' veto, destroyed by that act,

is revived in any form, legislation under a labor government will be a kind of perpetual deadlock. There is something ironic in the introduction of this measure at a moment when it is considered necessary to demand an inquiry into the whole system of creating Peers, and something further that calls loudly to labor for condemnation in the significant coincidence that, just as the corrupt sale of Honors is being alleged by the capitalist parties themselves (explained by the need for raising party funds) a bill is being brought forward by those same parties for preventing the workers' party from levying party funds in a perfectly open and honest manner! Parliament has never more clearly demonstrated its capacity for little ironies.

### The European Muddle

The European muddle shows no signs of being cleared up. Mr. Lloyd George's assurances in the House of Commons last week, that the British Government believe it to be necessary to give Germany time to restore order in her public finances—in other words, to grant her a moratorium in paying money she does not possess—does not carry conviction because, even if he means what he says, the government has shown no sign, lately, or at any time, of being able to enforce its views on France. The real question is not whether Germany shall or shall not be forced to pay what she hasn't got, and so incidentally to ruin Europe as well as herself, but whether the rest of Europe, headed by Great Britain, is going to stop France from insisting on that ruin, which means incidentally her own ruin. That question still remains undecided.

## A Plan to Compensate Veterans of Industry

By J. CHARLES LAUE

What worker has not considered with some apprehension what fate has in store for him if accident or general disability should rob him of his earning power? And what blue print or manifesto for the co-operative commonwealth of the future does not contain the provision that workers in their old age shall not have to toil but will be rewarded as veterans of industry just as today we pay pensions to the veterans of war by the government which will then be a government "of, by and for the workers."

Industrial life is a war—a war between activity and inertia, a marshalling, as the factory whistles blow, of the millions of toilers who perform their daily tasks to make a living, a great majority obtain but a bare living and have but little to lay aside for the inevitable day when they must quit. It is a war also in the sense that industrial accidents kill more in a year and maim hundreds of thousands of our most useful citizens than actual war between nations.

Already the responsibility of the state has been recognized in many countries and in many states of the United States so that workers who are injured receive compensation for their sacrifice. Of course only a beginning has been made in this humanitarian work but surprising progress has been made in the last ten years in extending the provisions of the workmen's compensator acts in this country. Already definite campaigns are under way to extend this legislation to provide for monetary recovery against industry for disease and injuries to health received by workers as the result of their occupation. So with no compensation for the aged—for those who have given their life's energy to make the roads,

weave and fashion the garments, man the trains, build the houses and in a thousand and one ways pushed civilization forward.

Such a step forward has been considered by no less an organization than the American Federation of Labor. It was at the Toronto convention in 1910 that a bill was first drafted to provide for the organization of "The Old-Age Home Guard of the United States Army." This was 13 years ago. Of course the bill was buried in Congress, but it will come up again; for the recent convention of the Federation at Cincinnati decided upon having it introduced again in a form more nearly to meet the requirements of the living conditions of today.

The phrases that this bill "to be written in makes peculiar reading; for it had to conform with legislative reservations which provide just what and what not the federal government can do without coming in conflict with the Supreme Court. The two decrees of that group of nine judges wiping out the Child Labor law are examples of how years of effort of humanitarians and workers' organizations can be destroyed by the courts.

The problem of providing old age pensions for all the citizens of the United States therefore are beset with the usual constitutional difficulties. It was finally decided to propose that this measure, to conserve life and make easier the declining years of the aged, should be lodged under the war making power, under that provision of the constitution of the United States that provides that Congress shall have the power "to raise and support armies."

Just as during the World War the young men were drafted to fight

this proposed pension bill will draft the aged, enlisting him or her in the Old Age Home Guard, where the old folk will do nothing but draw a small pension monthly.

The bill provides that the home guard be organized in the Department of War and be under the direction of the President. It shall be composed of persons not less than 65 years of age. It is limited to those who have resided in the United States for five consecutive years, are citizens and who are not in possession of property amounting to more than \$1,500 in value or an income of more than \$250 yearly.

Only one member of a married couple can enlist under this proposal as originally sponsored by the federation, it being stated in the bill that "it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to enlist such applicant for the term of his or her life, as a private in the Old Age Home Guard of the United States, without regard to the physical condition of the applicant, provided that persons related as husband and wife shall not both be eligible for enlistment at the same time."

The pay of the private is to be \$120 yearly to be paid in installments as pensions to old veterans are now paid, providing also that \$10 be deducted annually from the pay of each private and retained in the treasury of the United States for

every \$100 in excess of \$300 possessed by such private.

There is the nominal provision providing "arms and ammunition" to the home guard but "no sustenance" and the stipulation that no private shall be required to leave his or her home for the purpose of service in the guard. Another duty of a private is to report in writing the conditions "of military and patriotic sentiments of the community," but this is also optional.

The subject is capable of endless discussion, being as unique a reform as has yet been proposed, but it is noticeable that the entire plan is devoid of the element of poverty or charity so repugnant to the worker, and is founded entirely upon a relationship of service rendered. It is to apply to all wage earners regardless of the regularity of their employment, avoids the character of compulsory insurance, reaches all classes and for that reason is thought to be within the constitutional limitations. The money to defray the expenses of this army is to come from taxes.

If in the course of ten years more of agitation this reform is carried out we can expect to see the old clock-makers, the carpenters, the miners, the railroad men all together in one "United Front" of the aged. But that of course is all providing that the violent revolution so often predicted has not made Red Guards of all the pensioners!

## JUSTICE

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# Working Women in China

By K. TAO

China is one of those semi-colonial countries which suffer under a double yoke of oppression; under the exploitive and annexation aims of world imperialism and its own national military bureaucratic feudal lords.

China is as yet in a half natural half patriarchal stage of economic life with a feebly developed machine-industry in some of the large cities. The working masses of China live under considerably worse conditions than the workers of the western countries, for they are the victims of exploitation from the sharks of world-imperialism on the one hand and their feudal lords on the other.

The women of China live under even worse conditions than the men. There are in China at the present time more than 200,000 women engaged in the textile industry. Their number is continually increasing and they are displacing the men. They work on the night shifts and perform the same dangerous tasks as the men, as a result of which their health is often completely undermined. The working woman for twelve hours a day and often longer, receives but half the wage of the male worker, a sum which is barely sufficient for even a person without dependents to live on.

There are no laws to protect the worker in China, and as a result the sanitary conditions for the worker are terrible. Millions of women peasants are engaged from earliest childhood in menial, isolated domestic and peasant work. The physical development of the Chinese woman was until recently likewise ruined as a result of traditional custom and religious beliefs in purdah which their bodies were systematically stunted.

From a legal point of view they are, in comparison with the men greatly restricted. They are for instance deprived of the right to inherit the property of their parents. Politically and economically the women are under yet greater disabilities. For the women of China, even those belonging to the Bourgeois class, there is no possibility of acquiring education. The daughters are the property of their fathers and can in the last resort in case of need, be sold as servants, and to utter strangers. As a consequence of the increasing distress among the Chinese Peasantry in recent times, they are at present not only in the large cities but also in the villages, great masses of Chinese girls who have been sold by their fathers and given over to prostitution.

All the above-cited facts naturally form a good basis for the growth of the revolutionary movement among the Chinese women, and one can say with certainty that the women of China will soon become a great reserve army for the Chinese revolutionaries. At present however, the women's movement because of the economic backwardness of the country, is only in its earliest stages.

The events of recent years however have advanced the movement considerably. In the revolution of 1911 about 1,500 women took part. They formed a revolutionary army consisting entirely of women. Although, through

weak organization the political movement among the women soon fell to pieces, yet in 1919, when the anti-Japanese movement was instituted among the Chinese students, the women students and intellectuals shared equally with the men students in the work of propaganda and organized demonstrations against Japanese Imperialism. In many towns, as for instance Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, etc., the women students often came into conflict with the police and many of them suffered imprisonment during this year of stubborn fighting against Japanese imperialism. At this time the number of women in the various women's organizations such as the "Chinese Women's League" and the various Student's organizations amounted to about 30,000.

In Shanghai, Peking and Canton special journals and newspapers were published which advocated the emancipation of women and the granting to them of equal rights.

In 1921 there sprang up in the Provinces of Hunan and Kuantung a strong movement for women's equality and the granting of the franchise. In Canton this movement resulted in a complete victory for the women. Although these movements bear a purely patriotic or liberal democratic character, they were always in spirit decidedly revolutionary movements. In this manner such a pronouncedly patriotic organization as the Chinese Women's League converted itself recently into a revolutionary organization, declaring itself prepared to fight for the political and economic emancipation of the Chinese women.

At the present time this organization is developing its activities in the sphere of propaganda among the women. In addition to this, strikes have recently been manifest among the women textile workers and the women employed in the silk factories of Canton and Shanghai for the improvement of their working conditions.

