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Justice (Vol. 3, Iss. 44)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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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.

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PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION "DECREES" PIECE-WORK; PRESIDENT SCHLEISINGER MAKES VIGOROUS REPLY

The Cloth Manufacturers' Protective Association declared its intention to issue a "decree" on piece-work, at a meeting last Tuesday, October 25, at the Waldorf Astoria, in order to put an end to piece-work, to reduce wages and to lengthen the working hours in the cloak and suit industry.

The notice for this automatic decree is given as follows: The cloak-makers will work under the piece-system for lower prices and longer hours. That will, first of all, enable the employers to make financial profits and secondly will stabilize and bring into the industry a condition under which garments may be manufactured efficiently.

The meeting of the employers last Tuesday was worked out in close coordination with the decisions adopted at a conference last Friday and Saturday in Atlantic City by the representatives of the various cloak manufacturers' associations in the country. That conference was called together upon the initiative of the Protective Association of New York and the chief point on the order of the day was the question: "How radically to change the labor conditions in the industry."

The conference in Atlantic City has resulted in the formation of a Federation of Cloth Manufacturers' Associations in the United States and Canada. The conference adopted a resolution in which it pledged itself to abolish a number of "evils" in the trade that hinder production. It is "evil" the manufacturers had in mind on the question of work organization in the industry.

The decision of the Waldorf Astoria meeting of the Cloth Protective Association calls for the "decreed" of the "piece-work" system in the industry to come into effect on Monday, November 14. This decision was adopted by the Association in the form of a resolution which was broadly announced in the public press.

As soon as the "evils" of the manufacturers became known, President Benjamin Schlesinger of the International issued the following statement: "The members of the Joint Cloth, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association calls for a return to the piece-work system, for an increase of the hours of labor and for a reduction of wages. It provides that the extent of the proposed wage cuts and added labor time shall be determined by the Executive Committees of the employers who shall 'pro-rate' an order on the subject. The employers characterize the proposed changes as a 'radical readjustment of industrial standards.' They are more than that. They mean a total destruction of all humane labor standards in the industry, a return to the 'sweat-shop.' The alleged ground for this drastic and provocative stand is that the production in the industry under the work-week system is inadequate and that the work of the Joint Committee was adopted."

(Continued on page 2.)

INTERNATIONAL RELIEF COMMITTEE WILL CHARTER FOOD SHIP FOR RUSSIA

The meeting of all the delegates representing the locals in Greater New York on the International Russian Refugees Relief Committee on Monday last, October 24, at the General Office, decided upon a number of new important questions in connection with the relief work inaugurated by our organization two months ago.

In his letter addressed to the committees, inviting them to come to the International Russian Refugees Relief Committee, President Benjamin Schlesinger warned the delegates to strike a balance in the activities of our relief workers in the various localities and the various cities in the country—whether the results are completely satisfactory to us, or whether the unusually hard times have made a bad inroad into the world of collecting money for the suffering of the Russian families. The letter also pointed out the importance of coming to a definite understanding on the manner and method to be adopted for the transmission of aid to Russia.

The meeting of the committee was presided over by President Schlesinger. The report of the executive director of the Relief Committee, Bert Philip Klopowitz, brought out the fact that the collections in the New York cloak shops—hard hit by adverse slack conditions—were particularly disappointing. The receipts in the other trades, in the waist and dress shops, for instance, were not a bit more cheerful, in spite of the efforts which the officers of the organization have made to collect this voluntary contribution. A number of high-ranking officials also pointed out the fact that while September and October, the last two months, were unusually bad ones, there are signs that there may be some work in the shops between the regular tailoring shops in November and that it would be, therefore, advisable not to close the drive but to extend it until November 15. That would give a chance to some of those who had not

BE SURE TO BE AT CARNEGIE HALL, FRIDAY NIGHT

First Song Recital by
EMMY DESTINN
FOR THE BENEFIT OF OUR WORKERS' UNITY HOUSE

Next Friday night is the occasion of the Unity House Concert at Carnegie Hall. Let every member of our International make it his and her business to be there. If you do not have tickets, you can still obtain them at the box office tonight. But be sure to be there tonight.

The concert promises to be a splendid one. Music critics have praised the wise selection of Miss. Destinn's program. Miss. Roderick White, her accompanying artist, has already received splendid notices from the press. Miss. Destinn is known.

The Unity House Committee wishes to add to the list of local groups who are cooperating with it the following: Local 50, 48, 3, and the Joint Rosy of Cloakmakers.

Unity's friends are many; let them all be at Carnegie Hall Friday night.
A PUBLIC WELFARE DEPARTMENT

T HE advance alarm sounded by Democratic representatives in Washington last week over the attempt of certain Federal spokesmen to transform a part of the Department of Labor, not only into a genuine welfare department, but into one that would deal directly with labor. Sixty per cent of the present functions of the Department of Labor would be transferred to a new Department of Public Welfare. The labor division of the new department would be composed of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Conciliation and Unemployment services, these being the most obvious tasks to be known as the Bureau of Compulsory Information. It was the estimated that a new bureau that gives away the entire scheme behind this "new department" proposed over a year since, its creation, has been looked upon by the big, labor-hating business community as a threat to the country with hatred and ill-concealed distrust. It has, rightly or wrongly, been associated with the stronghold of organized labor in the administration and for a decade that, unless it is stopped, can be counted upon to make the most of an annoyance and an embarrassment to some employers.

Add to that the creation of a "bureau for compulsory information" which is a threat in itself and you will find that the gentlemen who have made the plan for the Labor Department from it and plant it in as frivolous hands, who would take good care that no matter how desirable any policies or associations with the business men are united in its conservative leadership, which has never hesitated to discontinue the work of the old in favor of the labor of the new. The treatment of the idea, with the central body of the union movement in this country. The reason given for this startling pronouncement is that the "freedom of the garden" has been properly arranged under the auspices of the central body of the labor movement in this country. This totally unnecessary and gratuitous interference is designed to force the people who have fought in the ranks of the anti-militarist and were opponents of the war to see that no one hard, perilous and mighty unpopular work, is unsung and thoroughly discredited and discredited. In the big city of the land, to be added to it, in addition, upon "faith in the solution of the problem that graves and one that deserves to be laughed down in derision." The BLAME FOR MINGO

I t is quite a long time since we have had the unsightly display of bumper-sticker freshness, from which the world is suffering. In connection with the Conference on Limitation of Armaments, to watch out, it would appear, that their country's do not get cheated when it comes to cutting down the number of standing armies and fleets—maybe.

Well, on general principle, we do not begrudge anybody getting the maximum out of the government. But there is that one-armed con- fessor we do not quite know what to think about. The one thing we do know is that it does give us a bit of worry to see so many ominous warning signs appearing about our peaceful streets in these peaceful times. An unemployed sawyer- gen- eral and a lector, and with so many of our own re- nowned martial heroes without a stick of work to do, we have about reached our quota in full. We do not forget what we are up against. Next week we shall have in our midst Lloyd George and Aris- tocates, here to argue in effect as if ever have given a peaceable and uncomplaining democracy like our own.

THE BUSINESS OF "BARRING DOGS"

T HERE will be a great demonstration by organized labor in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania on Saturday, November 11, at Madison Square Garden, and from that meet- ing, lot of pacifists, will be barred. We understand this in the follow- ing terms: "The individual who is strictly under the auspices of the Central Labor Council of New York, with the full sanction of the Union, will be presented for complete disarming and for the accomplishment of the purpose of the Central Labor Council, at the Union meeting at Union Station, for the purpose of adopting a policy that would go with the things which have been done by the Council and which have made it a hell hole for labor."

