Justice (Vol. 3, Iss. 43)

Keywords
International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

Comments
Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of Justice were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of Justice shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of Justice.
Cleveland Joint Board To Confer With Cloak Ass'n

President Schlesinger will Attend Conference on October 24

As reported in JUSTICE two weeks ago, the Cloakmakers' Union of Cleveland has made a request upon the Cloak Manufacturers' Association of that city to meet in conference to discuss several new points which the Union proposes to embody in the trade agreement that is to be shortly renewed.

Last week the Cleveland Joint Board received a reply to its request. The Association in a letter stated that it was ready to confer with the Union as it intends to present to the Union some new demands of its own. The conference, accordingly, was agreed upon for Monday, October 24.

President Schlesinger of the International is leaving for Cleveland Sunday, October 23, to attend the conference with the Association.

Cloakmakers' Joint Board Donates $1,000 To Socialist Campaign Fund

On Saturday last, the meeting of the Local 90, the Cloakmakers' Union, has voted, in accordance with a previous decision to support the campaign of the Socialist party, to give $1,000 to its campaign fund. This motion was adopted upon the recommendation of the Finance Committee of the Joint Board.

The Socialist campaign committee elected by the Joint Board a week ago to help in the Socialist campaign, on which all locals of the Joint Board are represented, reported that it met last Tuesday and began at once to do campaign work and devise plans for raising additional money for campaign needs.

General Manager Israel Feibush of the Joint Board was elected chairman of the Cloakmakers' Campaign Committee and Brother Louis Lang, secretary of the Joint Board, will act as secretary of this committee.

N.Y. Custom Dressmakers Give Half Day For Russian Famine Suffers

The Custom Dressmakers' Union, Local No. 90, decided that their members donate the half day for the famine sufferers of Russia during the week of October 17-22. This decision was put by the workers of Local No. 90, a line with the members of all the other locals of the International in New York City who have given concrete evidence of their readinesse to come to the aid of the stricken population of Russia.

According to Brother I. Bernabei, the manager of the Union, the Custom Dressmakers have done their duty in a commendable manner without the slightest outside pressure. The chairmen of the various shops are now requested to bring the money earned by the workers for the relief of the famine to the offices of the Union. From Local No. 90 the money will be transferred to the treasurer elected by the Russian Relief Committee of the International.

Meanwhile, the money collected reaches a total of $3,795.00, which is outside the office of the Custom Dressmakers' Union at 725 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

One Week Left To Unity House Concert

With only one more week left, the Emergency Committee at Unity House Hall, the Unity House Committee is very optimistic as to results.

In response to a letter from the Committee, most of the locals of the International have responded and have taken boxes or seats. The locals which have responded favorably are, Local 1, 10, 20, 23, 25, 26, 62, 68, 82, 89 and 90. It is hoped that the other local executive boards will decide to take their quotas of tickets.

Besides our own organization, the executive board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and the Women's Trade Union League have taken tickets.

The evening of Friday, October 28th, will be a reunion of friends of Unity House—and their number runs thousands. That fact was demonstrated last winter when the bassett nettet the Committee about six thousand dollars. It is hoped that the same spirit of enthusiasm will prevail now.

Remember the time, Friday evening, October 28th; the place, Carriage Hall; the program, a moving Cantata recognition of Emmy Destinn, the concert to be given for the benefit of our own Workers' Unity House.

Greater New York Russian Relief Committee of International Locals Will Meet Next Monday, October 24

General Secretary Barlow has announced all the members of the General Relief Committee of the International locals in Greater New York to a meeting at the General Office, 53 Union Square, on Monday next, October 24, at 2 P.M.

It will be recalled that the first big conference of all New York locals which voted for a half-day relief fund for the Russian sufferers had set October 1 as the final collection day in every shop, trade and local. A number of developments have since taken place which interfered considerably with the faithful carrying out of this decision and which have greatly reduced the contributions.

Principal among these hindrances were, of course, the unprecedented slack conditions and the unforeseen hardships which have affected practically every trade in our times, including the cloak and suit industry. September and October, which ordinarily are the busiest months of the fall season, have turned out to be two of the dampest months of the year.

It is easy to imagine how this situation has affected the Russian famine collections in the shops.

Nevertheless, a considerable amount of money has already been collected and turned over to the local treasuries from where it are to be transmitted to the general treasurer of the Relief Committee. Another important point which must be definitely decided upon at this meeting is the method of transmission of relief funds to Russia.

These problems, which will come up for a decision at the meeting next Monday, make it highly incumbent upon every one of the members of this body to attend without fail. The drive has, to all purposes, come to an end. A balance to the activities of the committee must be drawn and its work properly consummated.

WEEKLY LABOR NEWSPAPER OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. III. No. 43. New York, Friday, October 21, 1921

Price, 2 Cents

PHILADELPHIA INJUNCTION FIGHT AROUSES GREAT INTEREST

UNION TO PUT 400 WITNESSES ON THE STAND

The eighth week of the strike in Philadelphia finds the center of interest successively in the picket line and the meeting hall to the courtroom. We have in mind the injunction proceedings started against the Union by two struck firms, Lichtenstein and Reichlin and the Venks Manufacturing Company, in addition to a suit for a general injunction asked for by the Waist and Dress Manufacturers' Association of Philadelphia.

After several preliminary hearings about two weeks ago, two more days were consumed last week before Judge Flistetter by the employers in putting in their "evidence" of the strike's violence, on the ground on which they demanded the injunction. It would seem, however, that the court might not render a decision upon the application of the two individual firms but will reserve opinion until the suit for a general injunction, started by the Association, comes up for a hearing.

Next week comes the Union's inning. The officers of the Waist and Dressmakers' Union of Philadelphia have served notice, through Mr. William A. Gray, their indefatigable counsel, that they intend to put on the stand about four hundred witnesses to lay bare the insincerity, and the falsity of the charges of the employers and to disclose before the court the entire story of brutality of the hired strong-arm men employed by the bosses, and the endless persecutions to which the pickets were subjected by the police and all other authorities who seem to have lined up on the side of the employers in this strike of the girl workers of Philadelphia. It is almost certain that no decision will be rendered in the injunction proceedings before two or three weeks and meanwhile, of course, the Union will put up by the Union to its fullest extent.

When asked his opinion concerning the latest steps in the strike, President Schlesinger said: "The Philadelphia strike bosses have not or found a single strikebreaker among the thousands of men and women who have gone down eight weeks ago in line and tried to stop themselves against the arbitrary actions of the employers. The few colored strikebreakers which they have found have given them no end of trouble and cannot take the place of the extra workers."
WILL THE RAILROAD STRIKE BE AVOIDED?

The strike on the railroads has been ordered for a week from today.
The press reads like the eye of mobilization before a great war.We are to be pressed into service; hundreds if not thousands of airplanes will be used for hauling fodder into feeding the rails, for carrying the mail trains; the railroad executives boast that they will mobilize every unemployed—what kind hearted—and give them a black job on the strike lines and, perhaps, solve thereby the problem of unemployment.

And what is most encouraging—the "Millionaire's Suburban Special"—the same that was manned by bankers and other whites who made the last trouble on the railways near New York—has again made its appearance on the front pages of the Law and Order press with the cheerful promise that, strike or no strike, Wall Street will keep its daily supply of sharks from the nearby towns.

The great conflict still be averted?

