

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

—Job. 27.6

JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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

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FIGHTING ON ALL FRONTS CONTINUES IN FULL SWING

Cloakmakers of Chicago and Philadelphia in Vigorous Conflict With Employers—"We Shall Fight Until We Win," Say Waist and Dress Strikers of Philadelphia—Union's Second Reply to Department of Labor—The State of the Cloak Strike in New York—Temporary Injunction Still in Force—Schlesinger's Statement on Peace Rumors—Damage Suit Begun Against Employers—What Untermeyer and Hillquit Say.

PICKET DEMONSTRATION OF LAST MONDAY IMPRESSES NEW YORK

Monday, December 5, marked the beginning of the fourth week of the great cloak strike in New York City. The fourth week of the strike began with a huge and impressive picket demonstration around the shops in the cloak district of New York. This remarkable picket demonstration has once again demonstrated the invincible strength of the Cloakmakers' Union and the marvelous discipline that prevails in the ranks of the striking army and has created a deep impression upon everyone who had witnessed it on that morning.

"We have arranged this demonstration not because we are afraid of strike-breakers," said Vice-President Harry Wander, the Chairman of the Picket Committee. "We did it rather in order to show the solidarity and unity of our workers." The demonstration began at the wee small hours of the morning. The streets were still full of the shadows of the passing night when groups of cloakmakers began making their appearance in the cloak district. Around eight o'clock, thousands upon thousands of them had been moving in orderly lines around the shops, all imbued with the same feeling and consciousness that they were demonstrating the force and the unity of their organization.

All the leaders and officers of the Cloakmakers' Union were with the workers on the picket line on that morning, including Brother Israel Feinberg, the General Manager of the Union, Saul Metz, Chairman of the organization Committee, Joseph Breslau, Chairman of the Hall Committee, Samuel Lefkowitz, Chairman of the Law Committee, and the chairmen of the various other committees composing the huge General Strike Committee. In some sections of the cloak shop district so many cloakmakers have congregated that it looked as if the neighborhood was besieged by an army. The sidewalks, the pavement, and the entrances were so choked with humanity that in some streets traffic had to be stopped for a long while.

A particularly impressive scene could be observed at the "Garment Center," on 7th Avenue, between 27th and 33rd Streets. These buildings were surrounded with thousands of people who moved about in solid, huge waves. A similar picture was observed at the well-known "Kay Building," on Madison Avenue, which houses a great number of cloak shops. Nevertheless, the entire demonstration went off smoothly and without a hitch that even surprised the police present. It was a true register of the Union's unanimity and its undivided will to win. It has given the employers an example of the unbending determination of the cloakmakers to fight to a victorious end and it has inspired the strikers themselves with a consciousness of the invincibility of their cause.

International Sends First Food Ship to Soviet Russia

The first transport of foodstuffs for the hungry masses of Soviet Russia donated by the workers of our International, has already been purchased and is being loaded on the S. S. Ashbee which will leave New York on December 21st. Despite the fact that the fight for the preservation of their Union is still at its height, in New York and everywhere, the members of our International have not lost sight of their famished fellow workers in Russia and are realizing their plans of relief on as big a scale as possible under the circumstances.

The first transport consists of car-

loads of flour, bags of beans, rice, sugar, and barrels of cotton-seed oil. The S. S. Ashbee will sail under the auspices of the "American Society of Friends," the Quakers' organization of America, which has been doing work of relief on a large scale in Russia for the last few years. Under their auspices it is certain that every pound of flour and every bag of beans will be properly distributed, and under the best arrangements possible. The Quakers will also bear the expense of the shipping from the New York port to the warehouses in Russia and all costs connected with the distribution of the food.

STRIKE IN CHICAGO A 100 PER CENT SUCCESS

The strike of the Cloakmakers in Chicago, which was begun on Thursday last, December 1, has turned out, as predicted, a splendid achievement. Like their fellow workers in New York, the men and women in the cloak shops of Chicago have left their shops to a person when the call of the union for a general strike was sounded.

Like in New York on the morning of November 14, the morning of December 1, in Chicago, was not entirely propitious for parading or marching. The skies hung low and a mean, cold rain was drizzling. In spite of that, the masses of cloakmakers that have poured out from the shops in solid formation, their heads lifted high, and confident of eventual victory, have marched, five thousand strong, to their first assembly point at Colonial Hall, 180 West Washington Street, to register for the fight against their employers.

The strike began at the minute of 10, the hour scheduled for by the leaders of the Cloakmakers' Union of

UNION OFFICERS REFUSE SALARIES WHILE STRIKE LASTS

AT THE LAST MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE OF THE GENERAL STRIKE COMMITTEE, BRO. S. PRISANT, ON BEHALF OF ALL THE OFFICERS OF THE CLOAKMAKERS' JOINT BOARD, DECLARED THAT THEY HAVE MET AND DECIDED TO REFUSE TO RECEIVE SALARIES AS LONG AS THE STRIKE LASTS.

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD REPLIED TO THIS DECISION OF THE UNION'S OFFICERS WITH A RESOLUTION OF THANKS FOR SUCH A SPLENDID DISPLAY OF FRATERNAL SPIRIT.

Chicago for the walkout. At the sign of the clock the workers left their shops in the downtown section, on the Northwest Side and the West Side of Chicago, and within one half hour not a wheel was turning in the Chicago cloak industry.

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A. F. of L. Endorses Nation-Wide Conflict in Cloak Industry

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has taken up at its meeting last week the strikes in the cloak industry, conducted at present by our International and endorsed these strikes fully. This is the official letter forwarded by the Federation to our International:

"Washington, D. C., Dec. 1, 1921.
Mr. Benjamin Schlesinger, President,
International Ladies' Garment
Workers' Union,
21 Union Square,
New York City.

Dear Sir and Brother:—
The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor met in regular session at headquarters on November 16-19, 1921. There were matters of vital importance to the rights, interests, welfare and progress of the labor movement, which came before the Executive Council for consideration, for declaration and action.

In considering the situation of the labor movement, in general, particularly in the light of the serious, persistent and concentrated attacks of the Chamber of

Commerce, the Manufacturers' Association and other groups hostile to the labor movement, as such, the Executive Council was, by no means, unmindful of the tremendous struggle in which the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is now involved, by reason of which sixty thousand of its members have ceased work in protest against the treatment accorded to them by the Garment Manufacturers. The Executive Council directed that you should be advised that in the struggle in which your organization is involved, the Executive Council endorses in every particular the position taken by your organization and its members for the maintenance of the principles of organization and collective bargaining and, further, that the Executive Council pledges in every way within its power, such support as can be given.

I trust that you will convey to your fellow officers and to the officers of your organization in New York City, Philadelphia and Chicago, this declaration of the Executive Council. At the same time, permit me to assure you both personally and officially of my desire of being of every assistance within my power.

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President,

American Federation of Labor.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By MAX D. DANISH

THE FURY OF HUNGER IN VIENNA

RIOTS have broken out during last week in Vienna, the unfortunate capital of a dismembered empire. During the rioting, so the newspaper reports state, red flags were raised on improvised masts, as the hungry and maddened masses swept through the inner city. Windows were smashed and shops dealing in articles of luxury were looted. The principal thoroughfares were strewn with wreckage as though a hurricane had struck them. Later, most of the hotels frequented by the rich and the aristocracy were attacked and severely damaged.

The rapid rise in the prices of foodstuffs—we quote again the cable reports,—the further depreciation of the crown in the exchange market, and the bitter cold weather, together with the Government's announcement that food subsidies were to be abolished, have combined to provoke the half-famished population of Vienna to disorder.

The most surprising thing about this volcanic outbreak of rioting in Vienna is that it did not happen long, very long ago. That the hungry, hopelessly undernourished workers of Vienna, who for a half-Jacobin year now have been ground into dust—first by the terrors of war and later by the merciless hand of the "victors," on the one hand, and the profiteurs, the abominable "schleibers," on the other—have been able to submit all these years patiently without attempting to riot is really nothing short of a miracle.

The general state of mind of the population, its utter despondency and blank apathy, we believe, is best epitomized in the following retort given, according to the story, by one of a squad of policemen who idly watched the wrotting of the Hotel Imperial to an American correspondent who wondered if there were not sufficient police to handle the situation: "We are tired of shooting and being shot. These people are hungry and desperate; so are many of us."

THE "OPEN SHOP" IN THE RAILWAY SHOPS?

A DECISION promulgating 148 new working rules to govern the employment of the six federated shop crafts affecting 500,000 men and supplementing the national agreement of September, 1919, was handed down by the United States Labor Board at the end of last week.

It must be kept in mind that during the recent strike crisis on the railways, the six shop crafts affiliated with the American Federation of Labor—the carmen, metal workers, machinists, boiler-makers, blacksmiths and electrical workers—voted not to walk out with the brotherhoods but to await the Labor Board's decision on the working rules. The decision now rendered eliminates entirely a number of former rules and modifies an even larger number of them. It recognizes the principle of collective bargaining, though it leaves a loophole for the non-Union representation by providing for the "representation of minorities in grievance cases." The decision also announces a cut in wages amounting to about \$50,000,000 annually, which was, to a degree, discounted by the shop workers, as it was expected for some time.

It is interesting that the "Big Press" hails this decision as a victory for the railroads, principally on the basis of the above-mentioned reference to the non-Union workers. The fact of the matter, however, is that this "principle" of the "open shop"

is more of "theoretical" than practical importance at the present time. The railway shops are almost thoroughly unionized and the former rules under which, it is claimed, the "closed shop" existed also provided for the taking care of the non-Union employees if they band themselves in groups of more than 100.

Signs point to the adoption of these new rules by the shop craft Unions. They may, however, accept them under protest, first, because the decision opens the way for additional wage cuts, and, secondly—the reference to the "open shop" while not menacing at this moment is subject to unfriendly interpretation and puts the Unions constantly on their guard. Another thing is certain. The railroad managers are striving, hard and soul, for the "open shop," the kind of a shop that will be closed to Union labor, and it will take all the vigilance and the fighting of the rank and file and the leadership of the associated shop employees to prevent the realization of their open or concealed aims.

STRANGLING PRISONERS OF WAR

AS if more testimony was required to prove the ruthlessness of the methods employed by the British in India to smother every outbreak on the part of the natives against the "fire and sword" rule of the English rulers, the last bloody event of the suffocation of the 64 Moplah prisoners while being transferred from one place to another under guard in a box car, reveals it all.

The facts are simply this. A batch of sixty-four men captured in fighting in the Moplah district during recent disturbances in India were being shipped from one military concentration camp to another. In defiance of every rule of military warfare they were hedged in for hours in a cattle car, without breathing space and without the slightest chance for light or air. Nor were they given a drop of water despite pitiful crying and praying to their convays. As a result they were all found dead when they were brought into Bellary.

We can understand it. A few weeks ago, so have we read in dispatches from India, the arrival of the Prince of Wales in Bombay and other cities was greeted by manifestations on the part of the native population that could not be termed as friendly by any stretch of the imagination. These manifestations were followed by rebellious outbreaks throughout a number of Indian provinces which forced the proclamation of military rule over wide stretches. The dislike for British domination so openly expressed by the Hindoo population must have peeved the British Imperialists to the bone and has irritated them into white-hot action.

So 64 Moplah war prisoners have been smothered. The discourtesies to Wales, we concede, have been adequately avenged.

FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS TO SAVE RUSSIA

FIRST, Colonel Haskell, the European Director of the Hoover Relief Administration, and now former Governor Goodrich, of Indiana, who has made thorough studies of the famine conditions in Russia, have come forth with a statement that Russia wants 25 million bushels of grain to save her starving millions from hunger in present crisis and to insure the sowing of crop next Spring.

From 15 to 20 millions of bushels

of corn are needed to tide over the needy populations of the Volga regions as about 5 million bushels to sow the millions of acres of land plowed and ready for seeding. Only one country on the face of the globe—save perhaps far-away Argentina—can undertake this huge task of saving the famished millions of Russia,—the United States of America. America's warehouses are bulging with grain ship by ship in quantities that make the estimated figure of 25 million bushels seem insignificant.

Only last week a great dreadnought, a formidable vessel of destruction, was launched from one of our great shipbuilding yards. The

vessel will cost 40 million dollars when finished. Under the Hughes program, if finally adopted, this battleship will never see service and will be sent to the scrap heap.

About 50 million dollars, the cost of the 25 million bushels plus its shipment to Russia, will save, between now and Spring, millions of human beings in Russia, literally millions of men, women and children from certain death, pestilence and destruction.

Will America rise to this great world opportunity? Will it drive the awesome, sinister spectre of Death from the ill-starred plains of the Volga?

Events of the Week in Cloak Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

BIGGEST CHICAGO CLOAK FIRM SETTLES WITH UNION

Immediately after the strike broke out the largest cloak firm in Chicago, the P. B. Palmisano firm, settled with the union. The firm at once informed the union that it was ready to take back its workers on union conditions, and the offer was promptly accepted.

The Chicago cloak firm is in the hands of an able General Strike Committee, and First Vice President Morris Sigman, of the International, is leading the Strike Committee his experience and well-recognized ability. The following are the chairmen of the various sub-committees of the Chicago cloak strike: General Strike Committee, H. Schoelman; Settlement Committee, B. Bitt; Organization Committee, D. Pinkelton; Out-of-Town Committee, S. Laiderman; Law Committee, D. Barowitz; Hall Committee, J. Davidson; Speakers' Committee, R. Glassman; Relief Committee, M. Bialas; Picket Committee, B. Shaffer; and Press Committee, H. Schoelman.