We see therefore that in recent times the Women's Movement in China has grown rapidly. The women have come to the conviction that their complete emancipation is only possible through economic independence, and that this can be obtained only through the proletarian revolution.

To the Editor of "Justice":

Now that we are trying to exterminate the "social" shop, it would not be amiss to discuss the causes that make it flourish and see whether we can eliminate, or, at least, retard, their progress. It would be useless to argue that they are a scourge. We must seek to efface not only the effect but the cause as well.

In my opinion, there are two primary causes for the flourishing of this pest. The first of them is the requirement of little capital and, therefore, the ability of any cloakmaker to open such a shop. This, however, is beyond our control and it is useless to argue over it since we cannot alter the situation. The second cause is rather within the power of our Union to combat against and I would like to discuss it a little and also hear your opinion.

In order to fight this pest effectively, we must have the co-operation of the workers of the industry not only when they are on strike, but while they are at work as well. It is the individual worker, after all, who can find out these nests and report them to the Union. Without such help, it seems to me, we cannot hope to exterminate that plague. But to do that, the workers must be made independent of the Fifth Avenue job market. As long as the average worker will have to depend on that source in order to get a job, we cannot expect that he should co-operate with the Union. I know of many good union men, in the full sense of the term, who, after many weeks of unemployment, kept silent after they found work in some of those shops. They could not help themselves. Their material circumstances forced them to do something against their conscience.

However, had those people known that they can depend upon the union for a job, i.e., through the agency of a labor bureau, there is no doubt that not only would they refuse to work

there, but would help the union fight that evil. I doubt whether you know how degraded a cloakmaker feels when he has to look for a job on Fifth Avenue. The so-called "good boys," i.e., the silent slaves, get jobs easily, while the more active workers of the shop suffer. After a number of weeks they get tired looking for a job and accept anything. Furthermore, you cannot expect the individual to feel greater responsibility to his union than the union feels towards him. As long as the cloakmakers' union will not establish a labor bureau, the members will not respond as willingly as they would to help exterminate the "corporation" shops.

The trouble with the workers and their organization is, they are not far-sighted enough to see things clearly. There was a time when a labor bureau could have been organized without great opposition on the part of the manufacturers. We were so slow. We never think of the time as dynamic. Most of us, though unconsciously, think of time as something static. Conditions change, environment becomes different. How many of us have thought during 1919-1922 that the prosperous years will fade away? Why, very few indeed. Had they thought of that before, they could have prevented, to some degree, at least, the present nomadic state of the cloakmakers.

I remember what arguments I had with two members of the Board of Directors during the above cited years on the necessity of organizing such a bureau. They would not listen to me. Until the capitalists, who figure everything during the prosperous years and fortify themselves more firmly, we neglect opportunities.

Well, what is gone is gone. At present, I would suggest that the Union should try to organize a labor bureau. It may not work so well in the beginning, but eventually I think it will work well and will solidify the ranks of the workers. Rome was not built in a day. It may take some time before this bureau will function satisfactorily, but if we make no attempt, we will never have it.

MORRIS FREEDMAN,  
Member, Local No. 1.

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# The Amazing Story of Cat's Whiskers

By RICHARD ROHMAN

A tale in which it will be revealed to even the most skeptical of my readers, if he be but patient to the end, how the Whiskers of a Cat helped a Socialist speaker very well known on the soap box sell out all his literature at a street meeting and turn said meeting, in the face of belligerent opposition, into a complete success.

Once upon a time, not long since, a Free-Lance Speaker gathered a crowd before his Altar of Truth, temporarily situated where Court and Remsen Streets run at cross-purposes in the not very distant County of Kings, and while his sermon to the temperature held forth with great gusto on Americanism and other Hot Air. And needless to detail, the worshippers grew to such a great number that the well-known Traffic was in danger of Suspension.

But, alas his Joy was destined to be short-lived for looming upon the horizon, though concealed from view by a huge American Flag which he

is reported that some throats uttered "Kill Him" and other uncomfortable noises.

Restraining his rage (Crowds of this sort had taught him the superior Virtues of Discretion and the empty ones of Valor), but spitting again to show his Coolness, the Executive Secretary hitched his Trousers to the proper place and, setting up an abbreviated chair at the Corner opposite, ran up the Stars and Stripes on a flag-staff tied to the chair. The Executive Secretary got up to open his Mouth and announced his Determination to stay and in such convincing Phrases that he drew away part of the crowd from his Rival.

And it came to pass that a Lady-Speaker took the platform for the Socialists. And there began an Endurance Contest between the Socialist Lady-Speaker and the Patriotic Orator. In twenty minutes, the Orator exhausted his Subject, which was Patriotism, twenty times and



HERE BEGAN AN ENDURANCE CONTEST

was carrying and which insisted upon wrapping affectionately, if trippingly, about his extremities, came the Executive Secretary of the Socialist Party in Kings, his eyes Blood-Red with rage and spitting Fire.

After liberating himself savagely from the folds of the Flag, which he turned over to an attending Camp-Follower, the said Executive Secretary approached the Bah-Rah Boy menacingly.

"Say, Bo," and he gnashed his teeth as though devouring a Chop, "this Corner belongs to Us and We speak here today."

"Nothing doing," quoth the other. "This is my Church, you behold my Congregation and, beside, you're in the wrong Pew. Take your Hat off or yob get away from here without a Bah-Check."

The Executive Secretary, in answer, spat. He spat once and he spat twice. Twisting his mouth ferociously, he addressed the Bah-Hoo Man thuswise:

"Say, Old Dear, do you know who I am?"

"No, and I don't give a Damn. Who are you?"

"Do you know who I am?" And again he spat so ferociously that it fairly settled in the heat.

"Go ahead and tell us."

"Why, I'm Executive Secretary of the Socialist Party in this County. And this is our Stamping-Grounds."

"Is THAT so?" queried the Silver-Tongued Orator, pretending to be surprised. "This ought to settle it. My Church stays right here."

Whereupon, a murmur, first low and tremulous, lifted from the Assemblage black as a raging sea. It

looked to find the Socialist Lady-Speaker in fine Trim and, as the Saying has it, Going Strong. He noticed also that part of his crowd had deserted him for the Socialist Talker.

"I will now speak on Americanism for twenty minutes," said the unabashed Crapulent Artist, "if you stay that long." Some stayed, but Others didn't, the latter wandering over to the Socialist Platform.

And then he spoke on Citizenship. And then he gave it up and decamped. It was a great Victory for the Socialists; the smoking, steaming Battlefield had been left to them.

And as the Crowd grew to greater Proportions and more Converts to the Cause were being made, the Executive Secretary's Pride knew no bounds. Cherubic Joy was painted on his dark Countenance.

Ah, yes, gentle Reader, you are impatient for the Cat's Whiskers! Peace, I pray you, we are gradually coming to Them.

Let it be recounted that the Lady-Speaker, having performed valiantly and a trifle tired, descended her humble Rostrum. And a stroke of Genius occurred to the Executive Secretary. He would say the Parting Word to the Audience. He would pronounce the Benediction.

And he held forth on his Platform, the chair. He talked at Great Length and, yet, the Crowd could not be driven away. Ah, He would sell them literature! And diving under their Platform, he fished out whatever books and pamphlets He could find. There, right on top, smugling affectionately between their covers, were some copies of Hillquist's Socialism Summed Up.

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And a Vision came to the Executive Secretary. A divine smile wreathed his face. He licked his lips and froth came to his mouth in contemplating the Vision. Ah, he would sell them Hillquist's famous work. What a Benediction for Them. What happiness he was about to bestow upon his worshipping Congregation.

Waving his long arms, in the right one of which he held aloft a copy of the precious Work, he exclaimed benignantly:

"Do you know the name of this Book?"

There was no response but a heavy silence.

"Do you know the name of this Book?" the Executive Secretary repeated, pointing imperiously to the object in his right hand.

Again, a deathly silence from the hypnotized throng.

He imparted the wealth of his Knowledge to the Audience. Kindly, with a wide Generosity, he told them:

"Socialism Summed Up."

A rumble of awe disturbed the hibernist still crowd.

Gaining spirit from the effect, the Executive Secretary shouted, in the full pride of his store of Knowledge:

"Do you know who wrote this book?"

Again, the motionless crowd kept its Peace.

Triumphantly, like an Auctioneer about to relinquish an article at a steep Price, he inquired:

**"DO YOU KNOW WHO WROTE THIS BOOK?"**



"WHO ARE YOU?"

A Wind, vagrant and cooling, came up from the Bay not far distant. Its fingers caressed the heated Brow of the Executive Secretary. His Mind was wafted away from the Dense Crowd, awe-struck, silent about his Pulpit. The quiet of his home in a Tenement shot pleasantly into his Thoughts. He even heard the quiet purring of his Mouser, stretching his Legs lazily near the Door. He saw him use his tongue to wet—

"CAT'S WHISKERS," the Executive Secretary broke out suddenly.

