

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

JUSTICE

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

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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GENERAL STRIKE COMMITTEE OF CLOAKMAKERS OFFICIALLY DISSOLVED BY PRESIDENT SCHLESINGER

Abraham Cahan, Morris Hillquit and Charles E. Ervin Address Committee—Chairmen of Sub-Committees Render Final Report—Secretary Baroff and Harry Lang Also Speak

Last Saturday evening there was held at Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Avenue, the final meeting of the historic General Strike Committee, the "War Department," which has functioned for eight weeks and has so successfully prosecuted the general cloak strike of New York City, recently brought to an end. President Schlesinger officially dissolved the committee.

What a striking difference there was between this final meeting of the committee and its first meeting ten

weeks ago! What a change in spirit, in the general atmosphere and the demeanor of the delegates! Ten weeks ago grim determination, mixed with deep emotion, was the prevalent feeling among the delegates. A long, arduous fight was at hand, and the fortunes of war are at best hazardous and debatable. At this final meeting of the huge strike machine the chief feeling among the delegates was joy over their victory and pride in the achievement of their organization.

One after another, Brother Louis Pinkofsky called upon the Chairmen of the various committees to render their final reports. Each of them has felt that he had contributed something to the victory of the Union, and this conviction was noticeable in the manner they addressed the delegates. In the name of the Strike Committee, these Chairmen expressed their thanks to their co-workers, and their reports received generous applause.

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International will Co-Operate in Federal Cloak and Suit Investigation

In connection with the proposed investigation in the cloak and suit industry of New York, growing out of the great conflict that has recently been concluded in this industry, President Schlesinger has addressed the following letter to Secretaries Hoover and Davis of the Federal Departments of Commerce and Labor under whose auspices this investigation is purported to be conducted:

Secretary of Commerce:
Secretary of Labor:
Washington, D. C.

In a letter which I had the honor to address to you in reply to your joint communication of January 11th, I stated the position of our Union with reference to your proposed investigation of the women's garment industry in this city as follows:

"Our Union has always favored such reforms in the industry as would assure to the public, garments at lower prices than those at present prevailing

and has repeatedly expressed its readiness to co-operate with the manufacturers for the attainment of that end. We realize that the problem is a large one and that the proper solution of the same must include all of the special features and conditions in the industry and the methods of operation now in vogue, i. e., the highly seasonal character of the work, the dependence of the industry upon constantly changing styles, the cost of raw material, the waste in overhead charges incident to the fact that no less than 2,800 separate establishments for the manufacture of cloaks are in operation in this City, the profits of the employer and of the numerous middlemen in the industry, etc."

This was written in the midst of a general strike in our industry. Since then the employers have resumed operations under the terms prevailing before the strike, following upon the order of Mr. Justice Wagner of the Supreme Court of this State.

With the normal conditions in the industry thus at least temporarily re-established, I take the occasion to urge upon you the necessity of an investigation

along the lines mentioned.

The workers in the women's garment industry are directly and vitally interested in seeing the prices of garments made more reasonable. Lower-priced garments will mean a larger output, longer seasons of employment and more work of the workers.

Our Union therefore holds that the proposed investigation of our industry be thorough and all-embracing. A study of labor conditions alone will be entirely inadequate in view of the fact that on an average the item of labor represents rather less than 15 per cent of the wholesale cost of the garment and no more than about 15 per cent of the retail cost. The principal elements going to make up the retail cost of garments are those of raw material, overhead charges, waste in production, profits of manufacturers and middlemen in the industry, and above all profligating by department stores and other retailers, and so effective reforms in the industry can be brought about without a proper study of all these elements.

As far as our Union is concerned, it will lend its full co-operation to such investigation. All books and other data and information in our possession will be accessible for that purpose. We expect that the Cloak, Suit & Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association and its members, as well as all other concerned affiliates of the proposed investigation, will do likewise.

Awaiting your early and favorable reply.

Respectfully yours,
BENJAMIN SCHLESINGER,
President.

Cleveland Strike Firm Gets Drastic Temporary Injunction

The readers of JUSTICE are aware that the Cloakmakers' Union of Cleveland is waging a bitter fight against the firm of Landesman-Hersheimer, one of the biggest in that city, which refused to renew its agreement with the Union and resigned from the Employers' Association to fight the Union. This firm has a number of sub-contracting shops in suburban Cleveland towns, Painesville, Ashtabula, Bowling Green, Worcester and others.

The strike of the Union must have gotten pretty deeply under the skin of the arrogant bosses. In order to combat the Union they have now made some "individual contracts" of the common strike-breaking variety with a few scab shops in order to prevent the Union and the strikers from picketing their shops on the pretext that it would violate the "agreements" entered into between them and these scabs.

On the strength of this they have applied for a temporary injunction, and, it would seem, have found a judge who listened favorably to their plea and granted them a temporary writ couched in very strong terms. This temporary injunction limits the rights of the strikers to picket to only two persons at certain locations, but drastically forbids the Union from all legitimate strike activities.

Nevertheless, the strikers are not in the least discouraged, and they continue their activities with undiminished zeal and ardor. All the workers in the settled Cleveland shops have taxed themselves during last week with a 5 per cent tax, and the strikers are receiving substantial strike benefits.

The Union will, of course, endeavor to have this injunction rescinded when it comes up for a hearing in the near future. The Union is represented by former Secretary of War Newton D. Baker and former District Attorney of Cleveland, John A. Cline.

Montreal Cloak Strike Still Continues

Only one strike in the cloak industry remains partly unsettled to this day, and that is the strike in Montreal. Several hundred cloak-makers are still on strike in that city, though a number of settlements have been made already.

General Secretary Baroff was in Montreal last week and addressed the strikers. He also had a meeting with the Strike Committee. According to Secretary Baroff, the Montreal strikers will stay out until they win, no matter how long that may be. The International is meanwhile assisting the strikers financially, and the workers from the settled shops are also doing their best towards that end.

DRESS AND WAISTMAKERS' UNION ALIVE WITH NEW ACTIVITY

A Thousand Chairmen Meet in Webster Hall—Special Committees Put in Charge of Organization Drive—Meeting of All Local Executive Boards Next Saturday Afternoon Will Be Addressed by President Schlesinger and Secretary Baroff

Now that the situation in the cloak industry has been cleared, all the energies of our International will be directed towards the waist and dress industry in New York City and out of town.

As readers of JUSTICE already know, the Joint Board in the waist and dress industry of New York has started an organization campaign sev-

eral months ago. The time, however, was not very favorable for an organization drive, until now, notwithstanding all the efforts of Vice-President Halperin, the General Manager of the Joint Board.

Quite recently, however, a noticeable change took place in the industry, and as a result the ranks of the waist

and dress workers of New York are humming with activity. The message has gone around from shop to shop that the organization of the workers must be strengthened, and that a check must be placed upon the arrogance of the employers. During the last few weeks several conferences

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TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By MAX D. DANISH

SAVING THE COUNTRY FROM THE FARMERS

WE have heard a good deal these days about the "farmer bloc" in Congress. To be sure, the big Eastern dailies are insinuating that our farmers' organizations and such House and Senate members that come from the agricultural States in the Middle West and the West, have been behaving lately like regular "reds."

On top of it comes a severe sermon delivered a few days ago by President Harding before the National Agricultural Conference at Washington. After an uncommonly generous heap of platitudes, among which there were such gems as, "We are badly in need of transformation reform," "Agriculture is our first line of support," "It is time to give the farmer capital." The President chastises the "bloc" by asserting that the farmer problem is no "class affair," and that the farmers have no moral right to organize and fight their battles for themselves.

What has actually happened is that after the inflated prices of the war-years farm returns between 1918 and 1921 have taken a terrible slump of 75 per cent. The farmers, however, are still compelled to pay from greatly reduced incomes greatly increased prices for supplies and transportation. They still have to pay railroad rates 50 per cent above pre-war rates, coal prices, 100 per cent above pre-war prices, and other prices 50 per cent to 150 per cent higher. The situation of the farmers in the wheat and corn belts has become nearly desperate, and they have begun to demand loudly drastic freight cuts and substantial reductions in retail prices. As a result, there sprang up, almost overnight, the "farmer bloc" that is rocking violently both houses of our National Legislature.

That the farmers will obtain favorable legislation for themselves from Congress there is little doubt. They are in a position to wield the whip, sermons and admonitions notwithstanding. What is genuinely amusing about this matter is that the representatives of Big Business, both in and out of Congress, are whining that the "agricultural bloc" is immoral. A Wall Street bloc in Congress, a Railroad bloc, a Steel and Harvester bloc, so it would seem, are perfectly moral and God-fearing combinations. But a farmer bloc, particularly a bloc that is effective, and has succeeded in sending the fear of God into the hearts of those who are concerned about election returns next fall, is certainly a despicable and soulless organization.

THE COAL SITUATION

HOOVER predicts a soft coal strike, and sees little hope of preventing a tie-up on April 1, when the wage scale agreement between the operators and the miners will expire. The miners' unions stand firm on their demands that the present wages in the bituminous fields continue, while the operators insist upon a wage cut.

On the other hand, the 145,000 workers of the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania have voted to quit work on April 1 unless a satisfactory wage agreement has been reached with the hard coal operators by that date. This ultimatum was decided upon at the close of last week by the wage convention of the miners in Shamokin, Pa., after they had unanimously voted to demand a general wage increase of 20 per cent, with a \$5.20 minimum day rate, including full union recognition, extra overtime rates and the universal eight-hour day.

That the miners have made out a strong case and have not been caught unprepared, is evident from the fact that even such a conservative newspaper as the New York "Times" admits that the workers both in the anthracite and soft coal fields are presenting a powerful plea. Soft coal, which is sold at the mines of Central Pennsylvania for \$1.75 a ton, costs the consumer in Philadelphia and New York \$14.75. The figures for anthracite are a little better—\$4.20 and \$15.60, and the miners ask: "Who gets the rest?" deducting freightage, for which the miners allow a generous slice, there is still a margin of some \$19.60.

When the strike occurs and the mine operators and their allied banking and railroad interests plead poverty, the miners will put this question very persistently before the rest of the country. If the mine operators cannot afford to give the miners a decent living wage for their hazardous labor, who, indeed, gets these mysterious \$10,000, of which the consuming public is so steadily and mercilessly being gouged?

AMERICA AT GENOA

AT this writing it is not yet definitely known whether America will go to the Genoa Conference or not. One thing, however, is certain: If America fails to attend the Genoa Conference, that conference is doomed to failure. Without America there can be no question of stabilization of exchange, no deflation of currency which has made it next to impossible for Europe to buy anything from America, and which, in return, is strangling American export trade and manufacturing for export.

And behind the insane currency inflation in Europe, which is making the mark and the crown and the rouble almost worthless, stands the unsettled question of German reparations, the maintenance of land armies, and increasing debts. If France goes to Genoa it will be with the intention of sabotaging it, as she will insist that no existing stipulations or treaties may be, even indirectly, debated by the conference. Reparations involve some of the most important stipulations of the Versailles treaty, and, of course, it would be fantastic nonsense to discuss the economic situation of Europe without discussing reparations.