NEW YORK GENERAL STRIKE COMMITTEE GREET'S CHICAGO STRIKERS

At the last full meeting of the General Strike Committee, held on November 30, in Bryant Hall, President Schlesinger was requested to send the following telegram to the workers in the Chicago cloak industry who were to leave their shops the following morning:

"YOUR STRIKE IS COMPLETE AND WORKERS ARE IN GOOD SPIRITS. CONVEY TO STRIKERS FRATERNAL GREETINGS AND ASSURANCE THAT ALL RESOURCES OF OUR INTERNATIONAL UNION WILL BE PLACED AT THEIR DISPOSAL. WE ARE WAGING A FIGHT FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HUMANE WORK STANDARDS IN OUR INDUSTRY. WE WILL CARRY ON THE FIGHT UNTIL OUR EMPLOYERS WILL ABANDON THE IDEA OF BRINGING BACK PIECE WORK AND THE SWEATING SYSTEM IN THEIR FACTORIES."

THE CLOAK STRIKE IN PHILADELPHIA

The general strike in Philadelphia is in best of conditions. The workers are enthusiastic for the issues of the fight, and will wage their struggle until they achieve victory.

Like in New York, there are no scabs in Philadelphia. Meetings are held daily in the strike halls, and Max Amdur, the leader of the Philadelphia strike, is received by the workers enthusiastically whenever he makes his appearance in the halls.

In the course of the week several settlements have been made with important cloak firms in Philadelphia and a few hundred workers have returned to work in settled shops. Every settlement, of course, is being made very carefully, and every precaution is taken that the signed-up firms shall not make the work for any of the struck shops.

NEW LIFE AND VIGOR AMONG THE WAIST AND DRESS STRIKERS

The waist and dress strike in Philadelphia is fourteen weeks old, yet the valiant fight, just as courageous and determined as in the battle as if the strike had just begun. "If necessary, we shall strike another fourteen weeks," is the consensus of opinion among the strikers. "We are not counting the weeks, we know one thing, we shall strike until we win."

The cloak strike in Philadelphia has added vigor and enthusiasm to the fighters in the waist and dress ranks. Last week, the waist and dress strikers had an enthusiastic meeting in Grand Fraternity Hall, where they are now located. The meeting was addressed by John Phillips, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor; Abraham Tuvis, a representative of the International, at present in Philadelphia, and Elias Rosenberg, the manager of the Waist and Dressmakers' Brother Union. In the course of his speech, Brother Rosenberg, in an effort to test the state of mind of the strikers, asked them whether, in view of the fact that they had been striking fourteen weeks already, they would want to return back to work.

"We shall stay in the fight," a unanimous response broke out from the throats of every man and woman present. "We will go back only when the bosses have signed the agreement with the union."

IMPORTANT EVENTS ON THE NEW YORK FRONT

The fight on the main front in New York continues with the same dash and speed as it began. The interest in the strike in the general press and among the public continues undiminished, and the strategy of the "general staff" of the International is receiving the same recognition and admiration from everybody.

The leaders of the Protective Association, with their lawyer, Max D. Steuer, at its head, are now proceeding with their civil policy for "peace." During last week Mr. Steuer has again forwarded a letter to Washington asking for a conference of both parties, and professing his willingness to leave everything to Secretaries Davis and Hoover, and promising to abide by their decision. After President Schlesinger had been notified from Washington of the receipt of such a letter, he sent the following reply to Mr. H. L. Kerwin, the Director of Child Labor of the Department of Labor:

Dear Sir:—
I thank you for your letter of November 29th enclosing copy of a communication addressed to you by Mr. Max D. Steuer, counsel for the Cloak, Suit & Shirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, under date of November 25th. I have carefully examined the letter and find that it is nothing but a substitution of the self-proposed and entirely untenable position of the employers, so that they are willing to negotiate for a new contract through Secretaries Hoover and Davis as mediators or arbitrators upon the assumption that all terms are

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The "Glory" of Piece Work

By ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG

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

When the decree of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association providing for the re-establishment of the piece-work system, an increase in hours of labor, and a reduction of wages was promulgated on October 26th, President Schlesinger characterized the move of the manufacturers as "an attempt to bring about a return of the sweat-shop." The characterization of the piece-work system as a sweat-shop system by President Schlesinger evoked an interesting three-cornered controversy with the director of manufacturers' publicity, Mr. Lefcourt, President Schlesinger, and the editor of the New York Times as participants.

The following day Mr. Lefcourt scornfully rejected President Schlesinger's characterization and the Times' editor advised the union that the manufacturers did not intend to do what the union feared, the introduction of piece-work would lead to, as "the Joint Board of Sanitary Control will see to that." President Schlesinger later wrote to the Times that "underneath floors, unsanitary conditions, poor light" and similar matters which were within the province of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control to look after, "represent only one feature of sweat-shop in the garment trades." He then proceeded to show what was in his mind when he, as representative of the workers affected in this conflict, branded the program of the cloak manufacturers

as "an attempt to return to the old sweat-shop conditions."

"It is the sweat-shop's chief menace," continued President Schlesinger, "lay in the system of piece-work and the manner in which the workers were driven and sweated, the long hours and the mad speed that would not permit the worker to breathe freely and which have furnished a greater number of applicants to the tuberculous sanatoria from the garment industry than from any other. The reintroduction of piece-work would mean the return of that chaos, that pell-mell rush, and that overworking of defenseless operatives which existed in the cloak industry until May, 1919, when piece-work was abolished."

The sweat-shop epithet hurled at the manufacturers' piece-work program prevailed and though the New York Times again attempted to remove the odium of that epithet from the manufacturers, the paper later abandoned reference to the brandmark fastened upon the manufacturers by the union.

To the outsider the controversy may have seemed merely an academic one. The uninitiated may have discerned in this discussion a difference in definition rather than in substance.

The emphasis which the union has placed on this question from the very beginning and has continued in its insistence upon the characterization of piece-work as a sweat-shop system was prompted by a profound and vital consideration. The experience of the union with piece-work up to 1919 has convinced the workers of its detri-

mental nature as a system of work.

The employer, prompted only by motives of output and profit see only quantities of finished products. They do not consider the human element. The fact that a method of production may be detrimental to the mind and body of the worker, is of little or no concern to them. Having established certain human standards of employment through the many struggles which the union has made in behalf of the workers, it was imperative that the pernicious practice of piece-work be eliminated from the women's garment industry. When the union accepted the commanding position which it now occupies in the industry, it succeeded in eradicating what it considered the worst feature of the discredited sweat-shop—the piece-work system.

LABOR OPPOSED TO PIECE-WORK

The opposition to piece-work as a method of production was not originated with the garment workers. In Europe, where the labor movement is older, every progressive and well-organized labor group has evinced a strenuous opposition to the continuation of the piece-work system. Similarly in America, the progressive labor movement has manifested an opposition to this method of production and has waged a struggle for its abolition.

The struggle against piece-work was not born of blind opposition or sheer casuistry. It was dictated by very fundamental reasons. Its pro-

tection tended to undermine the health of the workers and had a demoralizing influence upon them.

The union is concerned in preserving the health of the workers and in saving them as much as possible from the ravages of occupational disease and overstrain. It is interested in maintaining a high moral quality of fellowship among the workers. It also protects the workers from the undue advantages which the employer is prone to take of his workers.

The piece-work system is in conflict with the purposes enumerated above. It saps the workers' health, it makes for a rivalry among the workers, and through the speeding process which the piece-work system entails, it exploits the workers most outrageously.

The union is not alone in its conviction that the piece-work system is irreconcilable with proper union conditions of labor. It has on its side not only its own experience, but the findings of a host of workers who have studied the problem from the point of view of health, sanitation and human welfare in general.

Industrial hygiene is a new subject of study in this country, yet there is already available a great deal of material regarding the physiological effect of various branches of work.

Piece-work as a method of work has been studied by specialists and has been condemned by them. We shall quote just a few of the available studies which refer to this subject. They all unreservedly support the position which President Schlesinger took when he declared the system of piece-work to be a relic of the abominable sweat-shop system. The opposition of the union to the reintroduction of this system would be endorsed by every authority of physiological and industrial hygiene.

(To be continued)

Events of the Week in Cloak Strike

(Continued from Page 2)

open to discussion. Mr. Steuer, however, by express reservation accepts "the question of some existing contract" as the subject-matter of the proposed conference, which means that the workers are required to waive their rights under the existing contract with their employers and to concede in the arbitrary violation of its terms.

In my previous letter to you dated November 23, 1921, I recited the situation with reference to the collective agreement in our industry which will not expire before the expiration of June, 1922, and the record of previous breaches of similar agreements on the part of the employers, and concluded with the following statement:

"For these reasons, our Union must insist on the determination that the Manufacturers' Association, as a preliminary to any further negotiations, rescind its resolution and direct its members to resume work after the terms of the existing contract."

There is nothing in Mr. Steuer's last communication to you to induce the Union to change its position. Furthermore, the issue of the existing agreement between the parties has now been referred to the Supreme Court of June, 1922, in an action by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union against the Cloak, Suit & Skirt Manufacturers' Association, in which preliminary injunction has been issued against the Association restraining it from continuing the violation of the said agreement as the part of its.

Very truly yours,
BENJAMIN SCHLESINGER.

HEARING ON INJUNCTION POSTPONED FOR A WEEK

On Monday last, December 5, the Injunction proceedings before Justice Robert W. Wagner, of the Supreme Court, were postponed until next Monday by consent of both parties. Mr. Steuer of the Association asked a week's time for the preparation of his case and Attorneys Hillquit and Untermeyer, for the Union, have consented to this request.

It would seem, however, that this postponement has created a wrong impression among some people. It was misrepresented as a sign of peace, or the beginning of negotiations to-

wards peace. These rumors, however, have no foundation of fact, for as long as the Protective Association has not indicated that it is ready to restore the old agreement, peace is impossible. In order to effect these rumors and to vitiate the true situation of the strike at this point, President Schlesinger made the following statement on Tuesday last:

"Within the last two days rumors have been afloat to the effect that negotiations for a settlement of the Cloakmakers' strike is being undertaken. I want to state as emphatically as I can that there is not the slightest basis in fact for these rumors. Neither the Association nor the Union has made any overtures for settlement, and the situation of the strike today is exactly as it was on November 14, when the workers walked out of the shops.

At the last hearing before the State Industrial Commission both sides clearly stated their respective positions in an informal talk between counsel and the officers of both organizations after the hearing, that position was again reiterated.

With the broken contract between the Union and the Association, circumstances, enter into the picture for arrangements with the Association.

Our lawyers are going right ahead with the pending litigation, in accordance with individual manufacturers are proceeding very satisfactorily and there is not the slightest sign of wavering on the part of our members. Until the existing agreement in the industry is restored, not a cloakmaker in the city of New York will enter the shop of a member of the Association.

UNION READY FOR NEW SUIT AGAINST ASSOCIATION

The legal fight of the Union against the Association has taken another interesting and sharp turn. The Union has made preparation to start another action against the Protective Association, this time against the members of the Association as individual firms. The Union will demand through the courts that each employer pay his workers full wages for the entire time of the strike. The lawyers of the Union, Morris Hillquit and Sam-

uel Untermeyer are already at work on this new suit.

This action for damages is based on the precedent of a celebrated labor case that stirred the entire country a few years ago. It is the famous Danbury Hatters' case, where the employers, after obtaining an injunction against the Hatters' Union, won a damage suit against the individual members of the Danbury Hatters' Union and collected the money by selling the homes of the workers in an action of foreclosure upon judgment.

Messrs. Untermeyer and Hillquit declare now that the Cloakmakers' Union can collect on the same ground damages, in the form of the workers' wages, from the individual cloak manufacturers, as this loss in wages was incurred on account of a breach of agreement by the Association to which they belong. On December first, Mr. Untermeyer had written the following letter to Mr. Morris Hillquit, the lawyer of our International:

"December 1, 1921.

Dear Mr. Hillquit:—You will doubtless recall that when we had under consideration the form of Complaint, I advised that all the members of the Protective Association should be joined as defendants, but we finally agreed that, in view of their number, we might join certain of them as representative of each particular class.

I believe now that all of them should be joined and that the Summons and Complaint should be accordingly amended. My reason for this is that as a result of further study of the subject, I am satisfied that the suit may be made vastly more comprehensive and far-reaching, so as to afford relief that has not heretofore been considered as likely to be within the scope of an action of this character.

It is my opinion that if our clients can establish, as I have no doubt they can, that the Contract was violated by the manufacturers, the Complaints in this action may secure an interlocutory judgment in a form that will enable every employer of the Association members to secure a judgment against his employ-

er for his loss of wages until the date of the expiration of the contract. The total damage will, of course, depend upon the duration of the strike, but will, in any event, amount to several million dollars.