Will anyone, please, page Judge Gary?

HARD TIMES AND COLLEGE

IT is a peculiar phenomenon, yet one easily explainable. The present economic depression has had a consequent loss of jobs by hun- dreds of thousands of young men and women who were attending, or who did attend, our colleges and universities. The role in some of our seats of learning became too difficult for that of the students and Columbia University, for in- stance, reports a stupendous enrol- lment of 36,000 for the current study season.

Simultaneously with this report, however, consider the government, that "hundreds of young men and women, college and university stu- dents, who have lost their jobs and discontinuities of their studies, this winter unless help is forthcoming, will be unfortunate because of the possible loss of the earnings which they have lifted that head in this country."

The reason given for this startling pronouncement is that the "freedom of the garden" can trade away movement, always making a clear distinction between discipline and disorganization. It is not un- doubtedly declared for disarmament because it has faith in democracy. The Central Labor Council has been properly arranged under the auspices of the central body of the labor movement in this country. This totally unnecessary and gratuitous interference is designed to force the people who have fought in the ranks of the anti-militarist and were opponents of the war to see that no one hard, perilous and mighty unpopular work, is unsung and thoroughly discredited and discredited. In the big city of the land, to be added to it, in addition, upon "faith in the solution of the problem that graves and one that deserves to be laughed down in derision."

THE "UKASE" OF THE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

The mission of the employers and workers has failed to bring about a substantial increase of unemployment in the country. "In a communication addressed by the Union to the manufacturers' assoc- iation, for example, it was considered that the duty of workers to give a fair day's labor in return for a fair day's pay is the only just and reasonable device for the application of that principle."

Our Union has faithfully upheld to this promise and its representa- tives have earnestly co-operated in the interest of the employer.

The resolution of the manufacturers' Association is a declaration of war. It presents an ultimatum, which in my opinion, the workers cannot and will not accept. The piece-work sys- tem which prevailed in the industry until May, 1919, was an unsalutary evil and was abolished after many years of hard struggle. The wages of the workers in the clock industry are generally lower than those of the workers in other industries, and are stated above in the view of the long periods of unemployment as confirmed by official statistics, the annual average of labor should be decreased rather than increased on account of the high- ly significant fact in the last few years of the long seasons of idleness.

The "ukase" of the employers in the clock industry is, therefore, and without consultation with their employers or their organization, the workers to be starved of a couple of dollars a week and work and live and to "promulgate" their decision by an 'order fell."

I hope that the workers who have been turned down by the employers, may have a say in the disposition of their own labor.

The development of this city and all over the country are well organ- ized and thoroughly disciplined. On the 14th of November, when the manufac- turers attempt to enforce the orders 'promulgated' by them, they find that two takes two make a bargain."
FROM THE LIFE OF THE GARMENT WORKERS AND MENKERNEN IN GERMANY AND DENMARK

By T. VAN DER HEEG

The Fight for Higher Wages

The whole German republic is divided into 14 wage districts or wage classes. The highest time rate is 5.50 marks per hour, the lowest 4.80 marks per hour.

The wage class I-A viz., 8.50 marks per hour, comprises only Cologne and Dusseldorf, and is the highest wage in this district, which is even higher when compared with a town here.

The above groups apply also to females' tailors for whom, however, the wages are just quoted are 10 per cent higher.

With regard to female workers in the gentlemen's tailoring branch (besides it) it stands:

(a) Fully skilled female piece workers who do their own pressing receive the same rates as men.

(b) Female workers who are fully skilled but do not do their own pressing receive 80 per cent of the rates fixed for gentlemen's tailors.

(c) Female workers receive 55 per cent of the rate fixed for gentlemen's tailors.

Some time ago we gave a table showing the rates of a tailor in Berlin compared with those of a tailor in Amsterdam (capital of Holland). The rates make the same comparison, but based upon the increased rates in Berlin.

In April, 1921, the time rates of a tailor in Berlin were 4.60 marks. At that time the mark stood at little more than 4½ Dutch cents. Calculated in Dutch cents these wages increased from 6 marks an hour. Since last spring, however, the exchange value of the mark has depreciated considerably in all the countries, including Germany and England. At the present rate of exchange the mark is not worth quite 3½ cents in Amsterdam. In Dutch currency, the tailor in Berlin is now paid at the rate of 24 Dutch cents per hour, whereas the rates of wages for tailors in Amsterdam vary from 84 to 87 Dutch cents per hour.

The conclusion drawn from this comparison is, that notwithstanding their wage increases in the course of the last few months, the tailors in Germany (and this applies to all classes of workers in that country) have not come any nearer to the normal prevailing in those countries with more normal currencies.

As Germany is obliged to import many of her commodities from abroad, the depreciation of the mark has had the inevitable result of increasing the cost of living in that country.

Another example to illustrate the state of affairs in the clothing industry in Germany: According to the new rates of wages a master clothier in Berlin, who is now making a second class suit (made to order) 356 marks, and this does not include extra charges of any description.

Furthermore, in addition to this figure, there may be sometimes a supplementary allowance for home workers.

The wages proposals which have quite as much been submitted for approval to 60 branches of the German Clothing Workers' Unions. In the course of the year the 60 members took part, of whom 5,904 voted in favor of accepting the proposals.

This new wage agreement has been concluded for an indefinite period; it can, however, be terminated by either party on giving 30 days' notice.

CLOTHING WORKERS' WAGES AND COST OF LIVING IN DENMARK

In its issue of September 15, the official organ of the Danish Clothing Workers' Union published statistics which throw light on the status of the clothes manufacture.

In view of the fact that in Denmark wages were to be readjusted as soon as the cost of living decreased, the figures published by the Statistical Bureau in August attracted, naturally enough, great attention in trade union circles in that country.

The Statistical Bureau published, among other things, a "normal budget" for a working class family whose income in 1914 amounted to 15,000 Danish crowns per year.

In order to give an idea of the value of a Danish crown as compared with other countries we give the following figures showing the pro-war rates of exchange: 1.00 Dutch guilder = 1.52 Danish crowns; 1.00 British pound = 6.16 Danish crowns. For instance of exchange.

In the "normal budget" just mentioned, the main items of expenditure of the family in question are given as follows:

NORMAl BUDGET

July 14, 1914, Jan. 12, July 1, 1921

In Danish Crowns

Food
Clothing
Rent
Heating and Lighting
Other expenditures
Total in Crowns
Expressed in cents.

From various data concerning wages it appears that the hourly rates for fully skilled workers has been reduced by 15 cents, or 8 to 10 per cent (1 crown = 100 cents).

In an article in the Danish journal, the Clothing Workers' Journal already referred to, the writer expresses the opinion that the Danish workers no longer accept the system of the "sliding scale of wages." The employer who are the advocates of the present state of Danish industry (there is a great deal of unemployment in Denmark) must be given clearly to understand that in the future the trade union movement cannot tolerate any further reduction in wages. If the present tendency to reduce wages is allowed to continue, then the Danish workers will in a short time lose everything that they have built up in the course of the last generation.