Clearly, the only country that can bring France to her senses is the United States. Polite or impolite, from the point of view of diplomatic usage, the question which Senator McCormick had asked in the Senate last week concerning the French budget, which calls for hundreds of millions of francs for the maintenance of a huge army and not a centime for the payment on the debt to the United States, is of a kind that is bound to have a sobering influence upon the sabre-rattling gentlemen at Paris. Repeated with due emphasis at Genoa, such questions might eventually succeed in

reminding the French delegates of their place in the general scheme of affairs in this world of ours and make them listen to reason.

HOW LANDLORDS "SELL" PROPERTY

OF course, we all know that. Who but ever had any doubts that the insane rise in rentals in New York City, and, for that matter, in every city, big and small, in the United States, was due to the unscrupulous and tricky machinations of apartment and tenement house owners?

Yet, when we have heard the story told from the lips of these sharks on the stand of the Lockwood Committee last week, the story of how blocks upon blocks of apartment houses were sold and resold fictitiously every month by the same gougers, for the sole purpose of finding an excuse for rent-raising; how some of these "landlords" have taken out in the course of a few months ten and twelve thousand eviction summonses against their tenants, our feelings were a mixture of amazement and admiration. We perceived a thrill similar to the long-ago vanished days of our youth when we have read and reread the stories about Captain Kidd and Jesse James. The days of piracy, indeed, are not over yet.

And what relief is there in view? Assuming that the public will grow red-hot with indignation, that it will curse and swear and stamp, the utmost it can get is, perhaps, a prolongation of the existing rent-laws for another year. Somehow we are not inclined to believe in the practicability of Mr. Undermyer's proposal to construct tenement houses to accommodate 45,000 families at a cost of \$100,000,000, the rooms to be rented at not more than \$9.00 each. The plan is to amend the State Insurance law so as to permit insurance companies to invest up to 10 per cent of their total assets in tenement houses for the period of the emergency.

To begin with, it is quite doubtful whether the insurance companies would even under the amended laws rush to invest at a small profit. The principal obstacle, however, consists not of a shortage of money for building purposes; it lies in the silent, elusive conspiracy of the great interests of control—the building materials market. Mr. Undermyer has been battling with them for two years; he has fined some of their heads, and has even sent some of the more flagrant violators to jail for terms short and long. The price of materials has now come down precipitously as yet, nevertheless. And it is only too obvious that as long as the price of steel and iron and steel are at the same soaring rates as they are today, plans and proposals for the solving of the housing problems in our big cities, sincere and well-meant though they be, are bound to remain little more than a pious wish.

Justice Wagner Decides in Favor of Embroidery Workers

In a very important decision on January 17, rendered by Justice Robert W. Wagner, in Special Term of the Supreme Court, Part 1, the right of discharged employees to picket the shop from which they had been ousted by a firm in violation of an existing collective agreement, has been definitely upheld.

The case came up on the application of an injunction by the Neutral Embroidery Works against the Bonas Embroidery Workers' Union, Local No. 66 of our International, and the President of the local, Zachary I. Friedman. Some time ago the firm had decided to cut wages and to lengthen work hours in its shop, in defiance of an existing agreement between it and the workers' organization. The Union replied with a strike and the firm engaged lawyers to prevent the workers from picketing the shop. The firm applied for an injunction, and the case subsequently came up before Justice Wagner. The attorney for the Union was Mr. Morris Rothenberg.

In denying the motion for a permanent injunction and dissolving the temporary one granted before, Justice Wagner, among other things, said:

The defendant union cannot be enjoined pendente lite, for no proof is presented to establish that it either conspired or ratified the acts complained of. To identify the Union with the acts of others, clear and convincing evidence is required. A labor union is a legal entity. Be-

tween it and its members there is a distinction as well defined as that existing between individual members of the Union and the Union as a whole. No one member do not bind another, so the acts of the individual will not bind the association, without additional proof that there was an associated promotion or ratification of the acts complained of.

I am also asked to restrain the picketing which some of the defendants are concededly doing in the vicinity of the plaintiff's place of business. I know of no sound principle of law which prohibits orderly picketing or that which does not transgress on the rights of others. Indeed, a great body of law affirmatively establishes the opposite proposition. The right to picket is founded on constitutional principles, and although it might appear that some recent adjudications in certain jurisdictions encroach upon this right, the constitutional guarantee still survives and must be respected and upheld. Nor is it material whether one or several pickets are maintained. Right or wrong is not determined by mere numerical considerations. The act of a single man, if right, is not made wrong because it is performed by several men. The right of freedom of speech and freedom of action belongs not only to the individual, but to individuals combined for a lawful purpose. That several insist on exercising their right simultaneously does not make itself transmute their act to a wrong or illegality.

The plaintiffs also assert that their legal rights are being violated, because the pickets are attempting to induce plaintiffs' employees to abandon their employment and join the Union in violation of their agreements of employment. Were plaintiffs' cause not impaired by their own contract they would have ground for relief would be persuasive. It is always difficult to decide questions of fact upon sharply conflicting affidavits and depositions. (Continued on Page 11)

New Activity in Waist Industry

(Continued from Page 1)

have been held between the Union and the Waist Manufacturers' Association, at which the employers have presented a number of demands to the Union, chief among which are a reduction in wages of 25 per cent; the right to "reorganize" the shops at the beginning of each season; the extension of the trial period for new workers from two to four weeks; the right of employers to change at will the work system from piece to week

and vice versa, and many others.

The representatives of the Union have strongly protested at the conference against these demands, and made it unmistakably clear to the Association that the Union will resist aggressive demands, and will never submit to them. Sub-committees of both sides are frequently in session, but nothing tangible has as yet been accomplished. The news of the employers' demands has created a deep stir in the entire trade, and caused great indignation among the workers.

Messages and Telegrams of Congratulation

(In the course of last week there have poured into the General Office of the International a mass of telegrams and letters congratulating our organization upon the successful termination of the strike in the cloak industry. We print below as many of these as space permits).

Greetings: Accept our heartiest congratulations upon your victory and complete surrender of the Association.

Joint Board of the Cloak and Skirt Makers' Union,
MAX AMDUR, Manager.

Heartiest congratulations on your glorious victory. Your victory will give heart and courage to the rest of the labor movement.

ROSE SCHNEIDERMAN,
Women's Trade Union League.

Accept our heartiest congratulations upon our glorious victory, and wishing you success for your future achievements, we are with you forever. We stand for a big defense fund to defend our right as organized workers.

EMPLOYEES OF LEWIS
WEINSTEIN & BROS.

Reefers Makers' Union, Local 17.

Accept our heartiest congratulations to the members and officers of your International Union upon your glorious victory in New York. We rejoice at the triumphant conclusion of your struggle for the maintenance of working conditions and the integrity of your organization. We feel that your present victory is the victory of our entire labor movement in America, and we join in mind and spirit in the celebration of your great achievement.

INTERNATIONAL
FUR WORKERS' UNION.

Morris Kaufman, President.
Andrew Wonnels, Gen. Sec-Treas.

The overwhelming victory you have achieved makes us proud of you. The fight that you have waged for the cloakmakers and for our International, is the noblest in the history of the labor movement. The wonderful result of the New York strike encourages us to continue our fight in Philadelphia until we reach a victorious end. A thousand cheers for our President and our International Union.

GENERAL STRIKE
COMMITTEE, LOCAL 15.

Elias Reibner, General Manager,
Philadelphia.

Kindly accept and also convey to

the General Executive Board, and to all New York strikers of the International our heartiest congratulations on their recent victory. No doubt that this victory will have the desired effect upon the whole labor movement on this continent, and that it will mark a new era in the annals of the labor movement in this country.

J. SHUBERT,
Secretary Joint Board of Montreal.

Heartiest congratulations for the victorious outcome of this strike. It will benefit every organized worker in this country and make him conscious of the fact that you were fighting for something worth while. Cheers for the New York cloakmakers and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

JOINT BOARD CLOAKMAKERS
OF CINCINNATI.

S. Seidman.

The Bakers' Union, Local 100, wishes heartily to congratulate you with the tremendous and glorious success you have achieved. May you succeed in all your efforts to strengthen your organization.

BAKERS' UNION, LOCAL 100.
L. Reimist.

Congratulations on the splendid and glorious victory won by obtaining the unconditional surrender of the employers.

JOINT BOARD FURRIERS' UNION.
A. Brownstein.

Heartiest congratulations for your noble victory.

STRIKE COMMITTEE LOCAL 67.

Accept our hearty congratulations on your glorious victory of the great cloakmakers' union. Organized labor is happy.

THE STRIKING BED
SPRING MAKERS.

B. Weinstein, Sec'y.

Accept our hearty congratulations upon your splendid victory. Your valiant membership has demonstrated again what can be accomplished by workers who understand the meaning of solidarity. May you record in the future as many victories as you have

in the past on your way toward the final goal of the working class.

A. L. SHIFLACOFF,
General Manager, New York Joint Board, A. C. W. of A.
PETER MONAT,
Secretary-Treasurer, New York Joint Board, A. C. W. of A.

Please convey to your members our heartfelt sympathy in their present gigantic struggle that was forced upon them by the gang of contract-breaking employers. We congratulate you all upon your brave and heroic stand in resisting the unjust demands of your bosses. That the determination of your members be crowned with success and your resolution shall lead them to complete victory is the fraternal wish of

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
UNITED LADIES' TAILORS
TRADE UNION.

S. Joseph, Chairman. I. Fine, Sec'y.

Congratulations on the success of your recent strike. Trusting everything works nicely in the future.

CLOAKMAKERS' UNION, No. 4,
A. Brightstein, Business Manager.

Heartiest congratulations to your wonderful victories. Wish you success for the future. Long live the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.
Postoffice Hamlin, Sec'y.

Our organization has learned with great joy of the victory you won against the manufacturers. May this victory prove to be the turning point in the struggle of the working class against their oppressors.

MONTREAL JOINT BOARD
AMALGAMATED CLOTHING
WORKERS OF AMERICA.

Congratulations on your victory,
WATERPROOF GARMENT
WORKERS' UNION.
Fred Monson, Sec'y.

We eagerly followed the activities of our great leadership in this conflict between the Protective Association and the Cloakmakers' Union. Our confidence in the ability of the faith-

ful and devoted leaders has been strengthened by the outcome of this struggle. We herewith extend our congratulations to you at this historic moment, and let us hope that the great victory will bring new life and inspiration to the whole membership of our International family. Long live the International! Long live the entire labor movement!

WM. DAVIS, Manager,
MOLLY LIFSHITZ, Secretary,
Local No. 62.

In the name of the Waterproof Garment Workers' Union, I congratulate you upon the complete victory of the International against the onslaught on organized labor. We feel proud to be a branch of such a rebellious organization which upholds the rights of its membership.

LOUIS WEXLER, Manager.

Dear Mr. Schlesinger: Permit us to congratulate you and the Union upon the successful end of the strike. Aside from the splendid solidarity shown by the workers, I am sure that the outcome was in large measure due to the extraordinary skill with which the strike was led by you.

Sincerely yours,
MORRIS ROTHENBERG.

Farmer-Labor Party, Central Committee in regular meeting assembled this, Wednesday, January 18, sends you hearty congratulations upon your great victory and brilliant leadership. Hope you will get the three million dollars. Best wishes for future success.

JEROME T. DEHUNT, Chm'n.
ERNEST BOHM, Secretary.