The agreement in question is distinctly illegal in every respect, and can, as I doubtless be proven to have been made, by the Association on behalf of each of its members, and on behalf of each and every worker. Its benefits inure to each member and its obligations are imposed upon each member. It is in thought as well as in fact an agreement with his employer, but in view of the fact that thousands of suits would be brought against the Association and employers, equity will take jurisdiction in a single action both to avoid the multiplicity of suits and on the broader ground that the Association has no incident to the main action to enjoin further violations of the agreement.

If you agree with me, I would like this subject taken up by the Union with the view of so enlarging the scope of the Complaint as to permit every aggrieved individual member to come in under the interlocutory judgment and prove his claim against his employer. In taking such action the Union would suffer all by doing no more than to have its suit laid down by the courts in the Danbury Hatters' case, in which the boycotted employees were permitted to recover against all Union members.

Very truly yours,
SAMUEL UNTERMAYER.

HILLQUIT MAKES BRIEF REPLY

In reply to the letter sent to him by Mr. Untermeyer, as given above, Mr. Hillquit wrote back as follows:

"Dear Mr. Untermeyer:

I have always been of the opinion that the course of action against the members of the Cloak, Suit & Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association would have a great deal of merit in securing their respective employers for loss of wages caused by the breach of contract on the part of the latter. I fully agree with you that a proceeding to recover all such damages in the pending equity suit will be infinitely more effective and economical than to institute thousands of individual actions. I have no doubt and have but little doubt that our clients will approve the course you recommend. As soon as such a formal consent is obtained I shall be glad to prepare the necessary papers and submit them for your approval.

Very truly yours,
MORRIS HILLQUIT.

Salvaging Our Civilization

By NATHANIEL BUCHWALD

There is a difference of opinion as to its chances for recovery, but that the world is very seriously ill is admitted by all. The optimists believe that the patient has a fighting chance; that, given the will, the world can be freed from the clutches of destruction.

One of the most eminent physicians sitting by the bedside of the sick world thinks that she can be saved. We allude to the illustrious H. G. Wells. He is a very serious-minded man, and even the Briton in him does not baffle his vision. His diagnosis is none too reassuring. He sees a world in chaos and on the verge of complete collapse, but he is convinced that by a common effort of the civilized nations the world can be put on its feet again. Common effort is the only effective cure he can find, and all his intellectual power, all the convincingness of his plea, is bent upon evolving a common will out of the writer of selfish ambitions.

Mr. Wells is worth dwelling upon, for he represents the best of the world that was before 1914, and if he had his way he would rescue the world from its present plight and put it back where it was before the war. His scheme of an international understanding in a spirit of amity would probably make it safe against another disaster in the near future. His program for emergency relief would, perhaps, avert an immediate breakdown of ordered society in Europe and assure the continuance of the "white civilization," to borrow his phrase. If put in complete charge of the rescue work, Mr. Wells would

perhaps succeed in salvaging the white civilization.

But Mr. Wells will not be assigned to the task. Those who hold sway over the destinies of the world will not be converted by the gospel of Wellism, and it is in this that the weakness and futility of Mr. Wells' position lie. For, after all, Wells is little more than an able spokesman of liberalism, and liberalism is little more than an ethical weltanschauung, that hangs out of joint with reality. On a world-scale man has never been remade by preaching, and all liberalism can contribute to the salvation of the world is a preaching of this or that brand of social righteousness and efficiency.

What is the matter with the world today? It is prostrate with anemia. The "white civilization" is an invalid, no longer capable of caring for itself. The civilization based on capitalist production, or foreign imperialism and domestic exploitation of the laboring masses, on trade between nation and nation, and on the principle of political nationalism, i. e., economic selfishness nationally constituted, has stopped functioning as a world mechanism. It is a platitude to say that the war is to blame for it all. But the war is only the immediate cause of the present plight of the world. In its turn the war was a result of the very white civilization which is all but shattered as a result of the war. In other words, the white civilization has come perilously near destroying itself.

"This is a commercial war," said ex-President Wilson, the chief architect of bogus idealism, to justify our participation in the carnage. It was

To use a more exact term, it was an imperialist war, in which one industrial country sought to extend its economic dominion at the expense or to the detriment of the economic interests of another. But imperialism, economic expansion is the vital need of every capitalism that has outgrown its domestic boundaries; and what is the basis of our civilization if not capitalism, i. e., industrial production for purposes of commerce and private gain?

There is, therefore, a kind of fatalism, a suicidal doom, at the very bottom of our industrial civilization directed by "captains of industry." This fatalism has brought the world to the verge of self-destruction in 1914, and it is now operating in the direction of a complete breakdown of whatever was left after the war.

And the evils that led up to the world war have become accentuated as a result of it. Militarism is more rampant in Europe today than it ever was before the war. The spirit of Prussianism has been transplanted on French soil, and it thrives there marvelously. The foreign policies of the powers, great and small alike, are dictated by national greed, by the principle of every one for himself and against the hindmost, and the devil "takes the hindmost." The forget nothing as a result of the war. They still play their trade of cunning, treachery, oppression and brutality. Threatened by common peril, the hearts of the jungle will suspend their warfare and seek a common place of safety. But not even this private instinct of self-preservation is operative in our imperialist civilization. Standing on the brink of an abyss, the governments of the world continue showing and crowding and pushing one another, as if possessed by a mania of self-destruction.

It is amidst such weird scramble

for advantages, amidst this general war and where everybody seeks to prey on everybody else, that the call is sounded for a common effort, for an understanding in a spirit of amity, for peaceful ordering of the world. One need not be a cynic to sneer contemptuously at the very idea of a peaceful settlement among the governments of the world; one need not be a dyspeptic pessimist to entertain the wrong expectations about the near future of the vaunted white civilization.

Yes, the question may well be considered: Is our civilization worth salvaging? Will mankind be benefited by a return to pre-war normalcy? Would it be well to bolster up the systems of international finance and trade? Is a return to the recent "good old times" the proper solution of the world crisis, the proper cure for the world's malady?

These are not mere academic questions. Those who are most concerned about the state of society, the class that bears the brunt of burden, that supplies soldiers for the battlefields and "hands" for its mills and mines, and taxes to maintain the militaristic regimes, the working classes of the industrial countries are inclined more and more to answer the above questions in the negative and to act accordingly. For all the factional and doctrinal warfare among the political and economic organizations of the European workers there is this common conviction that holds them together: The old order must go and the new civilization must be built on a soil where neither capitalism nor imperialism can grow. The world must become socialized if it is to serve the needs of human society. In this, and in this only, lies the assurance of peace among nations and untrammeled growth within nations.

Workers of Brain and Brawn form a Fighting-Alliance in Germany

The times are passed in Germany when an employer could haughtily describe as mere "phrases" the right of association and the personal liberty of the salaried employees. The employers have been obliged to moderate their haughty airs, and for that the salaried employees have to thank those bold pioneers who, free from bourgeois prejudices fully recognized that in order to realize equality of rights in the economic life of the community, the salaried employees must not be satisfied with mere "class-collaboration" organizations. Just as in the case of the manual workers and their employers so also the difference between the salaried employees and great captains of industry is more than a mere conflict of interests which can be peacefully adjusted and harmonized with each other within the present capitalist system. The democratization of industry, the co-determination of the workers and employees in the control of production must break the autocracy of Capital; for, otherwise, these advantages would be mere constitutional rights, mere political phrases.

These salaried employees were subjected to the dictatorship of Capital just as much as were the manual workers. The employees have had and still have, only the semblance of being a special class for themselves, something "higher." Owing to their position of dependence, socially and economically, they form, together with the manual workers, the oppressed social class in the present capitalist system; their more varied gradations, as compared with the manual workers, do not alter this fact, in the least. It makes no difference that their fetters are gilded; their position

of dependence and subservience is similar in character to that of the manual workers and cannot be removed except by the abolition of the capitalist system itself.

The conviction that brain workers and manual workers must form a united front against Capital and must be the champions of the democratization of production has not made nearly so much headway among salaried employees as among the broad masses of manual workers. For that reason a larger proportion of salaried employees, as compared with manual workers, still belong to organizations which aim at the realization of their demands by means of peaceful collaboration with the employers. Nevertheless, the idea of forming a combined front of brain workers and manual workers has made considerable progress in Germany especially since the Revolution; and in accordance with that idea a distinct regrouping of forces has manifested itself. Therefore, in Germany, in contrast with the Federation of Unions of non-manual Workers (the "Gedag") and the League of Non-manual Workers Associations (the "G.D.A."), neither of which adopts the standpoint of the class struggle, there is the Federation of Unions of Salaried Employees (the "Afa Federation"). The two first mentioned organizations have between them only about the same membership as the "Afa," which comprises about 750,000 members.

The "Afa Federation" is a further development of the "Labor Association for the Universality of Labor Rights" which was founded in 1913. It has become the central national organization embracing all Free Employees Unions and comprises the fol-

lowing organizations: "The Central Union of Shop Assistants and Clerks, which is the largest union of salaried employees in Germany, the 'Fremen's Union'; the 'Union of Technicians'; the 'General Union of Bank Clerks'; the 'Association of Theatrical Employees'; the 'German Union of Foremen in Building Trades'; the 'Union of Employees in the Book and Newspaper Trade'; the 'International Variety Artists' Lodge'; the 'Union of Tailors' Cutters'; the 'Union of Ship Engineers' and the 'Union of Wind-engine Men.'

It is in accordance with this idea of the "unity front" that after the Revolution the plan of forming industrial unions, in which the manual and non-manual workers would be combined, was given very serious consideration. In particular, the President of the German Metal Workers' Union has favored this idea. Although there seem to be pretty strong theoretical arguments in its favor, this plan has nevertheless been abandoned on grounds of expediency. This idea must be given time to develop. It can only be realized by the co-operation of manual and non-manual workers united in the common struggle for economic democracy.

In order to secure this co-operation in the local branches and in the Central organizations, the "Afa Federation" concluded a working Agreement with the General Federation of German Trade Unions on April 12th, 1921. While each retains its complete autonomy, the two organizations undertake, in accordance with their respective Rules and Regulations, "to co-operate socially and economic matters affecting the common interests of manual workers and salaried employees." In particular, the two organizations will secure this mutual co-operation by sending delegations, in

a consultative capacity, to each other's general meetings, also to each other's Congresses, as well as to the District Committees of each organization; furthermore, the two organizations shall hold joint sessions of their respective Central Executives and General Councils, as well as of the District Committees and Local Executives of their district and central organizations.

This Agreement was unanimously adopted by the Congress of the "Afa Federation" which was held in Düsseldorf on October 2nd and 3rd, 1921. In practice, however, this co-operation in work and action has been in actual working for some time past. In the domain of politics this scheme received its baptism of fire already a full year before the Agreement was formally concluded. When in March, 1920, the free trade unions of Germany made short work of the Kapp "Putsch" the manual workers and salaried employees fought shoulder to shoulder against the forces of reaction.

"A MOUTHFUL OF WISDOM"

It is seldom that the average worker can speak with a mouthful of wisdom—clean, wholesome, healthy mouthful of teeth. How many of the members of the International have a perfect set of teeth—how many know what is happening to the tooth when you have a toothache?

On Friday night, December 9th, an interesting lecture on Teeth will be given by Dr. G. C. Rathfelder, in the Union Health Center, 131 East 17th Street. This lecture will be illustrated by lantern slides and moving pictures.

Dr. Max Price, chief of the Dental Clinic of the Union Health Center, will preside at this lecture.

"Hemlock"

(Instead of a Story)

By W. KLADKO

(From into English by Emsler)

I am a lone human being and I enjoy the unbridled freedom of my loneliness. I have no father whom I must obey and no mother in whose hands I'd be glad to return for the inevitable gift of having brought me into this vale of tears. I am owned by no woman and child and I am the sole lord of my belongings and leisure moments, I am running after neither friends nor acquaintances; it hardly compensates for the effort. I seek not the company of the wise, for I know I shall leave them not a whit wiser after I had met them. They would not solve the problems that need to be solved by my brain. To be candid, it is long since that I have waived these doubts away and they worry me no more.

Gone are the days when I used to seek and query and to cast about feverishly in search of a resting place for my burning head. Gone are the long sleepless nights when I would fret and yearn and drench my pillow with helpless tears. My wounds have corroded, and in my heart, where a tempest once stormed, stillness reigns, the stillness of a deserted battlefield. And the ironic smile which I had once received in reply from the frigid skies of the Northern Taiga,—when I first lifted my head begging for an answer,—that smile finds a frozen reflex now in my own eyes.

I was seventeen when I liberated my acquaintances with the Siberian Taiga. Each morning I would visit the huge stream, whose waters rush through cities, villages, mountains and dales, "way down from the peaks of the Himalayas Mountains to the cold shores of the Arctic Sea. These friendly waters, coursing through the endless stretches of the white Taiga, would bring me greetings from the world at large,—would remind me that somewhere, far away, there were cities and hamlets and a new world. The great river served as a bond between me and outside humanity, and as I looked at its rushing waters I visualized in a humble way that somewhere, at a distance, women washed clothes on the banks of this river and children bathed and swam in its waves; men were crossing it on bridges and barges, and as I would slip my canoe into its restless waters I would close my eyes and imagine these men, my own and actually touched these men, women and children.