From a perusal of other Danish trade union journals also one gets a clear idea of the attitude of the employers and the trade unionists in those countries that are becoming more and more familiar with the idea of ensuring a standard of living for their workers as a matter of course. As soon as industrial conditions in Denmark become more favorable to the working classes of that country, strongly organized as they are, may be expected to offer stubborn resistance to any attempt to lower their standard of living.

New York White Goods Workers
Collect Money for Russian Famine Relief

SECRETARY MISS MOLLIE LIFTSCHITZ, of the New York White Goods Workers, Local No. 82 of our International, has made up date in the white goods shops under the control of the Union in New York City.

Name of shop
Name of chairlady
Amount
G. S. Roth & Son, Jennie Miller
$20.00
Miller & Co., Clara Williams
35.00
Monroe Underwear, M. Margolis
18.77
Thompson, Inez Smith
14.50
B. Aptheker, Fannie Shapiro
127.26
Empire Underwear, F. Hettman
64.68
Phieffe & Davis, Sophie Davis
41.75
Cordis Underwear, S. Eiden
14.75
Atlas Underwear, Sophie Lennon
67.00
Crown Underwear, M. Lauder
28.90
Faultless Underwear, Sarah Helfand
15.75
Ancher Mustin Underwear, Esther Weinmann
25.69
Reliable Underwear, Ida Kessler
19.38
Union Silk Underwear, P. Levy
12.00
Geyser & Company, F. Kalish
94.80
Shirley Underwear, H. Hart
12.00
Eagle Underwear, Besie Helfand
20.00
N. Y. Ladies Underwear, Ida Dubs
15.00
M. N. Children's Underwear, Sophie Norstein
18.50
Abraham & Company, S. Sirota
28.00
Sirota & Aptheker, Anna Mintz
79.76
Spear Manufacturing Company, Bertha Udertich
23.90
Milady Underwear, Florence Montaime
23.90
R. Jaffin, Sarah Ruth
13.50
J. Frankel, Etta Schneidman
19.90
Epstein Underwear, Bertha Zara
20.90
S. Saltzman, Elija
20.90
Hirsh & Argula, Anna Daurle
39.20
Oakland & Abel, Mary Platt
30.00
I. Miller, Minnie Fink
25.00
S. Cohen, Stella Pagis
25.00
Universal Brassiere Company, Fannie Mintz
77.50
The Lom, Yossef
30.00
Standard Underwear, uptown, Mary Spitzer
58.72
Snyder Underwear, Nettie Kall
2.50

Total to date
$1,951.29

William Davis, M. Zeitl, Besie Bacon Molly Lifitsch.
The BIG SHOW AND THE SIDE SHOWS

By NATHANIEL BUCHWALD

The railroad strike is not going to be a spectacle to be missed. The promised big show is beginning to degenerate into a number of unrelated side shows. One of the first and greatest is because of poor staging or poor acting, the show is a front.

The student of industrial conflicts will have a hard job explaining the reason why we Americans thrall behind the scenes. The strike is made up of the smallest events of the times, into "national tragedies" and bitacol struggles, whereas in our country a general strike is at its best a feast for the strike Consec and editorial writers, and at worst an empty gesture at the port of labor.

We understand that general strikes made in the U. S. (and very frequently unmade by the U. S. A.) cannot and must not have the ugly back of revolution in the registry abroad. What Heine said about the Germans can be applied also to us. "The strike to make a revolution not make a revolution because it is forbidden. The American workers will refrain from revolution for the same reason. And since revolution borders on and on that a dress rehearsal of a revolution should also be forbidden. This is much is clear and thus we understand why not even the steel strike of 1919 or the great miners' strike has assumed the aspect of a national labor upheaval.

But what we utterly fail to understand is that the strike, with wages and working conditions as the only issues involved, should have driven the history of the time of its calling and the date set for its execution. We are glad, of course, that the strike will most likely result in a repetition of old things, we will be spared the stories about "vicious agitation" and "socialistic revolution." But the strike has been fed up at least these years. Nor will we be subjected to the corruption and mendacity of proof for the thousandth time that our press is kept and our agencies of one or another alignment in the service of the industrial struggles. The strike is a manifestation of anything is enough. We derive no joy from the process of proving that the strike is right, that the cause of the underpaid strikers is just, that the bosses and protecting the working, in all American and all that.

Yet we are not tirelessly refined from unpleasant tasks even if the strike does not materialize. In justice to ourselves and to the occasion we should pay due tribute to the men and circumstances that contributed to the making of the strike. We are not in a position to state their solution that is in sight? Well, it's up to them to state the solution. The Railway Labor Board is in a much more in the headlines. The news is in the headlines through all the required motions of a hero. The laughing stock of the Railway Executives, the crown of the dummy of the Essex-Comms Act, has been set up once more, in all conscientiousness, as the world's chicest in the greatest industrial controversy, to use a euphemistic term. As a means of obliterating the board assure the Brotherhood chiefs that the board will enforce the Essex-Comms Act, the railroads executives behave, if only the chiefs will call off the strike. In view of the world the Labor Board had in enforcing its decisions, against the will of the railroad magnates, this new alliance of the Board and the government will upset the table for the law by just a joke or two at their own expense.

A proposed "compromise" in the matter of lowering the freight tariffs is a strike of statesmanship worthy of the Essex-Comms Act. GNU members are urged to accept a wage-cut and get in exchange a cut in freight rates. This is the same policy which the railway shippers will benefit. Nor should we detract from the credit that is being made to the President, when, while our Chief Executive and his official family have made no contribution to the labor settlement, their indirect influence was none the less telling, and there is nothing in the whole scene impressed by the mood of these gentlemen. From the White House comes many significant statements to the effect that the President is prepared to handle the situation with firmness, that the main concern of the government is to arrange for an ultimateer, without which the railroad strike would take the places of the strikers. The union leaders are too familiar with the state of the Department of Justice to ignore such statements, and if they will be prevailed upon in their battle for small wage reductions, they may find no small measure be due to this "hint" to the wise.

And when it comes to sharing in the benefits of the Essex-Comms Act, the Department of Justice is, quite naturally, entitled to the biggest chunk. Unfortunately, the government is going to let Palmer have "anything on him."

"Talk about "dealing coddling" of the President, the government is going to let Palmer have "anything on him."

There is a lot of hubbub for the public, not only in the newspapers, but also in the Department of Justice. The Chief Executive was the one who pulled the trigger. The President is the one who pulled the trigger. The President is the one who pulled the trigger.

The other day, D. J. Day, who is the man who, in a formal talk on something or other in the course of which he said that the government would not interfere with the strike except that it would see to it that the necessary service is maintained. And "by necessary service we mean train service, freight service, and passenger service. That's all. Beyond that the strike will remain absolutely neutral.

A statement of such significance, if not of such a definite character, as this one in England, for instance, would precipitate quite a row and would be taken as a signal for the government to prepare to extend help. But in our country there are no classes, and there are no classes that speak in the name of the people. The President of the Attorney-General was given little prominence in our big papers, and not much interest at all in likely read it and understood.

One would be, manifestly unfair if we failed to allot the due share of credit to the railway unions and to the general public. The President of the Attorney-General was given little prominence in our big papers, and not much interest at all in likely read it and understood.

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**Russian Relief Fund Instructions**

**Collections in Waist and Dress Shops for Russian Famine Sufferers' Fund**

The following are names of Shop Chairmen who have already answered the call of our International and turned over moneys collected by them from the workers to the office of the Joint Board.

