Justice (Vol. 3, Iss. 45)

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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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CLOAKMAKERS WILL REPLY TO ASSOCIATION THROUGH REFERENDUM
Balloting Will Take Place on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, 7th, 8th and 9th of
November
HISTORIC MEETING OF CLOAKMAKERS’ JOINT BOARD DECIDES ON REFERENDUM—STIRRING
MEETING OF SHOP CHAIRMEN AT COOPER UNION ADDRESSED BY
SCHLESINGER, BAROFF AND YANOFSKY

The word is now left for the cloakmakers. The big membership of the Cloakmakers’ Union, the members of all the locals affiliated with the Jacob and Schlesinger, give an answer to the ultimatum of the houses that on November 14, 1921 piece work, longer work hours and smaller wages be “decreed” in their shops.

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, November 7th, 8th and 9th, the cloakmakers will give the answer to the Employers’ Association. The decision of the Joint Board to refer this question to the membership to be determined through a referendum vote is already being carried out.

Let the members of the Cloak, Skirt and Reefer Makers’ Union not fail to come en masse to the polling places on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday and have their say in this highly important matter. The situation is very earnest and no member has a moral right to refrain from voting. The greater the number of those participating in the referendum, the more weighty will be the answer that the workers will give the employers through this referendum.

CLOAKMAKERS WILL VOTE IN THE FOLLOWING PLACES

In the offices of the Joint Board: 40 East 23d Street; 35 Second Avenue; 114 Lexington Avenue, Harlem office; 99 Mackinlay Street, Brooklyn office; 237, 239 and 241 1st Avenue, New York City office; and 105 Montgomery Street, Newark, N. J.

In the following local offices:

Local No. 1, 105 West 21st Street; Locals No. 19, No. 22 and No. 48, 231 14th Street; Locals No. 9 and No. 35, corner Second Avenue and 14th Street; Local No. 17; 144 Second Avenue.

The meeting of the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers’ Union, last Saturday, October 29th, was one of those memorable gatherings that mark a milestone in its life and activities.

The Joint Board has had more than once stirring meetings on the eve of a conflict with the employers. The course of the last ten years. Nevertheless, the spirit of strength, solidarity and the complete of its irresistible power was as clearly demonstrated as it was throughout the entire long session of the last meeting. If ever there was any variance of opinion among the cloakmakers, it is completely washed out now. The organization stands united and ready to repel every attack of the employers.

The delegates to the Joint Board are the representatives of the 55,000 cloakmakers of New York and vicinity. They are not paid officers of the Union. They were the shop stewards of the rank and file and they reflect fully the sentiment of the names, their fighting spirit and their hopes and aspirations. One had to visit the last assembly of the delegates to realize how truly it was expressed that indomitable courage prevailing among them and to have an idea of the nature of the advice to the men these men will give to the brazen ultimatum of the bosses.

After the opening of the meeting, the chairman called upon Secretary Langer to report on behalf of the Emergency Committee elected last week and which had met all day last Friday at the office of the International under the chairmanship of President Schlesinger. The following were the recommendations of the Emergency Committee:

1. A general strike shall be called in the entire industry to repel the unjust and brutal attack of the cloak manufacturers.
2. The Joint Board shall refer the entire matter to referendum of the membership of the locals.
3. The Joint Board and all local executive boards shall immediately proceed to form a General Strike Committee so as to have the entire organization machinery ready when the moment of the fight arrives.
4. That the Board authorize its officers to call shop meetings, shop chairman consultations and all other meetings for the purpose of unifying the entire industrial movement.
5. To call upon all the members of the Union to pay up whatever arrears they owe to the organization in order to complete the raising of the Million Dollar Defense Fund.
6. That all recommendations were unanimously adopted.

After the report of the Emergency Committee, Brother Israel Feinberg, gave a report of the “Joint commission” and Chairman Pinkusky called the meeting to order. President Abraham Schlesinger stated to the delegates that the Protective Association had violated its agreements with the Union by having

(Continued on Page 2)

University Program for Opening Celebration of the Workers’

As in the past, this celebration is considered an important event by the workers. The audience will consist of members of the Executive Boards of our Locals in this city and vicinity, officers of the Union, the educational committees of the various Local Unions, and invited present students of the Workers’ School and Unity Centers. Many persons interested in the work of the American Federation of Labor Education within Trade Unions will be present.

As always has been announced, admission will be by ticket only. Members of the International can now obtain tickets from the Local Unions of the Cloakmakers Union and/or at the office of the Educational Department, 31 Union Square, Room 202.