When autumn would come and the bloated swamps would bar my way to the great river I would make friends with the trees. I knew every one of them by name, and would greet them each morning and spend whole days in talk with them. But that, too, did not last long. Winter came and the trees wrapped great white coats over themselves and dreamed their long wintry dreams. During that white winter I felt, for the first time, the pangs of loneliness; during that white winter questions of doubt first came to my lips. But the friendly trees, wrapped in white mantles, were absorbed in their own dreams, and I lifted my eyes to the skies. And the cold, leaden skies looked down upon me ironically as if saying: "Well, youngster, go ahead and guess for yourself!"

After that a stillness descended upon me and hugged me in its bony embrace. It blew its poisonous breath into me and smothered the final spark. The last dregs had died out and my soul became still and dark, like a grave. And I ran, ran away from the Taiga, from the indifference of my former friends, the frozen trees; from the cruel, demonically silent skies of the Taiga; from the quiet

alleyland. I ran via China and Japan, across the Pacific Ocean, but the stillness pursued me like a shadow and haunted me in the streets of Sidney, where I seemed hungry and workless, in the bowels of ships among the red-hot engines, in the havens of great ports. It cried within me louder than the thunder of thousands of hammers in the metal foundries.

I have sought quietude in the Philippines, on a San Juan plantation, in hard, inhumanly hard labor. I wanted to become a beast of toil that labors, eats and sleeps. But in vain. So I left evergreen Manila and made my way to a great, wealthy and free land to seek the advice of the wise and the experienced. In this land allience is unknown. Here everybody talked fast and noisily like at a country fair, and the wisdom of the shopkeeper was grinding like sand between one's teeth.

Here the well-paid scribbler of silly stories blabbed at random; and the sate, contended clergyman of a kept religion purred softly. I heard the cowardly leader, and the hired professional philosopher, politician and statesman,—ugly comedians and brains stars all. And their speeches in the temples, in the great auditoriums, courts of justice and congresses were spread widely in the columns of thousands of papers, printed in thousands of books that filled libraries and carried the grains of hallelujahs to the Golden Calf from one end of the land to the other.

But the voice of Man was heard nowhere. And any one who refused to fall in line, who refused to stare in the backs of those who marched ahead of him, who dared to step out and seek his own way, was shouted down as a criminal, a degenerate and a lunatic and was incarcerated behind seven locks.

So I hired a cage upon the tenth floor of a tall hotel and locked myself in. Over my head and beneath my feet were cages, and in each cage a human being. We were all lying under one roof and only thin partitions separated us, one from the other. But we did not know each other. Like leaves fallen from a grove of trees and blown together into a heap, we lay there garnered in by life's storm from every corner of the world.

They were all my neighbors, my brothers who like myself stole out of the ranks and went to look for a path of their own. There were among us a few young men whose horizons were still purple and gold and whom the endless far-away distances of the world were still beckoning and luring on. There were too, men of middle age, whose road by that time was a desert of sand. But they must proceed now, for they had burned the bridges behind them. There were old men among us, too. These were strong and courageous one time, but the long road had broken their legs, smothered their fire and they were lying among us in wait for eternal peace.

I would watch them often, those neighbors of mine, as they would come to their cages or as they would emerge from them. Their smooth-shaven faces look so cold, grey and petrified like the house we live in, like the doors of their cages, like their hermetically sealed hearts. It is night. Someone is tossing restlessly upon a bed. My neighbor, it would seem, is sleeping. What sits you, brother? Is your brain burning, too? Are the same questions eating

away at you as they have been gnawing my mind? Or, perhaps, you are counting the golden opportunities which you have missed? Perhaps, you are thinking of a life that could have been lived differently. Who knows, who knows? We live here under one roof, a little wall separates us, but how far, how far apart we are!

Long, painfully long pass the nights in our stony bowdler! Yet, they, too, have gone out and away!

I ask no more now, I seek no more, I care little for my neighbors. They come, stay a while and are carried out by the same ebb and flow that has brought them in to make room for newcomers.

I am still a young man, not yet in my thirties. I am just that of age when one emerges into the world of action and takes a wife and rears a family. I am at the beginning of day with its noise and bustle. Yet, my night is already on.

The distant blue holds no temptation for me any longer and the golden path calls me no more. My little world has long since become narrow and tight, like the frame of a grave. I am not eager for fame or riches, for I know that after I had plodded through the rocky road of fame and wealth without breaking my neck, I shall scorch my fingers on the colored bits of glass of my tinselled goal.

I rise every morning at the same hour; I bathe slowly my body and comb carefully my thick, attractive hair. I like the odor of a perfume that I constantly use. My clothes are immaculate and well-tailored. With a fresh flower in my lapel I leave, cane in hand, for the morning meal in the coffee house, I have been going to this restaurant for six years now, but the owner of the place has as yet to hear my voice. I come there every morning at the same hour, greet them with the same nod and the same smile and get in return a nod and just a slightly broader smile.

From there I go to my place of employment. Until a short time ago, I worked for one of the biggest engineering firms in the country. It was the same "Good morning" and the same "Good evening" all those five years. The women employees, the stenographers and the bookkeepers, are sure that I had had an unfortunate love affair; the men joked about me that I was a fugitive from justice and they actually called me "The Fugitive." Later they got used to me, though that same stunk to me.

I do my work, I figure and draw and measure when there is work to be done, in the earlier years, however there was no work, I would stand near a window and look down from the 29th floor where our office is located. The world does seem somewhat different when you, watch it from such a height. One's daily worries become as tiny as the human ants who are darting hither and thither "way down there upon the narrow streets of the city.

Now I have begun to tire of it. Now when there is no work to do I sit comfortably, smoke leisurely and dream and dream. I dream of broken idols, of lost battles, of heroes chained in iron, of fighting methods that

have flashed forth like world saviors and were soon lost in the obscurity of the night.

I do not like the street with its noise, and its waves of humanity rushing up and down; its electric lights and signs that flash and blind. I do not like the amusement places with their silly and coarse gayety and vulgar crowd. On days when I am free from work I go to the sea shore, like a child for a few hours and I rock myself and smoke and stare at the ever-rolling waves. Of nights I sit in my room and smoke and dream.

Frequently, . . . But did I say I have no friends? This is not entirely true. I have friends, friends that come to see me when I call them and stay as long as I want them to. They are here in that glass-covered bookcase! On the upper shelf is Sophocles, right next to him Shakespeare, next to him Nietzsche and Ibsen reposing on the same shelf. Schopenhauer, and the placid, respectable Spencer are there, too, and like a lone carefree passenger Omar Khayyam always travels from place to place. Often he forgets to leave me after a visit, and when I rise in the morning I find him on my quilt or on the floor near my bed. What can one do with an intemperate vagrant!

And when a distinguished foreigner visits our land and flags are cast to the breeze in his honor and the populace rejoices jubilantly as our visitor raves about the country with the mien of a Hercules, I call upon my friend Jonathan Swift and we digarb our befattered guest and show him his right place.

Rarely, but very rarely, there come those light moments to me when the heart seems aflamed anew and a stream of warmth spreads and courses through every limb and make my head swoon like from old wine; then sharp, colorful images swim before my eyes and hold me as in a magnetic field. The endless chain of my pale nightmare then bursts asunder and my thoughts and feelings are mastered by the bold and daring brush of the invisible painter who parades these pictures before my mind.

Good night, dear friends. Good night, Ibsen! Good night, Sophocles! And you, Omar Khayyam, my lodger, you shall not sleep on my quilt tonight. I shall get along without your lullaby tonight. Tonight I receive no guests; tonight I remain alone.

I jump from my rocker and spin swiftly across my room, swiftly back and forth like an animal in a cage. Then I sit down and write.

And men read it and believe me. Because I write with the blood of my heart and the fire of my soul. I write for one of the best journals in the land. There was a time when I would eagerly await this journal to reach my hands. That was on account of certain songs that would regularly appear in it, songs written by "Hemlock."

(To be Concluded in Next Issue.)

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EDITORIALS

IS IT RIGHT OR IS IT WRONG?

Some time, rather sooner than later, we intend to write a lengthy dissertation on the "Conservation of our Radicals," in which we hope to prove by irrefutable facts that our so-called radicals are, in more than one way, more backward in the realm of free thinking and searching for the truth than some conservatives. We shall prove that their "radicalism" is of the petrified, moss-grown variety and that they live, breathe and act only in accord with a formally consecrated and accepted "Code of Conduct," from which they dare not deviate a hair's breadth. We shall establish the fact that as far as hating independent thought and an inability to look realities straight in the face is concerned, our orthodox radicals resemble their fellows in orthodoxy of the Christian or Jewish faith like two peas in a pot. Of course, we do not speak here of the quasi-radical, of the fellow who merely cloaks himself in a mantle of radicalism to cover up his or her petty personal ambitions or cravings. We speak of the earnest variety, of those who believe in what they speak or write, those who are far more dangerous than the first species and who are likely to exercise a certain amount of influence, in a narrow way, and cause some injury to the labor movement.

We shall not, however, extend ourselves this time too widely. We shall only state our position with regard to the injunction suit of our Union against the manufacturers. Perhaps, the little that we have to say about it for the present, will carry some light to a few confused minds.

Let us, first, explain what is an injunction, as applied heretofore against workers by courts at the initiative of employers.

Let us take a case of an ordinary strike for higher wages, for better treatment by the employer, the foreman, etc., a strike conducted in a perfectly legitimate manner. Our workers still believe that according to the law of the land every person is permitted to quit work without any preliminary explanations or apologies. And since each individual worker may strike, there cannot be even the slightest doubt that two, three or ten thousand workers may strike as well. The right to strike is, therefore, one of the essential rights of labor in the land and lies at the cornerstone of its freedom. Deprive the worker of this right and you will convert him into a chattel or a slave.

Concede the injunction and deprives the worker from the right to strike. It forbids him from making his strike effective. Let us inform other workers of the fact that he is striking so that they might not, knowingly or unknowingly, take his place. The injunction frequently forbids the worker from making use of his money, saved by him in his Union, for the furthering of the interests of his strike. All this is done not because the worker had committed a crime, but on the assumption that he is likely to commit damage to the employer.

Such is briefly the nature of every injunction issued against workers in times of strikes. Quite naturally, the enlightened and militant labor movement of this country has been up in arms against the use of injunctions to break labor strikes from the very first moment it went into vogue. The labor movement has condemned the injunction for its illegality, as an imposition, and a vicious caricature of justice. The labor movement had, therefore, declared that against an illegality, against a perversion of justice—even if it emanates from a court of justice—the workers must fight with every means at their command. The labor movement even counseled disobeying injunctions on the perfectly sound ground that when one is threatened with death every means is justifiable in self-defense.

Bear in mind, when the representatives of the American labor movement have come out with such daring advice to the workers they were not inspired by contempt for law or radicalism. Just contrary: the American labor movement and those who speak for it are law-abiding and order-loving persons. And it is just because of that that they regard the injunction as the embodiment of illegality and arbitrariness. Their fight against the injunction is, according to their belief, the most potent expression of their affection and respect for "law and order."

Well, no matter how just and logical that may sound in theory, it did not, in the least degree, weaken the beneficial effects of the injunction in practice. The avalanche of injunctions did not stop in every contest between labor and capital. The workers had spent millions of dollars in fighting the injunctions in courts but it availed little. In rare cases the workers attempted to disobey injunctions—with dire consequences to themselves. They were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, but the injunctions still continued. Of course, had great masses of workers shown such a spirit of self-sacrifice and determination, the use of the injunction would have swiftly come to an end. All this, however, is a mere wish and a

hope. The workers in their fights have as yet to develop the courage required to face and batter down this legalized illegality. So far the injunction is still with us.

Well, it occurred that in the course of the ineffective fight of the workers against the use of injunctions they have hit upon a plan of fighting the injunction in a novel way. They have, namely, decided to turn the tables and to demand from the courts an injunction against the employers. The plan held splendid prospects—no matter what the practical results of the move might be. Should the courts refuse to grant an injunction against the employers, it would prove beyond the slightest doubt that the injunction weapon is forged solely against the workers and for the employers. Should it happen, on the other hand, that the courts would grant such an injunction, it would deal a death blow to the injunction practice in general, as the employers would be wary henceforth to employ the weapon of an injunction once they had come to know that it can be used just as effectively against them.

It could have, therefore, been expected that this suit would create a panic in the camp of the manufacturers and an outburst of joy among the radicals. Here was a way finally discovered to combat the horror and the misfortune of every worker's struggle! Instead of that we have been treated to "criticism" and a lot of blabbing that could not be dignified, by the widest stretch of the imagination, into anything beyond the level of child's talk.

The arguments of the would-be "revolutionist" would, perhaps, have had some color of reason, if our labor conflicts were invariably of a revolutionary character and were always fought out outside the ramifications of the courts, the police and the law. Under such circumstances the cry that our injunction suit had "desecrated" the tactics of the struggles of labor may have had some justification. The fact of the matter, however, is that one of the most important committees of this general strike and of all the struggles in the past, is a Law Committee. The Chairman of this Committee, Vice-President Lefkowitz, is one of the busiest men in this strike and it is his duty to see that the police treat our men and women on strike humanely and that they are adequately protected when arrested while picketing and brought into court. It is, therefore, quite obvious that in its daily fighting and struggles, the Union is compelled to deal considerably with the courts, and, of course, this does not in the least detract from the vigor of its tactics. How, then, can it be argued that the Union has violated its militancy because it had undertaken a new plan which would make it lighter for our strikers to picket, fight and win—by turning the injunction sword against those who had used it all the time against the workers with such deadly effects?