The prospects today are scanty, indeed. There are two ways by which the strike can still be averted. Either the Railroad Executives retreat their last demand, filed with the Railroad Board, that the rate be kept in the present cut in wages, which they brazenly promise will be followed up by a new rate of $1.50 an hour; or live up to the working regulations provided in the national agreements; or both. Any strike on the roads, red, hook and sinker—something which the Government eventually have to do, as Chief Stone of the Engineers correctly remarked.

We doubt that either of these courses will be taken. It looks to us, like a "showdown" flight which the Railroad Executives under the "tutelage" of the "experts" have been setting for in the belief that this is the right moment for a decisive battle. But a strike would be a break down of Union labor in the United States.

Have they been manoeuvring over for two years from one end of the country to the other in vain?

After the railroads will come the building trades, then the other essential industries until the miners will be reached by next week, and wage readjustments, "favorable to Atterbury, Gary, Schwab and the rest of our friends," as the General Manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad would have it if this is the right moment for a decisive battle. But a strike would be a breakdown of Union labor in the United States. Have they been manoeuvring over for two years from one end of the country to the other in vain?

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News in Local 50

By HARRY GREENBERG, Manager

I want to acquaint our members with the following information, which came up in our local since our last report.

First, as to the present prevailing conditions in our trade. To my sorrow, I must state that the conditions in our trade at present are very unsatisfactory. There is very little work and a large percentage of our members are idle. The manufacturers in our industry are trying their utmost to take advantage of the work we do, such as laying off workers, unequal distribution of work, discriminating against those who have been out of work the longest, and, in some instances, manufacturers, as well as contractors, are trying to get away with work for their workers. In all these instances up to the present time, we succeeded in backing up our members and we succeeded in getting the full satisfaction of our workers.

It is evident that the employers are determined to take advantage of this black period, and it is therefore necessary for us to come out in this way, to let the world know that we are in full support of our membership. After election, we will immediately start an organization campaign in New York, Brooklyn and Brownsville. There are a number of non-union shops where the conditions are equally as bad as they are in our organization. The earnings of the workers in these non-union shops are as low as $4.50 to $12.50 per week and due to these conditions they are in a position to follow the same course and try to get away with it by driving our members out of work. In order that we may abolish all that, we must have the support of these non-union shops and get for them the same working conditions as we have in the union shops.

The Forming of a Joint Board of Locals 41 and 50

In order that the above locals may successfully take action on the various dis-
West Virginia Mine Leaders on Trial for “Insurrection”  
By J. CHARLES LAUE

The “War” as the West Virginia miners call the fighting between their forces and the mine guards from July 20 to 29, 1877, is the war of a small, disorganized band of laborers against the armed power of a large nation. The miners of the Upper Monongahela Valley, counties border (the coal operators and state officials prefer the term “insurrection”) were the only reaction against the war of nations.

The hatred between the classes is as great as it has ever been in the history of the world. No person in the State and the miners, it must be acknowledged, also have the right to impress or make them fear they are all citizens and have a political potential strength. It was this absence of fear that caused the miners, being in the war zone that led Senator William K. Keeney, chairman of the Senate investigating trade committees, they remark: “There are no neutral witness in this state.” The public hearings when these were resumed at Washington within a few days will be a test.

Every wild story was believed, each side made the most of the situation by circulating all stories that would bring a favorable reaction for the injuries of the party and as soon as the first opportunity the miners and mine guards as the war will break out anew. In fact, the coal operators are openly anxious for the miners to strike. It is the duty of the sheriff Don Chaff, of Logan, has extracted several promises and threats and this is the von Hindenburg line over which the operators say: “The long arm of the law is stretch over the miners have deserted their best regulated in the long and middle machines and machine tools, and at this time of some of the mines near the border is rumored.

Bro. Lefkowitz Replies

Editor of Justice:  

Dear Friend:  

In the last issue of JUSTICE there appears an article written by Mr. Bart Kaloski, a former member of Local No. 3, in which he takes issue with the editorial in JUSTICE of Sept. 20th, and criticizes Local No. 3 in general and myself in particular.

I have no objection to criticism, but believe that the person who takes the liberty to criticize is in a better position to give us the facts, as explained by the people who were present on the actions of the operators. I will take up each contention in the letter and answer to it.

1st—He claims that I am lamenting the fact that the members do not show the same confidence in the Union and that I do not try to discover the proper cause. Here he misunderstanding the facts, as explained by the non-participation of the members in the conduct of the Union by the fact that I simply write to Local No. 60, they had to transact all business at their local and executive meetings. At present, however, they seem to be satisfied with their local business by the Joint Board.  

2nd—He criticizes the local for its composition, objecting to the fact that it is composed of ladies tailors, sample makers and Italian members. These branches will have to be formed to demand for them from the members of each trade, claiming that they are representative bodies, and the executive board composed of representatives of each branch, but that when it came to the business of the executive board and when it is necessary to take up the peculiarities of the respective crafts, that the women want to have a branch meeting at which to discuss these questions. The Italian members must have their branch in order that they also might have a chance to take part in the organization, and they cannot meet with the Jewish members so that the rules of our local language, and many of them do not understand English. They must therefore have representation, who can discuss matters in their own language.

The question of amalgamation of the two Jewish branches was taken up, but the sample makers and cloth tailors refused to give up their branches.

Our local is not the only one which has branches. All the large locals of the Joint Board have sections or branches in order to give more members a chance to take part in the affairs of the organization.

2nd—He objects to my announce- ment that 39 weeks in arrears is automatically dropped from membership by the International Union. If he is a member of the Union, he must believe in obligations and duties toward the organization, and not only fulfill his obligations, but he should be more glad with this information and would not object to it because I have been pleased to bring the question to the attention of the Internation. Since when has an individual member of a local union the right to act as if it were such as other more organized, the right to block in the advice and decision of the majority of his organization, and still claim to be a member of that organization.

The facts in this case are as follows:

Local No. 6, before the amalgamation with tailors, was composed of sample makers and cloth tailors who established for the local a sick benefit fund. When the question of amalgamation with the ladies tailors was taken up, the members of the local stipulated that in case of amalgamation the members of former Local No. 6 will receive the same benefit that the amalgamation fees or initiation fees to the sick fund, the members of former Local No. 59 will receive $1.40. They did not know the names of many members, and will have to pay only $1.50 for initiation fee to the fund. Before the amalgamation in the former Local No. 6 several members’ meetings of both locals were held and at these meetings it was practically impossible to amalgamate under these conditions. Knowing these facts it is clear that the Local No. 6 will not obey the decision of the members of the entire local. There are members who do not want to pay dues under any circumstances unless they can come into the Union and use every pretext to get out of paying. In other words, these men want more the privilege of being members of the Union without sharing its burdens.

4th—In the last paragraph of the letter he claims to be a “playing polticals” says that I expose myself to scorn and ridicule by taking issue with him. He says Local No. 3, that if a member is 29 weeks in arrears he is automatically dropped from membership. In the state that I refuse to change the cards of men who do not pay all assessments.

Now, I do not want to be harsh with this brother, but I cannot help it if I do so from the position of my office and because he does not know that a secretary of local union must carry out the legislation enacted by the members of the Union. The Executive Board of our local, as well as the executive boards of all the locals affiliated with the Joint Board, decided that no book can be exchanged unless the dues and all assessments are paid up on the book. And I only carry out this decision.

And finally, he sarcastically asks if I ever read the constitution of the International and if so I should point out the fact that he has been in an association. I have no objection to criticism, but believe that the person who takes the liberty to criticize is in a better position to give us the facts, as explained by the people who were present on the actions of the operators.