It has been brought to my ear that the Sale of Literature proved to be a complete Success and that the Executive Secretary is being congratulated for his ingenious Exploit.

## The Italian Labor Alliance

The National Executive Committee of the Labor Alliance met at the Peoples Palace in Rome early this summer, when the following organizations were represented: General Confederation of Labor, the Italian Federation of Trade Unions, the Italian Union of Labor, the Railwaymen's Federation and the National Federation of Dock Workers.

The discussion at this first conference, which was convened with the object of indicating exactly the objects of the Alliance, led to the following resolution unanimously adopted:

With the object of the putting into operation the agreement on joint working class action the Labor Alliance considers it opportune to immediately commence a national agitation in order to attain the following objects:

1. The complete restoration of political and trade union liberties;

2. To maintain the 8 hours working day; and

3. To secure the moral and economic gains of the workers.

In order that these objects may be attained, the Labor Alliance urges the local branches of federated organizations to immediately get into touch with each other in order to decide on suitable measures for propagating the principles of the Alliance among the masses and to make its objects known: also to prevent overlapping in propaganda and to avoid disputes which are liable to impede co-operation of Allied organizations in the fulfillment of working-class aims. By whole-hearted co-operation the Alliance intends to prepare the masses for general action without concerning itself with questions coming within the province of national organizations; and after due consideration of the situation and circumstances, to determine those measures likely to promote complete success.

The meetings of the Alliance will be held in Rome. The Secretariat has been entrusted to the Rome Railwaymen's Union. As may be gathered from the preceding lines, the Alliance is following a clear-cut policy. The local organizations are called upon to lead the masses in the manner indicated above and the Chambers of Labor have been invited to get into direct touch with the local organizations in order to prepare for action locally.

The Local Committees are called upon to commence agitation by means of meetings, conferences, or in any manner they think fit. The Triumph of the ideas of the Alliance may to a certain extent be the work of these committees which shall be guided by the National Committee. Above all, it is important to frustrate the wish dear to the adversaries of the workers, to break the power of the trade Union movement. Based on the co-operation of workers in the fields, in factories, on tramways, railways, in electric power stations, in the post and telegraph services and on the docks, the Alliance constitutes a force which will finally defeat the efforts of reaction. (Italian Papers).

# JUSTICE

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## EDITORIALS

### ETERNAL VIGILANCE

The general stoppage in the cloak industry of New York, which aims at a thorough house-cleaning of all the snakes and reptiles that have bred and multiplied in the industry in recent years, is something of which we can justly be proud. It required an uncommon amount of good, loyal sense and an unusual spirit of solidarity to carry out this general cessation of work without the slightest hitch. A call from the Union, made known by the means of a small handbill, was sufficient to bring the cloak industry of New York to a complete standstill. Had it been true, as the enemies of our Union allege, that there is even a slight antagonism between our workers and their leaders, such a phenomenon would have been quite unthinkable. This fact was already clearly demonstrated two weeks ago after the referendum on the agreement with the Protective Association. Our enemies, soundly rebuked by that vote, however, still attempted to convince their meagre handful of followers that the masses of the cloakmakers voted for the agreement because they were afraid of a general strike and chose the lesser evil of the two. The general stoppage last week, which is virtually a general strike, definitely disposes of this fiction.

Nevertheless, the fact that there has existed a necessity for a general house-cleaning in the cloak industry offers food for earnest thought and regret. It is obvious that had the workers taken care to keep the cloak industry clean from the filth which has crept into it, such a general move would have been avoided. Had the workers checked the growth of this evil in time, instead of postponing it from day to day and from month to month, such a radical measure as a general stoppage would have been unnecessary. The fact that such a general cleaning became imperative, offers the clearest proof that the Union has not, in this respect, complied with the rules of good-housekeeping.

Of course, the excuse and the explanation are not lacking: There was so much other important work to do that it was physically impossible to attend to this work. Yet, if this apology may serve in extenuation of past failures, it can, under no circumstances, serve as an excuse for the future. By this time we all know how dangerous this industrial pestilence has become for all of us and the watchword of the Union henceforth should be: Eternal vigilance! The "social shop" must be eradicated root and all. It must be combated at the first sign of its appearance and not be permitted to accumulate and to become strong.

The Union must use its full force and unbending firmness and must act without fear or favor no matter whom and how many this house-cleaning policy may affect. It must always be kept in mind that this work of cleaning the industry from the pest of the "social shop" is never at an end; that the industrial conditions in the cloak trade always offer a favorable opportunity for the breeding and the multiplying of this ugly creature. The fight against the social shop, therefore, is not a temporary task but a permanent function of the Union. Like all cleansing, it is not a pleasant job, but it is one of the most important confronting the Union and it deserves incessant watchfulness.

This watchfulness must be of a double nature. A strict, vigilant eye must be kept on the employers that they might not bring again into life the "social shop." It is true that the elimination of the "social shop" is a step which they regard highly desirable at the present time. Nevertheless, one cannot tell what the near future will bring forth. It is quite possible that when a new conflict with the Union breaks out, the manufacturers will forget the troubles which their Frankenstein has brought upon them and will revive it as a weapon to fight the Union. It is therefore wise not to depend entirely upon the present good-will of the manufacturers and to be ready for a possible change in their state of mind.

On the other hand, extreme care must be taken that the workers, too, cease permanently to yearn for the fleshpots of Egypt, the disappearing "corporation shop." It is possible that not all the workers will be able to obtain jobs in the inside shops right after the stoppage, even though we are certain that the Union will make every effort in that direction; but no effort should be spared to make it impossible for anybody to go back to work into a "social shop." What concerns those who are de-

termined to oppose the Union in this respect, in the hope of becoming themselves exploiters of labor, the Union must make them feel the full weight of its force. The sooner the Union will get rid of this type of member, the better for the Union and the cloak industry. A worker who nurses in his mind the thought of becoming an employer is at heart a true enemy of the Union and is even more dangerous to it if he still retains his union card.

### SCHLESINGER'S CABLE TO LENIN

Our last Cleveland convention adopted a resolution in which the Russian Soviet Government is called upon to release all political and trade union prisoners in Russia. The same resolution instructed the President of the International to inform Premier Lenin of Soviet Russia of this decision adopted by our workers.

Owing to various causes this cablegram was not forwarded until last week, when President Schlesinger, as instructed by the convention, wired Lenin that our International, "an organization of 150,000 wage earners, which has always supported the Soviet Government of Russia in its defensive struggles against foreign oppression, urgently asks the release of the Socialist Revolutionists now on trial at Moscow and the complete amnesty of all Socialist and trade-unionist political prisoners in Russia so that the Russian Soviet Government may not seem more intolerant and vindictive than the bourgeois governments."

We do not know what effect this cablegram by President Schlesinger, as well as the Debs cablegram and the many other messages from the most representative men and women in Europe and America, will have upon the present rulers of Russia. Most likely they will have no effect whatever; the present-day rulers of Moscow are not "bourgeois" to believe that it is not proper for a government to revenge itself on its political opponents. As regards the wish expressed in our cablegram that the Russian workers' government "may not seem more intolerant and vindictive than the bourgeois governments," our Moscow "revolutionists" will quite likely have their good little laugh at it. Revolution, they will say, scoffs at such terms as "tolerance" and "forgiveness." Yet no matter what little influence, or none, these cables may have, it was a matter of humane duty to have sent them. Only a person without a spark of humanity can remain callous to the bloody spectacle which is being enacted these days at Moscow. Right now was the proper moment for President Schlesinger to carry out the instruction of our last convention—for if this cablegram is suppressed in Russia, as it probably will be, it is because the entire Russian press is under the heel of the "Cheka." But it will at least serve to arouse our own people to the horrifying Russian reality which is the result of the so-called Russian revolution.

That we are not too pessimistic about the possible effect of these cablegrams in Russia is sufficiently proved by Vandervelde and his colleagues who came to defend the Socialist Revolutionists on trial at Moscow and who, having conceived the utter futility of their remaining there, left in the midst of the trial and went back to their homes in Western Europe. Our readers will surely be interested in Vandervelde's opinion about this trial and his view concerning the chances of freedom or life for the accused Socialist Revolutionists. Here is what he says:

"I defended only two great trials in my entire career. The first took place in Africa in 1908 when I defended two American missionaries who exposed to the whole world the crime of 'red rubber'; the second took place this year when I undertook to defend the Socialist-Revolutionists charged with a conspiracy against the Soviet Government and with plotting to kill Lenin. I won the trial in the Congo because there were real judges in Leopoldville, but the Socialist-Revolutionists had been condemned in advanced. They were not brought before an impartial court but before their political enemies who were determined to sentence them."

Under such circumstances it would be too naive to expect that the cables and messages of protest should have any influence on the Moscow rulers. To keep silent at such a moment, however, would mean to become an accomplice in the horrible crime of the Moscow "revolutionists" and Debs and Schlesinger only fulfilled their duty as men by wiring their protest and the protest of our workers to the Moscow Government.