We want it clearly understood that what we have said here was not stated in defense of our International. Its attitude requires no defense before any person who can think and reason logically and courageously. We have only brought this forth as an example of the conservatism of our "radicals." Anything that is new, that is different from what has been done before, confuses and upsets them entirely. They consult their old "Code," and if they don't find it between its covers, they commence shouting, "Help! The leaders of the strike have gone the wrong way!"

These puny, little fellows, who have never fought a battle but in the fanciest of their own creation, who have no conception of the realities of a living struggle, have their own little program mapped out for them, and when something happens that interferes with their "strategy," are overtaken with cold shivers. The truth is that all the commentaries and hair-splittings of our pseudo-radicals are as worthless as they are amusing. Each labor fight has its own logic and methods. These methods cannot be fully determined by any wiseacre in advance, but depend entirely upon the exigencies and the prevailing factors of the fight. If any labor struggle would have to depend for its success upon the home-made generalship of these "philosophers," it could not have lasted a day. Fortunately, the cloakmakers' strike is conducted in a totally different spirit. They do not split hairs in the strike offices, but are grappling with huge realities. The sole aim and purpose that actuates the leaders of the conflict is its winning. And when the question ever occurs to any of these actively engaged workers—"Is it right or is it wrong?", their reply is ready at hand: "Everything that leads to the winning of the strike as quickly and as effectively as possible is right; everything that might lead to defeat and to the triumph of the enemy is wrong and should be avoided."

THE STRIKE AT THE PRESENT MOMENT

The condition of the strike is splendid, beyond the slightest doubt.

About 14,000 strikers have already returned to work in shops signed up under full Union conditions. Many more thousands could have returned if not for the extreme care exercised by the organization in examining the nature and character of each individual employer that applies for a settlement. The Union is determined to fight it out with the Association to ultimate and final victory.

There were some reports last week to the effect that the manufacturers—in order to bring the fight to an end—have declared themselves willing to confer with the Union and that such a conference has already taken place. This is not true. Of course, the Union will not refuse a conference, but one condition must be attached thereto—the employers must rescind their resolution for piece work and long work hours and must rescind the agreement of 1919 which they had broken. Only on this basis will the Union consent to confer with the employers about any machinery that might be built up in the industry to oversee the faithful carrying out of the agreement by both sides. This is the one and only way for ending the strike.

The striking cloakmakers will, therefore, not pay the least attention to any rumors concerning the "end" of the strike, rumors which are only likely to diminish their vigilance and affect their

Injunctions Against Employers

By MORRIS HILLQUIT

The striking cloakmakers of New York have obtained a preliminary injunction against the leading association of employers in the industry. The order is based on the theory that the action of the Association in directing its members to introduce the piece-work system and a labor week of 49 hours, constitutes an unlawful conspiracy to induce them to break the collective agreement in the industry, which provides for week work and a 44-hour labor week and has yet about six months to run.

In effect, it restrains the Association from enforcing its resolution by ordering, advising or helping its members to violate their agreements and from disciplining such members as would resume operations under the old terms.

The practical effect of the injunction, if it is made permanent, will be to withdraw from all association members the support and guidance of the powerful organization and to set them free to make individual settlements with the Union.

The proceeding is novel in its application and has attracted much public interest and comment. It has caused a sort of puzzled bewilderment in the capitalist press. It has met with copious criticism from the "ultra radical" wing of the labor movement.

The grounds of this criticism are as varied as they are amusing.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is charged with creating a dangerous precedent which could be turned against organized labor in subsequent industrial disputes. The charge is based on a sovereign contempt of facts. The principle that unions may be enjoined by the courts from inducing workers to break contracts with their employers is definitely and firmly established in our whole system of jurisprudence. It was on that ground that a sweeping injunction against the United Mine Workers' Union was upheld by the highest practical tribunal in the land in the famous Hitchmann Coal Co. case, and that similar injunctions were issued against the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, the Dress and Waistmakers' Union and scores of other unions in New York and other states. The "precedent" which the present case establishes is only

this—that the weapon of injunction, which the employers have so effectively wielded and so skillfully perfected against the workers, may, on occasion, be used against themselves in its most perfected form.

But we are told that the workers, who are on principle opposed to the use of injunctions in labor disputes, would be content and skillfully recognize that method of settling industrial grievances and resort to it. Class-conscious workers are justly opposed to government by injunction. They strive to abolish it. But the most promising and effective means of curtailing or abolishing the use of injunctions in labor disputes is to endeavor persistently to turn it against the employers. So long as injunctions hit the workers only, the ruling classes will see to it that they are maintained and extended; but when they are used against employers, they will rapidly sink into disrepute. If the organized workers will systematically seek to enjoin their employers from the commission of the same kind of acts as they are chronically enjoined from—breaking contracts, from acts of violence, threats or abuse committed by their hired guards, etc., the courts will not be in a position to deny such relief without stultifying or discrediting themselves.

The effect of the suit of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is in that direction has been well and decisively. Even the "New York Times," commenting editorially on the garment injunction, begins to conceive doubts about the efficacy of injunctions in industrial disputes. A few more injunctions against employers and the entire capitalist press will have against the use of writ in favor of labor or capital.

But in the meantime, the fact that the workers are on principle opposed to injunctions is no reason why they should not use it for their own ends while the practice is in force.

For that matter, the workers are opposed to the entire capitalist state with all of its organs of repression. But can they, do they deny, its existence or refuse to make use of its organs and weapons whenever they can make them serve their own class purposes?

The workers are opposed to the spirit, and which are, probably, spread for that purpose. If anything of importance will occur, it will reach to the workers from the Union, from their strike committee. Let the slogan be now as before: "Let everyone do his full duty at his post!"

THE CLOAK STRIKE IN CHICAGO

Last Thursday there has begun the strike of the cloakmakers in Chicago.

The Chicago strike is in excellent hands. We only have to recall the events of the last Convention of our International in Chicago a year and a half ago, the parade of the thousands of cloakmakers as they marched into the great convention hall to greet their spokesmen; the complete and tactful arrangements of that convention—to become convinced that the cloakmakers of Chicago will measure up fully to the fight which their employers have forced upon them.

The leadership of the Chicago cloakmakers is on par with the rank and file of the Union. Vice-President Schoolman is not a novice in labor struggles, and Vice-President Sigmam, who has gone to Chicago to aid in the conduct of the fight, is a well-known figure in our movement. We fail to see, indeed, what chances the Chicago employers have for winning this fight. The Chicago strike came as a surprise to us. We expected that the Chicago employers would wait for the outcome of the New York fight. We are sure they will live to regret their blunders.

The fight in the cloak industry is spreading fast to every front. It has, indeed, become a national fight, and its victory, we are confident, will be in scope, too. The fires of victory will soon be burning in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago—the fires of a great and well-earned victory for the cloakmakers' Unions and the entire International.

use of the police in labor struggles, but the strikers cannot effectively withhold recognition from the police man's club without descending upon his head, and when Socialists gain political power of a municipality, they use the police in strikes—to protect the striker against the scab.

We are opposed to judicial nullification of laws on the ground of their alleged unconstitutionality. We do not and cannot refuse to recognize the effective existence of the institution, and while it is in force we do not hesitate to invoke it for the benefit of the radical or labor movement.

The Espionage Law, the Draft Law, the Criminal Anarchy laws and the Lunatic School licensing law were attacked by the radicals in the courts on the plea of unconstitutionality, and the Communists did not disdain to make that plea in the courts in their Chicago trial, in the case of Glass, Levine, Rutenberg and Witulsky and in numerous other instances. Nor have they hesitated to take the initiative in injunction proceedings. In the case of the Finnish Socialist paper, *Raivaaja*, in Massachusetts, the Finnish Club of New York and in several other cases, avowed communists, have invoked the injunction writ of capitalist courts to aid them in their fight against Socialists. They were not criticized by their own comrades, for after all, Socialists are also agents of the bourgeoisie. But if red radicals may sue out such injunctions against the courts, why should the bourgeoisie without contaminating their revolutionary purity, why not against the principal—the bourgeoisie themselves?

Our captious communist and anarchist critics fear that successful in-

junction proceedings against employers may undermine the morale of the workers, and that they may strengthen their confidence in capitalist courts and weaken their revolutionary faith. This brings up the old and irreconcilable difference between the idea and philosophy of Socialism and the fundamental tactical conceptions of the anarchists and their communistic first cousins.

The latter expect the social revolution to come at one blow through a spontaneous rising of the masses, driven to despair and rebellion by a long course of unbearable suffering and brutal persecution. The Socialists, on the other hand, believe that the workers' emancipation must be accomplished gradually by a working-class steadily advancing in education and organization in political and economic power, in self-confidence and class dignity.

The policy of passively submitting to the attacks of the ruling classes by "ignoring" or "disdaining" their weapons, is an ultra-reactionary policy. The true revolutionary method is to answer blow for blow; to wrench every weapon from the hands of the enemy, to hurl every stone back at the assailant.

The workers have all too long permitted themselves to be treated as an outlaw class, to be ordered around, preached at, disciplined and restrained by "reactionary" elements of the bourgeoisie. It will greatly enhance their dignity and morale if they will persistently and consistently demand from the courts every right accorded to their employers. Whether they succeed or fail their cause can only gain by such a policy.

Whitewashing the Facts

Big army and navy advocates are much disturbed because the facts regarding government expenditures have at last reached the public. The citizens of the country have learned with alarm that 88.4 per cent of the total appropriations of the United States government for the fiscal year 1921 went to pay the costs of past wars and to prepare for future wars.

It is necessary to cover up these disturbing facts somehow so the army propagandists are regrouping the year's figures and spreading them over the country in an effort to hide the important facts. The costs of the World War, comprising 52.2 per cent of the whole budget are grouped together conspicuously as though they were an entirely separate item. Beside them are placed the amounts of the current appropriations for the Army and Navy by way of contrast. But not with the fact that they should be considered together. They are to be taken separately; there is to be no relation in the reader's mind between war costs and costs for maintenance and enlargement of the military machine. All emphasis is laid on the \$450,000,000 appropriated for the

Navy and \$418,000,000 for the Army which together amount to 18.2 per cent of the whole expenditures of the government. The public is to think the only important fact is that the Service is so small an amount of the whole. It is not pointed out that even this 18.2 per cent is more than half again as much as the entire amount that was spent for constructive purposes for the whole year. Less than twelve dollars out of every hundred spent by the government in the fiscal year 1921 went for construction. The balance went to pay the costs of past destruction and to prepare for more, or, in other words, to pay war costs.

That is the fact the militarists would cover up and that is what the tax-payer has found out. Having learned where over three-fourths of his taxes go, no amount of whitewashing of the facts is going to silence his protests. Those protests are pouring into Washington from all sides. He is demanding results from the conference which is meeting in that city; results which shall mean a real reduction in the armament burden of the world.

"PICTURESQUE LANGUAGE"—FIERY MAJOR REBUKED

Major Sir Keith Fraser, speaking during the Irish debate in the House of Commons, said that factory girls were getting 7s. a week and had to go to a bordello.

Mr. Keith Fraser: Wages paid by Dominion employers.

Sir Keith Jones: I do not care a damn by whom they were paid, or rather, I should say I do not care a bit. The wages paid were disgracefully low.

The Deputy Speaker: I must ask the Hon. Baronet to be a little less picturesque in his language.

WAR MEDALS

Jack Mills' disclosure in the House of Commons as to the pawning of war medals by unemployed ex-soldiers has brought plenty of corroboration from all parts of the country. A Plymouth workman states that he has received in pledge no fewer than 560 medals, including four V. C.'s. In Liverpool, in two pawnshops, over a thousand silver discharge badges and war medals were to be seen recently. On a discharge badge 2/6 was at first advanced, but since the supply has increased this sum has sunk to half the amount. As a sign of destitution men sometimes pawn to their war medals, before a committee has been the only possession they have left.

The Modern Novel And the Class Struggle

By DAVID P. BRENNER

III. GALSWORTHY AND BENNETT

H. C. Wells sees the conflict, John Galsworthy is immersed in it, while Arnold Bennett trails along, passing humorous comment as he goes. Galsworthy is painfully conscious that his class struggle has put the world out of joint, and like the crusher he is, he jumps into the breach first, and then looks about him to get his bearings.

Here is society proceeding along its path, marching slowly and surely to its destruction, all the time unaware of the abyss, unaware of its falling strength. If there is something unpleasant in its path it covers up the spot; if the melodious things cannot be hidden, it turns the other way. In his path that which should terrify, Galsworthy cries out: "Hold! All this is wrong." And he is hurt and grieved that when society answers "Wrong? Then tell us what is right," he has no answer to offer.

In the "Inland Fharisees" the two classes clash. It is not the industrial clash that here interests Galsworthy,—it is the social chasm. It is the point of view on moral matters that differs. Galsworthy was born in the upper class. He shares their prejudices, he sympathizes with their impulses. But his brain is in revolt against his class. His revolutionary streak is strong enough to permit him to condemn his class,—but he is too much the Pharisee himself to endorse the weakness of the proletariat. But for his class he assumes responsibility for the chasm,—for the difference,—for the meanness of lower class life. It is not enough to be sure,—but it is something.