Appendix E. Members must all pay dues, general assessment is paid upon the book. A member is suspended by the local union, Joint Board, General Executive Board, that Kaloski refers to L. G. W. U. Any member three months in arrears shall be expelled from membership and privileges of membership. If six months have elapsed and they still fail to pay their dues, their names shall be dropped from the roll, in the event of illness, of absence, or any other reason the Executive Committee of a L.G.W. U. shall have the power to make a determination as to local and personal memberships only.

At first I did not consider it worth while to answer Mr. Kaloski’s letter, but as he is not a member of our Union, but on second thought I decided to answer that I have always been a member of the International of our local who may have the same mistake of idea of our organization as he has.

Farewell yours,

Bro. Lefkowitz,  
Manager-Secretary P. S. While writing this letter I received a letter of congratulations from Mr. J. Kligman & Son, who made a collection for the Russian Famine sufferers, that Kaloski referred to. I give his share to this fund. I think this shows the caliber of the man.

(Continued on Page 7)
THE BIG THREE
By NATHANIEL BUCHWALD

The most vital question of the day is not the mess of unemployment, but an odd thought, nor the impending tie-up of the country's railways, nor the election battle between the Progressive and the League. It is the question that should properly dominate the attention of every person who realizes that the world is too perfect and carries out a fitting reception for the greatest men of all time which might have an effect on the privilege of calling our guests.

The big things are 

symbolic significances of these gentle- men or how gratefully accepted our invitation to come over and talk 

disarmament.

What are the big things about 

every one of this great trio?

Introducing: David Lloyd George, Prime Minister of Great Britain, and Minister of War. The gen- eral is one of the most vernacular of the leaders of Britain. He is as great a master of the English tongue as in fact, he can produce such an artistic blend of war and peace, that it would take an equal and at the same time peace and genius. He is faster on his political feet than Franklin Roosevelt, but he can skip from one position on any public question to the very opposite position with amazing speed and without the slightest injury to his career. He is a "bear" at handling "labor trouble" in Great Britain, and yet he is a "menace to civil order" warnings with his overtures to the labor leaders who do the menacing. He is no
t at any game, and he knows when he is licked, which is more than any living statesman.

To us Americans, Lloyd George is known:
1. Accepted Wilson's 14 points and then drafted the bulk of the Versailles Treaty.
2. Rejected the old issue of hanging the Kaiser and making the Beasts foot the whole war.
3. Played the defender of the German people against the ex- tremists.
4. Hacked most of the intervention enterprises against Soviet Russia.

of a nation that is just crazy about their Fat Man, and that is "The Big Three" to the contrary (notwithstanding), and then he personally has a particular warm spot for Us. It is certain that at the conference table in Washington M. Briand will pull for the U. S. if not that he loves Uncle Sam more than but that he loves John Bull less.

And now the biggest of all—


But Foch needs no introduction. We all know him and what he did. He licked Germany, and that is glory enough for any man. His ex- perience as Commanders-in-Chief of the armies of the two countries has certainly been rougher for him, but the Marshall "got the job." At the very least, he is a part of the government now.

The Marshall is a man of few words; the language of the cannon and the machine-gun is really the only language he understands, the way there appear that in the person of Foch the French government chose the wrong man to sit at a conference table where the big issue will be discussed. But those inside the 

THE BIG THREE

NEWS FROM LOCAL No. 20
BY SAMUEL FREEDMAN

At our last general meeting at the Manhattan Express, we discussed the problems facing us as members of the United Automobile Workers among the cementers in our trade. A short time ago this same question was discussed at our Executive Committee meeting. The grave situation requiring our immediate assistance to the cementers. The cementers have been subjected to wage reductions ranging from fourteen dollars to more than one hundred dollars. We shall be able in a short time, after the collec- tions have been completed, to give the readers of JUSTICE a detailed account of the collection. We can say that while we have not met with any difficulties in collecting money for the cementers of this area, we can state with regret that the work- ers of one shop, namely of the U. and B. Roebuck Company, 28 West 2nd Street have refused absolutely to donate a cent towards the famine sufferers. And while we have no par- ticular grudge against the cementers of this shop, because they have not been working for a long time, we want to point out the fact that the operators, pressers and finishers of this shop have been working for nine months and have made a fine living and these people could easily afford to give up a small part of their earnings towards the starving cementers, who are parents of children of this country.

What is most despicable about the action of some of the workers in that shop is the fact that they originally requested Brother Louis Wexler, the manager of the Union to get the con- sent of the firm to work four extra hours aside from their regular hours and promised to donate these three hours for the Russian workers. After Brother Wexler had succeeded in ob- taining the consent of the firm to this arrangement they refused to work the four hours, thus placing Brother Wexler in a very unpleasant position. But regarding the financial

WISDOM OF THE POOR FISH

The Poor Fish says: When each individual decides to make himself better—then everything will be all right.
Week Work, Production and the "Memorandum"

By MEYER PERLSTEIN

The newest issue among our cloak manufacturers, and one which has been given the name of "memorandum" issue, is now before the public. To be more specific, the subject under discussion is the special agreement between the Cloak Makers' Protective Association of New York last June. One can be forgiven not knowing nothing in discussing anything, whether that be a "memorandum" or any other such document. There is very little information here in discussions and the scarcity of giving every matter a searching analysis. Therefore, it is this discussion about the "memorandum," however, reveals our universal spiritual poverty and how little we grasp the significance of the most important problems that we are compelled to face.

The remarkable thing about this matter is that those who are getting the hottest under the collar about it have nothing themselves to propose in its place. If the opponents of the "memorandum" could prove that the method proposed by this instrument for the control of the workers was worthless and would propose something else as a substitute—whether practical or theoretical, or whether they would have nothing to propose whatsoever in a general way, that perhaps the public would at least, have the merit of opening a discussion on the proposed system. They seem, however, to have nothing to say about a proposition that one either knows nothing about or feigns to know nothing about, and then proceeds to say anything to propose as a substitute—when they come in particular from persons in whom blind faith has vested the leadership of thousands, and an inability and its results are likely to be quite lamentable.

Let us understand this matter carefully. After years of struggle, that of the piece work system we have arrived at a certain point, and the advantage of the system, work thorough throughout the cloak industry. Two years have passed already since we have been working under the new system. Is it then possible that our ardent defenders, those who have been hard at work inaugurating the whole of the work, have, in the course of time, learned that our work week is of somewhat peculiar kind? Take, for instance, the question of piece rates, the scale of wages, the amount paid, the piece work, all the printers and similar processes and we have a scale of wages. There is a scale and the union is interested that as well as the workers, but the union is not concerned with any prices above the minimum, that the garment cost them a dollar less. Many will ask at this point: Where does the Union come in? To those we reply as follows: Those who believe that under conditions that exist in the garment trade, an union can abolish or solve entirely the problems of labor, make a treble mistake. The labor problem, we can do is to slightly alleviate the lot of the workers and to go forward a good deal farther in order to establish certain principles. In mind that capitalism has not yet gone out of the world and that where it has been abolished, the workers are not yet having the good things which are proposed for them under these golden platters. We still have to deal with capitalists because we work for them, and it is not enough that we get the product and not to deal with them will not do much good. As soon as we organize from the employers and recognition means a request for transaction, the other words means that the production of our workers is weighed and measured.