**Shop Chairmen**

- **Name of Shop**
- **Joint Board**
- **Brooklyn: 59 McKeibben Street.**
- **Brownsville: 219 Sackman Street.**
- **Jersey City: 76 Montgomery Street.**
- **Newark: 103 Montgomery Street.**

**Collections in shops of the waist and dress industry are to be brought to**

- **Joint Board, 16 W. 21st St., New York.**
- **Italian Waist and Dreasmakers Union, 8 W. 21st St.**
- **Brooklyn: 59 Graham Avenue.**

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

- **Embroidery Workers Union, Local No. 6, 394 E. 150th St., New York.**
- **Raincoat Makers Union, Local No. 30, 39 E. 14th St., New York.**
- **House Dress Makers, Local No. 41, 22 W. 17th St., New York.**
- **Children Dress Makers, Local No. 50, 22 W. 17th St., New York.**
- **White Goods Work, Local No. 62, 117 Avenue C.**
- **Carpet Makers Union, Local No. 39, 144 Avenue C.**
- **Sales Clerks Union, Local No. 131, 71 W. 118th St.**
Friday, October 28, 1921

EDITORIALS

AN INTERNATIONAL OF CLOAK MANUFACTURERS

"In union there is strength" is, of course, as good a maxim for cloak workers as for the railroad toilers. It is by means of this strength that is not misapplied, not used for evil purposes; provided it does not antagonize right and justice but goes hand in hand with harmony.

What is this new force, this newly-formed national association of cloak manufacturers, organized last week in Atlantic City, N. J.? It is said that nearly one of every three cloaks in the country is made by the members of this association. From New York to San Francisco the cloak manufacturers have banded themselves together in a labor organization that may have general beneficial purposes for the industry. When for instance this new employers' "International" could be brought to bear on the government to influence trade and suit industry of which our workers are primarily the victims; if it could help us in the plans by which to lengthen the work-seasons and ameliorate our conditions, it could, in my judgment, not only end the elimination from our trades of the petty bosses and reduce the numbers parasites from the cloak industry—if these be their aims, the employers' "International" would have useful work to perform and our International, the workers' Union, would not only not compete with it, but would aid it in every way to accomplish these desirable aims.

It is, however, quite possible that these attractive purposes are not the real object of the employers "International," which, namely, the bringing of the employes into the cloak industry to the "blessed state" of bygone days. We say it is possible because the employers' "International" is remotely similar to the country-wide comb of employers has chosen to wage a fight against all that it just, equitable and progressive in our industry, it will have the forces of light and right to contend against and will, sooner or later, meet its destined defeat and disintegration.

They said it, for instance, occur to the employers, now that they are organized, that they can afford to leave the workers out of consideration entirely; that they can lord it over them to their hearts content; that they have the present interest in the employers' "International," which is the "blessed state" of bygone days. We say it is possible because the employers' "International" is remotely similar to the country-wide comb of employers has chosen to wage a fight against all that it just, equitable and progressive in our industry, it will have the forces of light and right to contend against and will, sooner or later, meet its destined defeat and disintegration.

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Editor in Chief.

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EDITORIALS

AN INTERNATIONAL OF CLOAK MANUFACTURERS

"In union there is strength" is, of course, as good a maxim for cloak workers as for the railroad toilers. It is by means of this strength that is not misapplied, not used for evil purposes; provided it does not antagonize right and justice but goes hand in hand with harmony.

What is this new force, this newly-formed national association of cloak manufacturers, organized last week in Atlantic City, N. J.? It is said that nearly one of every three cloaks in the country is made by the members of this association. From New York to San Francisco the cloak manufacturers have banded themselves together in a labor organization that may have general beneficial purposes for the industry. When for instance this new employers' "International" could be brought to bear on the government to influence trade and suit industry of which our workers are primarily the victims; if it could help us in the plans by which to lengthen the work-seasons and ameliorate our conditions, it could, in my judgment, not only end the elimination from our trades of the petty bosses and reduce the numbers parasites from the cloak industry—if these be their aims, the employers' "International" would have useful work to perform and our International, the workers' Union, would not only not compete with it, but would aid it in every way to accomplish these desirable aims.

It is, however, quite possible that these attractive purposes are not the real object of the employers "International," which, namely, the bringing of the employes into the cloak industry to the "blessed state" of bygone days. We say it is possible because the employers' "International" is remotely similar to the country-wide comb of employers has chosen to wage a fight against all that it just, equitable and progressive in our industry, it will have the forces of light and right to contend against and will, sooner or later, meet its destined defeat and disintegration.

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The SACCO-VANZETTI CASE IN THE PRESS

Until last week, the trial of the two Italian workers in the little city of Dedham, Mass., has received but scant notice in the editorial columns of the United States. They were condemned by the city council and the mayor and were banished from the town. But the press became full of the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Now the American public is fully familiar with the case of the two Italian anarchists who are awaiting execution in a death-cell in Massachusetts.

What has caused this undisturbed tranquility to give place to such a roar? The Sacco-Vanzettis are not "communists and reds," to be sure. They were at one time charged with spreading "communist propaganda." They have never been shown to be traitors and, in spite of the unreliable and prejudiced evidence against them and a powerful alibi presented in their defense, they have been given a trial that could be described as anything but "fair." And they have been found guilty of the crime of which they were accused. It is this crime that has put the two men in the press column of the American public.

When a man is convicted of a crime and a newspaper is called upon to publish his name and the facts concerning him, it is necessary to have some idea of the crime. But what has been called upon to publish the case of the Sacco-Vanzetti case is the press itself, and the press has been called upon to publish the case without a fair trial or a hearing. The Sacco-Vanzettis are not "communists and reds," to be sure. They were at one time charged with spreading "communist propaganda." They have never been shown to be traitors and, in spite of the unreliable and prejudiced evidence against them and a powerful alibi presented in their defense, they have been given a trial that could be described as anything but "fair." And they have been found guilty of the crime of which they were accused. It is this crime that has put the two men in the press column of the American public.

Unfortunately the news about this trial trickled over to Europe and the Paris Communists have decided to make an end run around the American police. They have been able to stage impressive demonstrations in Paris and throughout France, and, wonder upon wonders, the Sacco-Vanzetti case has begun to make its way to all of America, and the news has already made its place in the news columns of the press and is even being treated editorially.

The story repeats itself. Several years ago, the same happened in the Mooney trial in San Francisco. At that time, too, our press "knew nothing" about the Mooney conspiracy, about the methods of the government, about the trumped-up charges. But the news was not given to America. It has been repeated that the government had arrested the Americans ahead of the Paris police and that the government had wanted to prevent their arrest. It is not known whether the police had anything to do with this. But the news that was given to America was that the government was trying to prevent the arrest of the Americans. It has been repeated that the government had arrested the Americans ahead of the Paris police and that the government had wanted to prevent their arrest. It is not known whether the police had anything to do with this. But the news that was given to America was that the government was trying to prevent the arrest of the Americans. It has been repeated that the government had arrested the Americans ahead of the Paris police and that the government had wanted to prevent their arrest. It is not known whether the police had anything to do with this. But the news that was given to America was that the government was trying to prevent the arrest of the Americans. It has been repeated that the government had arrested the Americans ahead of the Paris police and that the government had wanted to prevent their arrest. It is not known whether the police had anything to do with this. But the news that was given to America was that the government was trying to prevent the arrest of the Americans. It has been repeated that the government had arrested the Americans ahead of the Paris police and that the government had wanted to prevent their arrest. It is not known whether the police had anything to do with this. But the news that was given to America was that the government was trying to prevent the arrest of the Americans. It has been repeated that the government had arrested the Americans ahead of the Paris police and that the government had wanted to prevent their arrest. It is not known whether the police had anything to do with this. But the news that was given to America was that the government was trying to prevent the arrest of the Americans.
Week Work, Production
and the "Memorandum"

By MEYER PERLSTEIN

(Continued from last week)

Let us see now how week work has worked out meanwhile. In the bigger shops where work is steady, the wages remained the same as of a year ago. In the smaller shops, however, where the men were working on contracts or working for small wages or for commissions, wages have dropped over a dollar a week for new workers. The real reason for this situation is that between the small shops and the new workers, the wages have been dropping. It is obvious that the employers have had no right to pay for the work done, and it is equally clear that the new workers have had no right to receive the wages they were paid, and that in any case they were not entitled to the wages they were paid.