The same inability to take sides appears in his play "Strife." This story of a mine strike is infinitely moving. It is beautifully told, without undue melodrama,—although the theme does leave many openings for cheap dramatic effect. Nothing is suppressed. The stubborn persistence of the master-class, its confidence that God intended it to rule,—its conviction that in the hands of the workers the mines would go to the devil,—seldom have these things been put down in writing without becoming caricatures. They are not caricatures here. The equally stubborn resistance of the miners, the tragedy that dogs their lives, the bitter gloom of their souls,—only in the "Weavers" have these things been done so well. And yet there is the fatal weakness. If there is a solution for this middle life in compromise! As if the class struggle could be compromised!

In none of Galsworthy's works is the theme of social conflict absent,—but in none is it more pronounced and in none more boldly handled than in the "Freedoms." Here at last is a Galsworthy book in which the author is on the fence. Unfortunately, the conflict about which the book turns is not the proletarian struggle; it is the fight for the possession of land; more than that, it is the fight of the underdog for the right to think for himself. Here is something about which this sensitive nature is quite sure!

The most pretentious of Galsworthy's books is the "Man of Property." As a picture of the pompous middle classes this book deserves to rank with the best of Dickens, except that it does not possess the Dickens humor. A Chambers or a Wright, when writing on a similar theme, would have spoken objectively, and then only of surface phenomena. Galsworthy is able to penetrate the pretense of dignity and calm, and to show us the raging crater over which the dignity of the bourgeoisie rears. There is no direct picture of class con-

flict here. Ostensibly the book deals with persons, and with the interrelation of their fears and desires. It is a study of bourgeois morals in conflict with the facts of a period that has outgrown the need for which these morals were created. It is a record of life in conflict with the trappings of an artificial culture. But underneath everything is the echo of industry. Each of the persons involved is in one way or another victim of the great struggle that has him in its grip. Each of his acts is dictated by the terms of the battle.

In "Fraternity" another sham is exploded. "Fraternity," that ancient sibyl of the bourgeoisie is made the striking horse of a social philosophy, half angel and half fool. All around this lovable creature rage the contradictions that make fraternity impossible. It is in concepts like this that Galsworthy is particularly winning. Whether he wishes us to take the old prophet of fraternity seriously is open to question.

No list of worth-while writers is complete without Galsworthy. He is humanizing himself largely, to be humanitarian propaganda, directed chiefly against the wanton killing of animals, and against vivisection. It is unfortunate that he should have fallen into this pitfall. But the rest of his work remains as much worth while as it ever was. If Wells is a photographer, Galsworthy is a painter. Not always an accurate one, but always sympathetic.

ARNOLD BENNETT

Here is the playboy of modern literature. Bennett is the man who tried to tell us how to live on twenty-four hours a day. He was with us a few weeks; then he wrote a book called, "Your United States!" He should have been born an American.

Most of Bennett's work deals with the people of the clay and pottery districts of England. The Five Towns, an invention of Bennett, but based on actuality, is a roaring, bustling, flaming place of industrial England. In them live the slaves of the machine who yesterday were Midland Farmers. In them also live the snobocracy suddenly grown rich on the growth of the pottery industry. They, too, were, only yesterday, Midland farmers. Out of these materials Bennett weaves a side-splitting "Comedie Humaine" that is just as grim as it is funny.

Reading Bennett systematically, and reading him carefully, is reading in fiction form, an epitome of the industrial revolution. The whole story of exploitation and fraud, of broken faith, of fabulous wealth and of heart-breaking poverty are to be found in his pages. There is much beside. Bennett is no tractarian. Not even his worst enemy could call him that. You may condemn him as "shin" or as slipshod—but you can't call him a preacher.

Bennett, so far as one may tell from his books is no propagandist. He is not, like Galsworthy, morally indignant at the evils that he sees around him; he is not like Wells, a prophet of what the struggle will lead to. In the public mind the name of Bennett does not carry with it, as it does in the cases of the other men, a vague flavor of radicalism. He is a teller of stories,—but in his settings he has, perhaps unconsciously, caught gleams of the conflict. To him the conflict dramatizes itself humorously. He loves to put in juxtaposition some old, not always poor, member of the family, with the nouveau riche generation. He likes to see the old farmer stamping through a Louis XVI parlor with the

THE STAGE

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL NOTES

Ben-Ami's company in "The Idle Inn," which he is now rehearsing, will include Eva McDonald (Mrs. Arthur Hopkins), Mary Shaw, Whitford Kane and Hubert Drew.

"The Dibbuk," which has been running at the Jewish Art Theater, will be played at the Apollo on Thursday and Friday afternoons of next week.

Fritz Leiber will be seen in Shakespearean repertory at the Lexington Theater, beginning Christmas week.

Walker Whitehead, in "The Hinds," will reopen his tour in Toronto next week. The play has been slightly rewritten.

Theodore Dreiser's "The Hand of the Potter" opened at the Provincetown Theater Monday night.

Marjorie Rameau will end her engagement in "Daddy Goss-a-Hunting" at the Plymouth on December 17th, and will open in Chicago Christmas week.

Olya Petrova will come to the Comedy Theater on December 26th, in her own play, "The White Peacock." The engagement will begin with a Christmas matinee.

"Iceland," the scene of the Danish King's recent tour to the Far North, will be the subject of a travel talk in E. M. Newman's series at Carnegie Hall on Sunday evening.

Leo Simonson, scenic director of the Theater Guild, will talk at the Garrick a week from Sunday afternoon on "Modern Stagecraft in Europe."

Felicia Murrell will be Donald Brian's dancing partner in the revival of "The Chocolate Soldier."

The Repertory Theater will again offer one or more plays here this season under the direction of Augustine Duncan. They will open on December 20th with a French adaptation.

Peggy Wood will have the leading role in the musical version of "Pamander Walk."

The cast of "Face to Face," which Sam H. Harris is producing, will include Richard Bennett, Violet Haring, Frederick Trussell, Richard

Pitman, Frances Byrne and William W. Crismana.

Marie Jerita, whose Tosca is her second role here, is already announced for a third impersonation, as Santuzza in "Cavaleria," on Saturday night, December 16th.

An exhibition of stage scene models has been arranged by the New York Drama League, to be held from December 9th to December 16th, at the league headquarters, 29 West Forty-seventh Street. Among the contributors to this exhibition are: Robert Edmund Jones, Norman Geddes, Boris Anisfeld, Sheldon K. Viles, Willy Fogarty, Claude Brangdon, John Wenger, Dorothy McDonald, Warren Dahler, Carmine Vitolo, W. Herbert Adams and Edward H. Ascherman.

The Theater Guild will embark on an enterprise of a kind not previously undertaken in its management, when, next Tuesday afternoon, it will give over its stage for the first time for a series of matinees of "The Verge." This is Susan Glaspell's study of an egocentric woman's passionate desire for "otherness." It has been running for several weeks at the Provincetown Playhouse in Maccadoc Street, where, technically speaking, it has been on view only to subscribers to that experimental theater. At the end of tonight's performance it must give way, in the regular course of the program, to Theodore Dreiser's "The Hand of the Potter," which, after many years of waiting, is finally to be produced there Monday night.

William Ingersoll and Grace Henderson have been engaged for "Alias Jimmy Valentine," coming to the Gaiety. Earle Brown, Edmund Elton and Harold Hartell will play their original roles.

Ferry Warren, Beatrice Mauds, Dorothy Mignow and others have been engaged for "The Married Woman," which Norman Trevor is producing.

Impressed by the qualities of "The Verge," and by Margaret Wycherly's remarkable performance in its leading role, and also by the hot discussion which the play has provoked among the elect and the merely mystified, the Theater Guild has offered shelter to the production and will sandwich it in between the regular performances of the current bill at the Garrick. Presumably these matinees will be continued for as long a series as the traffic will bear.

and of the farm still on his boots. It is because he has no axe to grind that the pictures of industrial life that recur in all of Bennett's books are so effective. He offers them for what they are. If there are any conclusions to be drawn from them, he leaves you to draw them.

Naturally a man who does not consciously write of social strife has no solution to offer. What of it? The solutions of Wells are not remarkable for their value. And all that Galsworthy offers is compromise. We can do without Bennett's solution. But we cannot do without his stories.

The most widely read of his works, and the most commented on are the books of the Clayhanger series. If these articles were devoted to the psychology of modern fiction, we would have to devote the greater part of this discussion to these books. Valuable as these novels are, in social value they do not compare with "An

Old Wife's Tale." This is a story covering some fifty years,—vital years for England. It does not matter for Bennett's first purpose in writing the book is to show the effect of these years on two women separated by circumstances in early youth, and united at the end of the long period. Incidentally, and that is quite enough, he shows a great deal more. We see unrolled before us the story of industrial growth; we see the effect of this growth on the Five Towns; we see the transformation of the bourgeois moral code to fit the changing times. Historical retrospect haunts Bennett. It is a recurrent theme, and a theme always of interest, as he handles it.

If Wells is a photographer, and if Galsworthy is a painter, Bennett is a cartoonist. Cartoonists are needed in the battle. They are often as useful as the others,—sometimes more useful.

LABOR THE WORLD OVER

DOMESTIC ITEMS

WANT PROMISE KEPT

The convention of the California state federation of labor has called upon District Attorney Brady of this city to immediately carry out his publicly made promise to assemble all of the new facts revealed in the Mooney and Billings cases and submit same to the governor.

The convention declared: "The position taken by the federation has been more than confirmed by events of the past year; namely, the confession of perjury by Bob McDonald, the confessions of Draper Hand, detective of the notorious 'John Bureau'; the testimony of Hatcher of Woodland as to the perjuries of F. C. Orman, and the admissions of James Brennan, former assistant district attorney, as to the insufficiency of evidence.

"These men have now been imprisoned for five years for a crime which they are palpably guiltless, and upon evidence which is now demonstrated to have constituted a deliberate 'frame up.'"

GAINS IN LOUISIANA

At the special session of the Louisiana legislature organized labor defeated every anti-social proposal, while convincing the legislature of the justice of several proposals, which were adopted.

The defeated bills include repeal of the laborers' lien law and another that would turn the state into a strikebreaker where a strike interferes with commerce.

The legislature passed an act giving absent workers the right to vote in all elections, establishing free employment bureaus under the state labor commission and requiring the state to engage in all construction and other work now contemplated.

Labor also secured the passage of a bill which provides for the recall of all public officials, except judges, on the demand of 25 per cent of the qualified voters. The high percentage will retard the practical application of the law in many cases, but a forward step has been made by accepting the recall principle.

FUNNY BUSINESS MEN

"Sometimes we wonder if the Cleveland chamber of commerce realizes how funny it is," says Charles Smith, business representative of the Building Trades Council of Cleveland.

"Did you see their advertisement on the milk drivers' strike the other day? At the top they call attention to the fact that they were founded in 1843, and then set out to express ideas on the anti-union shop, which suggests that they haven't progressed a day since they established themselves."

WILL FIGHT WAGE CUTS

The strategy of the A. F. of L. railway employes' department is to not only fight wage cuts but to start a counter move for higher rates.

In a letter to system federations, President Jewell presents a line of defense that will make uniform action possible. He suggests that when railroad managements ask for a wage reduction conference, an immediate answer should follow asking the railroad to submit by letter, and in detail, its proposal. System federations should insist on 30 days intervening before the conference, when the system's wage increase shall be presented and then, on failure to agree, a demand should be made that the matter go up to the railroad labor board.

COPPER PROFITS CONCEALED

The government had filed suits against former directors of seven mining companies that have been absorbed by the Anaconda mining company. It is charged that the directors failed to report profits aggregating \$9,569,064.

Other suits filed by the government for claims aggregate \$600,000 against holders of common stock representing surplus issued as dividends in exchange for other shares of stock in corporate reorganizations. The United States supreme court has ruled that these stock dividends are taxable and do not come under their former decision that tax dividends that stay in the company are exempt from taxation.

BIG DOCK STRIKE

A score of unions along the water front in New Orleans have suspended work because of wage reductions. The port is completely tied up.

PRINTERS ENJOINED

Superior Court Judge Banks has issued an injunction against the Typographical Union of Bridgeport, Conn., "its members, sympathizers and agents" from interfering with the business of several newspapers in this city. The enjoined cannot picket or boycott and must be careful what statements they make regarding the affairs of the newspapers.

PREFER WOMAN IN LUMBER LABOR

Women carrying lumber is depicted in a pamphlet, "Health Problems of Women in Industry," issued by the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor.

Under the picture is this information: "One employer said he preferred women to men because women always carried two planks at once if they could possibly manage it."

The pamphlet makes this reference to conditions under which many mothers are forced to live:

"Long hours in the factory are not as serious for the man, who is through work when he leaves his job at night, as they are for the woman, who has often several hours of housework to do after she gets home. The married woman in industry, who is forced to work because of economic necessity, brought about by her husband's death, incapacity or inability to earn an adequate wage for himself and his family, must usually take whatever job she can get, without much question of wages or hours.

"But she is the one worker in all the group who must need the protection of the law, for the care of her children and household will take many hours and much strength, and her health will suffer if hours of work are not limited."