Chicago, Montreal and St. Louis Cloak Bosses
Also “Decree” Piece Work For November 14

PRESIDENT SCHLESINGER LEAVES FOR WEST

Ben J. Gilbert, the manager of the St. Louis Joint Board of the Cloakmakers’ Union, wired last Tuesday to President Schlesinger as follows:

“Dear Mr. President: We have had a special meeting of our Executive Board and decided to call a general strike the moment they announce piece work.”

Upon his return, Gilbert will look to Chicago by the end of this week, where he will take up the local crisis with the Joint Board and Vice-President Schlesinger. In Chicago he will also meet Manager Gilbert from St. Louis who had been notified to come to Chicago to confer with President Schlesinger on the St. Louis situation.

According to a telegram from Brother Joseph Eluchard, the Secretary of the Montreal Cloak Joint Board, the Montreal Association of cloak employers will also attempt to introduce piece work in the cloak and suit industry of Montreal on November 14.

The Montreal Association was not represented at the Atlantic City conference of cloak employers’ associations. Nevertheless, their spokesmen in Montreal assure now that “they will be compelled to fall in line with whatever action is decided on by New York as this city is their chief competitor.”

The employers are already trying to create trouble by demanding piece work and wage reductions. The Union is getting ready for the coming story and is expecting immediate advice and guidance from the International Office.

Abraham Tuvin, Manager of “Justice,”
Is Looking for Assembly

Elsewhere in this issue the reader will find an account of the splendid campaign that is being conducted on behalf of the Socialist Party candidates, particularly in Harlem by the Cloakmakers’ Campaign Committee. In the 20th Aldermanic District in Harlem the Candidate is Brother Bernard Shub, Secretary of Local No. 25, the Skirt Makers’ Union.

In the Fourth Assembly District of Manhattan the standard-bearer of the Socialist Party is our friend and Counsellor, Abraham Tuvin, the manager of the Publication Department of our International. Those who have come in personal contact with Brother Tuvin know well that he will represent that working class district at Albany in an intelligent and able manner. The district in which he is running is a Socialist and labor district and his chances for election are very bright.
TOPICS OF THE WEEK

BY MAX D. DANISH

THE RAILROAD STRIKE DEFERRED

O N E of the principal events of the week was the cancellation of the railroad strike. The strike, the first in the brief, the terms under which it was called off are as follows: The Inquirer will be successful in the strike. The strike will be resumed in a few months. They have won the strike. By hook or crook, by "dying up" recall lists, by an unparalleled avalanche of court proceedings, they have succeeded in wresting North Dakota from the Non-Partisan League and the swing of the guarantor of the gubernatorial term.

If the newspaper reports are correct, and we are assured that there is no last ditch with a grain of salt, the combination of grain monopolists, country banks, and hungry farmers are deriving their inspiration from that fountainhead in the East towards which the thatchers and politicians in times of stress–Wall Street, has "won back" North Dakota by 6,000 votes.

"INDEPENDENTS" WIN NORTH DAKOTA

F ROM the high towers of Wall Street the bullets are chattering. The "Independents" have won North Dakota.

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CLOAKMAKERS WILL VOTE ON STRIKE

(Continued from Page 1)

issued its ultimatum to the workers with an going into conference with the Cloakmakers' Association for the next in the agreement. The Tinley was not even officially notified of this a notification by the unions and the only alternative left for the workers is to reply with a counter-attack that it is long overdue to the auto-

crews in the cloak industry.

After President Schlesinger, vigorous

suggestions were generated by Gen-
ter, and Secretary of Labor, the President, President

and Brother Yanofsky.

Fifteen Hundred Shop Chairmen

Crowd Great Meeting at Cooper Union

In accordance with the arrangements made for Thursday afternoon's meeting of shop chairmen in the cloak industry of New York was held at Cooper Union in the evening of November 2nd. The hall was filled to capacity as early as six o'clock by the shop office workers. The meetings and hundreds of unemployed to get in-

side. The meeting was addressed by President Schlesinger, President Bobel, Abraham Barof and Abraham Barof.

Louis Pinkney presided.

President Schlesinger in his speech declared that the strike which appeared inevitable would be the bit-

terrible one in the cloak trade; that it would be more pro-

mote than either the 1912 or 1916 and will be more enter-

nous numbers than previous strikes. While the antigods and 1916 were local, the coming strike would be na-

tion-wide. The agreement for the conference on November 1st has been broken by the employers, President Schlesinger said, just as they abro-

gado the protocol in 1911 and the resolutions of the Council of Conciliation in 1916.