The news of your splendid victory was hailed with joy by the entire membership of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. As soon as the report reached us, we hastened to give expression to our happiness and extended our congratulations to you through our official papers this week. A copy of the congratulatory editorial in the Advance is herewith enclosed.

The importance of your victory is surely not underestimated by our membership. It is great enough for the entire labor movement to rejoice in.

Please accept our congratulations and heartfelt wishes for continued success.

Fraternally yours,

JOSEPH SCHLOSSBERG,
General Secretary-Treasurer Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

A Few Words From Vice-President Wander

The general strike is over. It has ended in a complete victory for the Union. The sweet dreams which our employers have fancied when they adopted the historic resolution which has forced a strike upon \$0,000 cloak and skirt makers in New York City has come to be a dream and nothing more! Our workers; true to themselves and their Union, have gone back into the shops to work under all the old conditions which our organization had won for them in the course of a number of years. Not a thing was taken away from them. The victory becomes even greater and more significant, when one considers the circumstances under which the fight was fought; the unusually bad condition in which the cloak industry found itself before the strike; and the general reaction and antagonism which persists against the labor movement throughout the land. In the light of these facts only can the magnitude of our victory be truly appreciated.

And now, when we have ceased to be strike leaders, and each and every

one of us has returned to his peaceful task, we must not forget one important point. It is true that our employers have not succeeded in carrying out their program. They have, however, succeeded in draining considerably the treasury of our organization. That is a very essential matter to keep in mind, and now, when our members are returning contented and victorious to work in their shops under the old conditions, steps must at once be taken to replenish the treasury of the organization.

"As far as I am concerned, I entertain no doubt that the reserve fund of our organization will be fully re-established before the season is over. Energetic work is needed to carry this plan into a fact. A two million dollar fund must at once be raised. Let our employers know that not only have we the enthusiasm, the determination and the solidarity which is required in a fight, but that we also have a large treasury to maintain our fighting army; and they will be more careful in their dealings with the Union in the future.

With the Waist and Dress Joint Board

By M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary

(Minutes of Meeting, Jan. 18, 1922)

Brother Berlin in Chair

Upon opening the meeting, a committee from the Political Prisoners' Defense and Relief Committee appeared before the Board, on behalf of those political prisoners who are still confined in the Federal penitentiaries in various States, and who are not being taken care of by other organizations. They, therefore, appealed that we contribute as much money as possible in order to enable them to carry on the campaign for the release of those who are still confined in the various jails.

A motion was made and carried to refer this request to the Board of Directors for investigation.

Another committee, representing the Central Bodies for Amnesty for Political Prisoners, appeared before the Board and stated that, with the

release of Comrade Eugene V. Debs, and a number of other political prisoners, they believe that their task is completed. A conference held between Debs and Gompers as to what should be done for the political prisoners who are still confined in the Federal prisons resulted in the decision that Comrade Eugene V. Debs, as soon as he is able, will take up the fight for the release of those political prisoners who are still confined in the various penitentiaries. In view of that, the Central Bodies who worked for the general amnesty for the last three years decided to discontinue their activities, but their records show that they have a deficit of over \$2,000. They therefore requested that we donate as much money as we possibly can in order to cover that deficit.

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Why Congress?

By NATHANIEL BUCHWALD

We wonder if one risks one's reputation with the Department of Justice or the American Legion by asking the following simple question: Why Congress?

New, it won't do anybody any good to fall out with the Justice Department or with the American Legion, so will we prefer our query by a solemn affirmation of our belief in organized government, our reverence for the constitution and loyalty to the flag. With such an affirmation we should safely get by the official and self-appointed vigilantes who guard the political morals of the community, and not risk our freedom or our hide in asking: Why Congress?

It would be but begging the question to answer: Because it has been established by the constitution. So has the Eighteenth Amendment, for that matter, but no one takes it seriously, except, perhaps, the bootleggers who make a living out of it. The question should be answered squarely and without equivocation. It should be treated from a business point of view, from the viewpoint of national efficiency. Here we spend hundreds of millions of dollars on the maintenance of this costly institution, year in and year out, and allow it to spend annually billions of dollars. Lord knows on what—and all to what end? What returns do we get on our investment, or, rather, what do we get in return for the huge price we are paying?

In Europe the Parliament is a costly affair, too. But there at least the people get their money's worth in fun and excitement. Grand debates, interpellations, cabinet crises, forming of new ministries, coalitions, blocs, appeals "to the country"—it's fun that keeps the taxpayers amused, excited, jubilant, despondent, hopeful, as the case may be.

Our Congress, however, has not

even the value of a good national show. One must be afflicted with a morbid sense of pleasure to enjoy the bouts of atrocious oratory in the House of Representatives; one must be obsessed by a mania of martyrdom to listen to the torrents of verbosity of our Senators. The Congressional Record, which mirrors faithfully the evidences of our national parliament, is a synonym for dry rot.

Now and then, of course, Congress betrays signs of life—a Newberry affair, a bill to knock labor flat, a resolution to do something for the farmer. The papers take it up. Congress leaps into front page prominence, and for a day or so the people are under the impression that we really have a Congress that is doing something. But then the sensation dies out before the expiration of the proverbial nine-day term, and again the citizen wonders: Why Congress?

It is remarkable how completely Congress is divorced from the big realities of our national life. Take, for instance, the matter of unemployment. It affects millions of people, it plays havoc with a big portion of the population, it is at once the symptom and the cause of a serious malady. But what is Congress doing to end it or relieve it? How does Congress act at all figures in the problem? Nothing, so far. There is the fateful problem of American export. We must sell goods to outsiders or we'll go broke. We must arrange terms with Europe or we'll be left stranded with our idling factories and all. Does Congress undertake anything in this respect? Does it act the part of the efficient clerk, the alert agent of the people? Nothing of the sort.

The uselessness, the superfluity of Congress is further emphasized by the fact that all the big and telling things in the United States are done

outside of Congress, with hardly a reference to it. The American is an alert fellow, and he keeps going in spite of his Congress. It is really a credit to the nation that it has in it vitality enough to resist and overcome the inertia of its governmental agencies. The trusts go ahead, arrange things, set the machinery in motion, fight labor, strangle the middleman, rob the consumer and resort to Congress merely as a matter of formality, to secure list perfunctory approval. What a battle is being fought between industrial barons and their slaves, the government, if it plays any part at all, acts as a partial and unfair referee, with the barons getting the best of the decision.

Boiled down to its substance, the job of our Congress is to appropriate and investigate. There is no complaint as to its ability to appropriate. It does the job well, in fact, all too well. And as to investigating, it has the knack of that, too. Investigating is, indeed, the main business of Congress. Not a Congressman has in readiness here a dozen resolutions to investigate something or other. Not a Senator but a ready and willing and qualified to head an investigating committee. Ku Klux, Russian propaganda, industrial relations, British influence, the railroad strike, the garment trades, profiteering—nothing is outside the investigating talents of our Solons. It goes without saying that these investigations lead nowhere, but, then, again, that is all that is expected of a Congressional investigation; like moderate art, it is an end in itself.

There is another thing that has of late become the vogue with our national government—conferences. Woodrow Wilson has started the fad and Warren Harding is following it up. The style is essentially the same except that in one case the presidential addresses were highbrow, and in the other they are lowbrow. In so admission that important issues must be settled, not by Congress, but by the parties directly concerned, they are

in welcome, but when the White House Solon undertakes to guide and instruct such conferences—well, Hy the presidential message all over again, saying nothing, pointing nowhere. Whatever of sound substance there may be in the conference as a method of doing things, is destroyed by making the conference a semi-official affair, conducted under the auspices and in the spirit of Congress. Wilson made himself stupidly ridiculous by calling a conference to settle for all time the antagonism between capital and labor. Harding achieved equal distinction with his conference on unemployment.

The agricultural conference now in progress and called at the suggestion of the President, also runs true to form. One of the New York dailies wails editorially that in his address to the conference "President Harding touched on everything except the 'C' word." Wilson made himself stupidly ridiculous by calling a conference to settle for all time the antagonism between capital and labor. Harding achieved equal distinction with his conference on unemployment.

Yet there is something to be said in favor of Congress, particularly our present Congress. It isn't active nor capable enough to do serious mischief. Marking time, playing investigations, delivering speeches and partaking of the pork barrel—there is, of course, little to boast of, but it might have been worse—we might have had a mischievously viable Congress.

It may be worth recalling in this connection the story of the satrap, who, immediately after his death, presented himself to the Persian equivalent of St. Peter, and claimed admission to heaven. The celestial gatekeeper looked up the satrap's record of achievements on earth, and it was blank. Thereupon he flung the gates open before the applicant and exclaimed: "Truly, it is the best a satrap could have done."

We have every reason to hope that the celestial authorities will be so kind and just to most of our lawmakers when they apply for admission to heaven on the strength of their records of achievement.

The New Year and Labor in England

(A Letter from London)

A blacker New Year for the workers of England has, perhaps, never dawned. On the "five" registers of the labor exchanges there are practically two million names of persons totally unemployed. Behind these are unregistered thousands on "short time"; behind them again yet more thousands to whom January 1 stands as a black letter day, the date from which fresh wage reductions come into force.

Among these last are the miners, the cotton operatives, and the gas workers, besides numerous small bodies of workers, such as the 5,000 agents of the Prudential Assurance Company. At the same time, there is a concerted attempt to force down the standard of agricultural labor—England's largest industry—to the pre-war, which is to say, starvation level.

In this connection interest is centered on the lockout in Norfolk. Numerically, it is a small affair, but the farmers all over the country are watching the event, and should the men be beaten it will be the signal for a lowering of wages throughout the country. The wage which the farmers are offering is 30s a week. The present wage is 36s; the men have offered to accept 32s; the farmers stick to their figure.

The position in the mining industry is serious, and a fresh outbreak of trouble seems to be inevitable. Not

only have the miners' nominal wage rates been severely reduced, but many customary allowances have been cut off, and in some districts no attempt is made by the owners to pay even the agreed legal minimum. Added to this, the men are still suffering in many districts from the effect of last year's lockout. Where rent is deducted from the miners' wage an additional 50 per cent is taken for arrears which accumulated last summer. Naturally, even the men in work are forced to apply for parish relief, and the Coalowners' Association is protesting against the action of the Guardians in coming to the rescue!

Still more serious is the position created by the owners in refusing to pay the legal minimum, and dismissing men who attempt to claim it. Five thousand miners in the Maesteg area of South Wales have decided to give fourteen days' strike notice next week on this account, and it is extremely unlikely that the trouble will be confined to this one area. The penalty of working men on wages which mean semi-starvation is that actual starvation without work is rebbed of its terrors. The men are rapidly becoming desperate and indifferent to consequences.

Trouble is also brewing in the shipbuilding trade. I understand that the Shipbuilding Federation has given informal notice to the trade unions con-

cerned of its intention to move for the withdrawal of the war bonus in one car, which will mean an average reduction of 26s per week. Resistance to such a cut is a foregone conclusion.

The crisis on the Irish railways over the question of the eight-hour day has been temporarily averted by the intervention of the Labor Department of Dail Eilvann. The form and bias of the Dail's intervention in a labor dispute will be watched for with very great interest. If the new Irish government should be found to be on the side of the capitalist the settlement will only be the prelude to a new struggle in Ireland, with the decks cleared for the fight of labor vs. capital.