FOREIGN ITEMS

FRANCE

CRIPPLED MAR MILITARY GLITTER

Before a deputation of French Ministers laid the official wreath on the tomb of the unknown soldier in Paris, a number of men mutilated in the war attempted to place their own wreath on the grave, carrying red flags and singing the Red International. . . . The Police Commissary told the crippled demonstrators they might lay the wreath on the grave, but they must put away the Red flag and withdraw the inscription on the wreath, which ran: "To the unknown hero from the men of the scrupulous society." But the men only replied with shouts of "Down with war." . . . Later, when the Government delegation were laying their wreath on the tomb, shouts of "Down with war" were again raised.

ONE INTERNATIONAL

At the French Socialist Congress, Mr. Tom Shaw, M.P., appealed to the French Socialist Party to associate itself with the efforts of the British for the establishment of one single and strong Labor International.

FOR A COMMITTEE OF ACTION

The Congress of the French Socialist Party passed a resolution urging the executive of the Vienna Reconstructors to approach the British Labor Party with a view to forming an International Committee of Action that should include Socialist and Communist organizations now affiliated to the Moscow, Vienna or London Internationals. This Committee of Action, if created, should organize the working classes of the world for common action in political and economic fields, and in the event of any new war dangers.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

MORE SECRET TREATIES

The Foreign Ministers of Poland and Czecho-Slovakia, M. Skirmunt and M. Beneš, have just added another treaty to the long list of pacts concluded over the heads of the peoples. The new treaty not only aligns Czecho-Slovakia with Poland against Germany, but assures the Poles of the Czech's benevolent neutrality in the event of the former entering another armed conflict with Russia. Obviously anticipating a storm of indignation from Czech Labor, M. Beneš hastened to protest that the treaty is not aimed against Soviet Russia.

BOHEMIAN MINERS STAY RIGHT

The congress of the Czecho-Slovakian Miners' Federation ended yesterday at Prague with a dramatic ballot, the Right Socialists obtaining a scanty majority by 91 to 84 over the Communists in the election of the executive. The strong Communist minority announced that it is against a split within the organization, and will remain inside the organization.

ITALY

FASCISTI LEAVE; ROME, STRIKE ENDS

An attack by Fascisti on railmen here, in which a worker was mortally wounded, has been followed by a general strike throughout the whole province. The Railmen's Union called a strike immediately, appealing to the other unions to show solidarity, and the general strike began this afternoon. Four thousand Fascisti who came to Rome for their annual congress were held up.

Clothed in rags, their faces showing signs of defeat, and escorted by police, the last remnants of the 10,000 Fascisti who invaded Rome ten days ago passed through the streets last night on their way to the station. The word to the workers, when the general strike was proclaimed, was "Resume work after the Fascisti have left Rome" and work, therefore, was resumed in all industries this morning.

ITALIAN LABOR AND AMSTERDAM

Affiliation to the Second International was reaffirmed by the Italian Trades Union Congress at Verona. "Amsterdam," said the mover of the resolution, "is the only International with real labor strength. We look to Moscow as the ideal of which we are moving, but we cannot live on ideals, and unemployment is a reality that presses for solution."

AUSTRALIA

ABOLISH UPPER HOUSE

The Queensland labor government is carrying out its pledge to abolish the legislative council, or upper house, and the assembly has passed a bill to this end as the first step. The Queensland high court has sustained the validity of this legislation.

The New South Wales labor government is also pledged to abolish the upper house of that state, but as yet has failed to make its pledge effective.

Opponents of the second house insist that occasions for constitutional conflict are increased and the unity and vigor necessary for national action are diminished because of the second house. From a practical standpoint, opposition to the second house centers on the fact that it is the stronghold for reaction, and that its veto power over the lower house nullifies the utility of democratic suffrage.

EGYPT

ANOTHER IRELAND IN EGYPT

At a celebration in London of the third anniversary of Egypt's Nationalist movement, it was declared that Egypt would no longer be put off with anything less than full independence. Jack Mills, one of the Labor M.P.'s just back from visiting Egypt, said that we are likely to have another Ireland in Egypt unless her claims are conceded. George Lansbury, who presided, advised Egyptians to join with the reformers and revolutionaries of all countries to substitute for the capitalist system one of co-operation for the good of all.

ENGLAND

CO-OPERATIVE WOMEN AND IRELAND

The Central Committee of the Women's Co-operative Guild calls on the British Government to continue the Irish negotiations till a friendly alliance has been concluded; they would view with horror the betrayal of British honor resulting from a renewed attempt to crush Ireland's aspirations by force.

Educational Comment and Notes

Professor Carter Goodrich in the Workers' University, Saturday, December 17

On December 17th, the class in Trade Union Policies will have the privilege of listening to a discussion on the subject of Workers' Control, by the eminent writer, Carter Goodrich.

Professor Goodrich is the author of the "Frontier of Control," which is one of the best known books on the subject of British Workshop Policies.

This book attracted a great deal of interest when it was published a few years ago, and is considered to be one of the most authoritative books on the subject.

Professor Goodrich is engaged at present in investigating the mining industry in America, and is coming to our Workers' University to discuss the subject of Workers' Control in England, in connection with a course in Trade Union Policy.

As was announced at the beginning of the year, in this course a number of well-known specialists will take up problems involved in the big question of the Trade Union Movement. Professor Goodrich's discussion will be the first in this series.

Our members are urged to avail themselves of this opportunity of hearing an authority on this subject. Those who have not been able to join Dr. Wolman's class or to attend it regularly should make note of the date and not fail to be present. There is no doubt that the lecture and the discussion will be of great value to all our members.

Professor Goodrich will meet the class on Saturday, December 17th, at 2:30 p. m., in our Workers' University, at the Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 16th Street.

MR. STOLPER'S CLASS IN OUR WORKERS' UNIVERSITY.

To our great regret, Mr. Stolper's illness prevented him from meeting his class last Saturday. However, he will be present on Saturday, December 10th. The subject of the lesson will be Gerhard Hauptmann's great play, "The Weavers."

THE CLASS IN LITERATURE AT OUR WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

In order not to disappoint the class in literature last Saturday, December 3d, Mr. Alexander Fichandler conducted the class in the absence of Mr. B. J. R. Stolper.

The subject of the lesson was, "What is Literature?" The class discussed the elements which make up a masterpiece, and discovered from the examination of such works as Shakespeare's "Hamlet," "Othello," "King Lear," and "Macbeth," as well as a number of other great works of literature, that the most fundamental factor in all these is that of universality. It was shown that a real great work of literature must express something which is true at all times and all places, and among all peoples. Otherwise, the work is but short-lived and loses its hold upon the reading world.

The class was very interested in this discussion and left with a clear understanding of some of the reasons why the great masterpieces of the world appeal to them more than others.

EAST SIDE UNITY CENTER TO HAVE ANOTHER TRIP TO MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, SUNDAY, DEC. 17TH

Another trip to the Museum of Natural History has been planned for the members of the East Side Unity Center, P. S. 63, Fourth Street, near First, by Mr. Perry Schneider, teacher of one of our English classes in the Center.

The group will meet at 12 o'clock sharp in front of the school building, and from there proceed to the Museum situated at 72d Street and Columbus Avenue.

Mr. Schneider has made all arrangements that the trip be a very successful one.

All members of the Center are invited.

COURSES IN OUR UNITY CENTERS

Most of our members realize that one of the most important contributions made by our Unity Centers is the instruction in the History of the Labor Movement and Applied Economics in our Unity Centers. There is no need to discuss here the value of these courses. Every intelligent worker understands that.

It is necessary, however, to point out to our members that these courses have another great value. They are of immense value in helping our students to improve their English.

In the first place, the lectures are delivered by teachers whose language can serve as a model. Students by listening to such English learn to use additional words, to increase their vocabulary and to use expressions that are in all ways worth while remembering.

In the second place, the outlines furnished to the students help them to follow the teacher and serve to impress more than before the number of words and sentences.

In short, these lectures on economic and labor subjects not only furnish information, but they train the ears of the students. It must be remembered that a knowledge of the language is gained not only by actual speech, but also by hearing good speech.

MARY BEARD'S "SHORT HISTORY OF AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT" AT REDUCED PRICES

Mary Beard's "Short History of the American Labor Movement" is the text-book on trade unionism in the United States which is recommended by our teachers in the various classes on unionism.

This book has been published in a special edition by the Workers' Education Bureau of America. Copies can be secured by our members for 65 cents apiece. The books are in paper cover.

Orders can be placed with the teachers of the various classes, who will get them through the Educational Department, or orders can be placed directly with the Educational Department.

WEEKLY CALENDAR

WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

SATURDAY, DEC. 10

Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 16th Street
1:30 P. M.—E. J. R. Stolper, Modern Literature. Hauptmann's "Weavers."
2:30 P. M.—Leo Wolman, Politics of American Trade Unions.
2:30 P. M.—A. L. Wilbert. Current Economic Literature.

SUNDAY, DEC. 11

10:30 A. M.—A. Fichandler. Psychology—Conservation and Radicalism.
11:30 A. M.—H. J. Carman. Social and Industrial History of the U. S.
11:30 A. M.—G. F. Schuls. Public Speaking.

MONDAY, DEC. 12

UNITY CENTERS

East Side Unity Center
8:30 P. M.—Solon De Leon. Applied Economics.
Second Bronx Unity Center
8:30 P. M.—Max Levin. History of Labor Movement.
Brownsville Unity Center

8:30 P. M.—Margaret Daniels. History of Labor Movement.

TUESDAY, DEC. 13

Waistmakers' Unity Center
8:30 P. M.—Max Levin. History of the Labor Movement.
Harlem Unity Center
8:30 P. M.—A. L. Wilbert. How Man Makes a Living.

Bronx Unity Center

8:30 P. M.—Solon De Leon. Applied Economics.
Lower Bronx Unity Center

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

For further information apply at office of Educational Department, 31 Union Square, Room 1003.

Outlines and Text-Books

Most of our students know that while discussion and lectures in the classes are extremely valuable, the use of outlines and text-books makes the work still more so, as well as permanent.

Our students should remember that the outlines which are given with each lesson are really a condensed text-book. By referring to these outlines at any future time, the students are enabled to recall the subject matter and also to organize it properly. It is hoped that these outlines will be kept and bound, so as to form a permanent reference.

The use of text-books is also recommended. In all cases, the text-books supplement the work by giving

more information on the subject and a more detailed discussion on the various points raised in the class.

In connection with Dr. Wolman's course in Trade Union Policies, students are advised to read Hoxie's "Trade Unionism in the United States."

The class in Psychology is advised to obtain Irwin Erdmann's "Human Traits and Their Social Significance." Members of the class in Social and Industrial History of the United States are advised to read Van Metre's "Economic History of the United States."

These books can be ordered through the Educational Department of the International at reduced prices.

Extension of the Workers' University in Brownsville Unity Center to Start Friday, December 9th

The Educational Department has found it possible to open an extension of the Workers' University in the Brownsville Unity Center, P. S. 84, Stone and Glenmore Avenues, Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Dec. 16. This will facilitate matters for our members who live in that section and who find the distance too great to travel to the Workers' University in Manhattan.

The first course will consist of six lessons, and will be on Applied Psychology, by Dr. Margaret Daniels.

Dr. Daniels will discuss with her class the practical application of the main facts of social psychology to daily problems of workers. Among the topics treated are "Leadership, What Is It, How It Can Be Cultivated"; "Suggestion, Its Uses and

Abuses"; "Mob Mind, What It Is and How to Prevent It"; "Social Attitudes of Peoples Determined by Their Economic Condition"; "Fatigue, Mental and Physical, and Its Influence on Individuals and Peoples."

This class will begin Friday evening, Dec. 9, at 7:45, and will continue every Friday evening thereafter.

Our members can register for this course at the offices of the Waist and Dressmakers' Union, 60 Graham Avenue; at the Children's Dress and Housemakers' Union, 1703 Pitkin Avenue, or at the Unity Center, on Dec. 9.

We hope that our members will realize the importance of making a success of the attempt to develop a branch of the Workers' University of our International in Brownsville.

Life's Engine—The Heart

There are many facts which members of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union should be familiar with—firstly, that there are approximately 2,000,000 persons in the United States suffering from heart disease; secondly, that this means one out of every fifty workers; thirdly, in the clothing trade of 85,000 members, approximately 1,750 mem-

bers have heart disease.

The Union Health Center has its own Heart Clinic which is held every Wednesday, at 1 P. M. The physicians in this clinic try to cure heart diseases, but the health lectures are arranged for the purpose of giving the facts to the workers, as to how they can best take care of this most precious organ.

With the Waist and Dress Joint Board

(Minutes of Meeting, November 30th)

Brother Nathan Riesel in Chair. A communication was received from Local No. 22, in regard to the reducing of the staff, asking that it be done as soon as the Research Department of the International will complete the census of the present standing of the membership of the respective locals constituting the Joint Board. Brothers Halpern and Mackoff were appointed to put the matter through with all possible speed.

In view of the fact that the Joint Board had granted a sick leave to Brother Berlin, President of the Joint Board, Brother N. Riesel was authorized to act in his place and to transact all financial business invested in that office.

Sister Jennie Matyas submitted a report of the concert held on the 20th of October in Carnegie Hall. According to figures, the result was much better than expected. The net profit of the affair was \$346.39. It must be taken into account that the hard times and unemployment that prevail in the waist and dress industries have hampered a great deal the success of this affair. Though not a financial gain, Miss Matyas stated affairs of this kind are worth while for the promotion of good spirit and good fellowship, and should be heartily encouraged. As the Unity House is closed from September to June, anything that can be done to keep the workers' summer home in the minds of the members should not be neglected.