The reason why we have accepted such a peculiar work week system, padded under with piece work, and in addition we have a scale for work, the hour, the week, the month, the piece work, and in addition we have a scale for the day, the week, the month, the six, the sixth, the second, the third, etc., etc. Of course, it is unimportant to say that the system, work week, underlined with piece work, was adopted as a sop to this system, no one pretending that it is really a very entangled and complicated one and it seems that whatever turns up most easily may fit in with these special conditions.

Week work in general, and such a system of work under such an established, constantly provokes new problems with which we must reckon and which we have already experienced, for a couple of years we got along pretty well under week work. Those who doubt the experiments of the mills, that even under piece work the last few years, we have been able to establish a scale of wages, those who say that those experiments cost too high the experiment, those who say that even under piece work the last few years, we have been able to establish a scale of wages, those who say that the experiment has cost too high, are people who have only paid a small amount of money. The prices of the manufacturers were tremendous. They had work week, and they did not care whether a garment had to cost them half a dollar or a dollar more. Now, however, we have an experiment upon which we have taken the only ordinary, we have reached "normal" times, when we manufacturing a garment for a pound we have commercial prices, our experiment, our experiment, our experiment show that a garment cost them a dollar less, and on the other hand, try their best relations become more complicated. The Board of Directors should be called.

With regard to calling shop chairman and active members to meetings for the purpose of soliciting their cooperation in carrying out organization, we have already set forth the facts. It was decided to inform Local 25 that in view of the fact that the shop chairman had been elected, we had appointed a committee to work out a plan for calling meetings of a similar character. This meeting, and the recommendations of that committee are submitted to the Joint Board.

The Board of Directors has also recommended that One Hundred Dollars be granted to the strikers of West Virginia upon the request made by Miss Lulu B. Noyes. This recommendation was concurred in. On behalf of Local 66, Brother Redman is unable to present a report, as at present conducting eight single strikes, one of them in Freehold, N. J. Besides, the Association is threatening Local 66 with law suits, the result of which we must call their attention to the relations between the embroidery workers and the Association. He also praised the efforts of Brother J. W. Jeffries to get an injunction against the "memorandum" issue.

The Board of Directors also took up the recommendations of the University House Committee and reported that it had been. The fact that Sisters Swi-

RUSSIAN RELIEF FUND INSTRUCTIONS

Collections from cloak shops can be brought to all the offices of the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union, namely:

New York City: 40 East 25th St., 21 E. 25th St., 1714 Lexington Ave.
Brownsville: 219 Backman Street.
Jersey City: 76 Montgomery Street.
Newark: 165 Montgomery Street.

Collections in shops of the waist and dress industry are to be brought to the following offices:

Joint Board, 16 W. 21st St., New York
Italian Waist and Dressmakers Union, 8 W. 21st St.
Brooklyn: 69 Graham Avenue

Collections from shops of other locals of the International in Great New York are to be brought to the following offices:

Embroidery Workers Union, Local No. 6, 394 E. 150th St.
Bonns Embroidery Workers, 220 E. 14th St.
Balboa Embroidery Workers, 385 W. 137th St.
House Dress Workers Union, Local No. 41, 22 W. 17th St.
Children Dress Mfrs. Union, Local No. 55, 38 W. 17th St.
White Goods Work, Local No. 62, 117 Second Ave.
Custom Dress Mfrs. Union, Local No. 90, 724 Lexington Ave.
Sales Clerks Union, Local No. 131, 71 W. 118th St.

HARRY BERLIN in the chair.

Brother Horowitz, Manager of the Department of Operations of the Brownsville district appeared before the Joint Board stating that the Lern- Shorr Company, its base shop in Brownsville moved part of its fac-

tory to Newark, N. J. Upon investiga-
tion it was found that the concern was pro-

...
When the fight between the railway workers and their employers over wages and the regulation of their working hours took a new turn, we said back in June that we must keep in mind that the blame for it is to be placed not upon the workers but upon the railway magnates. Of course, we realize that those who call themselves railway workers have already hard times and are not too well off. But the real reason for their difficulties is the豪华al intervention of President Cleveland who sent federal troops against the strikers. This is now over a quarter of a century since President Cleveland's act, and since then we have had the railroad workers' strike of 1894—where not counting some small strikes and the "outlaw" strike of 1900 of the Middle West—where the workers did not affect to any great extent the general railway situation.

This fact is in itself strong proof that our railway workers are not so desperate and unable to make a stand as during these twenty-seven years sufficient grievances and provocation for striking which they have nevertheless resisted.

In the light of that experience, it is an open question whether the strike order for October 30 is meant by the workers and their leaders as a mere threat or was given in full earnest. We shall leave it meanwhile unanswered. We are certain of one thing, and that is, that the workers have nothing to lose by striking. In this respect, however, the railway workers were an exception to the workers in general. They had the advantage of being able to work during the winter that their strike lasted. The difference was that while in other industries workers had to fight hard to hold on to their jobs, railwaymen have won theirs through the mere threat of striking.

The Railway Labor Board, a creature of the Ash-Cumnings Law, and the embodiment of the first effort to clip the wings of the railroad unions, had decided last June for a reduction of 12 per cent of the wages of all railway workers. This wage cut was made on the ground of a new general reconstruction. It was claimed that this reduction, which would amount annually to $480,000,000, would be less than the railroads could do the public in the form of decreased freight rates. Living conditions, it was said, would thereby become cheaper and eagerly sought for. It was pointed out that the reduction in wages while the workers had been cut, the railway companies are still existing at the same freight rates and living necessities have not become cheaper. In addition, the government has recently made the railroads an elegant present of $500,000, 000 to "save them from bankruptcy.

If the companies did not please the railway workers very much. They have begun to confer and argue again with the railway companies, but the latter declared in rigid terms that no further step in the direction of general reconstruction was possible. It was the opinion of the union's leaders that the railway workers may as well forget about it and also that they cannot reduce freight rates at present and can hardly make their ends meet. Instead, they have made another effort through the Railway Labor Board for a new 10 per cent reduction in wages. Only after this is granted can they make a move to meet the problem of decreasing freight rates. This attitude provokes once to the railwaymen and their leaders that the companies have either miscalculated the problem they had gained in the last few years. Was there anything else left for them but to announce that they were determined to fight to the last to retain their living standards and wages?
The Trial in West Virginia

(Continued from Page 3)

cired and threatened him and finally
bragged of the numbers of miners
they had killed in Mingo. This report
was immediatly traced and followed
along until finally at Ottawa.
Boone county men seized their arms
and began to organize. In spite of the
union districts until 6,000 men were
under way and in about 10 days reached
Ottawa, where the leaders crossed
Logan and got into Mingo, only
to disobey the advice of General H. R. Bundoll and
oppose the miners. Federal troops had not
yet arrived.

The battle would have been no battle at Blair at all if the Chaun forces had not taken advantage of Bundoll's
turnabout. They had already killed a
man and sent Capt. J. R. Brookes, on
August 27, with a squad of state police
and 50 armed miners to the headquar-
ters of the state at Madison to cross Logan and get into Mingo, only
to disobey the advice of General H. R. Bundoll and
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The farmers, or agricultural work-
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were not able to work when the older
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many Italians from other countries to
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The situation of the workers in the
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sion.

Suggestions advanced as a solution for the grave industrial crisis now
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reconstruction of countries devastated by the war; (3) state, provincial
and community financing of the construc-
tion of public works, and (3) impo-
sition of taxes on supersorious wealth
and inheritancy.