Students of industrial politics predict that an attack on hours (already begun in the agricultural sphere) will be the next capitalist move. And here the struggle will be fierce. The wage question is always complicated by cost-of-living factors, but there are still 24, and only 24, hours in each day, let foreign exchanges and stock markets do as they will. The workers, moreover, realize that to consent to work longer hours means that still more of their numbers will be thrown out of work. If 1922 is to be the year of this fight it will be a troublous year.

Abroad Great Britain seems to be hunting trouble. Egypt is clearly to go the way of Ireland. Once there may have been "moderates" and "extremists," Addlites and Zaghulists; now there are only nationalists. The offer of impossible terms and the deportation of Zaghul is to be followed, it would appear, with a policy

of further wanton provocation by the military. Presently we shall be furnished with an excuse for "reprisals"; finally, we shall be forced, as we have been forced in Ireland, to recognize that even soldiers cannot govern a country indefinitely against its will. It is a cheerless prospect.

The position in India is hardly more cheerful. The apprehensions of the British out there are well illustrated by the obvious relief with which reports are cableed through possibly they are not true) of the "large crowds" attracted by the visit of the Prince of Wales. That such should be a matter for comment and elation when the heir to an empire tours his father's dominions, is sufficiently indicative of the terrors in those dominions and the fears of the "man on the spot." (The teapot of the Indian Nationalist Movement may be further gauged from the dispatch from the Daily Herald's Bombay correspondent.)

At home we appear to be on the verge of a general election, although, with the ultimate decision in such hands as those of Mr. Lloyd George, prediction is never safe. There are, however, many reasons likely to influence the Premier in the direction of an election within the next few weeks.

As to labor's prospects in a general election next month, opinions are divided. But no one doubts that the party will receive a great accession of strength. The great mass of the electorate is thinking of voting but unemployment at the present moment. The action of the present government precipitated the coal lockout

CLOAKMAKERS!

We Greet You Upon Your Return To Work!

Accept our earnest assurances, victorious cloakmakers, that the firm of DEUTSCH BROS. shares wholeheartedly in the glorious, jubilant joy that prevails in your ranks today.

You have waged an heroic and just fight. You have fought—not for an increase in wages and material gain—but for a lofty, humane principle, and because of that you have earned, from the first day you accepted the challenge, the sympathy of all right-thinking elements in the community, which has made doubly certain your present victory.

The firm, DEUTSCH BROS., which comes so frequently in contact with most of you and which has helped to build up and to add comfort and beauty to your homes, has, from the first day of your struggle, not only pledged to you its deep sympathy and extended to you its warmest wishes, but it has also made a practical step to ease your situation.

The firm, DEUTSCH BROS. has ordered its stores, from the first day of the strike, that all cloakmakers involved in the conflict who are credit customers of DEUTSCH BROS. need not pay as long as the strike lasts, and that a strike-card, shown by a cloakmaker to our collectors, should absolve him from payments throughout the strike period. We have also extended to the strikers the privilege of buying necessary furniture for their homes during the time of the strike, paying for same after they return to work.

And now, that you have returned, full of the spirit of victory to your shops and the wheels of the cloak industry, put to a stop by your powerful arm, have again begun to revolve with former vim and vigor, and the production of your huge creative army is going to bring back life, movement and prosperity in the business world, the firm of DEUTSCH BROS. is again ready to serve you.

Our remarkable FEBRUARY SALE, where our selection of splendid furniture is bound to cause the greatest sensation, both in its quality and its astounding low prices—coincides with your return to the shops. And now, when each of you has again the possibility of giving thought to the comforts and beauty of his home, we invite you to our great FEBRUARY SALES, and we promise that we shall serve you as honestly and loyally as we have served you until now. Our liberal credit system gives every worker the opportunity to fix up a beautiful and comfortable home. Keep in mind that in the stores of DEUTSCH BROS. a credit-customer is treated on terms of equality with a cash-customer.

Respectfully,

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JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

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EDITORIALS

THE AFTERMATH OF THE CONFLICT

Practically without exception, the entire labor press of the country has nothing but praise for the manner in which the cloak strike, which has just recently passed into history, was managed, fought and won. It is admitted on all sides that it was an exemplary fight, and has placed our International in the forefront ranks of the American labor movement. The general cry in trade union circles today is that the example of the ladies' garment workers must be emulated by their sister organizations and that it is the only way to shake off from the labor movement the state of lethargy cast upon it by the tactics of the bosses and the politicians.

It will, perhaps, be no exaggeration to compare the fight of the cloakmakers to a fresh, vigorous breeze after a long period of drought and parching, deadening heat. The cloak strike—on account of new methods resorted to in the course of its prosecution and because it has succeeded so completely—is of importance not only to the needle industry or any industry where a great number of immigrants are employed, but is of nationwide significance. It has, as a matter of fact, become a national event. It had deeply interested Federal authorities in Washington, our New York courts and State officers. Not a newspaper in the land could afford to pass it over in silence, and the headquarters of our International have, in the course of that conflict, become converted into a national tribune from which our President spoke to a nationwide audience.

It is difficult, indeed, to properly appraise as yet the true value of the trade union propaganda spread by our International during the few months of the cloakmakers' conflict,—and this without having spent a cent for publicity purposes!

We are, we believe, guiltless of undue optimism when we express our hopes that hereafter the American labor movement will cease to speak in tones of despair and helplessness which has so paralyzed the forces of labor until now. The old, worn-out, references to "circumstances," "bad times" and similar alibis must be sent to the scrap-heap; they have spelled to organized labor nothing but a policy of passive submission to the attacks of the employers. The fight of the cloakmakers has proved that "circumstances" can be overcome where there is will and determination. The labor world will awaken to the fact that side by side with "unfavorable circumstances" there invariably exist in every conflict "favorable" factors that can be utilized to the exigencies of the day and if adapted with brains, tact and determination, can prove winners.

Our International has paved the way; it has filled the pits and cleared the road of stumbling blocks and rocks so that other organizations might follow with ease and effectiveness. Here are a few facts that will bear out our statement. Justice Hinckley, the same judge who almost issued an injunction to the American Association, has obviously learned so fast during the last few weeks that upon the request of the Moving Picture Operators' Union he has ordered the owners of a moving picture concern on Seventh Avenue to show cause why it has discharged its Union operators in violation of an existing agreement to employ only Union workers until September, 1922. It is really remarkable, this educational effect of the cloak strike not only upon the public in general, or upon our own workers, but even upon our judges who ordinarily are least capable of absorbing new thoughts and ideas. Justice Hinckley's order leads one to believe that the events of the last month have made the judge see a new light. In his order he recognizes the existence of such a species as "Union workers" and enters into a non-Union worker, he, in point of fact, fully recognizes the reason for the existence of a labor union. How strikingly contradictory this judicial opinion is from the opinion of that Brooklyn judge, Mr. Van Sicklen, who only recently proclaimed from the bench that the courts must always be on the side of capital!

And here is another fact that must clearly be ascribed to the effect of the cloakmakers' strike. For some time our Local No. 66, the Bonaz Embroiderers' Union, has been conducting a strike against a number of embroidery manufacturers who have broken their agreement with the Union, demanding a reduction in wages and a longer workday. One of these firms has recently applied for an injunction to prevent its strikers from approaching and speaking to some misguided workers with whom the firm had entered into individual agreements. Of course, the firm expected easy sailing, for hasn't picketing been declared a baneful practice and aren't the strikers inveterate evil-doers who seek to induce others to break agreements? The results of the suit, however, were fully disappointing to the employers. Justice Wagner has told the firm that it came into his court with "unclean hands" and that having broken its agreement with the Union it cannot come around complaining that the strikers are now influencing others to break their contracts with it. "Says Justice Wagner:

"The right to picket is founded on constitutional prin-

ciples, and although it might appear that some recent adjudications in certain jurisdictions encroach upon this right, the constitutional guarantee still survives and must be respected and upheld. Nor is it material whether one or several pickets be maintained. Right or wrong is not determined by mere numerical considerations. The act of a single man, if right, is not made wrong because it is performed by several men. The right to freedom of speech and freedom of action belongs not only to the individual, but to individuals combined for a lawful purpose. That several insist on exercising their rights simultaneously does not of itself transmute their act into a wrong or illegality."

The complaining embroidery firm was thus soundly chastized and denied "relief." To be sure, one could not expect any other decision from Justice Wagner after he had rendered his famous decision in the case of our Union against the Protective Association. But it is interesting that in this case the Union was not represented by such nationally known legal talent as Untermyer and Hillquit, and yet Justice Wagner has not failed to render a clear and drastically-termed decision. It is doubtless attributable to the great cloak strike which had made a powerful and lasting impression upon the entire public opinion of which our judges are but an integral and responsive part.

THE REVIVAL AMONG THE WAIST AND DRESSMAKERS

All little history at first. A lot of our older trade-unionists still remember the critical year of 1907, when millions of workers were thrown out of employment and condemned to starve by our insane economic order because they had produced too much in the preceding years. They will recall the havoc and demoralization which that crisis had produced in the labor movement in general and our Unions in particular. Between 1907 and 1909 it seemed as if all our organizations, small as they were at that time, had been completely wiped out and all our labor and sacrifices gone and lost.

In 1909 something like a miracle occurred. The men and women workers in the waist and dress industry, unable to stand any longer the oppression of their employers, the miserable wages and the desperate hopelessness of the situation, revolted. And the Waistmakers' Union which at that time consisted of but a handful of loyal and devoted workers called upon the men and women in the industry to strike. As if by the wand of a magician the thousands of oppressed and spiritless workers rose at the call of the Union and left their shops. They joined the Union and swore that they would never return to their machines, except to work under more humane and better ordered conditions. That memorable fight lasted several months and ended in a victory for the workers. It marked the beginning of a real history of the workers' organization in the waist and dress industry.

That victory, too, had a profound influence upon our labor movement. The clouds which for years had hung over our heads have disappeared and the spirit of fight embraced our workers. A few months later there followed the cloak strike of 1910 which ended in a great victory for the workers. It can thus be said that the waist and dress strike of 1909 was the first clarion call for organization work on a large scale in our industries. The waist and dress organization after that grew by leaps and bounds and soon became one of the strongholds of our International.

During the last four years, however, a considerable change has affected it. While the Cloakmakers' Unions continued to gain in prestige and power and were scoring gain after gain for their members, the waist and dressmakers' organization began to suffer from the canker of factional disunion. The masses of the workers, the rank and file, disgusted with these bickerings over matters that were trivial and had no relation to their own vital interests, began to stay away from the Union. This state of affairs weakened the organization materially. The International has endeavored with every means at its command to help the situation. It has led and won strike after strike for the dress and waist makers, but the inner malady continued its destructive work unabated.