In addition to this the point must be considered that the manufacturer does not care, and to an extent is unable, to make the making of the garment cost him as much as during the previous year. In other words, if he does pay the same wages, he wants the price of the garment to be reduced through the increased productivity of the work. Soon after the war had ended and the manufacturer had almost given up all over the city, the shirts were being made for the same amount of money, and the wages were higher in other quarters. Immediately the employer rose that the workers were receiving too high wages and they be cut. The American Federation of Labor, it is true, declared a truce but they would not accept any wage-cutting.

trial, the whole world will sit as a jury in their case, and if Sacco and Vanzetti are innocent, of which there can hardly be any doubt, the country will have reason to be satisfied.

The insincere posing and protestations of our "solid" press to the contrary notwithstanding, the action of the French radical press in support of the workers in France, Romain Rolland and Henry Barbusse, has thus achieved its purpose. It has insured a fair trial for Sacco and Vanzetti and the"truth"and "honesty"and "square-dealing"press into ignominious ghosts.

BREAD AND PEACE

We desire to quote here, with a sense of true delight, a few words from Mrs. Raymond Robbins of Chicago, the President of the Women's League of America, delivered at the second International Congress of Working Women, which opened last week at Geneva.

"In order to make their immediate tasks the battle against war and unemployment. She urged them to "sweep the government out of office" when it fails to live up to its promises."

At home, each in our own native land, is our first duty to win our right to our daily bread. Unemployment follows, like a shadow everywhere. And in the capital's cities where the rich grow fat and the workers starve, we have to begin where our predecessors had failed to close the gap. But there is an end in sight. We have to fight for the right to live, to work, to have a fair share in the world's wealth. We are not alone. The women of all countries are working together."

"We have to fight against such governments, regardless of party; let us refuse to be fooled or hypnotized by slogans of party leaders. Let us demand right to work, right to live, right to food, right to education, right to the ballot for every woman, and for every man and woman, every child and every adult; let us fight for the right to freedom of thought and action; let us fight for the right to work in peace and quiet; let us fight for the right to live; let us fight for the right to die; let us fight for the right to live in the world of today, in the world of tomorrow, in the world of yesterday."

These are beautiful, strong words. The problem remains, however, how to imbue these sentiments with this noble faith? And after they had become saturated with this faith, the question arises again—what is the best method of giving it expression? There is a lot of sympathy and human understanding in the words of Mrs. Robbins. It seems to us, however, that she has not considered the problem of the meaning of life and peace in the light of reality upon our earth.
DRAMATIC AND MUSICAl NOTES

"Main Street" is playing to capacity houses at the National Theatre.

Emmanuel Reicher has acquired the rights to "The Adventures," a play by Edwin A. Robinson.

"The Circle" will give its additional performances on Election Day (November 11), as well as on Election Day.

H. B. Warner will return to the stage in Coons Hamilton's "Danger," which Carle Carlton will soon produce.

Walter Ringlein and Douglas Wood will support Grace George in "A Royal Scandal," which opens here next month.

Olga Petrova will make her first appearance in her own play, "The White Peacock," this week, in Columbus.

Arnold Daly will appear at the Proctor, where Van Dyke will be. He will spend the remainder of the season in vaudeville.

The Varying Shore," by Zoe Ahn, has been placed in rehearsal by Sam H. Harris and with Fiske Ferguson in the leading role.

The Provincetown Players will begin their season at 133 Madison Street on Monday, night, November 14. Their opening production will be "The Verge," a play in three acts by Susan Glaspell.

Elisabeth Schuman, a young soprano once heard at the Metropolitan, is a passenger on the Adriatic. She will appear in recitals of Strauss's songs, as well as at the Chicago Symphony Orchestra.

Eugene O'Neill's play, "The Big House," will be presented by the Greenwich Village Theatre by George C. Tyler on Monday night, November 7. The leading role will be played by Garguila-Gillmore, who was seen here in "The Famous Mrs. Fair," and the company will also include John Westley, Harry Harwood, Robert Strange, George Parren and others.

Lydia Lipowska of "The Merry Widow" will be released from that production for a brief engagement with the Chicago Opera Company.

Richard Strauss sailed on the Adriatic from Cherbourg yesterday, according to a cable dispatch received here early today. He is expected to arrive here Oct. 26, accompanied by his son, Franz Strauss.

Marcel Depeu, the distinguished organist of Notre Dame in Paris, is to open the new organ at Wanamaker's in November, alternating here and in Philadelphia with the Belgian virtuoso, Charles Corebouin.

"The Wren," a new comedy by Booth Tarkington, with Helen Hayes in the leading part, will be presented in this city by the Galerie Theatre, Monday night, by George C. Tyler and A. L. Eriander.

The Thalia Players Company has planned ten weeks of German production beginning November 12, after Pavlova's engagement here, and continuing until the Chicago stauros arrive, on Jan. 23.

"The Reckoning," a play by Marjorie Chase, recently tried on tour by the Proctor, will be given by Eugene Walter and will be offered on another title in the near future. Lowell Sherman will have the leading role.

E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe will present "Twelfth Night" as the opening feature of their fortnight season at the Century. "Hamlet," will be presented during the second week, and "The Taming of the Shrew" during the third. "The Merchant of Venice" will be presented during the week of November 21.

Arnold Daly will begin a season of repertory at the Century Theatre next week. He is an actor whose enterprise, independence, and command of complete presentation is respected. The first program consists of "The Children's Tragedy," by Schoenher, and "The Van Dyke."

Georgia O'Reamy, who has been appearing in London for about six months, will head the cast of "Chicken," a new musical piece by the author of "Alma." "Chickens" will open in Washington next Monday night and will come to the Vanderbilt Theatre in about two weeks.

The feature of the Commonwealth Club's autumn season is a two-hour presentation of fall fashions and motion pictures at Town Hall will be "The Little Diplomat," a French comedy in three acts, by Ludia Morat. It will be shown this afternoon and tomorrow evening.

Joe E. Brown, the comedian, has been engaged by the management of the "Greenwich Village Folies," and will appear in a new play, "The Dream Maker," written by himself and based on a story by Howard L. Morton.

Lowell Sherman has been engaged by A. H. Woods for an important part in a play yet unknown, by Eugene Walter and Marjorie Chase, soon to be produced.

In all the avant-garde, all the poetic charms of the nineties, the realist mingled with elements that put the stamp of the twentieth century upon the stage.