By MARION LUCAS

One million workers are unem-
ployed in Italy and the employers are
planning to use this great army of
jobless to break down wages and
working conditions. The General
Confederation of Labor is rallying its
forces to fight for the workers for
great defensive.

There is extensive unemployment among the workers in Italy, which
cause many bourses used for conduct-
ing the tremendous business of the
workers are closed. Another reason for the unemployment
of State clerks and other official
workers of the government is the
employment of soldiers who were
mustered out of the army just to employes who came back from the
trenches unjustly.

Unemployment has existed for a long time on the smaller tram-
ways and railways because of the
decrease in the number of employees and the diminution of traffic. This
lessened traffic is due to the decrease of for-
gie tourists, who have left Italy in
large numbers since the war. Tourists still come to Italy from Eng-
lnd, but not in such great numbers as before the war. The biggest decrease is in American tourists who, frighten-

d by the tales of hardships and lack of food in Italy, have left
a country which did not suffer so
much from the war. The deprecia-
tion of Italy's money also has a
considerable influence on the decrease of railway traffic, as Italy is doing
little importing or exporting of railroad
equipment.

Foreign competition has aggravat-
ed the stagnation in the glass indus-
try. The union of glass workers re-
ports that the industry has reached a crisis throughout Italy. A crisis has not yet affected the clothing
industry of Italy, although it is reported that unemployment is found in
every city. The union of clothing
workers does not in the least resemble the enormous organizations in the
women's and men's garment industry in the United States. An organiza-
tion like the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is regarded with
horror by the workers in the clothing
industry of Italy. This is due partially to the fact that huge
loans promised to Italy by the
few made clothing are as yet confined to
the men's industry and the
proprietors patronize the custom tailor.

Many employees in the gas industry are without work, as a result of
the diminution of gas consumption and the high cost of coal. Government
control of the distribution of gas, which
were due to the shortage of coal, have also
had something to do with the depres-
sion of the industry. The state lux-
ury tax has caused many furniture
workers to lose their positions, as
few are able to afford furniture more
than the bare necessities of life.

Depression in the industry of the new Arts," which includes the em-
ployees in bakeries, candy factories,
and similar establishments for the
manufacture of foods, was suggested at a recent conven-
tion of the National Federation of Labor that conditions in this industry
could be ameliorated if the
employers would permit the
workers to be enrolled throughout the
country. At present this law is being violated in many localities in Italy
and workers are consequently being
robbed of employment. The diminu-
tion of the number of workers em-
ployed in the new Arts industry is
because the streamlining of the new Arts
industry has been forced to discontinute its service. The
curtailment of the sales of gas, at
traceable to the crisis in exchange and the corresponding high cost of
raw materials imported into Italy.

For a year unemployment has been
general throughout the wool textile
industry, although the greatest
charge. The work week has been
shortened, but most of the workers
are still without any employment. In
the cotton industry the crisis is more
severe than ever. The reason for this
is that the employers are now
willing to pay a high price and then
to be forced to sell a low price. The
value of the Italian lira contributes
to the unwillingness to make new ma-
ufactures.

In the metal industry there has been a variety of cases of
breakdown, both on work on locomotives and electrical appliances. The industry of naval con-
struction is passing through a
period of uncertainty.

The situation depends on the decision of the govern-
ment with regard to the construc-
tion and also with regard to the con-
struction of a merchant marine.

In the coal industry where per cent of the workers, where an coal
automobile industry are working re-
duced hours. A reduction of wages
has been accepted by the workers in
this industry and further unemploy-
ment is expected. About 20 per-
cent of the mechanics are working
part time.

Trials are numerous. Class trials are closed. Others are working on part time. About
fifty per cent of the workers in the coal industry are unemployed. This is primarily due to the fact that the industry was developed exces-
sively during the war, and it is
found that more had been produced in this line than is needed for internal consumption.
The coal industry has been full of shoes, which do not sell because they are dependent upon good weather to sell on credit because the banks
have not made sufficient preparation. With the reduced production, the industry depends on
domestic consumption, which is
not enough. The decrease in imports has par-
ticularly affected the rise and pop-
ularity of the duty free clothing. About
twenty per cent of the labor force is employed in the chemi-
cal factories, where the liquor and perfumery industries have been seri-
ously injured by the domestic con-
sumption of foreign products and the diminished production of alcohol.

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cult period. The cause of reason for un-
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STUDENTS OF UNITY CEN-
TERS AND WORKERS' UNI-
ION WHO HAVE CHANGED
RESIDENCE ARE REQUESTED TO
SEND NEW ADDRESSES AS A
RESULT, TO THE NATIONAL
DEPARTMENT.
THE STAGE

"THE AMBUSH," a play in three acts, by Arthur Hopkins, at the Garrick Theatre. By M. D. DANISH

"The Ambush," with which the Thistle Theatre Company started its season at the Garrick Theatre— a strenuous realistic play, a study of the impotency of the woman-ken in which the white collar slave family is writhing and wriggling. It is the story of a slave family's revolt, its ideals and strivings—these do not abound in American middle-class homes—but a tale, rather slowly told, of a fight put up by a highly sensitive middle-aged father against the will-o'-the-wisp of poverty, debased young animal of a daughter, pleasure bent and gold hungry, aided and completely beaten by a conniving mother.

Not the father alone, but nearly everybody in the play gets "ambushed." Walter Nichols, fearfully handicapped with love for his daughter, is hammered down through the three acts, during which he occupies the stage almost unmanned by the discovery that not only is his daughter aiding her slave, but a higher bidder, but that he himself is compelled to take a job and a real earnest money from her latest "lover," and to pay for it with enforced silence and acquiescence. Margaret, the girl, is just as active in her life—through her irreligious craving for good things and clothes and the glitter which she cannot get at home,—first by Harry Gleson, the cheap little clerk, and later, when her eyes open to the bigger fish, the pond, by the Allen Kraignes and the Little Lennices.

Seymour Jennison, the boisterous local financial wizard, gets ambushed in short order when his glittering prospects go a-glittering together with the few thousand dollars of Walter Nichols, whom he had inveigled into his stock buying schemes. With it go the ambitions of Miss Nichols who had seen visions of wealth interpreted to her by the veracious Jennison. Little Harry Gleson, jilted and jeered into tears, shoed into the gutter early in the play and became the Little Lennice.

The moral of the characters, with some exceptions, is done exensively well. The father's surrender, his daughter's infatuation, his, in going and going until the core. His weak, earthy anger, his helplessness in the face of the middle-aged clerk drawn by Mr. Richman, as he drifts into a life of shame and ruin, and his, not in the least, which he cannot, and probably, will not move.

On the whole, the play is well acted. Too. Frank Reicher, the author, was in the play, and had instructed the old clerk masterfully. He moves along in the play as a real human being, with honest sweat and beating, and reaches the climax in as flawless and consummate a piece of acting as we have seen in a long time. Florence Eldridge, the daughter, acts well and is a convincing example of the "morality" of a metropolitan girl, whose name is legion, and whose number is ever growing, and whose record in fact is such as to nauseate and revolt. The mother, Jane Goodale, passes through a few hard weeks or twenty-two years the happy wife and mother of a prosperous, hard-working husband, and with so much tenderness towards her even though we might understand his betterment.