Matters, indeed, looked dark enough until recently. It would seem that the great cloak strike has had its effect upon the workers in the waist and dress industry of New York too. As if in repayment of the debt of 1909, the cloakmakers have now set a brilliant example to the waist and dressmakers of New York. It is a long time since the waistmakers have held a meeting of the size, enthusiasm and orderliness as was held last Thursday at Webster Hall. About a thousand shop chairmen were present and these were addressed by President Schlesinger, Secretary Baroff, Vice-President Halperin and Julius Hochman. The situation in the industry and in the organization was revealed before the chairmen page after page, chapter after chapter, and the sum total derived from these reports was a picture of encouragement and general improvement. There was a new spirit abroad at this meeting. Like thin smoke, the differences and wranglings over trivialities and unessentials that have eaten into the heart and life of the waist and dressmakers' organization in recent years have disappeared. The questions that bore uppermost upon the minds of the shop chairmen were: How can the waist and dressmakers be organized to a man and a woman in the industry? What is to be done about the hundreds of "open" shops where the workers are being mercilessly exploited? What can be done to make an end to the jobbing evil that plagues the workers directly and indirectly? The active Union workers present on that evening at Webster Hall have realized that there are great and vital problems confronting them which demand solution lest the industry be brought back to the level of 1909.

This is the paramount question today before all thinking and loyal members of the Waist and Dressmakers' Union. A wide organization drive has been launched in the industry and there are already few doubts as to its outcome. Given the earnestness,

The Miners' Case

By EDWARD DUFFY

In the richest nation of the world, possessing the greatest store of gold ever accumulated in the history of the world, five hundred thousand coal miners are facing unemployment and destitution almost as grave as that which confronts the millions of the famine district in Soviet Russia. Because of the international industrial depression and the mild winter, the consumption of coal has been so low that few miners have earned enough during the last year to support themselves and their families with the minimum of comfort and decency.

Perhaps no organization has been hit so hard by the post-war depression as the United Mine Workers of America. Once one of the richest and most powerful labor organizations of America, the great Miners' Union has been forced to appeal to President Harding and to Congress for action that will relieve the sufferings of the miners and their families.

"A year's intermittent employment," reads the appeal of District No. 2, U. M. of A., "has left huge numbers of the miners with such depleted resources that in thousands of cases actual want confronts the miners' families, and in thousands of others the standards of living are going down. The miners of this district have averaged only from one to three days a week for nearly a year. Their resources in the midst of winter are vanishing. The present condition of thousands of our families should refute conclusively the reckless assertion of 'high war wages piled up by the miners.'"

As usual, the employers demand that the union miners agree to reductions of wages to conform to the low wages of the non-union fields. In reply, the union declares that such a reduction would not increase the consumption of coal, and would still further reduce wages in the non-union districts. The miners' union shows that the wages of "helpless, unorganized men" in the steel industry have been slashed 40, 50 and even 60 per cent, without bringing an increased demand for the products of the steel mills.

The last coal strike, in November, 1919, was ended through intervention of the government. Dr. Garfield, the government coal doctor, reported that the average increase in the wages of miners from 1914 to 1919 had been 57.6 per cent, while the increase in living costs had been 79.8

per cent. This called, he said, for a wage raise of 14.1 per cent.

The United Mine Workers demanded a 60 per cent wage increase, a six-hour day and a five-day week. A commission appointed by President Wilson settled the strike by decreasing an average increase of 27 per cent, and retaining the eight-hour day and the six-day week. The award became effective April 1, 1920.

Although handicapped by extensive unemployment, the United Mine Workers have kept up organization campaigns in the non-union fields of West Virginia against opposition that would have disheartened many less militant organizations. In battles with gunmen guards of the mine operators, the union has lost scores of armed and wounded members of the vanguard of West Virginia unionism. The cost of the organization drive in Mingo and Logan counties has been more than \$2,000,000, according to a report made last week by Secretary Green, of the union.

Two moves have been made in Congress to relieve the distress of the unemployed coal miners. Representative Meyer London, New York Socialist, introduced a resolution last week directing the Committee on Mines and Mining to investigate the conditions prevailing in the coal mining industry, with special reference to the condition of the workers in the industry.

Representative Thomas, of Kentucky, last week introduced a resolution authorizing and directing the administration to spend not more than \$500,000 for the alleviation of distress of miners and their families in Kentucky, West Virginia, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Alabama. In these states there is the greatest suffering among the miners and their families.

Secretary of Commerce Hoover announced last week that "the stage is being set for a strike" in the bituminous coal mines on April 1. The issue involved is a continuance of the wage scale agreement between the operators and the miners, which will expire on the last day of March. The operators demand wage reductions. The United Mine Workers of America contend that with the many weeks of curtailed employment during the year the workers will be confronted with starvation if they accept a wage cut.

Officials of the Harding administration make no secret of the fact that they will assist the non-union fields

in a strikebreaking venture if there is a strike next April. Secretary of Commerce Hoover declares 30 per cent of the bituminous coal comes from non-union fields, such as the terror-stricken district of Mingo and Logan counties, West Virginia, and he hopes this percentage can be so increased, if there is a strike, that production will be maintained regardless of a walkout.

The normal weekly bituminous coal production is about 7,000,000 tons. This comes from all fields in the country. The West Virginia and other non-union fields say they can get out from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 tons of coal weekly. But they do not say they can get it to the consumer, for that is the greatest problem. The railroads leading from non-union districts are already congested, authorities say, and can't be much more burdened.

Although the mine workers have renewed agitation for an alliance with the unions of railroad workers—an offensive and defensive alliance—it is not believed by high officials of the United Mine Workers that such a powerful fighting force will be a

reality for many years to come. The railroad workers, they say, are too conservative to ally themselves with the militant mine workers. They fear that they will be drawn by the miners into agitation for socialization of the coal mines, and they are not ready for that step yet.

If there is a strike on April 1, the nation again will be greeted with the spectacle of union engineers, firemen, trainmen and conductors operating trains carrying coal from the strike-breaking non-union districts. Although the work of miners and mill men is closely allied because our industry is absolutely dependent on the other, there appears to be no indication that the two gigantic armies will get together to form a force of more than 1,000,000 union men.

The row in the ranks of the union over the refusal of President Howat, of the Kansas district, to obey the international officers, appears to be quieting. Howat has been expelled from the union. His followers have been disciplined and new local unions have taken the places of those which stood with Howat in his struggle against the Kansas Industrial Court.

With the Waist and Dress Joint Board

(Continued from Page 2)

Upon motion, same was referred to the Board of Directors for investigation.

Brother Berlin, President of the Joint Board, announced that hereafter the meetings of the Joint Board will be opened at 7:30 P. M. sharp, and those delegates who fail to answer the roll call will be marked absent.

Brother Mackoff informed the Joint Board that he sent a telegram to the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union, congratulating them on their victory. Upon motion, the Secretary's action was approved.

The Secretary of Local No. 10 replied to a letter sent by the Secretary of the Joint Board, in regard to the new delegation of Local No. 10, which did not name any one of their number to be on the Unity House Committee. The Secretary of Local No. 10 contends that they have a standing decision of the membership not to participate in the Unity House affair, and this decision stands unless reversed by the membership of Local No. 10.

A discussion arose, which brought out the fact that, according to the constitution of the Joint Board, the majority of locals affiliated with the Joint Board are to decide this question, and Local No. 10, therefore, is unjustified in taking this stand, in view of the fact that the majority of the locals of our Joint Board voted in the affirmative.

Upon motion, a committee, consisting of Brothers Rabinowitz, Jasper and Sister Chanowitz, were appointed to see Brother Schlesinger for the purpose of requesting him to enforce the decision of the General Executive Board.

A communication from Local No. 22 informed the Joint Board of the approval of the minutes of December 28. Local No. 22 noted in the minutes the organization plan which had been submitted by Brother Hochman. Local No. 22 hopes that this plan will be successfully carried out with the aid of active forces of the organization, composing the Joint Board, thereby bringing about a stronger and more powerful organization. Local No. 22 is in perfect accord with the decision that Brother Hochman should have charge of the organization work. They believe that he is

the most suitable person to conduct this very important work. Nevertheless, they believe that one important matter has been entirely neglected by the Joint Board, and that the question of how many organizers will be required to assist Brother Hochman in the organization campaign, and who they will be.

Upon motion, it was decided to refer the suggestion of Local No. 22 to the Organization Committee.

In a communication, Local No. 25 expressed its appreciation of the attitude taken by our Joint Board representatives in their negotiations with the Dress Contractors' Association. Their Executive Board renews most emphatically the indications that the Association upon our organization, and will assist the Joint Board in every possible manner in its efforts to maintain the union standards.

Brother Halperin, General Manager, reported that a conference was held with the Waist Protective Association, at which conference the representatives of that Association presented to the Union the following demands:

1. A decrease in wages for piece and week workers, 25 and 15 per cent, respectively.
2. The trial period for new workers should be changed from two weeks to four weeks.
3. Members of firms should be permitted to do their own cutting.
4. Members be permitted to change the system any time they deem it necessary.
5. A revision of the minimum scales.

Our Conference Committee fully refused to grant the demands requested by that Association, and they are firm not to grant the waist manufacturers the requested modifications. Before the Conference Committee adjourned, sub-committees were elected who will arrange to meet some day next week.

BUY

WHITE LILY TEA
COLUMBIA TEA
ZWETOCHNI CHAI
Exclusively

fire and zeal that are required for the carrying out of this campaign, the waistmakers will come out on top in their efforts to put their Union on a 100-per-cent basis. This will simultaneously put an end to all wranglings and quarrels that have only played into the hands of the exploiters and have hurt badly the interests of the workers.

The sole thought of the active workers in the waist and dress industry from this day must be: to organize the industry as thoroughly and as powerfully as the cloakmakers have organized their industry. There is no reason whatever why cloakmakers should have a 100 per cent organization and waist and dressmakers should be contented with less. And when that becomes a fact, the pretense and the arrogance of the bosses in the waist and dress trades will receive the same eloquent answer as the cloakmakers have given to the employers of their industry.

Meanwhile, the Joint-Board in the Waist and Dress Industry must remain sharply on the lookout. The employers must not be permitted to rule and lord it over the workers at their own sweet will and whim. If they persist in their arrogance they will soon learn that they have made the blunder of their lives, as their drastic demands will only serve to fire the resistance and the fighting spirit of the workers.

The plans and the designs of the employers are, however, of minor importance just at present. What is of supreme moment is the spirit of revival, the renewed organization work and real, genuine activity, in place of mimicking and hair-splitting. This change and new spirit is visibly attributable to the great cloak conflict. The signs of a revival, unless we are badly mistaken, are palpable; the period of aimless wandering is past, and the employers might as well consider the factors as they hatch and forge their plans of attack upon the workers.

IN THE REALM OF BOOKS

Pen Portraits of the
Russian Revolution

By ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG

Friends of Albert Williams have been urging him during the past three years to bring out a book on the Russian Revolution. They have heard him tell the story of the great uprising, and have read the vivid descriptions of his experiences in the periodical press. They knew that he had a book in his system and felt that it would be different from those published by contemporary visitors to Russia.

Williams was in Russia during the fateful days of the Revolution. He kept in close touch with all the revolutionary elements, and took an active interest in the various manifestations of the stupendous struggle. The workers' soviets, the village, the factory, the army and navy, the government, the political parties—all instruments of the revolution—have come under his observation. He knew the Kerensky regime, he saw it totter and give way to the rightful inheritors—the workers' and peasants' soviets. In short, he was one of those of whom the Russian poet sang—

"Blessed is he who visited the world
In moments of its fateful deeds;
The highest Gods invited him to come
A guest, with whom to sit at feast
And be a witness of their mighty
spectacle."