The good taste of the author, the good taste that has prevented him from making "Figures of Earth" an empty picture book of every creature in the story—"meaning something." Still more fortunate it is, that the author has elevated the level to the point of a parody or a work of satire, where the imaginary, supernumerary, superabundance of inhabitants and definite things of today. There is, to be sure, an element of both symbolism and parody in the story, but that element subtends and supercedes and profounder purpose.

What this purpose is, and how it is to be accomplished, is difficult to say and yet is hardly neglected. What counts is the emptiness, the void, the vacuum, the void, which the imprint leaves upon your mind, and that emptiness is as deep as it is com- plex and manifold. The author has constructed a queer mirror and held it up to this queer world of ours, and in it we see ourselves, and all the nobility and sham, and beauty and sorcery, and above all, and most of all, the void which makes up life or, if you wish, civilisation. The soul of man and the soul of the soulless world, and the poor people and present objects of pity and keen disapprobation. They have been subjugated and dethroned, and found inferior and inadequate. Your personal tragedy lies in the trauma, and your personal victory, and your personal defeat, in life as a champion, "to see the ends of the world and judge them," to be.an immortal. You are the chosen one, and ends by accepting the ways of the Philistines. The process of living has become a process of judiciary and overthrown the challenges of you, and given you dull and mechanical momentum for his animating restlessness.

There is something of a philosophy of life in "Figures of Earth," but happily it is not an acid philo, and coming from above and without the "poetic" arms which were to use troo terms we would call "mysticism" philosophy, a wanamist wants nothing to do with. But Mr. Cabell does not set out to be a philosopher; if the life of Dom Manuel or that of "man," in itself, is not such philosophy—it is your peculiar reaction, your interpretation of the text. Mr. Cabell has not just as easily induce you in a mood which is the opposite of pessimism, and a philosopher and as a philosopher never intimidated by discouraging philosophies and even like Mannis he follows them with a certain animating restlessness.

"Figures of Earth" is in many respects, a book of rebellion against the old and staid and philistine and com- mercialism of the school of the new artist, the new creator,—in their arrangement.

Those who are rebellion against the world as it is will recognise an ally in "Figures of Earth." But it is a rebellion against the true world as it has been, and in these figures live, continue in his quest of "the ends of the world." And if he will suc- ceed, he must have a whole new generation with him, and the new gencra- tions will take up the quest where he left it.

"Figures of Earth," is in all respects, a book of rebellion against the old and staid and philistine and commercialism of the new artist, the new creator,—in its arrangement.
LABOR THE WORLD OVER

DOMESTIC ITEMS

Anthrax case pups in New York City are still twice as high as they should be, according to a statement issued by the New York Trust Company. Of the increase of $0.84 in the price paid by the consumer, $1.41 represents the increase in price, $0.57 in the increase in wage. The total of the two represents 63 per cent of the total increase.

Retail food prices decreased 1.1 per cent in the United States in September, from the August prices, according to announcements received from the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor. Thirty of the forty-three articles on which monthly prices were secured decreased in price.

Delegates representing three-quarters of a million workers of New York City authorized a national-wide boycott of foreign made goods at the regular meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York.

Eleven thousand milk drivers, chauffeurs and helpers of New York City threaten to strike November 1, one day after the termination of their existing wage contracts with each of the New York Milk Commission Board. The reason given by the union agent for the threatened walkout is the rejection of their demand for increased wages and modifications of contract.

The cost of all the wars from 1793 to 1910 was $22,000,000,000, while the cost of the world war from 1914 to 1918 was $26,000,000,000, and the property loss was estimated at $36,000,000,000.

Six per cent of the total population of the United States ten years old and over was illiterate in 1920, according to the Census bureau. This is a slightly smaller percentage than the number of illiterates ten years ago.

Of the 5,728,315 persons in the country ten years old and over, 4,831,968 were classed as illiterates, being unable to read or write. The number of illiterates in 1910 was 5,816,423.

The District of Columbia had 16,500 illiterates out of a population of 377,350. This is an illiteracy of but 2.8 per cent in the army and navy of District of Columbia, and is the smallest percentage of any state.

A wage hearing in Pueblo, Colorado, conducted by the State Industrial Commission shows why the Nuckolls Company, meat packers, favor "industrial democracy," known as the company "union."

Wages of these workers have been cut twice this year, and some of the employees are paid as low as $1.75 a day.

The commission was told that the company circulated petitions favoring another wage cut and all but one employee signed. When asked what became of that employee, the witness replied, "Oh, he quit."

Prunes for which the California producer receives 6 to 7 cents a pound have retained in Chicago at 40 and 45 cents, according to John Ricketts, heading a delegation of Chicago Aldermen visiting California to investigate the cost of food staples at the source of their production.

Government loans to workers temporarily out of jobs, estimated to involve an outlay of not more than $5,000,000,000, was suggested by the National Emergency Squad to the President by John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers.

The President's Unemployment Conference adjourned after provision had been made for the appointment of a standing committee to continue the work of emergency organization throughout the country, and appoint sub-committees for future reports on emergency and permanent measures.

The national debt of the United States has grown from $5,828,000,000 in 1877 to $26,137,000,000 in 1918. In 1877, the amount of government money for the United States was $24,177,000, while in 1918 it had reached $1,422,712,000.

Illiteracy in the United States decreased from 7.7 to 6 per cent in the last decade, according to a preliminary announcement by the Census Bureau. The last census showed 4,651,256 persons of more than ten years of age unable to write in any language, against 5,541,000 in 1910.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25—While the government swells the deploring chorus of our national deficits, there is no struggle against the Federal Reserve Bank of New York—maintained and controlled by the government—for its sale of nearly of 300 per cent to 21 officials.

The figures were prepared by John Skelton Williams, former comptroller of the currency, and were used by Senator Heflin, of Alabama, in a suitable speech in Senate, Minnesota, who disparaged "high" wages.

The figures show that 21 persons connected with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York were formerly paid a total of $123,860 a year. They are now paid a total of $349,000 a year.

The average pay for the 21 persons was $6,500 a year, but the average is now $11,860 a year.

Some of the increases are: Benjamin Strong, from $30,000 to $50,000; Henry Clear, from $20,000 to $30,000; S. H. Cane, from $20,000 to $30,000; E. H. Kenzler, from $4,000 to $25,000; L. F. Bailie, from $2,000 to $25,000; O. L. Harrison, from $4,000 to $25,000; L. H. Sturbridge, from $4,000 to $10,000; Ephraim Morgan, from $4,000 to $14,500.

"The next time you see your senators feel called on to get up here and lambast labor," said Senator Heflin, "I suggest that you clean up the high salary scandal at the reserve bank in New York."

FOREIGN ITEMS

ENGLAND

The Labor Party in England is entirely dissatisfied with the proposals of Lloyd George in his attempt to solve the unemployment problem. They fear that the £5,000,000,000 for unemployment benefit will be wasted.

Premier Lloyd George declared in the Commons that the situation in England as regards trade and unemployment is worse than at any time since the Napoleonic wars. He stated that at present there are 1,750,000 persons who are out of work and 500,000 who are not disabled by unemployment, to the extent of 17 per cent, was not in the metal trades.

Professor Sedley, of Oxford, who is the greatest British authority on radio-activity, is the Labor candidate for election as Lord Rector of Aberdeen University. His opponents are Sir Robert Horne and Sir Donald Maclean. It is significant of the pass to which the Coalition has come that the Conservatives are careful to explain that the Chancellor is a Conservative and not a Coalition candidate.