The energetic acting of energetic Mr. Jennison, done by John Craig, must have appeared to a great many in the audience, a good deal too energetic. In his final scene in restoring his little being he would undoubtedly give us a truer interpretation of a Wally Goodale than what he does now in his temper. His quality, Walter Nichols, is after all, not so difficult that he must employ vocal and his triadic howler to subdue him. The other members of the cast go through their acts tolerably well. George Heath, as a somewhat timid and awkward Donnelly as the older Kraigno, however, act their parts far superior to their interpretations a week ago, as Allen Kraigno and Harry Gleson played by Neal Leslie and Charles Ellis, respectively.

On the whole, the production of "The Ambush" is a highly creditable achievement for the Thistle Guild. If it lacks humor, cheer and a sense of life which we believe there must be some even in Jersey City flats and the impression which would not injure the play in the least— it is a earnest study, well-written and well-acted and it deserves the fullest support of the intelligent portion of New York's theatre goers. The play is not a made-up one, it is based on the particular message, hobby or idle fits to convey or emphasize. It is just a picture of life as it is and it rings true from the first word to the last curtain drop. We heartily welcome heartily to our readers.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES

Ollis Bingham will appear as Skylark at the Actors' Fidelity League's first concert of the season at the Green Mill Theatre on Oct. 22. Also on the same date will be Annette Williams in a co-operative play.

"The Success of "The Circle" at the Selwyn Theatre," Edgar Selwyn writes in to say, "is proof enough that the interest in the theatre this season is so great that any other year if they are given a play worthy of their attention. This concern has enjoyed capacity business since the opening night."

Arthur Baconstein, the pianist, has just arrived on the Continent and will give a concert tour of the United States. He gave a concert on the ship Thursday night for the British and American Seamen's Funds.

The East-West Players will present a program of one-act plays at the Princess Theatre during the week of Nov. 7. The bill will be "Autumn Fires," by Gustav Wind; "The Potholder," by Alice Garstenberg; "Sweet and Twenty," by Floyd Dell, and "The Eternal Judith," from the Romanian of J. L. Caragiale.

David Belasco's production of "The Grand Duke," which comes to the Lyceum on Nov. 1, has its premiere in Illinois. At the New York opening the audience which included Governor Ritchie of Maryland, Lionel Atwell is reported to have hailed heartedly to our readers.

HUGO STINNES—THE CZAR OF THE NEW GERMANY

B. W. Hesseh, Inc., announces the first book in the series of Hugo Stinnes, who has been called the "Czar of the New Germany." The book is a true story of the late Booth Kottner, of a biography by Dr. Hermann Brinkmeyer which has attracted much attention in Europe. The book tells all about Stinnes; his family, which for three generations has been pre-eminent in German industry; his own position during the war, and his application to the German Intelligence Service; his various interests and far-reaching amalgamations of his domestic and foreign conquests; its history of the press and, perhaps most important of all, a chapter on "The Significance of Stinnes' Achievements to the Development of German Business." Since the activities of Stinnes are almost co-extensive with the chief business enterprises in which he is engaged at the present time, the book offers a panoramic view of Germany's industrial development at the moment and the present of the direction which that development is likely to take.

We have received the following books, comment on which will appear in the early issues of JUSTICE:


MARTINELLI WILL SING AT SOCIALIST PARTY BANQUET

The most important concert of the early season will be held October 26th at the Hippodrome, for the benefit of the Garibaldi and Martiniel, the leading tenor of the Metropolitan Opera House. It will be the first in public since the death of Garibaldi, when Carl Fischer, C. P. Gatti, impresario of the big Broadway house, promptly called Marti- nel from Italy to take good care of his voice, since it would have many responsibilities thrust upon it.

With the tenor, Miss Nina Morgan, Italian-American soprano, will sing, and Vaia Frisina, a brilliant contralto, will complete the vocal appearance in his second tour of the concert.

The advance sale of tickets indicates a highly successful affair, perspecitves already being made for the largest audience ever housed by the big Sixth Avenue theatre.

The Business and Labor Banquet of the People's House, 7 East 15th Street, at The Call, 112 Fourth Avenue, at the Fortune Society, 7 East 16th Street, with every Socialist chairman in the city will be.

Walter Damrosch on the "bent," success at a great place where New Yorkers as "the jury," staged graphically at Aschon Hall Monday night and of Peter Grinn' but that of Richard Wagner. Under the spotlight in a decorated hall, Mr. Damrosch gave something like his 1,001st lecture in opening a series on the music dramas of "The Ring," his book. He spoke like a Scherazade of Nove mythic-accurate and coherent. In all, the speakers marked the early Wagner enthusiasm of a generation ago in private homes for the operas, all of whose rival, at any rate, was as conclusively as the rainbow bridge to Wallahla.

The speaker, who had played a leading role in the success of the performance of "The Ring," would refer to time's changes in interpretations of the subject, his last night's subject, especially, in the history of the 60's and "The Proinese's" characters as the "proleteriat" of their age. Laughter and applause Ben Reisin's "fracas, as the full house and stage crowd "assisted" in an innetical manner, while Mr. Damrosch described for the nature and personal representation of the music of Wagner.
LABOR THE WORLD OVER

DOMESTIC ITEMS

Samuel Basa, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has informed an expected public how to know when to buy. The first thing necessary is for Congress to vote $20,000,000 to the railway, to reduce wages and to change working conditions; revive all the laws that interfere with the "railway" of railways and tax all motor trucks that compete with railroads.

Kern believes that runs can be reduced if the details he suggests are arranged. He also announced that the Pennsylvania Railroad will not obey rulings of the United States Railroad Board when "convincingly" they are wrong.

Lumber dealers report an "upward price tendency," especially for southern pine, hardwood, and by-products, the advance being fairly general and ranging during the last two weeks from $3 to $5 per 1,000 feet.

According to a Federal Reserve message from Fort Dodge (Iowa) the mayor of that city confirms a report that more than 100,000 gallons of milk have been thrown into the sewers during the last three months in order to keep up prices.

There are 100,000 more families than houses in this city, declares Dr. Royal R. Copeland, municipal health commissioner. If an epidemic should break out, he said, it would move people out of the crowded tenement sections into high class apartments that are standing empty in other parts of the city.

If high rents continue bankruptcy threatens many bedding manufacturers, according to the secretary of the National Association of Bedding Manufacturers. He says high rents have frightened young men out of matrimony and caused a general doubling up of families and abolation of the guest room.

Steel companies in the Pittsburgh district are housing Arabian and Oriental visitors who are coming from another steel manufacturer's town. It is intended that these aliens, engulfed in debt, can be used to advantage when prosperity returns.

The wave of immigration from foreign countries was at high tide the steel companies did not have much trouble maintaining a long line of applicants for work outside their gates. These unemployed were used to throw the fire of unemployment into the employers and made it possible to maintain the lowest wages existing in any industry in the country.

The government intervened to prevent a possible stoppage of coal production next month, when the miners' wage agreement expires, but its efforts after a four-hour conference at the White House between President Harding, Secretary Hoover and Davis and union officials were said to have been without avail.

The Senate by a vote of 47 to 27 passed the Borah Bill, giving to vessels in the American coastwise trade the right of free passage through the Panama Canal.

The Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission today reduced the minimum wage of women and girls in the candy industry to $12 a week, though it still kept the cost of living at $13.50 a week.

The advisory committee on armament limitation formed by President Coolidge of the American Federation of Labor, met at Chicago, and for the first time, about one hundred of the leading men and women of America, will hold its first meeting at the Lafayette Hotel at Washington on October 16.

Two coal bills, one for the regulation of the industry itself and the other intended to curb profiteering, were introduced in the Senate today by Senator Kenyon of Iowa.