The report was adopted with thanks.

A communication was received from General Secretary Baroff, in which a resolution was quoted from the last meeting of the General Executive Board, stating that "it was the consensus of opinion of the members of the board that Local 10 become a part of the Unity House, sharing its burdens and benefits alike with all other locals, and that President Schlesinger was requested to see to it that the point of view of the General Executive Board in this matter be realized." The delegates of the Joint Board expressed their satisfaction at this decision of the General Executive Board.

It was also decided that in view of the fact that four locals already elected two members from their respective Executive Boards to work out plans for the future running of the Unity House, that it would be proper to urge Brother Schlesinger to bring about the realization of the decision of the General Executive Board in reference to Local 10 participating in Unity House affairs. A committee of three, consisting of Julius Levine, Rose Janet and Louis Jasper, were appointed to see Brother Schlesinger about this proposition.

A letter was received from Local No. 22 stating that a committee of the Women's Trade Union League appeared before their Executive Board and asked for contributions of garments and materials for a bazaar and affair to be conducted by them. It was decided that the Joint Board purchase garments not to exceed \$50 and donate same for the bazaar of the Women's Trade Union League.

Four Months with the Independent Department

By JULIUS HOCHMAN, Manager

Brother Julius Hochman submitted a four-month report, the salient points of which are as follows:

COMPLAINTS

Independent—During this period, 1008 complaints were attended to, and were adjusted in the following manner: 656 in favor of the Union; 1 in favor of the Employer; 177 were adjusted by mutual consent; 6 were withdrawn; 162 were dropped and 6 were referred to the lawyer.

Waist Association—113 complaints of the Waist Association were filed and attended to in the following manner: 75 in favor of the Union; 10 were adjusted by mutual consent; 8 were withdrawn and 20 were dropped.

The Waist Association filed 16 complaints during this period which were all adjusted.

Independent Jobbers—17 complaints were attended as follows: 7 in favor of the Union; 1 adjusted by mutual consent and 9 were dropped. Of the above cases, 81 were complaints made by cutters, and 65 were complaints made by pressers.

VISITS

The number of visits made during this period is 2330, of which 2307 were made in shops of the Independent Department, 18 in the shops of the Waist Association and 5 in sample rooms of the Independent Jobbers.

SHOP MEETINGS

The total number of shop meetings reported is 474, of which 457 were meetings held of Independent shops, and 17 were of Waist Association shops.

DISTRICT MEETINGS

In accordance with the decision of the Joint Board, we have attempted to call a series of district meetings



Your Boy's Future!

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

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

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

Avoid future troubles and disappointments.

DR. BARNETT L. BECKER

Optometrist and Optician

102 LENOX AVENUE 895 PROSPECT AVENUE

Near 142d St. Near 142d St.

215 EAST BROADWAY 262 EAST FORDHAM ROAD

Near Clinton St. Bronx

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Near Rockaway Ave., Rockaway

Our Lower Ave. store open on Sundays. Telephone: Yale Seventh Ave. From 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Dr. Barnett opens to 11:30 P. M. Walk south on 42nd St. to 40th St.

DR. BARNETT L. BECKER

shop meetings were held besides attending to several district meetings of the various locals of the Joint Board.

STRIKES HANDLED BY THE ORGANIZATION DEPT.

During the period of this report the Organization Department handled 142 strikes, out of which 59 were strikes called against independent manufacturers. Of these 52 were dress shops and 7 waist shops, 23 against ex-Association employers and 107 against open shops.

REASONS FOR CALLING STRIKES

Strikes against union shops were called for the following reasons: Reduction of Prices; 2; refusing to deal with union representatives, 1; sending out work while inside workers are idle, 3; discharge, 11; price disputes, 3; lockouts, 16; employers working, 3.

(Two of the number mentioned in the lockouts are Waist Association shops called on strike.)

Out of the 61 shops called on strike, 34 were won, 10 dropped and 17 are still on strike.

OPEN SHOPS

During this period 1101 shops were taken down on strike, of which 81 were unionized. Of these 49 signed independent agreements, 33 joined Dress Manufacturers' Association, 18 were dropped and 2 are still on strike.

DROPPED SHOPS

Most of the shops dropped here either gone out of business or have been completely closed for a number of weeks, and the strikers and the Organization Department have agreed that it is useless to continue to watch an empty shop. These shops, however, have been under close observation of the Organization Department, and as soon as the employer made an attempt to reopen his shop a meeting of the workers was called and our activities around the shop were resumed.

At the beginning of last season we

made preparations to carry on an extensive campaign. As you are well aware, there has been very little of a season and very little work in our shops, and the carrying on of an extensive organization campaign, under the circumstances, was almost impossible and had to be abandoned. Nevertheless, even under these depressed conditions, which have naturally resulted in an exceptionally large number of strikes, as above reported, against union shops, independent and Association, who failed to comply with the agreement and caused numerous violations, we have succeeded in organizing 81 new shops, thereby keeping pace with the large number of shops going out of business.

Much that has been accomplished was only possible because of the efforts on the part of the organizers and the complete co-operation of the officers of our union, who have taken an active interest in the strikes conducted, for which I hereby express my gratitude.

In preparation for the next season a complete and most thorough investigation has been made of the non-union shops, from Canal Street to 42d Street, between 34 and 8th Avenues, and the outlying districts have all been investigated by the officers in charge. This investigation discloses that there are quite a large number of non-union shops.

Most of these non-union shops are very small and many of them are run as corporation shops. It is surprising, but nevertheless true, that this period of depression may put out of business a large number of manufacturers and at the same time a large number of corporation shops are springing up. Corporation shops are spreading in our industry, and unless we find some way of checking it immediately we will be faced with a dangerous situation.

Let us hope that the new plans of the Organization Committee, together with a favorable season and complete co-operation of our membership, will bring about a very effective and successful organization campaign next season.

The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

GENERAL

Everything and everybody is set for the coming general elections of Local No. 10, which are to take place Saturday afternoon, December 17th, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place. The polls will be opened at 12:30 and closed at 6 P. M. Each branch of the organization has made its nominations. And now there is nothing to do but to campaign. In spite of the fact that a number of candidates have withdrawn their names, there are enough aspirants left on the ballot to make the contest a very keen one. At the present writing, every general office is contested; from President down to Delegate, to the Central Trades and Labor Council. Unless more nominees withdraw, the counting of the ballots will go well into another day.

There are some rules for voting that must be observed by the members. No one will be given a ballot unless a dues book is presented, showing that the member presenting it is in good standing—owing not more than twelve weeks' dues. Those who are not members for six months will not be entitled to vote; in other words, only members whose dues books show that they have been paying dues for at least six months will receive a ballot. Members whose union books are held for one reason or another by the Executive Board should call at the office for them.

According to the decision adopted by the membership at the last General Meeting, members will receive ballots of the division to which they belong. For instance, a cutter who was originally rated as a cloak man and is known to work at the present time on dresses, will be given a dress ballot, and vice versa. In line with this decision, Victor Michalsky, who was declared ineligible as a candidate for the Executive Board for the Dress Division will go on the ballot.

In order that the members familiarize themselves with the candidates who are running for office, a complete list is given here:

General offices: President (1) Samuel Perlmutter, Joe R. Scheffel. Vice-President: (1) Max Stoller, Jacob Larkin. Inner Guard: Samuel Masover, Central Trades and Labor Council (3 to be elected) Meyer Zuckheim, Louis Pankin, Harry Shapiro, Isidore Nagler, Jacob Kohn, Max Beckerman, Benjamin Sachs. General Secretary: (1) Joseph Fish, Julius Samuels. General Manager: (1) David Dubinsky, Max Greenstein. Business Agent: (1) Sam B. Shenker, Isidore Nagler.

Cloak and Suit Division—Executive Board Members: (3 to be elected) Jacob Poser, Murray Goldstein, Philip Ansel, Sam Leider, Benjamin Rubin, Sam Kerr, Harry Zaslowsky, Isidore Leventhal. Joint Board Delegates (5 to be elected), Philip Ansel, Jacob Poser, Harry Zaslowsky, Henry Muncy, Murray Goldstein, Sam Kerr, Morris Steinberg, Sol Bernstein, Joe Anas, Murray Lerner.

Dress and Waist Division—Business Agents: (2 to be elected) John W. Settle, Adolph Sonnen, John C. Ryan. Executive Board Members: (3 to be elected) Max Stoller, David Fruhling, Joseph Ador, Sidney Ribensberg, Max Beckerman, Louis Gilsenbert, Morris Feller, Victor Michalsky. Joint Board Delegates: (5 to be elected) Harry Berlin, Max Beckerman, Joe R. Scheffel, Harry Shapiro, Julius Levine, Morris Felder,

Samuel Rodowsky, David Fruhling, Max Stoller.

Miscellaneous Division—Executive Board Members: (2 to be elected) Morris Alovka, Herman Weinstein, Meyer Zuckheim.

CLOAK AND SUIT

No working class movement, whether for the immediate improvement of conditions or a movement for fundamental changes, has been without its agent provocateur. And so we find those types of bosses' hirelings in the midst of the present strike in the cloak industry, shouting phrases under the guise of "Leftism." David Dubinsky, Chairman of Arlington Hall, where the cutters meet, tells an interesting story of one of this type. Details are not important. Suffice it to say that one of the workers in the present strike who was always in the habit of condemning the union and its officers for being too mild and lukewarm in its relations with the employing class, was unmasked. It was found that not only was this man scabbing, but he was also a member of the corporation for which he scabbed. Of course, the shop was called out on strike and the organization will take the necessary steps to properly discipline this "savior of the working class."

Despite such hindrance as given here, which, on the whole, is more or less an isolated one, the union has the strike well in hand, and the very optimistic spirit of the workers continues unabated. A very well attended mass meeting of the cutters was held last Tuesday, with Israel Fineberg, General Manager of the Joint Board, as one of the speakers.

Another meeting has been arranged for next Wednesday at Arlington Hall. The meeting will be attended only by workers whose shops have been settled. This meeting has been arranged for the purpose of taking up very important matters regarding the strike. It will be addressed by Saul Metz, District Manager of the Cloakmakers' Union, and Chairman of the Organization Committee; Louis Langer, Secretary of the Joint Board; Samuel Perlmutter, Manager of the Cloak Division of Local No. 10, and David Dubinsky, President of the Cutters' Union and Chairman of Arlington Hall. Cutters working in settled shops are urged to attend this meeting, as matters of importance to them too will be taken up.

DRESS AND WAIST

A conference was finally arranged between the Dress and Waist Joint Board and the Association of Dress Manufacturers, which is a continuation of the two conferences held some time ago. This took place last Tuesday at which sub-committees represented the two organizations. Details cannot be given since no definite conclusions were arrived at at the time of going to press. The best that can be said for the present is that a report will be rendered in these columns and to the cutters at their meeting on Monday, December 12th.

Aside from this, there is little of importance that occurred during the past week. The possible exception is that a number of candidates who accepted nominations withdrew their names, which will make the election in this division less keen. Samuel Sol, Morris Strauss, Joe R. Scheffel, and Samuel Greenberg withdrew as candidates for the Executive Board. Israel Lewin withdrew his candidacy

for delegate to the Joint Board.

Dress and waist cutters are cautioned against accepting employment in Philadelphia, as there is a strike in the industry in that city at the present time. One of the concerns there, the Union Dress and Skirt Company, 1500 Arch Street, is advertising in New York City papers for cutters.

MISCELLANEOUS

At the last meeting of the Executive Board the question of making

final arrangements for proper affiliation by the cutters with the newly-formed Joint Board was taken up. Due to the lateness of the hour the Board could only receive the report rendered by Brothers Joseph Fish and Max Stoller, members of the committee, which took up this matter with the new Joint Board. For final disposition of the Board took place last Tuesday, the result of which will be given to the members at their next meeting.

White Goods Workers Renew Organizing Campaign

The White Goods Workers' Union, Local No. 62, has begun some time ago an active organizing campaign in their trade. These activities have been renewed now and are carried on with vigor and will. This local union is determined to organize the trade completely and its members are called upon to aid the active officers of the organization in their plans.

According to Brother William Davis, manager of this local, things are quite lively in Local No. 62 at present. The executive board is "on the job," in addition to a committee of 50 active girls from the rank and file who are working hand in hand with the executive board and are conducting a wide union propaganda in every unorganized shop in the Greater City.

The union calls shop meetings of unorganized as well as organized

shops where organization talks are being delivered. The results are always obvious and gratifying. Many members are paying up their arrears and new members are joining daily. Signs are not lacking that with this organization activity kept up persistently and steadily, the prospects of a 100 per cent local in the white goods trade of New York are very real indeed.

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CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10 ATTENTION!

ELECTION

OF OFFICERS FOR THE TERM BEGINNING
JANUARY 2nd, 1923

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

at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place

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

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

WAIST AND DRESS: - - - Monday, December 12th
MISCELLANEOUS: - - - Monday, December 19th

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

Cutters of All Branches

should secure a card when going in to work and return it when laid off. They must also change their cards when securing an increase.