Williams came to Russia not as a journalist, soldier of fortune, but as a Socialist publicist, keen to observe and interpret the great social upheaval, the influence of which was destined to spread to the four corners of the civilized world and to materially affect the political and economic foundations of present-day society. As a Socialist, Williams could not stand by and merely observe what was taking place before his eyes. The Russian workers were engaged in a titanic struggle to preserve the achievements of the revolution and to insure its onward progress. Their sacrificial idealism moved Williams to take part in the conflict. Together with the late John Reed, he placed himself at the command of the revolutionary staff, and, though a foreigner, was able to render valuable service to the Revolution.

Albert Williams has finally published his book (*), and those who have grown impatient will gladly forgive him the delay. To Williams the Russian Revolution was not merely another reportorial task. He knew that it deserved something more than a mere record of events, which most books of that period contain.

"Through the Russian Revolution" is a contribution of permanent value, because the author went back of the nearness of those crowded summer and autumn days of 1917, and revealed for us the spirit underlying the greatest mass movement in history.

The book contains a chronological account of the most important events prior to and after the November Revolution. The account is, however, only the framework for the picture which Williams has drawn for us. The role of the workers in the Revolution,

their consuming faith, and their disciplined and constructive efforts to make it successful at home and understood by the workers abroad, stand out in relief in this wonderful narrative.

Williams has had a great deal of time to ponder over all his observations and experiences. Mature deliberations have taken the place of first impressions. Looking backward, Williams sees the events which he witnessed four years ago in the light of later experiences. Yet the story which is told in the book has the freshness and ecstasy of a story told the first time.

The reviewer has gone over many times the ground which the book covers. The crop of literature on the Russian Revolution has kept him awake many a night during the past four years, though a great deal of it did not deserve a moment's loss of needed rest. "Through the Russian Revolution" was read at one sitting, and the familiar events were re-acted in all their glory and historic significance. As Williams tells the story, the stirring drama unfolds itself, and the reader follows the struggle for power with unabating interest. Many things which have remained obscure for the uninitiated are explained, and the reader is able to follow the factional disputes leading to the irrepressible conflict between the Bolshevik and Menshevik conception of the Revolution.

The book is given a documentary character by the inclusion of many official proclamations, which were issued during the revolutionary days. A large number of valuable photographs are also included.

The arresting elements in the book are the reproductions of colored posters which the Soviet authorities are using in their educational campaigns among the masses. The publishers have conspired with the author to make this the most unusual book on the Russian Revolution. The gorgeous printing is well merited. The purchasers of the book, and there should be legions of them, will find that they received more than its price called for.

Those who would know the soul of the Russian Revolution will read Williams' latest work. No one's library corner should be without this epic book.

THREE EVENINGS TO PLAY
SINGLE SHAW DRAMA

An experiment unique in the theater will be launched by the Theater Guild on February 2, when it will begin the presentation of Shaw's newest play, "Back to Methuselah," at the Garrick Theater. The length of the play is such that it will require three evenings for its presentation, and accordingly, it will be given as a cycle.

The present plan calls for the first third of the play to be acted during the week of February 29, the second during the week of February 27, and the final portion during the week of March 6.

"He Who Gets Slapped," now at the Garrick, will be transferred to the Fulton on February 13, and will open with a matinee Lincoln's Birthday. The Garrick will then be dark for a week prior to the presentation of "Back to Methuselah."

THE STAGE

"Pins and Needles" will open at the Shubert Theater next Monday.

"Madame Pierre" will be the English title of Brian's "Les Hanneboms," which William Harris is producing here.

The first production of The Players' Assembly will be Pierre Fromdore's "Montmartre" early next month.

"The Monkey's Paw," a one-act play by Louis N. Parker, from a story by W. W. Jacobs, has been placed in rehearsal by Augustin Duncan, and will be acted as a curtain-raiser to "S. S. Tenacity," instead of "The Critics."

There will be a performance of "Ghosts" at the Broadhurst Friday afternoon for the benefit of the American Birth Control League. Mary Shaw will head the cast.

"The Law Breaker," by Jules Eckert Goodman, will be offered in New York next week by William A. Brady, at a house yet to be announced. William Courtenay will be starred, and Blanche Burke will have the leading feminine role.

"Mr. Faust" will be presented by the Provincetown Players at their theater in Macdougall Street, on Monday night, January 30. The current bill of one-act plays will be presented only on Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights of next week.

Maurice Schwartz and his Yiddish company will act "Rag" in London in May.

Amelita Galli-Curci, who returned to New York after ten weeks of opera in Chicago, is staying at the Ambassador Hotel, and will reappear next week at the Metropolitan.

Ruth Draper and Poldowski, the Polish composer and pianist, will give a joint recital at the Neighborhood Playhouse next Sunday afternoon.

Marie Jeritta, in "Cavalleria," and Lucrezia Bori, Titta Rufo and others

in "Pagliacci," will sing in a Metropolitan benefit on Thursday, February 2, for the Civil Service Reform Association.

Miss Anne Morgan's Committee for Devastated France, which has arranged a benefit performance of "Salome" at the Manhattan on February 4, received word from C. A. Shaw yesterday that Muratore "will appear with the Chicago Opera Association as scheduled" on that occasion with Mary Garden.

SECOND HALF OF OPERA SEASON OPENS SUNDAY WITH A CONCERT

The Metropolitan's twelfth week, marking the halfway point of the season, will open next Sunday with a concert of scenes from "Carmen," "Forza del Destino," "Lohengrin" and "Meistersinger." Mrs. Jeritta sings on Monday night in "Lohengrin," with Matzenauer, Sembach, Whitehill and Bias, and on Thursday afternoon in "Cavalleria," with Perini, Crimi and Pico, followed by "Pagliacci," with Bori, Kingdon and Ruffa. Claudia Muzio rejoins the company on Wednesday night in "Aida," with Matzenauer, Martinielli, Danise and Mardones. Mme. Galli-Curci, who sings in "The Barber" in Brooklyn on Tuesday, will return to Broadway on Thursday night in "Traviata," with Gigli and De Luca. Miss Farrar revives a favorite role in Mascagni's "Manon" on Friday night, with Chambliss, De Luca and Rother. Mrs. Suroobkias, with Bori, Harold and others, has a second hearing at the Saturday matinee, February 4. "Meistersinger," at popular prices, will be sung that evening for the fifth time by Aida, Seston, Perini, Gigli and Didur.

Arthur Hopkins will again produce "The Deluge" on Friday, January 27, at the Plymouth Theater. Margot Williams will have the only feminine role, and Robert McWade and Edward G. Robinson will be seen in their original parts. "The Deluge" was first presented at the Hudson Theatre in August of 1917.

"The Book of the
RUSSIAN REVOLUTION"

That is what Floyd Dell, who has read every important book on the subject, says about

"Through the
RUSSIAN REVOLUTION"

by

Albert Rhys Williams

Because it comes from one, who of all living men saw more of the Revolution's stirring events than any other Russian or foreigner—because it tells in masterly style of the birth of a new world—because it is an exceptionally beautiful example of the art of book design—it deserves an honored place in your library.

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(*)"Through the Russian Revolution," by Albert Rhys Williams. Boni and Liveright, 1921. Pp. 312. \$2.00 net.

LABOR THE WORLD OVER

DOMESTIC ITEMS

CREATING MORE MIDDLEMEN

The Massachusetts Commission on the Necessaries of Life has made a record in saving money for the people, especially for people with no money to spare. It is the only commission of its kind in the United States. "The Commission's policy has been to publish information concerning abnormally large profits in certain lines of business or industry. This has resulted in showing the citizens opportunities to engage in more profitable lines of endeavor, and by competition, prices for certain commodities have been lowered and stabilized.

LABOR INCREASES WEALTH

Labor's share in the net wealth created by manufacturing operation in the United States, increased a shade less than 1 per cent in the five years between 1914 and 1919, according to figures issued last night by the Bureau of the Census. The figures show that in 1919 the United States had 290,111 manufacturing establishments, which gave employment to an average of 16,812,823 persons, of whom 9,698,119 were wage-earners, 1,447,761 were salaried employees and 276,063 were proprietors.

NEW YORK STRIKE TIES UP 100 TUGS

The strike of the New York harbor tugboat workers, which began on Friday, remains about the same. The Union officials claim that 100 tugs are tied up and more are going out on strike, while the New York Towboat Exchange claims that the strike is on the wane.

EUROPEAN TRADE NEARLY DOUBLED

Reports from the Department of Commerce show that the total value of trade with European countries in 1921 approximated \$2,280,000,000, an amount \$1,445,000,000 in 1913. Imports from Europe to the United States decreased from \$884,000,000 in 1913, to \$760,000,000 in 1920, owing to the demoralized condition of the European export market.

LOCKWOOD COMMITTEE'S RULES APPROVED

The Building Trades Council of New York, representing 115,000 building trades workers, at a meeting yesterday, unanimously approved the proposals of the Lockwood Committee designed to bring about the elimination of certain practices of labor unions in the State of New York.

SHIPPING MEN SEEK SUBSIDIES

On the heels of a stiff reduction in the pay of seamen, American ship owners have formulated plans for direct and indirect subsidies that will, if sanctioned by Congress, take millions of dollars out of the American treasury.

The first thing desired by the shipping trust is a loan of \$100,000,000, which, if secured, probably will never be repaid. Once the ship owners get the money they will find a way of keeping it.

Then, they want one-half of the customs and increased tonnage taxes, which they estimate will secure to them about \$35,000,000 a year.

As showing that there is no limit to the greed of the shipping interests, they boosted their rates for the transportation of grain to the starving population of Russia by 30 per cent after Congress appropriated \$20,000,000 for relief work and stipulated that the food must be carried in American ships.

FULLING THE WOOL OVER FARMERS' EYES

An attempt is being made to "perpetuate the infamous guarantee section of the Cummins-Kaeh railway act," according to former United States Senator Gronna, of North Dakota, who charges that the American Farm Bureau Federation is being used by big interests to "poll the wool" over the eyes of farmers.

"Senator La Follette had the courage to come out and condemn even the heads of some of our farm organizations in this connection," Mr. Gronna says, "I know these men; they are good fellows, but they are just common clay. If these so-called farm organizations and the men who assume leadership of the farmers of the Northwest are going to recommend perpetuation of the infamous section, they will hear from the real farmers of the country."

865,228 ALIENS IN 1921

The tide of immigration which was approaching its flood when the restriction law went into effect, brought 865,228 aliens into the United States in the fiscal year ended June 30, according to the annual report of Secretary of Labor Davis.

This number compares with 430,041 in the previous fiscal year, and is more than twice the estimate which Mr. Davis makes for this year under the operation of the new laws.

More than one-fourth of the aliens admitted last year were Italians, the number being 222,248, as compared with 95,145 in the fiscal year of 1920. Numbered by race, apart from nationality, the report says, the Jews arriving numbered 119,636.

More than 4,569 aliens were deported, as compared with 2,762 for 1920.

PROFESSOR "REMOVES" HOUSING PROBLEM

There is a theoretical case of homes and apartments in New York City, according to Samuel McCune Lindsay, professor of political science, Columbia University.

The professor made this statement before the Lockwood Housing Committee. He acknowledged that he has no practical knowledge of the housing situation. A police canvass shows a shortage of 70,000 houses.