The Labor Department has under advisement, and is mediating in sixty-six labor disputes which involve about 400,000 men.

Values of imports and exports of merchandise fell out materially during September, according to figures made public by the Department of Commerce. Imports were $52,000,000, lowest for a month this year. Exports were only $5,000,000 more than the lowest month this year and $44,000,000 below August, the record month. Both imports and exports were 50 per cent below thetotals for September, 1929.

In an opinion furnished to the Mayor of Philadelphia by City Solicitor Stephen F. Smith at what point in a strike among workers the police must step in to maintain good order, and protect the right of those who are willing to work, the city's law officer states: "If strikers or pickets indulge in abuse or sence or create disorders of any kind the police have a right to interfere."

Retail food prices during September are found by the Labor Department to have declined in all but two of fourteen cities in which it conducts investigations. In eight of the cities prices were found on September 15 to be about 25 per cent less than last year, while was still between 23 and 56 per cent above the 1913 level.

Undesirable immigrants may be deported although they have been in this country for a number of years, the Supreme Court of the United States held Thursday. It declared severe restrictions as to the entry of aliens.

Of the distribution of 4,000,000,000 Federal express tickets during 1920, 40 per cent was spent on past years, 29 per cent on future years, 5 per cent on civil services, 2 per cent on public works, and 2 per cent for education, public health and development.

FOREIGN ITEMS

GERMANY

Figures on prices of 77 staple commodities compiled by the Frankfurter Zeitung reveal in startling light the prices the Germans are paying for the collapse of German paper currency. The wholesale prices of essential articles have risen within the last 12 months $300,000,000 a day at a time when price levels abroad are either stationary or sinking.

The hostile vote of the Berlin members of the Majority Socialist Party to the decision reached by the Geerlitz Congress has forced the executive to approach the Independent Socialists with the object of securing their entry into a cabinet in the place of the Socialists. The Wirth Government can only maintain stability by securing the entry of the Independents. The Independents lay down the following conditions: (1) State mortgage for industry to help pay reparations. (2) Wide justice reforms and the election of juries. (3) Dismissal of monarchist officials. (4) Nationalization of the coal industry.

"The German representative in Moscow, Professor Wiedenfeld, says (in an interview) that the German Red Cross expedition is on its way to Kanan, and the first German ship with Red Cross supplies has arrived in Petrograd." He expresses satisfaction with the helpfulness of the Soviet authorities in connection with German relief work.

ENGLAND

The anniversary of the death of William Morris has just been celebrated in Britton Hall by the imprisoned Popular Councillors, among whom is George Lansbury, who was a personal friend of Morris'. Speeches were made by several of the councillors, and at the end of the meeting they stood in silence as a tribute to Morris' work and memory.

At the Sheffield conference of the Catholic Confederation of England and Wales, on October 12, was elected M. C. R. Low, Roman Catholic could not be a Socialist, and Catholic workers were urged to take only a restricted part in the activities of their trade unions. M. C. R. Diamond, of the Catholic Herald, said that the Catholic workers have been a Labor candidate, and will continue in this course until prevented by some competent Catholic authority, prefers the Holy See. The above resolution, he says, was passed by responsible individuals.

The Building Guild has reached another stage in its career. It has already formed its feet; work in all parts of the country has been coming to it until it can no longer respond to all demands.

Now it is preparing to reorganize its regional councils, to extend its activities and to secure the assistance of workingmen in every possible job.

Recently it has undertaken to build seventy-eight houses for Wallend Corporation, and to provide the necessary building for five sets of small shops in the Glamorgan, where it has already done big work.

Private contracts for all kinds of houses, odd jobbing, repair work, and decoration have been keeping it busy everywhere.

At Glasgow, where it has tendered for the 300,000 housing scheme, the Guild already has £40,000 worth of other work in hand.

The Duncairn Labor Party has acquired a cafe in the heart of the town for headquarter work.

The capital for the enterprise is being raised by means of shares of 5£ each issued only to members and sympathizers.

Facing the most serious demonstration of the unemployed London has ever seen, the Cabinet turned from other vital problems of the nation to discuss the unemployment situation.

The British Labor Party definitely declined to co-operate with the government in an effort to settle the serious unemployment problem. The labor leaders assume the position that they pointed out to the government two years ago the unemployment dangers that lay ahead, that the government took little heed, and now the situation has become a menace, they decline to pull the government's chestnuts out of the fire.

FRANCE

"At Saint Quentin, a large industrial suburb of Paris, workers at the Petit Weidler Munition factory, to the number of 400, are on strike in protest against the manufacture of war material, suspected to be destined for Poland and Romania, and to be intended for use against Soviet Russia."

AUSTRIA

The British delegate, Hornby, delivered an address to the World Congress of Ex-Service Men at Vienna, Austria. He told how, when France sought the aid of British troops to administer the military sanctions against Germany, thousands of British ex-service men said—Never again! It had been a splendid episode, but it had prevented Lloyd George from joining France in fresh military enterprises."

INDIA

The Working Committee of the National Congress, and the Calcutta of Workers today adopted a resolution advocating a sympathetic strike through India on the day the Prince of Wales arrives in Bombay.

MEXICO

The law recently passed and promulgated in Vera Cruz, Mexico, permitting workers to share in profits of any industry in the state, has met with many protests and threats: it is made by the capitalists and employers that if any attempt to make it carry out a general paralysis of industry may result.
A Letter From Sacco and Vanzetti

December 29th, 1921.

We have been wrongfully convicted of an atrocious murder committed by persons other than ourselves. The sentence was one entirely independent of the struggle of the workers to obtain better conditions.

We are not afraid to die. Every worker in the performance of his duties is as much exposed to the possibility of death as a thousand times. Death—do we fear it?

We do not revel against having our heads bandaged or our heart-beats stopped for a crime that we did not commit, indeed, for a crime that possesses no industrial or political significance.

From the earliest years of our young manhood up to the time of our arrest, as long as we remain free people, we labor and are to the advantage of the workers, preparatory to the day when the workers might emancipate themselves. We are not the type of men who steel and murder. No man who is in a normal mental condition ever commits murder.

The admission of force proves conclusively that there is some diseased social condition existing in society. It is a symptom of individual and social maladjustment.

There is no need here for us to re-tell the story upon which this association of persons was constructed. From the minds of those who saw in the champions of labor only the subtle hand of capitalism cannot understand that a man can be an unfree citizen in a free country. The commonwealth and at the same time have a mind and a heart that revolts against crimes of violence of any sort whatsoever, but is finished off by showing that we believed to the workers belonged the power to destroy the state. This was a reason enough for our conviction.

If we go to the electric chair, we go not because we were "punished" guilty of the crime charged against us, but because of our ideals. If we go, we shall reveal our own conscious adherence to our devotion to the principles that, unpopular and frowned upon today, shall dominate tomorrow. If we die, we die knowing that members of the advance guard must always die. We ask only that our death shall not be useless and that you, the workers in the mines of America, who make possible the industrial life of America, shall make more eloquent our death than we were able to make our lives. We ask only that you do not want to die useless. Let our death—if we must die—sacred in a world where the dead are no more than the voices of the animals. We are the voices of the animals. We are the voices of the animals.
Howat, a Seasoned Fighter

(A Letter to the Editor.)