And just as Debs and Schlesinger have fulfilled their duty and have done all they possibly could to prevent this atrocity, if averting it is only possible, so must all other upright thinking men and women, and particularly Socialists, act without hesitance and not wait until it is too late. We feel an irrefragable urge to say to the entire labor movement and to the Socialist movement: Don't remain callous to the dastardly scheme which a handful of men, in their thirst for revenge and in fear for their skins, have determined to carry out in Moscow! Call mass meetings and condemn as loudly as you can, this horrible fratricide! Let not the blood of these men and women, who have fought for generations in the cause of Russian freedom rest upon your conscience. Let the Socialist and labor world in Europe and America ring with sharp indignation. Perhaps it will halt the murderous hand. Perhaps this volume of protest will avert the cruel act which will otherwise remain an eternal stain upon the name of Socialism.



# A Letter From Unity-Land

By LEO FINKELSTEIN

I cannot think of greater punishment than for a writer to spend his vacation in Unity-Land—and be allowed, at the same time, to write from the retreat at Forest Park articles, regular week-day prose.

One of the primary conditions of writing is, of course, privacy, seclusion in one's own room, near one's desk. In Unity-Land, however, this is an impossible thing. How can one, indeed, make up his mind to lock himself up—inspiration and all—within the four walls of a room when all around him there are snares and temptations without number—wherever one casts a vacationing eye!

Under such circumstances, what can one be expected to do, dear editor? One takes to walking, walking along the ways and byways, through the woods and alongside the groves and by the narrow paths that criss-cross the lawns and fields of Unity—dotted with bloomer-wearing femininity who lie around dreaming of "him" who has not appeared yet, but who is bound, absolutely bound to turn up somehow, somewhere.

Here, in Unity-Land it is not, the unusual thing for couples to wander away and get lost in the local wilderness, yet somehow we never get wor-

ried over these missing persons. It is remarkable how promptly they turn up—when the bell rings for dinner—and take their places in the great dining hall. It is because they cannot resist the popular and beloved Mrs. Fox—our recreation teacher—who invariably summons the faithful to the eating room by a shrill announcement from her whistle?

A peculiar place this is—Unity-Land. A place where one rambles on without restraint, where life is taken easily; where "problems" do not annoy anyone, and where trade and organization questions do not hover over one's head continually. Even "world problems" are left severely alone here. Not that all of us here are of the same cut and pattern. Heavens forbid! We have here "rights" and "lefts," yet they somehow manage to live peaceably together. The charm of the surrounding countryside makes for peace and wrings concessions even from the stiff-necked partisan. One is inclined to wrangle less in this atmosphere of serenity, to talk less of weighty and disputatious subjects and more of the lighter things of life.

Sure enough, the spirit of Unity is a wonder-maker. It embraces the whole world, it unites everything; it

sweeps away all artificial barriers erected by the dogmatists of all shades and factions. One evening, after the concert, when the lights were out and one had the dilemma of either retiring or sitting in the dark, I noticed on a bench between two trees a couple—she a "left" and she a "right." Such two extremes! Such two different points of view and yet how close together, I thought. Are they debating, at an appreciable distance from each other, as to how to free the world from its bondage? Not a bit. They didn't even talk to one another. There they sat as hushed in silence as the fish in our Unity Lake, and when they opened their mouths, it wasn't the burdens of the world that concerned them. His "leftism" and her "rightism" seemed to have vanished into thin mist.

Of course, you are wondering why I am saying all of this. Well, let me disclose the secret: It is a devil of a job to sit here alone in Unity-Land and write. Do people think that a writer has no heart? You must not forget, my dear editor, that such little scenes are infectious, a veritable epidemic. One cannot watch indifferently how others get lost in the tortuous ways and byways in Unity-Land with-

out perceiving just as strong a desire to wander along and get lost in similar fashions. That was the cause of my postponing writing from morning to morning and from afternoon to afternoon, while the days were passing by in pursuit of the nights.

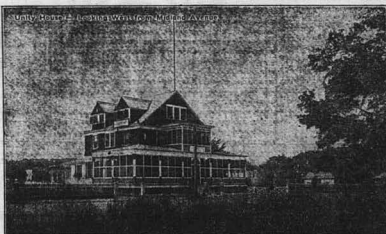
But today we have a cloudy sky overhead. It threatens rain and I take advantage of this opportunity to tell you how they live here in Unity-Land and what is going on here. The spirit here is so much unlike the one which prevails outside in the work-a-day world of hustle and bustle; the contentment and satisfaction writ large upon the faces here is so much unlike the spirit of the big city that one cannot help feeling upset and moody as the hour of leaving draws near. How hard it is to leave this place where man meets man like brother, where it is easy to breathe and where the trying burdens of life are all but forgotten!

And the number of the visitors to Unity-Land is growing from year to year. There have been more visitors this summer than during any of the preceding seasons—all men and women from our locals and members of other labor organizations. Unity House in Forest Park in all its beauty and with all its comforts has become a true summer home for the men and women for whom it was created.

In addition to the regular daily social affairs, such as concerts, recitals and dances of all sorts from a "Russian two-step" to a "Virginia Reel," they are playing ball, conducting physical gymnastics classes and are retiring to places of interest in the vicinity of Unity-Land.

A few days ago we had a basketball match between Unity and Camp Tamiment. What excitement! What an uproar! As one watched how our Unity "rights" and "lefts" were yelling themselves hoarse watching our team gaining point after point on the visitors from Tamiment, one could not help being caught in the jubilant atmosphere of the contest. The game ended with twelve points in favor of the Camp and eighteen points for us. Thus the honor of Unity was saved and trade-unionism has won over Socialism. Unity has won the basketball championship of Forest Park and left the Camp challengers utterly humiliated.

No use talking, we are making progress in Unity-Land all along the line.



## Middle-Class Mandarins

By MAX D. DANISH

"Highbrow" opinion, which views the ebb and flow of the industrial conflict through nonchalant, academic spectacles, is oftener than not, held in light esteem in labor circles. There is a reason. These super-intellectual gentlemen not infrequently profess "sympathy" for labor. They do it, however, in such a condescending, nobblish and, from the point of view of labor, disgusting manner that the workers, no doubt, would easily absolve them both of their unsolicited attention and of their sickly-sweetish compassion.

A sample of this benignant attitude toward labor is found in a current editorial in the Freeman, a weekly with claims to Alping intellectual heights. The pretext for the article is a recent letter by Samuel Gompers to the New York Times, in which Mr. Gompers says that "the present conflict (referring to the coal strike) is an expression of a fundamental dispute between industry and finance, a conflict between service and profit." For this Mr. Gompers is adjudged "a fool" and his letter in general "makes

it clear" to the editor of the Freeman why "labor is bound to get the worst of it."

Not content, the writer in the Freeman proceeds to fortify his verdict by an outburst in elementary single-tax economics. "Finance does not rule industry today, it is monopoly that rules industry. . . . There are three factors in the production of wealth—labor, capital and natural resources. . . . If labor and capital had free access to natural resources there could not be any possible conflict between them. . . . But access to natural resources is not free; on the contrary, it is monopolized; and it is this element of monopoly, which precipitates collisions between labor and capital." And furthermore, "with the breaking up of natural-resource monopoly, credit monopoly would disappear of itself."

Can anything be simpler? After having spent his choicest scorn upon Mr. Gompers for having said that "finance rules industry today," that the credit monopolists of the country are the dictators over labor, industry

and the natural resources of the land, the writer admits that while "finance and money and Wall Street have no power whatever (my boldface type), the only power is in that which lies behind them, the monopoly of access to natural resources."

What exclusive information the "radical" editorial writer of the Freeman has in his possession that Wall Street, the money mart of America, is not in control of the "monopoly of access to natural resources," will, of course, forever remain undisclosed. If under "natural resources" we are to understand the mines, the timber lands, the crop-producing lands under cultivation, is it not the common knowledge of 99 out of every 100 discerning human beings in America that the credit monopolists and the natural resources monopolists are one and the same group and that the "breaking up of the natural resources monopoly" would mean at the same time the "breaking up of credit monopoly"? Or does our shamelessly confident writer presume to convince his readers that while the credit monopolists are interested in controlling the "two active factors" in the production of wealth, labor and capital, they are not in the least interested or "have no power" to control the

third "passive factor," the monopoly of natural resources?

Gompers says in his letter that the present conflict is an expression of a "fundamental dispute between service and profit." It was perhaps the most sensible thing Mr. Gompers has uttered in a generation—something which the Socialists have been saying for years. To assert that because of such a statement "an intelligent man should feel ashamed of membership in the American Federation of Labor," to emphasize on that account "utter contempt for the leaders of labor," and to call Mr. Gompers "a fool" because he had said it, is abominable intolerance, sheer folly and unmitigated nonsense.