The professor admitted that he was paid \$500 by real estate owners and landlords for preparing a treatise on the housing situation which the real estate men have submitted to the United States Supreme Court in their effort to annul existing rent laws. It is stated that the real estate men intended to give wide distribution to Professor Lindsay's views as an "impartial" survey of conditions, which do not justify legislation now in force.

FOREIGN ITEMS

HUNGARY

"AMNESTY" IN HUNGARY

The general amnesty to political prisoners decreed by the Regent, Horthy, is regarded skeptically. The decree provides that prisoners whose release "would endanger the State's security" shall not be liberated, and the application of this clause depends on the whim of the reactionary Minister of Justice. The amnesty resulted from an agreement just concluded between the Social Democratic Party and Horthy. The leader of the Right Socialists, Ernest Garam, characterizes the amnesty as a shameful comedy. Socialists, he says, entered the agreement only because of the threats (Horthy's) of a new terror.

A SECRET AGREEMENT

Negotiations between the British Ambassador in Budapest and the Hungarian Government have just culminated in a secret agreement very advantageous to Great Britain. Hungary is to concede to British capitalists her state railways in the Baranya coal basin and the rights in the projected harbor construction at Budapest. British capitalists have thus gained a price by helping Hungary to abrogate provision of the peace treaty.

EGYPT

TERROR ON THE NILE

British preparations to hold down the people by arms go steadily on. The flotilla of armor Nile boats, manned by officers and men of the royal navy, has gone up river, and one boat will be stationed at each of the principal river towns. Newspaper editors have been officially forbidden to publish anything that discredits orders from the military, or that tends "to excite the minds of the people or encourage strikes." But the vital news of the day is that all the dissentient members of the Nationalist delegation have joined the two members left unarrested, and thus the unity of the old delegation is effected. The reunion means that Zagul is recognized as Egypt's sole leader.

ENGLAND

UNIONS FIGHT WAGE REDUCTIONS

The unions are fighting the wage reductions being put into effect throughout Great Britain. Last year wages were cut \$24,000,000 in the pay of 7,000,000 workers.

REAL ECONOMY

The Secretary of the London Labor Party has demonstrated statistically that boroughs where labor has a majority on the Council have spent less per head on local government and public services than the well-to-do municipal reform boroughs. This is a much fairer comparison of economy than the general rate figures.

GREATER SOLIDARITY

The National Union of Ships' Cooks, Stewards and Bakers has amalgamated with the British Seafarers' Union. The new union will be called the Amalgamated Marine Workers' Union.

DENMARK

LABOR TO HEAD OFF GENOA

Former Minister Stauning, on behalf of the Danish Trade Unionists, has asked the British labor leaders to call a workers' International Conference to be held before the Genoa Conference takes place.

INDIA

"THE UNITED STATES OF INDIA"

The immediate declaration of an Indian republic was urged by Hasanat Mohani in his presidential address to the All-India Muslim League at Ahmedabad. The "United States of India" was the title suggested. For the present, he advised, the policy of non-violence must be maintained. If, however, the government's repressive policy led to the declaration of martial law, then their only defense would be guerrilla warfare. Gandhi opposed the resolution, which was lost, despite a strong minority.

MEXICO

TO SEIZE BAKE SHOPS

All bake shops in Mexico City will be taken over forcibly by the Bakers' Syndicate on January 26, if demands which caused the present strike of bakers here are not met before that time. An announcement to this effect was issued last night at the close of the first day of the strike, which left Mexico City short of bread rations. The strikers gained some support yesterday, and continued street demonstrations. A number of paraders attempted to enter a building during a demonstration, and during the melee a bystander was seriously injured.

GERMANY

WILD RAIL STRIKE IN SAXONY

A wild railroad strike started in Saxony, where radical workers elected Red strike leaders over the heads of union officials.

The strikers walked out in Dresden at noon, striking the Vienna express, and travelers eager to proceed hired motor cars to take them to the border. The Dresden strikers received assurances of support from the radical railroad workers of Leipzig and Chemnitz, both Red hotbeds.

Three other serious strike movements are reported in various parts of Germany. The workers of the famous Solingen cutlery industry threaten a complete tie-up unless wage increases are immediately granted. In Diefeld the transport workers voted to strike. In Hamburg a carpenters' strike was answered with a complete lockout of the building trades.

Educational Comment and Notes

History of Our International

Last summer JUSTICE contained from week to week outlines of lessons given by Mr. Max Levin on the Labor Movement in the United States. The last outlines contained the detailed story of the origin, history, aims, methods and organization of our International.

These outlines attracted attention. A number of our readers commented on their correctness and value. They had good reason for doing so. Mr. Levin had spent considerable time in studying the history of the International. He consulted the files of the "Ladies' Garment Worker," the former official magazine of our organization. He also spent much time in studying all publications, Yiddish and English, which contained material on this problem. In addition, Mr. Levin discussed the matter with a number of the Union officials who participated in the development and evolution of our organization. The result of all this was that Mr. Levin acquired thorough and authoritative in-

formation on the subject which he utilized in giving his lessons.

These lessons are so important that the Educational Department has arranged to have them given in every Unity Center. We believe that every member of the International should be acquainted with the history of the organization. It reads like a fairy tale. The story of the struggles, defeats and victories is fascinating and inspiring. There is no doubt that all who hear it will feel more proud of their organization than ever before. They will understand how much was done to make their present social and economic position possible, how much sacrifice and effort it cost, and they will appreciate what the organization means to themselves and to the Labor Movement.

The Educational Department is also arranging to have these lessons given at the offices of local unions, in Yiddish, Russian and English.

It is hoped that many of our rank and file will take advantage of the opportunity to listen to this wonderful tale.

An Important New Book

The Educational Department wants to call the attention of all our readers who are interested in the Labor Movement to a particularly important book published recently. It is called "What's What in the Labor Movement."

This book is a dictionary of labor affairs and labor terminology, compiled by Waldo R. Browne from a large number of authoritative books on the history and problems of labor and modern radical movement.

The Educational Department considers this book sufficiently important to go out of its way in urging all who are students or workers in the Labor Movement to become acquainted with it.

Its plan is that of a dictionary. It contains in alphabetic arrangement several thousand terms that are used practically in every discussion of labor problems. These terms deal with American and European affairs, and are explained in brief, but very clear, paragraphs. The meaning of the terms is brought out so well that even a casual reading gives a thorough understanding of the matter.

One has but to look through the pages of the book and notice how

different topics are discussed, to appreciate its value. Numerous illustrations might be given. Under "Fascist," there is a half page explaining the origin, aims and methods of the group. "General Strike" contains an excellent description of what this term means to various labor organizations.

The international character of the volume is shown by the fact that it contains explanations of such terms as "Bolshivism," "boycott," "British Housing Acts," "Camera del Lavoro Communist International," "German Trade Union Organization," etc.

The book is strictly up to date. For example, in discussing "The International Council of Trade and Industrial Unions," it describes the activities of the Congress of the Communist International held in Moscow in July, 1920.

This is a book to be owned and referred to very frequently by all earnest students of labor problems. The Educational Department can procure it for our members at a substantial reduction from the publishers' price. Our members are invited to order the book at our office, Room 1065, 31 Union Square.

The Picket Line and Education

Many of our members had a wonderful education during the past nine weeks.

They did not attend a single class in our Unity Centers or in the Workers' University.

They did not go to a single lecture or lesson.

Still, they had a wonderful education.

They went to the University of Strikes.

They attended Classes in Picketing. They helped through practical methods in bringing to a glorious end a struggle of their own class.

Glory to them!

Education is not merely words and thoughts.

It is also action.

There was much of it during the

strike, and it was just as truly educational as lectures and classes.

Now that their action has resulted in success, let those who fought so gloriously on the picket line remember that they were working for an ideal which they want to realize.

This ideal, the Co-operative Commonwealth, will be brought about if men and women will have the splendid spirit which they showed on the picket line, and if, in addition to that spirit, they will have the knowledge which will enable them to direct their activities to proper purposes.

Action alone is not always wise.

It must be supplemented and clarified by an intelligent understanding of its causes, methods, and aims.

WEEKLY CALENDAR

WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

Saturday, January 26th

- Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 14th Street
 1:30 P. M.—R. J. R. Stolper, "General Review of Modern Tendencies in German Literature."
 2:30 P. M.—A. L. Wilbert, "The Party of the Third Part." The story of the Kansas Industrial Relations Court, by Henry J. Allen, Governor of the State of Kansas.
 2:30 P. M.—Dr. Leo Wolman, "Accidental Origin of Some Trade Unions in the United States."

Sunday, January 27th

- 10:30 A. M.—A. Fiehandler, "Social Approval and Social Disapproval in Conduct."
 11:30 A. M.—Dr. H. J. Carman, "Social and Industrial History of the United States; Evolution of the Problem of Money and Banking."
 11:30 A. M.—G. F. Schütz, "Public Speaking."

UNITY CENTERS

Monday, January 30th

- East Side Unity Center
 8:30 P. M.—Solon DeLeon, "Industrial Crises."
 Second Bronx Unity Center
 8:30 P. M.—Max Levin, "International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union—Aims, Organizations, Policies and Activities."
 Waistmakers' Unity Center
 8:30 P. M.—"Physical Training," Miss Mary Ruth Cohen, Director.
 Brownsville Unity Center
 8:30 P. M.—Dr. Margaret Daniels, "International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union—Aims, Organizations, Policies and Activities."

Tuesday, January 31st

- Waistmakers' Unity Center
 8:30 P. M.—Max Levin, "International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union—Aims, Organizations, Policies and Activities."
 Harlem Unity Center
 8:30 P. M.—A. L. Wilbert, "Modern Economic Institutions—The Nation."
 Bronx Unity Center
 8:30 P. M.—Solon DeLeon, "Industrial Crises."
 Lower Bronx Unity Center
 8:30 P. M.—Theresa Wolfson, "The Labor Movement in Europe Today."
 East Side Unity Center
 8:30 P. M.—"Physical Training," Miss Eva Cohn, Director.
 Friday, January 27th
 Brownsville Unity Center
 8:30 P. M.—Dr. Margaret Daniels, "Applied Psychology—Habit."
 Admission free to members of the International.

The Strike and New Activities

At the beginning of this season, the Educational Department planned a large number of educational activities. Arrangements were made to conduct classes in Yiddish, Italian, and English, in the offices of various local unions. Teachers were engaged and methods were developed for making this work thorough and successful.

The strike, however, interfered with the plans. Conditions were such that it was useless to begin these classes. Our members spent their time on the picket line and elsewhere, and could not be expected to come to the class rooms. Their attention was on the strike. It would have been unreasonable to expect them to think of anything else.

But the strike is over and the Educational Department is busy rearranging its plans. It wishes to commence these new classes at the earliest possible moment.

We want every local union, if possible, to have a series of lessons in the language best suited for its membership. We want these lessons to reach as many of the rank and file as possible. We want our members to learn more and more about the social and economic forces which have created the present situation. We want them to learn thoroughly the methods which the working class has used for self-protection and advancement in years gone by, in America and in Europe.

In short, we want the membership of the International to become acquainted with the matters which concern them so deeply. We want them to use the knowledge which they will gain not only to improve their own condition, but to strengthen their organization and the entire labor movement.

Unity Ball for Russia

The Unity House Committee of the Joint Board of the Dress and Waistmakers' Union has arranged a Unity ball to be held at the Star Casino, Tuesday, February 27.