Editor,

JUSTICE:

In the last issue of JUSTICE you referred editorially to the brave conduct of Alexander Howat, President of the Kansas Miners, who, rather than recognize the Kansas Anti-Strike Law, went to jail. In commenting upon his refusal even to obey the decision of the recent Miners' Convention to order the strikers back to work you say—"It seems to me Alexander Howat is going upon the same road upon which Debs began his career. Sooner or later, if he does not deviate from his course Alexander Howat will become not only a loyal trade unionist but a full fledged advocate of a new order of things—a champion of a new life for the working class of America." You infer in the above lines that Howat's struggle against the coal barons of Kansas is his first manifestation of the true spirit of an American social and political activity. As a matter of fact Howat is not a new figure among the radicals. Those of you who have been in the Socialist movement for some years know that Howat, as an old-time member of the Socialist Party. Howat has been known as a Socialist for at least ten or twelve years. If he had remained a Socialist throughout these years his action could be easily explained. There was, however, an incident in his Socialist career which makes his present revolutionary attitude, if not inevitable, at least not so easily understood. The incident I have in mind is as follows:

When the United States entered the World War the Socialist Party took a stand against the war which was formulated in the now famous St. Louis resolution. The entire membership with the exception of a few individuals, enthusiastically endorsed the party's position throughout those months: Howat was one of the few who, like myself, disagreed with the party and later formed the Social Democratic League, which endorsed America's participation in the war as well as the Allied war aims. Alexander Howat also resigned from the party because of its anti-war position and joined the Social-Democratic group. He was also active, active in the so-called American Alliance for Labor and Democracy which Samuel Gompers organized and used as a pro-war propaganda agency among the trade unionists in the country.

When Cregg's Public Information Committee thought it advisable to denounce an American Socialist and Labor delegation to the Allied countries in order to disseminate the workers of those countries, who were then becoming disillusioned about the democratic purposes of the war, from taking an anti-war stand and opposing their respective governments in the prosecution of the war, Alexander Howat was chosen to represent the delegation which also included John Sparge and other members of this group. The pilgrimage of this delegation to England, France and Italy proved a fiasco and the delegation returned to the country on its pro-war agitation through their organization, which was really a labor army to creat a United States.

Howat must have believed in the war and in Wilson's good interpretation of what he thought were the aims of the war. A Socialist, he was ready to lay aside the principles of the class struggle in which he believed and which he practiced in the coal mine regions, and to enter into a civil peace with employers. He was in the procession of the war to a successful conclusion.

The post-war world which was to have been made "safe for democracy" must have given Howat food for thought. The Industrial Disputes Act was passed, a law primarily aimed at the coal miners. Howat became its inevitable enemy. And announced and announced in behalf of the Howat was shown as one of those who, after the act the miners will not recognize the law and will use the power of the economic weapon against it. Howat considered this law, sponsored by Governor Allen at the behest of the coal baron's, a direct blow to the labor movement if it should be allowed to prevail. A test case was made of the law at the time the Alliance miners last spring and the miners have not yet gone back to work, notwithstanding the order of the court to the contrary.

Alexander Howat, president of District which comprises the State of Kansas, was ordered by the Industrial Court to send his men back to work. He had already been ordered to obey the order of the court. Howat is guilty of contempt of the court which he refused and the struggle is now on between organized labor and organized capital in which it is the struggle that will be established and whose instrument it is in the present struggle.

No, Howat is not a newcomer in the radical movement. He left it in 1917, making common cause with those who had real interests in the war. He has now returned to the protestant firing line and is fighting bravely in the cause of industry. It is interesting to note that of the entire group of ex-Socialists, who still continue their activities began in 1917. Howat is the only one who is serving the workers in the true class struggle spirit. As you say in your editorial, his present defiance of the reactionary prejudices in Kansas should be an inspiration to the workers of the whole country.

ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG
New York, October 15, 1921.

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ATTENTION!

Dress and Waist Makers' Union

The Joint Board of the Dress and Waist Makers' Union, taking into consideration the present depression in our industry and the general unemployment in the shops, has decided that this year our members should not be permitted to work on Saturday afternoons or Sundays as a means of making up for the Jewish holidays.

However, we will be glad to assist all shops that are very busy and need additional help by supplying them with as many workers as may be required.

Any violation of this decision should be reported to the officers of the Joint Board, Dress and Waist Makers' Union: Joint Board Dress and Waist Makers' Union, 16 West 21st Street, J. Halpern, Gen. Manager, M. K. Mackoff, Gen. Secretary.
The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

By ISRAEL LEWIS

GENERAL

At usual, the ending of the year carries with it preparations by the Joint Boards in the Dress and Cloak Industries and by various local unions for the extension of agreements. In so far as this generally affects the entire membership, it is necessary to point out the importance of the attendance at meetings of the members, when the managers of the various divisions will report on the progress made, and the future organization. Special meetings will also be called of Association shops, where the managers will discuss with the members any questions that affect directly the individual shops.

A special meeting of all the branches will be held on Monday, October 24th, at Arlington Hall, 29 St. Mark's Place, where amendments to the Constitution not yet disposed of, as well as other matters referred to the Constitution Committee at the last special meeting, will be taken up for final disposition. It is absolutely necessary for the members to attend this meeting as the committee desires very much to have the Constitution in workable shape for the following year. Following this meeting, a general meeting will be held on Monday, October 31st, where questions affecting the local will be taken up for discussion and disposal.

WAIST AND DRESS

The meeting of the Waist and Dress Branch, held on Monday, October 11th, as announced, was not as well attended as expected, due to the Jewish Holidays. However: a sufficient number of members showed up, which enabled the branch to dispose of some important questions as well as actions of the Executive Board.

In the report of the activities of the branch, it was pointed out that all conferences were being held with the Waist Association on certain changes in the systems of work. The Association had called for these conferences. While no questions affecting cutters were taken up, still the sessions held with the waist employers are significant of the general trend in the trade. As yet there is no hint of any conferences with the Dress Association. Nevertheless, due to the depressed conditions in the trade, the union feels that it is important for it to place itself on a basis of watchful waiting. The office feels that the matter is one of greater watchfulness rather than waiting.

In spite of the dullness in the trade, a great many complaints are filed, since during the periods of dullness the employers always seek to deprive the workers of the privilege of the things to which they are entitled under the agreements. All that can be said at the present is that the members should report all violations to the office and keep in touch with the office through and through the attendance of meetings. Members will be enabled in this manner to know what is taking place and will receive advice as to what action to take.

CLOAK AND SUIT

The situation in the Cloak and Suit Industry is now reaching the boiling point. The membes entered into with the Protective Association has now two more weeks to run, after which it will expire. Therefore, it is well understood, will bring the situation of the twa to the Executive Board, and was not acted upon favorably. The matter, therefore, will be up before the membership and it is hoped that the members will make a good showing of the points of the issue. The meeting has not yet been definitely arranged. This question will be taken up by the Executive Board which will set the date.

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ATTENTION!

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

Nominations for Branch and General Officers for our Local for the coming term will be held during the month of November.

GENERAL and SPECIAL: - Monday, October 24th

CLOAK and SUIT: - Monday, November 7th

WAIST and DRESS: - Monday, November 21st

MISCELLANEOUS: - Monday, November 21st

Cutters' Union Local 10

Final Adoption of Amendments to Constitution

GENERAL: - Monday, October 31st

CLOAK and SUIT: - Monday, November 7th

WAIST and DRESS: - Monday, November 21st

MISCELLANEOUS: - Monday, November 21st

Meetings begin at 7:30 P.M.

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