It is more than that. The philippique of the Freeman writer offers only additional evidence of the actual and spiritual chasm which exists between the workers, organized and unorganized, and the middle class Mandarins of Intellect, who, after all is said and professed, have a "live-liar interest" in the "orderly maintenance of transportation and coal production at a cheap rate" (quotation from article) than in the life-and-death stakes involved for the workers in the great current industrial disputes.

## JAILED, BUT NOT BITTER

Ricardo Flores Magon is now serving a 20-year sentence in Leavenworth, Kansas, for expressing an honest opinion. Magon's life has been one continuous struggle against despotism, tyranny and poverty. The following fragment of a letter from him reveals the remarkable faith that sustains this man and the depth of his soul:

Leavenworth, Kansas,

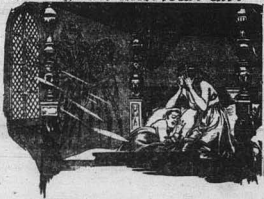
April 26, 1922.

"My ailments do not yield, and I feel continually weaker, physically supposedly, since as far as my will is concerned, that is the same as ever. I animate myself in order to see if my poor flesh reacts and can resist victoriously the fearful tuberculosis which is threatening me, and ward off for some time the total loss of my sight. My only hope of being able to recover my health is liberty, change of climate and mode of living; but this hope is so feeble. . . . There is not the slightest indication of a speedy liberation. Nevertheless, I do not complain, since I am the only one responsible for the miserable condition in which I find myself. The slave is not to blame for my being loaded with chains, since never did he charge me with the task of liberating him from his yoke. I myself, imposed this task upon myself, I myself, elected myself his defender. The fault is mine, not his. But I do not repent of my misdoing, because my conscience tells me that I did well, that I fulfilled my duty as a man, and the voice of my conscience salutes me, its sanction comforts me. If my presence here were due to having attempted to rise over weak men but to, that which I attempted in reality was to raise the weak upon my shoulder in order to make him see that to which he could not attain liberation; the beauty of a new life for the

human race, based on justice and love. My intention was generous, but my shoulders were weak and I fell—fell among the laughter and spitting of the strong, alas, and that of the weak also. But I do not repent of having acted as I did act; I do not lament the loss of wealth and of power, with which I was tempted during my stormy existence; the only thing which I deplore is not to have had more solid shoulders in order to have raised the weak toward that Promised Land which the eyes of my minds saw and in which there are neither weak nor strong, but only brothers, and friends. This is my affliction; but I am confident that shoulders more robust than mine will bring the generous enterprise to a head. After all, I am already old, almost blind, and it is new blood which the ideal needs. My life is now but a miserable light about to be extinguished, when only those who are needed should light the pathway which leads to human happiness. After all, that is the place suited to me; the shadow of my cell, this antechamber of the eternal shades which impatiently await my arrival. One great consolation I have, and that is that the Promised Land is now at a very short distance from the people, and if there were union, and if there were concord among those who suffer, it would be reached in the twinkling of an eye. Why not achieve this union? Why not bring about concord among the slaves? Is it not the ideal of those who suffer to end their torments? And if this is the common ideal, why split hairs? Why should angry fists be raised, when common interest counsels shaking hands? This dispute among brothers saddens me because it retards the dolorous march of human kind toward happiness.

"RICARDO FLORES MAGON."

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# LABOR THE WORLD OVER

## DOMESTIC ITEMS

### A WORKER'S REWARD

William C. Hushing, representative of the Panama Canal Employees on the Wage and Grievance Board, was discharged yesterday from the canal service by Governor Morrow who charged persistent misrepresentation of conditions, specifically in a statement published in the New York Times, July 3rd, regarding the malaria situation in the Canal Zone.

### ONLY ONE WAY TO WIN

President Gompers of the A. F. of L. declared in New York that the refusal of the coal operators to talk with the miners was the sole cause of the tie-up in the coal industry and the resulting fuel famine. "I realize as well as anyone else, the necessity of coal in our homes and in industry during the winter, but I say it is better that we shall suffer want rather than that the mine workers shall be forced into slavery."

### HUGE AUTO PROFITS

For the three months ended June 30 last the Chandler motor car company reports clear profits of \$927,144, after allowing for all expenses, including charges and taxes.

In the first three months of the year net profits were \$850,000. This means that after the ingenuity of skilled accountants in disposing of profits has been exhausted the company announces that clear profits for the first six months of the year are \$1,777,144.

### REFUSE WAGE CUT

The Motion Picture Operators' Union has rejected a wage cut of 10 per cent proposed by the theatre owners' chamber of commerce, representing 700 theatres. The contract between the two parties expires next September, and the operators have started to build up a strong treasury by assessing themselves 15 per cent of their wages.

### THE FRUITS OF THE SUPREME COURT

For the first time since 1920, employment in Maryland among children is showing an increase, according to figures given out yesterday by the State Board of Labor and Statistics. The number of employment permits issued to children during May and June increased by one-third as compared with the same months of last year.

### SCABS REVOLT

Rather than work under guard as though they were prisoners, practically all the Virginia Polytechnic Institute students brought to Roanoke by the Norfolk and Western Railroad to work have deserted. The young men are taking the manual training and shop course at the Institute and were offered extra credits if they would work as strike breakers in the shops of the railroad.

### GOVERNMENT CONTROL

Government ownership or control of the coal industry is the object sought by Senator Borah of Idaho, Chairman of the Senate Education and Labor Committee if the bill be introduced providing for the creation of a commission to report to Congress on permanent legislation to this end.

### SOME INCREASES IN WAGES

The Cambria Steel Mills, the big Midvale subsidiary, has advanced wages 14 per cent, effective August 1st.

The American Smelting & Refining Co. of Helena, Montana, has increased wages 50 cents a day, effective August 1st.

### AGAINST INDUSTRIAL COURT

Of the seven candidates running for governor in the State of Kansas, five are in favor of abolishing the Court of Industrial Relations.

### CHILD LABOR FIGHT BEGINS

An amendment to the Constitution empowering Congress to legislate concerning child labor and to limit or prohibit the labor of all persons under 18 years of age, will be offered in the Senate this week, by Senator McCormick, of Illinois, who will act at the instance of the permanent conference for the abolition of child labor.

### TO TAKE ACTIVE PART IN POLITICS

The decision of the Spanish Trade Union Congress at Saragossa, that in future the trade unions shall take an active part in politics, is likely to have far-reaching effects on Spanish politics. Until now the Spanish trade unions have confined themselves entirely to industrial action.

### ALABAMA CO-OPERATORS SOLVE PURE MILK PROBLEM

Following the lead of Minneapolis, Cleveland, Fond du Lac, Waterloo, Iowa, and other progressive cities, the people of Fairhope, Alabama, have established a co-operative creamery to provide pure milk direct from the farms at the minimum cost. Fifty of the best dairy farmers of the surrounding country signified their desire to sell their product co-operatively to the consumers and cut out the middlemen. All of the milk sold must contain at least four per cent cream, a higher standard than is maintained in any of our big cities. Butter and ice cream are made from the surplus milk and distributed to the people of Fairhope on the same co-operative basis. The Farmers' Co-operative Creamery, as the new plant is called, is now in full operation, with the most modern equipment obtainable. It proves again that city consumers can get pure milk at cost if they will co-operate with the farmers to secure it.

### CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS USE BILLION FEET OF TIMBER

The vast extent of co-operation in California is attested by the recent order for nearly a billion feet of timber from the Lassen national forest reserve placed by the Co-operative Fruit Growers Supply Company of Los Angeles. This is the largest single contract for timber ever negotiated with the government, having a stumpage value of \$3,500,000.00. The timber cut from these trees will be used to make orange and lemon boxes for the California Fruit Growers' Exchange.

This enormous quantity of lumber to be used by the California co-operators is sufficient to build frame bungalows on fifty-foot lots on both sides of a street 326 miles long, and is thirty per cent more than the annual imports of lumber at Los Angeles Harbor, the largest lumber import port in the world.

## FOREIGN ITEMS

### ENGLAND

#### WOULD CONTROL UNIONS

British trade unions are opposing a pending bill which would forbid the use of trade union funds for political purposes. When the bill was introduced the unionists were inclined to make light of it, but are now waking up to the fact that that policy is what its friends are hoping for. Some trade unionists insist that the government "would not dare" pass such a bill, but far-sighted workers suggest prophecy be abandoned, and the bill be attacked.

The bill provides that when a trade union declares for political action, those members who desire to contribute to the political fund must indicate in writing, every 12 months, their desire to do so. The bill also makes complicated provisions regarding the manner in which trade unions shall conduct themselves before they can take effective political action.