Sir Donald Maclean's chances are not likely to be improved by his reactionary attitude toward the proposals for remission of income tax and payment of reduced rates to Members of Parliament. He declared that several "Wee Free" Members, anxious to give poor men a chance to get into Parliament, refused to follow him into the lobby on that issue.

Ex-service men who are out of work have ample time to reflect on their folly in joining the ranks instead of becoming the "head philosophers" of the army and navy.

Our grateful country rewarded them as follows: Admiral Beatty, $1,000,000; Admiral Jellicoe, $1,200,000; Admirals Madden, Stubbeek, Reubeck, Keyes and Commodore Tyvקהל, $10,000 each.

The soldiers who "won the war" received the following gratuities: Harry, $1,000,000; Albert, $200,000; Allenbrooke, $50,000; Hare, $50,000; Horne, $50,000; Hanley, $25,000; Robertson, Birdwood, Wilson and Trenchard (air force), $10,000.

And the reward of countless thousands of ex-soldiers, ex-marines and ex-airmen is a comfortable belt in a quiesce of the worthless outside a labor exchange.

Mr. H. K. Davies, the newly elected Labor Member from Westhoughton, is extremely popular in Manchester, where for several years he has been the leader of the Labor Party in the City Council.

He took part in the Labor meeting yesterday, at the Manchester Election Preparation Conference, and when he stepped on to the platform was given a vociferous reception.

A platform speaker Mr. Davis will be an acquisition to the movement, and his training and experience will doubtless make him a source of added strength to the debating power of the Parliamentary Labor Party.

The International Federation of Trade Unions has decided to call a conference of all the affiliated transport, railway, mining and metal working federations and unions within the British Empire at an interview with Robert Williams, Secretary of the British "Transport Workers' Federation."

The "international labor," he said, "is fully alive to the importance of the disarmament conference. All organizations comprising the International Federation have passed energetic resolutions against war. There will be an international quarter for peace when the executive of the trade union movement of Europe to sit at the same time as the Washington conference."

He says the transport workers will call on the people of Europe and America to wage war against capitalism in the only effectual way.

MEXICO

The city of Puebla is in a desperate situation, as anger over the new tax act continues to stir up violence. The majority of the stores have been closed and food of all kinds is exceedingly scarce. President Obregón told American correspondents that he was ready to send Federal troops to prevent disorder in that district.

Residents of the city of Puebla have been pressured by Federal premiers that laws and order will be maintained there and the one-person government against the actions of the state authorities are believed to have been quelled. The Mexican Government shows no intention to revoke the tax law which led to the popular strike.

Exports of petroleum from Mexico were again normal as a result of the settlement of the Export Tax Controversy which caused a suspension of shipments from that country by most of the companies controlled in the United States.

CANADA

The Stone Cutters' Union has called a four-months' strike in Hamilton, Ontario. Rates are advanced from 87½ cents to 90 cents an hour, and union cutters will be employed.

AUSTRALIA

Reports have reached the Australian Federal Government of a system of spy and terrorism which exists itself in job centres organized disturbances of public meetings, and vituperative attacks on authorities, terrorists of wittnesses and jurors, and refusal to pay taxes. The government has decided to impose a ban on all except for political offenses and to deport to other parts of Australia persons who refuse to pay taxes.

Australia has its "Daily Herald," which is published from Adelaide.

It is the official organ of the United Trades and Labor Council and the South Australian Branch of the Labor Party. There is a project on foot to establish a chain of labor dailies throughout Australia.
EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES

OUR MEMBERS CAN STILL JOIN THE CLASS AT THE UNION CENTERS

These are the members who posted joining the Union Centers before the end of last year. They may now register for the classes in English and for the same or "general" tests. In many Union Centers, Spanish classes in English from the beginning's
to the High School grade.

In every Union Center, nearest your home and tell your fellow workers to do the same.

REDUCED RATES FOR THE YIDDISH ART THEATRE

Members of the International are coming in large numbers to the office of the Educational Department to obtain season cards for the Yiddish Art Theatre. Those who cannot obtain tickets to the office of the Educational Department, 31 Union Square, Room 1005.

Members can apply for season cards at the office of the various

Local Unions or at the office of the Educational Department, 31 Union Square, Room 1005.

MEMBERS CAN SECURE TICKETS FOR ADMISSION TO WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

Admission tickets to the courses at our Workers' University and Unity Centers can be obtained at the office of the Educational Department, 31 Union Square, Room 1005.

Admission to any of the courses free to members of the International.

EAST SIDE UNION CENTER TO HAVE HIKE ALONG PALISADES HIBERNIA, OCT. 29

Members of the East Side Union Center, P. S. 69, Fourth St., near 1st Avenue, have arranged a hike along the Palisades for Sunday morning, October 29. They will meet in front of the school at 9 o'clock sharp, from where they will begin their trip.

H. Schneider, who conducts one of our English classes in the Unity Center, is in charge of the hike. Mr. Schneider arranges such trips from time to time and takes much personal interest in our groups to make the day most interesting.

CONGRATULATIONS

We have received announcements of the educational work to be conducted during the coming season by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

We want to extend our congratulations to the members of that organization. It is a promising sign that an organization of such importance and strength realizes how valuable it is to engage in educational activities among its members.

The International has prefixed for your education in as many functions. One of them is to protect the material interests of the members, which are as important, is to develop and activate our interclub interests.

We hope to see you soon at the day when every labor organization in the country and every labor organization in the world will consider itself obliged to conduct classes and schools, where every member will satisfy his hunger for knowledge and truth.

If this work is being done, can we hope that the workers of the world will not be only strong physically but will be sufficiently trained intellectually, to protect their interest and to make the world one where all can share in the material and spiritual goods of the earth?

Again, we congratulate the Amalgamated and new activity of the members. We hope that its members will gather to the classes in large numbers and will be interested in education which will make their minds and properties capable of understanding such our works.

We hope that the Amalgamated will be successful in its educational work and that other unions will follow the example of the International to create a better world for everybody.

ONLY THREE WEEKS REMAIN TO THE OPENING CELEBRATION OF THE WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

All arrangements have now been made to open the educational activities of the Workers' University on Friday evening, Nov. 18, a memorable one.

Members are successfully in acquiring excellent artists for the concert, and when the full program will be announced, it will be imbued with its importance and value to our members from every point of view.

From the general interest displayed by our members in this educational festival, there is every expectation that the success will exceed that of any other year.

As has been announced, admission will be by ticket only. Members can now obtain tickets free at the offices of their Local Unions or at the office of the Educational Department, 31 Union Square, Room 1005.

Former and prospective students of the Workers' University and Unity Centers will each obtain two tickets for the concert.

Those who expect to attend this celebration at the Washington Irving High School, 37th Street and 2nd Avenue, Washington Irving High School, Washington Irving High School, are urged to make no other arrangements for that date.

FOR THE WORKERS' UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

The Educational Department has prepared the following list containing a description of the courses to be given at the Workers' University, beginning with Saturday, November 26th.

The most important part of this list is the time arrangement of the days and hours on which the various classes will meet.

Students are to intend to join the class in the University will do well to obtain these leaflets at the office of the Educational Department, 31 Union Square, Room 1003, 31 Union Square, and at the office of their Local Unions in order to make the necessary arrangements for their winter work.