The purpose of this ball is twofold. It is desirable that all the friends of the Unity House should spend an enjoyable evening together. This affair promises to be a real festivity. It is especially important that it be well attended, in view of the fact that the proceeds will go to help feed the hungry of Russia. We urge our students at the Workers' University and the Unity Centers to take advantage of this opportunity to spend an evening in good fellowship and general jollification, and we hope they, with their friends, will make a goodly showing at the ball.

Tickets secured in advance will be reduced 25c from the box office price. The advance sale tickets (price 50c) may be obtained at the office of the Educational Department, Room 1065, 31 Union Square.

ADDITIONAL CLASSES IN ENGLISH

A number of our members expressed the desire that new classes in English be organized at the Lower Bronx Unity Center. We are glad to inform them that arrangements for these classes have been completed. We advise our members to register immediately at the Lower Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 45, Brown Place and 135th Street, or at the office of the Educational Department, Room 1065, Union Square.

Strike Committee Officially Dissolved

(Continued from Page 1)

SCHLESINGER, HILLQUIT, CAHAN AND ERVIN RECEIVE AN OVATION

Among the guests invited in the final meeting of the Strike Committee were Morris Hillquit, counsel for the International; Abraham Cahan, editor of the "Forward," and Charles E. Ervin, editor of the New York Call. All delivered enthusiastic talks, which were greeted by tumultuous applause. Short speeches were also made by Secretary Baroff and Harry Lang, labor editor of the "Forward."

The biggest ovation of the evening was given to President Schlesinger, who, in a touching and graphic speech, closed the meeting, dwelling in detail upon the most important events of the strike and the fact that the Cloakmakers' Union has been beginning to end meet the entire financial brunt of the battle by its own resources, without appealing to outside aid.

In the course of the meeting several recommendations were made to the effect that the Cloakmakers' Union

take steps immediately for the raising of a Two-Million Dollar Reserve Fund. It was decided to refer this to the next meeting of the regular Joint Board that will assemble on Saturday, January 28.

JUDGE WAGNER'S DECISION

(Continued from Page 2)

ing the opportunity to confront the witnesses and to hear them testify. Of course, my findings now are not conclusive, but I lean to the view that the plaintiffs breached the collective bargaining contract to which they with others and the defendant Union were parties, in attempting to reduce the wage scale provided for in the aforesaid pact without the mutual consent of the parties and without resorting to the readjustment machinery agreed upon. Under such circumstances the decision in the case of Hitchman Coal & Coke Co. v. Mitchell (246 U. S. 222), relied upon by plaintiffs as a precedent, has no application, for in that case there were valid existing contracts which defendants were attempting to induce the workers to abandon, and the plaintiffs' cause there was not tainted with a breach. To seek the aid of equity the applicant must himself do equity.

Dancing by Wireless

On Friday night, January 27, the monthly social evening of the Union Health Center School will take place. This Friday there is to be a great innovation, through the courtesy of Mr. Peter Taylor. A wireless telephone will be installed in the auditorium room of the Health Center. Music will be heard through this telephone. If the gods are kind there will also be dance music and real jazz for those of us who attended all the regular lectures at the Health Center. This will be indeed a gala

social evening and will mark the end of a very successful month of lectures, and the beginning of a still more successful month, that of February. The program for the Friday night lectures during the month of February will be as follows:

February 3—"The Nervous Worker and His Problems," by Dr. J. Smith.

February 10—"The Tuberculous Worker and What He Can Do," by Dr. Edward Hochmayer.

February 17—"Errors of the Diet of the Jewish Worker," by Dr. B. Liber.

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Author of "Seem' Things at Night" and editor of "It Seems To Me" column in the World

Journalism and the Arts

Fridays, Beginning February 3rd, 8:40 P. M.

Five lectures, \$1—Single admission, 25 cents

In case of overflow, preference will be given to those who have registered for the series

SECOND CONCERT SERIES

Rand School Music League

JOSEPHINE ROSENSWEET Monday, Feb. 6
An Hour of Piano Music

HELEN JEFFREYS Monday, Feb. 13
Violin Recital

THE LETZ QUARTET Monday, Feb. 20

THE NEW YORK TRIO Monday, Feb. 27

Series, \$1. Single Admission, 35 cents
Concerts begin at 8:45 P. M.

Debate: Can the Church Be Radical?

John Haynes Holmes Scott Nearing
Says "YES" Says "NO"

Lexington Theatre, Sunday, Feb. 12th, 2:30 P. M.

Tickets: 50 cents to \$1. On sale now

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LADIES' TAILORS, SAMPLE MAKERS' AND ALTERATION WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 3

ATTENTION!

Very important branch meetings of our Local will be held as follows:

SAMPLE MAKERS' BRANCH will meet in Labor Temple, 14th St. and 2nd Ave., on Saturday, Jan. 26th, at 1-P. M. sharp.

LADIES' TAILORS' BRANCH will meet in Laurel Garden, 75 East 116th St., on Tuesday, Jan. 31st, at 8 P. M. sharp.

The order of business will be

1. First and last nomination for Executive Board members and Manager-Secretary of our Local.
2. Election of an Objection and Election Committee.
3. Voting for the Convention City.

You can see from the above order of business that it is important for every member to be present at the meeting of his branch.

EXECUTIVE BOARD LOCAL NO. 3.

S. LEFKOVITS, Manager-Secretary.

P. S.—The Objection Committee will meet on Feb. 4th, at 12 W. 29th St., at 1 P. M.

Election will be held on Feb. 11th, in Bryant Hall, 725 Sixth Ave., 1 P. M.



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The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

By JOSEPH FISH

GENERAL

Among the many questions up for consideration and action by the members at their regular monthly meeting will be the matter of voting on the city where the next convention of the International is to take place. The meeting will take place Monday night at 7:30 P. M., at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks' Place. Letters have been sent out to all of the members of the Union, calling their attention to this.

All local unions of the International throughout the United States and Canada consider it an honor when their city is chosen as the convention city of the International. And so in this case the Cleveland Joint Board sent out a letter to all of the local unions of the International, urging them to vote in favor of their city for the holding of the next International convention. Cleveland is one of the three cities named by the General Executive Board for referendum vote of the members of the International. Baltimore and Cincinnati are the other two. The Cleveland Joint Board urges the selection of that city, because it is in its opinion "the second garment center in America." It is more than likely that by the time the General Meeting takes place letters will have been received by Local 10 from the other two cities voicing similar requests.

From the opinions expressed by the active members of Local 10, Cleveland seems to be the choice. One reason is that the next convention of the American Federation of Labor will take place in Cincinnati. These men are in favor, therefore, of dividing the honors as equally as possible.

CLOAK AND SUIT

The period of reconstruction for the cloak and suit cutters has begun this week. Immediately following the settlement of the strike, all of the business left unfinished in Arlington Hall, the strike headquarters, was transferred to the office of the Union. As yet, Manager Dubinsky has not started on any peace-time activities. This is largely due to the fact that the members are daily coming to the office for final instructions.

The International and the Cloakmakers' Union should be congratulated in having succeeded in settling the strike when they did. The trade seems to have gotten very busy and work so far is plentiful. Thus, in addition to winning the strike in as successful a manner as the Union did, it also succeeded in preserving for the members the work that was theirs.

Manager Dubinsky is at the present time greatly taken up in preparing an extensive report of the strike as affecting the cutters. There is no doubt but that plenty of interesting material will be found in this report. In addition to the 100 per cent response by the cutters a very fine strike machinery was built up by Local 10's Strike Committee. This alone should make the members look forward to hearing the report.

The members should not for a moment be under the impression that the Union now can sit back comfortably and fall itself into a pleasant sleep. The employees were hungry for a pound of flesh. From all indications and results of the strike, they are still hungry. They will not, therefore, rest until their hunger is satisfied in some way. Hence, the Cloakmakers' Union is building up at the present-time peace-time machinery in order to prove to the public and the employers that whatever working conditions the Union has under the present agreement are essen-

tial to the well-being of its members.

It is yet somewhat too early to say what preparations have been made so far. The columns of JUSTICE will carry reports of the progress of these preparations, which will enable the members to familiarize themselves with what is going on. The same reports will be rendered at the membership meetings of the cutters.

WAIST AND DRESS

No doubt the members of the Dress and Waist Division feel that the air is charged with an unusual amount of activity in the dress and waist industry. They have good cause to feel this. In addition to the conferences that were held between the two associations in the dress and waist trade, preparations have also been made with regard to the launching of a campaign for the organization of open shops.

Thursday night, January 19, there took place in Webster Hall a very large and enthusiastic meeting of the shop Chairmen of the waist and dress industry. The meeting was held for the purpose of hearing reports of the Managers and to instruct the members as to what was wanted of them in the coming campaign against open shops.

Among those who rendered reports and spoke to the members were Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International; Jacob Halperin, Israel Horowitz and Julius Hochman, General Manager and Department Managers, respectively, of the Joint Board in the dress and waist industry.

International President Schlesinger, in speaking to the members, pledged the unqualified support of the International towards the success of the campaign. He said that he was very much gratified at seeing so splendid and enthusiastic a showing of the members as at this meeting. He also spoke of the splendid strike waged by the Philadelphia Waist and Dressmakers against the sweat shoppers of that city. General Manager Halperin reviewed the activities of the waist and dressmakers. He pointed out that the present was a very opportune time for the waging of such a campaign as is being launched by the Union now. He stated that he was confident that the Union would emerge from this campaign victorious and much strengthened. Managers Hochman and Horowitz urged upon the active members and the shop Chairmen the necessity of helping in this fight. "They said that a great deal of organization work can be accomplished by the workers, who come in daily contact with those of the workers who are employed in non-union shops.

Circulars were distributed among the members which will be used as propaganda among the workers of the unorganized shops, and instructions to the workers in union shops.

This Saturday a meeting of all the Executive Boards in the Dress and Waistmakers' local unions will take place, where committees will be organized for the purpose of conducting the organization campaign.

Letters were sent out to all of the employers of open shops, asking them to make application for settlement, which will be the means of avoiding strikes in their shops. Cutters who work in non-union shops were instructed to report to the Union and to respond to a strike, if approached by a Picket Committee. The hall where the strikers are to congregate has not yet been decided upon. Information to this effect, however, will be contained in the circulars that will be distributed.

Arrangements have been made by

the Cutters' Union, with Chief Organizer Julius Hochman for the placing of a cutters' representative in the hall, who will take care of their interests. A cutters' representative will also be placed on the Settlement Committee, to see to it that whenever a shop is settled a cutter is to be put to work under union conditions.

ENGLISH LABOR IN 1932

(Continued from Page 4)

last year—which affected every industry in the country; and its with-

drawal of the Agricultural Wage Board has led to the beating down of wages in the country's basic industry. Those sins can be laid directly at its door, apart from the normal human tendency to "blame it on the government" in every time of trade depression. Labor's prospects would, therefore, seem to be tolerably rosy, and if it could command the financial resources of the other parties its victory would be assured. The effects of trade depression, however, are felt politically more by labor than by any other party organization.

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CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10 ATTENTION!

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

General Monday, January 30th
Cloak and Suit Monday, February 6th
Waist and Dress Monday, February 13th
Miscellaneous Monday, February 20th

Meetings Begin at 7:30 P. M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place

CUTTERS OF ALL BRANCHES

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

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