#### POVERTY INCREASING

Official returns of unemployment, published weekly, suggest that there is a steady decline in the number of the workless. At the same time, the official "Labour Gazette" for July shows that in 31 selected areas the total number of those in receipt of Poor Relief showed an increase of 42 per 10,000 on the previous month, and of 354 per 10,000 on a year ago.

#### RISE IN COST OF LIVING

The cost of living, according to Labor Ministry figures, was on July 1 14 per cent higher than on June 1. The level now is 84 per cent above that of July, 1918.

#### BIRTH CONTROL MOVEMENT

At the final session of the Birth Control Conference, held in London recently, a meeting that consisted largely of doctors, a resolution was passed urging that it was of the utmost importance that hygienic birth control instruction should become part of the recognized practice of the medical profession, and should specially be given at all hospitals and public health centers to which the poorest classes and those suffering from hereditary diseases and defectiveness apply for relief.

### RUSSIA

#### MOSCOW AND CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

Ben Turner and George Lansbury have sent a joint telegram to the Soviet Government, urging them to abolish capital punishment and to show Socialist generosity.

The Russian Trade Delegation announce that the sentences passed on the bishops and clergy condemned to death or imprisonment for resisting the appropriation of church treasures, have been suspended.

#### THE INTERNATIONALS—

The date of the conference of the Second International at Hamburg has been postponed to October 13, to avoid clashing with that of the International Transport Workers Federation, which was held at Amsterdam in July.

#### RUSSIA'S VIEW OF THE HAGUE CONFERENCE

"Investia" states: "The single result of the Hague Conference is that Europe now knows how Russia proposes to spend the credits if she had them." It predicts separate agreements with those countries whose economic situation necessitates mutually helpful relations. Radek in "Pravda" says: "The Allied experts are traders in air and are admitting at last that these Governments have no means."

### POLAND

#### DOMBAL CONVICTED

The Communist member of Polish Diet, Dombal, has been sentenced to six years' penal servitude, with the loss of all citizens' rights and of his right to sit in the Diet. The sentence is passed on the grounds that he "belonged to an association which has as its object the overthrow of the existing order of government." It has not been possible to prove that Dombal has preached or practised rebellion against the Polish Government, and the Court could only convict on the grounds that he was a member of the Communist Party.

#### POLISH UNIONS DEMAND PEACE

Resolutions demanding a reduction in the standing army and the carrying on of anti-militarist propaganda in the interest of world-wide peace, were adopted at the Second Congress of the Socialist Trade Unions of Poland held in Cracow May 25 to 27, and belatedly reported in the German press. The membership of the affiliated unions, according to the report of President Zulawski, is about 500,000, twice as large as at the time of the first congress. Efforts of communist delegates to induce the organization to break away from the International Federation of Trade Unions were unavailing. A feature of the congress was the presence of delegates from the Jewish trade unions with full rights and privileges. Among the resolutions passed was one denouncing the oppression of minority nationalities and insisting upon the enjoyment of equal rights by all Polish citizens. About half the organized workers of Poland are members of the Socialist trade unions, the others belonging to nationalist and clerical organizations.

### CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

#### RED PRESS LIST FROM PRAGUE

According to an assertion made by the Pravo Lidu of Prague, the organ of the Czech Socialist Party, 298 newspapers in Europe are receiving subsidies from the Communist International. Of these papers forty-two are published in Germany, twenty-eight in Italy, twenty in Czecho-Slovakia, nineteen in Jugoslavia, thirteen in England, and twelve in France. Pravo Lidu declares the source of its information is unbiased and reliable.

## Educational Comment and Notes

### Announcement of Courses

given in  
**WORKERS' UNIVERSITY**  
 WASHINGTON IRVING HIGH SCHOOL  
 Irving Place and 16th Street  
 and  
**UNITY CENTERS**  
 SIXTH SESSION  
 1922-1923  
**OUR AIM**

The work of the Educational Department of the I. L. G. W. U. is based on a conviction that the aims and aspirations of the workers can be realized only through their own efforts on the economic and the educational fields. While organization gives them power, education gives them the ability to use their power intelligently and effectively.

The courses offered by the Educational Department are planned to accomplish this aim. While some of them are intended to satisfy the intellectual and the emotional needs of workers, the main emphasis is laid on those which meet their practical needs. The problems of the labor movement are analyzed, and clarified by the study of general principles underlying them. In this way, it is put at the service of the International and of the entire Labor Movement of America, and thus can our members be trained to achieve their purposes, with the ultimate goal of living a full, rich and happy life.

#### COURSES TO BE GIVEN AT THE WORKERS' UNIVERSITY 1922-1923

##### I. LABOR AND UNIONISM

1. Trade Union Policies and Tactics.....David J. Sapos
- This course will consist of a discussion of the underlying forces determining the structure and functions of trade unions, such as economic, racial, geographic, political, social, etc. This will be followed by a discussion of specific problems as the make-up and activities of city centrals, state federations, internationals, and other trade union units.

This course will be given with the assistance of the following:

Paul F. Brissenden: Modern American Trade Unionism.

Benjamin Schlesinger: The Problems of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

R. W. Bruce: The Coal Industry and the United Mine Workers.

Members of the Labor Bureau, Inc.: Industrial Situations Affecting Labor—

How is the railroad industry financed and managed, and what are the difficulties of the railroad unions? What is the importance of the textile industry, and how about the workers in it? What is its relation to the garment industry? What is the importance of publicity to the workers, and how can they get it? Such questions will be answered in this course.

- a. Economic Waste.....Stuart Chase
- b. The Railroad and the Workers.....Otto S. Beyer, Jr.
- c. The Textile Industry.....George Seal
- d. Labor and Publicity.....Ernest Clark
- e. Printing Trades Arbitrations.....Alfred J. Bernstein

2. Policy of American Trade Unions Toward Unemployment

Dr. Leo Wolman and Benjamin Schlesinger

This course of five sessions will be devoted to a consideration of what would seem to be a sound labor unemployment policy.

3. Compensation.....Mr. Thomas J. Curtis

The Compensation Law of the State of New York and how it works.

##### II. SOCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL HISTORY

1. Social and Industrial History of the United States.....Dr. H. J. Carman
- A study of the social development of the United States and of its industrial growth, due to the introduction of machinery. Special attention will be given to the effect it had on the development of the labor movement in the United States.

2. Social and Industrial History of Europe and America

This course will attempt to explain some dominant institutions and ideas of this present civilization in terms of their past. Special attention will be given to the spread of industrial society in Europe and America and the influence of labor, science, women, etc.

##### III. APPLIED ECONOMICS

1. The Structure of the Present Economic System.....David S. Hanchett
- This course is designed to enable students to acquaint themselves with such fundamental institutions and characteristics of the prevailing economic system as private property and freedom of enterprise; inheritance and contract; competition; co-operation and monopoly; money, banks and transportation as factors in exchange. An effort will be made to show how the present economic system works.

##### IV. THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

1. The Co-operative Movement.....Dr. J. P. Warhase

A study of the aims, principles, organization and methods of the Co-operative Movement.

##### V. APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY

1. Applied Psychology and Logic.....Alexander Fichandler
- Study and analysis of important laws underlying human conduct and reasoning. The application of such laws to the problems which confront workers in their life at home, in the factory, in the Union and in their social activities.

##### VI. LITERATURE

1. Tendencies in Modern Literature.....
- A study of literature as an interpretation of life. In this course will be discussed how far literature reflects the characteristics of each group and period, and pictures the hopes and aspirations of the age. An analysis will be made of the elements that make good literature.

(To Be Continued Next Week)

## The Announcement of Our Courses for 1922-1923 is Ready

The preliminary announcement of our courses for the Workers' University and Unity Centers is out. It is in the shape of an eight-page folder. The courses are varied and, to our mind, of great interest to workers who are eager to understand the world in which they live.

Much space in the folder is devoted to the description of the activities of the Extension Division. Most of these courses are given in Yiddish, Italian, and Russian for those of our members who do not speak English, on such subjects as History of the American Labor Movement, the English and French Labor Movement, Current Problems and Tendencies of the Labor Movement, etc. Talks will be given at business meetings of Local Unions.

The instructors are all men and women, who are very well acquainted with the labor movement, and understand its problems and its aims, they are qualified to teach in Labor Colleges not only by the knowledge they possess, but also by the sympathies and opinions they entertain. The Educational Department assisted the teachers in preparing their courses, so that they be most beneficial to our members.

Each instructor will present the particular phase of the Labor Movement, of which he made a study. For instance, David Sapos in our Workers' University will discuss Trade Union Policies and Tactics. In his course he will be assisted by Dr. Paul F. Brissenden, by President Schlesinger, who will discuss the problems of our own International, and by Mr. Robert Bruce, Members of the Labor Bureau, Inc., who are in close

touch with the problems of many of the American trade union workers, members are engaged in the basic industries of this country will discuss industrial situations affecting labor.

The policy of American Trade Unions toward Unemployment will be presented by Dr. Leo Wolman and by President Schlesinger. This is a burning question and it is very important that our students be acquainted with every phase of the problem.