The Educational Department wishes to express its gratification at being able to offer our members schools by excellent teachers and planned to meet the actual demands of our members who are to do the work. Second Bronx Unity Center, to be announced.

LOWER BRONX UNITY CENTER TO BE ANNOUNCED.

HIGHER CLASS IN ENGLISH AT THE EAST SIDE UNION CENTER IS OPEN FOR WORK

Students who are registered for the High School class in English or who intend to join the class at the East Side Unity Center, P. S. 69, Fourth St., near First Avenue, are informed that the class is now open for work immediately.

There was some misunderstanding about this class, because the teacher who is to teach the class has changed his plans. Definite arrangements, however, have been made that the class will now be open for the entire season.

The current price of the tickets will be in charge of this class. He is an experienced High School teacher and is intensely interested in the work of his Union.

All students who wish to join the class are urged to be present on Monday evening next.

HALF RATES FOR THE PEOPLE'S PLAYERS

Arrangements have been made by the People's Players, 16th Street, Theatre, between Fifth Avenue and Ninth and Twenty, that members of the International will be able to secure two tickets at halve price.

The People's Players are now producing "As Ye Would," a three-act play by Charles Mackay.

Season's First Concert—Metropolitan's Leading Tenor

GUSTAVE MARTINELLI

Assisted by

NINA MORGANNA VAYA PIRHOUDA

SUNDAY OCT. 30, 1921, 8:30 P.M.

Tickets 50c, 1.50, 5.00, 10.00, $30.

Tickets at the Coliseum, East 82nd Street, and Metropolitan New York Daily Times.
RELIEF SHIP TO GO TO RUSSIA

(Courtesy from page 1)

been delinquent in paying up the assessment—on account of the lack of work—to back up their professions of friendship for Russia not only with words but with deeds as well.

President Schlesinger then took up the question of forwarding relief to Russia, stating that the amount so far collected would suffice for the chartering and loading of a steamer to Russia with foodstuffs and, perhaps, clothing. The motion was carried without a dissenting vote and the executive committee was immediately instructed to make all necessary arrangements to that effect. It was also decided to instruct General Secretary Basrel to notify immediately all the Joint Boards and locals out of town, where collections have been organized for the relief of starving masses in Soviet Russia, to forward all funds on hand to the International Relief Committee so that there be no delay whatever in the mustering out of the first ship.

The final discussion arose on the question of the best method how the relief can be sent over and under whose auspices. The overwhelming majority of the delegates favored the proposition that the ship be chartered under our own name, but that we connect the work of the distribution of our relief with the work of the American Society of Friends—the Quakers—who had been active in the work of Russian relief for a few years past and had gained the confidence of all friends of Russia. The Executive Committee of the Relief conference was accordingly instructed to get in touch without delay with the representatives of the Quakers in New York to obtain all particulars and information with regard to this matter.

LOCAL NO. 50 GIVES $1,000 TO RUSSIAN RELIEF FUND

In spite of slack conditions in their trade, the children's dressmakers belonging to Local No. 50 have endeavored to do their bit for the famine sufferers of Russia. Brother Harry Greenberg, the manager of Local No. 50, brought this week the first check for $1,000, collected among the girls workers of this union for Soviet Russia.

When one considers the fact that the members of Local No. 50 have worked but very little during the last few months, one can realize that their effort to contribute a part of their earnings towards the relief of the famine sufferers of Russia is a loyal and class-conscious act.

There is a little more work in the trade now and it can be safely expected that these members of the local who had not yet contributed to the fund will do so now, since the time-limit for collection has been extended to November 15.

THE RAND SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

7 EAST 15th STREET

Courses Beginning in November

24-Session Courses

CURRENT EVENTS..................Scott Nearing
With opportunity for questions
Nov. 12 to Nov. 6—Saturdays, 2:15 p. m.
$2.50 for twelve lectures.

PUBLIC SPEAKING..................August Clessens
Instruction and practice in preparation and delivery
Nov. 13 to May 7—Saturdays, 2:30 p. m.
Course, $7.00

12-Session Courses

SOCIOLOGY B.........................Scott Nearing
A study based on Lester F. Ward's "Dynamic Sociology"
Nov. 12 to Feb. 11—Saturdays, 11 a.m.

SOCIALISM A........................Helena Holman
Fundamentals of Socialism
Nov. 16 to Feb. 1—Wednesdays, 8:40 p. m.

SOCIALISM B........................August Clessens
Sociological aspects of Socialism
Nov. 12 to Feb. 11—Saturdays, 8:00 p.m.
Each 12-session course, $4.00

6-Session Courses

AMONG MY BOOKS.................Algermon Lee
Informal talks on literature and reading habits
Nov. 15 to Dec. 20—Tuesdays, 8:40 p. m.
Course, $2.60

THE MODERN DRAMA AND LIFE........Ludwig Lewison
Nov. 18 to Dec. 23—Fridays, 8:40 p. m.
Course, $2.60

WHAT YOU OUGHT TO KNOW ABOUT MUSIC........Herman Epstein
Four lecture recitals and two illustrated concerts
Nov. 14 to Dec. 19—Mondays, 8:40 p.m.
Course, $2.00

NEW SCHOOLS FOR OLD..............Margaret Daniels
Vital aspects of education
Nov. 12 to Dec. 17—Saturdays, 4:30 p.m.
Course, $2.00

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 offices 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 LEWIN

At the last minute the Special General Meeting called for Monday, October 24th, for the purpose of adopting the amendments to the Constitution, was called off by the President upon "discovery" that Monday was a Jewish holiday, and that it would not do to have matters of such vital importance discussed upon by a handful of men. The adoption of these amendments, to the Constitution will therefore take place Monday, October 21st, at Arlington Hall, 22 St. Mark's Place.

At this same meeting the financial report of the Ball Committee will be read, and a new Arrangements Committee appointed for next year's ball. Considering the importance of the business to be discussed at the next meeting, a large attendance is expected.

The last meeting of the Miscellaneous Division held on Monday, October 17th, was visited by Brother Harry Greenberg, manager of the Misses' and Children's Dressmakers Union, Local 61.

Brother Greenberg appeared in behalf of the recently organized Joint Board between his local and that of the Bakers and Baked Goods Workers Union, Local No. 41, and in which Joint Board he is desirous of having Local No. 10 participate. In view of the fact that the meeting of October 17th was held jointly with the Dress and Waist Branch, Brother Greenberg requested that a special meeting of the Miscellaneous Division be held, at which he would outline his ideas concerning this Joint Board.

The Executive Board took up this request and decided that the next meeting of the Miscellaneous Division to be held on Monday, November 21st, shall be considered a special meeting, for the purpose of taking up the entire subject. It was charged that as many members of the Miscellaneous Branch as possible will attend that meeting.

Joe Rush, No. 1854, appeared on summons, charged with having been found working on Saturday, September 24th, at 2 P.M., in the shop of Charles Weiss, 29 W. 24th St. Brother Rush admits to the charge, but claims that this was the first time that he ever worked on a Saturday afternoon, but having come in that morning at 10 o'clock, the firm required him to make up for lost time. On motion a fine of $15 was imposed.

Morris Olgbengart, No. 2852, Sam Fisher, No. 2710, Peter Wolf, No. 2471, Ben Ansolofsky, No. 3115, in preparing a patternmaker and cutter."