We are glad to have with us again Dr. H. J. Carman who will give a course on Social and Industrial History of the United States, Dr. J. P. Warhase who will speak on the Co-operative Movement, and Mr. Alexander Fichandler on Applied Psychology and Logic.

We are happy to say that we succeeded in organizing a very important course to be given at the Workers' University. It is "The Structure of the Present Economic System," by Dr. David S. Hanchett. Dr. Hanchett is especially qualified to teach in our University both by his knowledge of the subject and the views he holds.

Many of our members will be interested in the course that will be given by our auditor, Mr. Nathan Wolf, on the Financial System of the I. L. G. W. U.

Our announcements in printed form are available to our members free and those who are interested in our courses may obtain them at our Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street.

Beginning with this week we will publish on this page extracts from our Announcement of Courses for the coming season.

## British Program for Workers' Education

We received from England a report on "Educational Facilities for Trade Unionists," published by the Workers' Educational Trade Union Committee.

As is well known to many of our members, the Workers Educational Association in England provides educational activities for workers, but this Association is financed by the Universities and the Boards of Education of the different municipalities.

For some time there was a movement going on among the trade unionists in Great Britain that the

agency organizing educational activities for workers be financed and controlled by workers through their trade unions, and the outgrowth of this movement is the Workers' Educational Trade Union Committee.

The report appears in pamphlet form, 8x5 1/2 inches and contains very valuable information. We thought it would be of interest to our members to have parts of it published. Beginning with this week's issue, it will appear on this page in installments.

## A Letter From Professor Beard

The Executive Secretary of our Education Department received this very interesting letter from Professor Charles A. Beard. We reprint it in the belief that it will be very instructive to our members.

New Milford, Conn.,

July 28, 1922.

I regret that preparation for my departure for Japan prevents me accepting your kind invitation to meet with your new educational committee. I desire to convey to the committee, through your good offices, my best wishes for a successful year.

Members have an important work to do—one which is not sufficiently appreciated in America at the present

time. Whatever may be the future form of society, we may be sure that it will require a high degree of intelligence and knowledge to make it a success. Without in any way depreciating the regular functions of the trade union, I feel that educational work is of equal importance with all other activities. For that reason, I shall be glad to hear that your committee members have left nothing undone to make their educational work a success. If the middle classes can spend millions on education, surely labor ought to find it worth while to spend hundreds.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) CHARLES A. BEARD.

# With the Waist and Dress Joint Board

By M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary

(Minutes of Meeting, July 26, 1922)

Brother Berlin in Chair

Upon opening the meeting, Sister Bertha Kaplan, member of Local No. 22, presented a credential to the Joint Board, to the effect that she was elected as a temporary delegate from Local No. 22, in place of Simon A. Farber, who has resigned.

Upon motion, Sister Kaplan was seated as a delegate.

Brother Louis Reif, member of Local No. 66, presented a credential to the Joint Board, that he was elected as a delegate to the Joint Board to replace Brother Katz, who has resigned.

Upon motion, Brother Reif was seated as a delegate of the Joint Board.

The Board of Directors reported that they held a special meeting on July 20th and a regular meeting on July 24th. In substance, the recommendations of the Board of Directors are as follows:

The Board recommends that a committee from the Joint Board shall go to the International, where plans shall be made in order to organize the out-of-town shops.

Brother Hochman, manager of the Joint Board, submitted a report of the shops controlled by the Independent Department. The total number of shops controlled by the Independent Department is 557, and the total number of business agents attending same, including Brother Ackerman, is 12.

After acquainting himself with the details regarding the attendance of the Association shops, Brother Hochman submitted the following report of the Association shops. The total number of shops is 518, and the total number of business agents in this department is 7. Brothers Elnick and Stamen were assigned to make visits only in the Association shops, and Brother Hochman believes that, under the circumstances, it was a very wise move to have two business agents attend to the visiting of shops only, and that he is in favor of making similar arrangements for the future. From the foregoing figures, it is evident that the Union controls 1,075 shops.

The Board of Directors tried to divide the shops into districts and assign to the business agents an equal number of shops, but due to the location of the shops, and to the decrease of the number of business agents, which is from 22 to 19, the Board was therefore unable to divide the shops equally.

It is the opinion of the Board that in the Harlem, Bronx, Downtown and Brooklyn Districts, where Brothers Olivo, Indolfi and Crivello are stationed, it would be advisable to retain said Brothers where they are stationed. The Board also recommends that the number of Italian business agents should be 6, instead of 5, as three of them will remain in the outlying districts, and 2 is not a sufficient number for the main office.

The Board of Directors recommends that Brother Pogon, who is at present stationed in the Brownsville District, should be transferred to the Brooklyn District; and that Brother Goldstein, who is at the Brooklyn District, should be transferred to the Brownsville District.

For the Independent Department as follows: Brothers Portney, Cabati, Sonen, DiNola, Hoffman, Moskowitz.

For the Association Department as follows: Brothers Guzman, Shapiro,

Liberti, Elnick, Settle, Bernstein, Sister Levine.

Brother Hochman recommended that Sisters Camen and Campanella should be re-appointed as Complaint Clerks. The Board of Directors concurred in Brother Hochman's recommendation.

Upon the recommendation of Brother Hochman, the Board then considered whom to choose out of the present organizers to be retained in the Organization Department. As the Board of Directors was not in a position to make a choice, therefore they decided that Brother Hochman shall look for suitable organizers, and recommend same to the next meeting of the Board of Directors. However, in order not to neglect the work of the Organization Department, the present organizers are to be retained for another week.

Brother Hochman recommends that Brother Amico be re-appointed as Organizer.

Regarding the Investigation Department, according to figures submitted, the Joint Board at the present time controls 120 jobs.

The Board of Directors recommends that Brother Friedman, the present Investigator, be re-appointed in said capacity.

As for Assistant Manager, Brother Hochman reported that he has interviewed Brother Horowitz in reference to same. The work of Brother Horowitz would be to take charge of the Association Department, but act as the Assistant Manager. Although Brother Horowitz is willing to take charge of the Association Department, he feels that the change of title from Chief Clerk to Assistant Manager would hamper him in his work in the Association to a very great extent; and that, should the title of Chief Clerk be given him, the reduction in salary would have the same effect. Brother Horowitz is desirous of being given the title of Chief Clerk, and a salary as he has been receiving until now. Brother Horowitz corroborated the statement of Brother Hochman, however giving more details.

The Board of Directors recommends that the Joint Board reconsider its previous decision, and give Brother Horowitz the title of Chief Clerk of the Association Department, and that the salary shall remain unchanged. It is, however, understood that he will work under the direct supervision of the Manager of the Joint Board.

The communication which was referred to the Board of Directors, in reference to the \$6 assessment of Local No. 66, was taken up for consideration. The Board of Directors instructed Brother Hochman to attend the next Executive Board meeting of Local No. 66, and try to collect the \$2,000 of the \$6 assessment.

In communication, A. C. Trachtenberg, Director, Department of Records of the International, advised the Joint Board to charge the locals the same pro rata share, on the same basis as of the previous month, until the new census will be submitted, which he has been unable to complete as yet. The Board of Directors concurred in the recommendation of Comrade Trachtenberg.

The communication received from Brother Baroff in regard to the affiliation of Local No. 50 with our Joint Board was taken up.

The Board of Directors is of the opinion that we cannot enter into any affiliation with Local No. 50 at the present time, due to the fact that the question between Locals No. 22 and 23 is still unsettled. Therefore, it was decided that Brother Mackoff notify Brother Baroff that no action will be taken on same until an understanding will be reached between Locals No. 22 and 23.

Brother Hochman reported that at another conference held with the Embroidery Manufacturers' Association, an agreement has been reached in regard to the claim of Local No. 66 against the Association. Another conference was arranged for this week, where the new agreement will be taken up for discussion.

In regard to the \$6 assessment, Brother Hochman reported that at a

meeting of the Local Secretaries, Department Managers and the Secretary of the Joint Board, Brother Mackoff, detailed figures were submitted by the Secretary showing the expenditures incurred by the Joint Board during the general strike of 1921 and the Organization Drive of 1922, which amounted to \$105,449.25. On the other hand, the total income of the \$6 assessment up to date was \$101,268.70, leaving a deficit of \$4,180.55.

Upon motion, the recommendations of the Board of Directors were taken up seriatim, and approved.

Upon motion, Brother Antonin, Sisters Welkowitz and Goodman, in conjunction with Brother Hochman, were appointed to take up with the International officers, the menace of the out-of-town shops to the Union.

## SATURDAY, AUGUST 5TH

Is the Day of the Big

## EXCURSION

Arranged by the

## Cloakmakers' Branch Socialist Party

### The Beautiful Steamer, "GRAND REPUBLIC"

Will leave Pier "A," South Ferry, at 2 P. M., for a sail on the Serene and Enchanting Hudson to Bear Mountain.

### Price Per Ticket \$1.10

Tickets can be obtained at the following places: At all offices of the Cloakmakers' Union; at the Socialist Clubrooms, 184 Second Avenue; at the office of the "Forward," and at the Socialist Educational Center, 62 East 106 Street.

## PEOPLE PAID FOR STRIKE BREAKERS

(Continued from Page 2)

Electric Railroad Company were charged with \$357,000 during the strike of which \$45,000 went for bonus payment. The Coney Island & Brooklyn and the Brooklyn & Queens County Surface Railroad system were each charged with more than \$100,000 strike expenses.

It is understood that representatives of organized labor are now considering the question of asking hearings about the allowances of these strike-breaking expenditures. If the operating corporation had acceded to the request of the men for increase in compensation, the outlay would probably not have been as great as the expenditures for strike-breakers.



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# The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

By JOSEPH FISCH

## GENERAL

The shortest General Meeting that Local 10 has had in a long time took place last Monday. The meeting started at 7:45 and adjourned at 9 P. M. Had it not been for the fact that a number of questions were raised under new business, the meeting would have adjourned at half past eight.

We wish to call to the attention of our membership that they are to come to the meetings at eight o'clock the latest, so that they may have their books stamped, instead of coming in at all hours. As it happened at Monday's meeting, quite a number of members came down after the meeting had been adjourned and actually wasted an evening.

The question raised under new business was that of re-organizing the Executive Board. One proposition submitted by Brother Meyer Tenick was to the effect that our Executive Board is to re-organize itself on the same basis as that of other locals and that it should be composed of seventeen men; seven from the Cloak and Suit Division, seven from the Waist and Dress Division, and three from the Miscellaneous Division. Out of these seventeen men the Executive Board is to elect the delegates to the respective Joint Boards. The Board is also to organize itself into Grievance, Appeal and Membership Committees.

The same subject was discussed by Philip Ansel, present Chairman of the Executive Board, but along different lines. Brother Ansel has always been opposed to members of the Miscellaneous Branch sitting on the Executive Board, or, at least, against the number representing the latter division on the Board. His contention is that often there presents itself an occasion in which the members of the Executive Board representing the Miscellaneous Division cast the deciding votes on problems affecting either the Cloak and Suit or the Waist and Dress Division.

From Brother Ansel's speech it could not be learned whether he would like the re-organization to take place in the form of eliminating all divisions and having one Executive Board, to be voted upon by the entire membership of our organization, or to grant each division a charter to form its own local, and each to have its own Executive Board without being obligated to the other.

On motion, the body decided that since taking either of these steps would require a constitutional amendment, that the entire matter be referred to the Constitution Committee, which will be appointed by the Chairman in the very near future.

## CLOAK AND SUIT

From the reports that have been gathered on the cloak and suit situation, we find that the strike is progressing very nicely. As far as the cutters are concerned, there were 1,618 cutters who registered in Arlington Hall as strikers from shops, and 444 cutters who registered as unemployed, making in all a total of 2,062. This does not include, however, the entire number of cutters out on strike, since quite a few of them reported with their respective shops in the various halls and did not register at Arlington Hall.

Of the total number of registered cutters, 1,220 have taken out cards and returned to work in about 640 settled shops. In this latter number are included all the Protective houses, since the majority of the houses belonging to the Protective

Association were sent back to work last week, with the exception of 75 shops which were kept out until Tuesday morning.

Of the American Association shops, which were sub-divided into three classes, A, B and C, the workers of the A shops were sent back to work last week; the workers of the B shops are being sent back to work this week; and the C shops will be kept out until they will comply with all union rules and regulations.

This association, true to its promise to enlarge its shops, did so, thereby affording an opportunity to the people from the C shops to go in to work.

Of the Independent manufacturers, the larger shops have already settled with the organization, including such as R. Sadowsky, H. Rosenzweig and A. Portfolio. The others are awaiting their turn and will be settled in the very near future.

Every shop which is going back to work is being checked up, with regard to the employment of at least one cutter. It is planned that beginning next week committees will be sent out to ascertain whether these shops are employing cutters or not, especially those shops whom we have recorded as not employing a cutter.

Our cutters are again reminded that whenever they go in or are sent in to work in one of these small shops that employ only one cutter, and in case they are laid off by the firm for one reason or another or they, themselves, quit, they are immediately to report to the office, so that the organization will be in a position to follow them up. This cannot be done without the full co-operation of the cutters, and it is for their own benefit that they are given this reminder.

The various committees that are conducting this strike are doing their utmost to bring the strike to a successful conclusion. Each committee and each individual member of the committee are on the job to see that the work assigned them by the General Strike Committee is carried out to a T.

It is expected that by next Monday the bulk of the industry will be back to work and it will be only C shops and corporation shops that will remain out. It will be up to the organization to see that these shops either come up to union requirements or that they dissolve themselves. It will also be a task of the hands of our Strike Committee to see that the people of these shops do not go back to work. Towards this end a large picket committee is constantly on the job to see that the shops are closed.

It has been an old practice of these shops to be closed during strikes and as soon as the strikes are over, to resume business. The union, on the other hand, is fully aware of this practice and will have an organization committee on hand to see that these shops are closed and stay closed until they go out of business, even if it takes the entire next season to accomplish this, so that the energy, sacrifices, and money expended by the membership will not have been in vain, and so that we obtain the results which we set out to secure for the workers of the Cloak and Suit Industry.

A very large meeting of the striking cutters took place last Thursday in Arlington Hall. Brothers Benjamin Schelenberg, President of the International, and Israel Fineberg, General Manager of the Joint Board of Cloakmakers, who addressed this gathering were very enthusiastically

received. Both brothers explained to the members present the situation and the progress of the strike and also the reason for this stoppage. The meeting was very well conducted by General Manager Dubinsky who acted as chairman.

It is expected that at the next meeting of this branch, which will take place on Monday, August 7th, a detailed report will be rendered to the cutters.

## WAIST AND DRESS

The various locals comprising the Joint Board in the Waist and Dress Industry held their elections of officers this past month, and an entirely new set of delegates to the Joint Board has been elected, with the exception of our own local, which held its elections in January, 1922.

According to the recommendations submitted to the Joint Board, the entire staff of the Joint Board has been reduced, as well as the managements changed. The Special Committee which was appointed by the Joint Board to institute these changes, brought in a recommendation to the effect that instead of having a General Manager and two District Managers, that they have only one General Manager, and that the staff of organizers, business agents, and investigators, be reduced to the lowest number possible.

At the new election which took place, Brother Julius Hochman, formerly District Manager, was elected General Manager of the Joint Board. Brother Isidore Horowitz, formerly District Manager of the Association Division was elected Chief Clerk of the Association Department of the Joint Board.

When the question of business agents was taken up, being that the number was to be curtailed, Local 10, according to the new adjustment, would be given only one business agent. However, in view of the fact that our business agents have been elected to serve until January, 1923, the Joint Board has agreed to allow our full quota of agents to serve until the expiration of their term.

The Organization Department has also been curtailed by one, and when the question of dispensing with the services of one man came up, Local 10 was not given recognition on this question at all, even though it had an understanding with the Joint Board when the latter was originally organized, that we are to have a special organizer to take care of the cutters working in open shops.

As yet, it has not been definitely decided whether or not Brother Philip Oretsky will serve as the Joint Board in the capacity of organizer. However, we hope that the Joint Board will have a change of heart and recognize our valid claim for a special organizer.

At the recent elections of the Joint Board, two of our brothers announced their candidacy for the office of President of the Joint Board and Secretary-Treasurer, respectively. Brother Harry Berlin, former President of the Joint Board, was re-elected to the same office which he so ably filled in the past. Brother Sam B. Shenker, who ran against Brother M. K. Mackoff as Secretary-Treasurer of the Joint Board, was not as successful.

Members of the I. L. G. W. U. who wish to join the Unity Centers where English for beginners, elementary, intermediate, advanced and high school English, History of the Labor Movement, Applied Economics and Physical Training are taught can register at the offices of their Local Unions, or at the office of the Educational Department, Fourth Floor, 3 West 16th Street.

The Unity Centers will be reopened on September 11th. Those of our members who wish to join them, register at once, at the Educational Department—3 West 16th Street, or at the offices of their Local Unions.

## CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

### ATTENTION!

#### NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

Cloak and Suit.....Monday, August 7th  
Waist and Dress and Miscellaneous.....Monday, August 14th  
General.....Monday, August 28th

Meetings Begin at 7:30 P. M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place

Beginning July 1st, 1922, new working cards will be issued. Cutters working on the cards secured prior to July 1st should change these for new ones. Cutters going in to work should not fail to secure cards and should not fail to turn them in when they are laid off.

Members failing to carry out these instructions will be disciplined by the Executive Board.