A storm of "noes" swept the big hall when President Schlesinger announced that the employers had stated in the public press that the majority of the workers were in sympathy with the toilers. The announcement that polling places were be-

ning established in every district of the state, so that the workers might register their views on the piece work system on Wednesday of next week. This announcement was greeted with pro-

longed applause.

If anything was needed to show the true feeling of the workers it was the nation around the "knaps" of the employers, the thousands of shop workers by the thousands, and whole-hearted resentment have shown the way the cloakmakers feel about the latest autocratic move to deprive them of their bonus. The vote of next week will put the final seal of approval upon the measures undertaken by the Joint Board and the International to fight back the onslaught of the employers.

The strike of the milkmen in New York City

The expected clash between the 18,000 workers in the milk industry of New York and victory and the huge combinations controlling the distribution of milk in that ter-

advisory committee was instructed by the Bulk Milk Commission to meet in the next two weeks and make with regard to this unwarranted and utterly unfounded opinion.

The Strike of the Milkmen in New York City

T HE expected clash between the 18,000 workers in the milk industry of New York and victory and the huge combinations controlling the distribution of milk in that ter-

has become a fact. On Tuesday, the entire metropolitan area cor-

red the milk business were shut off from milk deliveries.

It is not entirely, while it lasts, a great hardship, we have no doubt.

The men have struck for a good cause and will be entitled to the strike to stay out long enough.

Their is a hard and an arduous job, which might be difficult and poorly ramified kind.

And if anything was needed to prove the urgency of monopolizing the milk trade, the shutting off of the hands of the milk trust, this strike has supplied the evidence. The shutting off of the milk trust, upon which hundreds of thousands of children depend for their sustenance, is an order of November 2nd. The hall was filled to capacity as early as six o'clock by the shop office workers. The meetings and hundreds of unemployed to get in-

Will they seal Cassid and Why?

This week saw some palpitating phases in the fight to seat in the New York Board of Aldermen; Edward F. Cassidy and Alphonse Loe, two duly elected Aldermen on the Socialists ticket in 1915, who had been counted out by defeating them in the primary election, have been elected to the Board of Aldermen by a majority of 1,000.

The humor of the situation lies in the fact that politicians from both old party camps are now rushing poll-

of the unorganized politicians in that election but whose right to their seats has now been au-

of the "unorganized" fight which lasted almost two years.

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At the Unity House Concert

Last Friday evening was like a bright ray of hope on a dark and gloomy horizon. I entered Carnegie Hall feeling doubtful and despondent as to the future of this country.

As I heard snippets of shop talk and noticed familiar faces, singing members of the association, I recollected past events and turned to my mind. I have seen the faces of the old members assembled in the hall. And the thought of all the consciousness of the enormous intelligence of the mass of the American workers to the activities of the union.

The sounds of increasing footsteps were heard at the entrance, and a man entered upon my brain demanding answers to vital questions. What is the reason for any of the great needs of this country? What is the reason for any of the great needs of this country? What is the reason for any of the great needs of this country?

The ending of all the consciousness of the enormous intelligence of the mass of the American workers to the activities of the union.

The conclusion of the subject was that the union should not be afraid of the great needs of this country. But we are afraid of the great needs of this country because we do not understand the great needs of this country.

At Rand School Opens Gym for Juniors

The termination of a long felt want for a Junior Gym class was accomplished by the formation of such a class at Rand School, it was announced by Mrs. Lucy Retting. Boys of thirteen years and older take part in marching, running, boxing, and apparatus work, heavy gymnastics and basketball. Besides the indoor running practice, the boys have the use of the Avenue as a fine outdoor track.

The exercises are not limited to calisthenics in class work. The best forms of exercise are given in what is known as the "Rand Street Game," a scientific group action, both of which are very evident in every workout.
TOPICS OF THE WEEK

MAX D. DANISH
THE RAILROAD STRIKE DE-FERRED

One of the principal events of the week was the cancellation of the railroad strike.

The strike was called off, the brief, the terms under which it was called off are as follows: The question of the wage cuts which the men were seeking had been settled, and which served as the principal and immediate cause of the strike, was now settled. great many other questions will have been received by the men and it is assumed that the postponement of the wage cut question for almost a year. The men were thus maintaining the national working rules on the railroad, has been put on the regular calendar.

Nevertheless, it would be idle to assume that a railroad strike is now definitely finished. The men are not members of the Railroad Board nor the unscrupulous attitude of the interests executive augurs peace on the railways. The day after the strike orders began to be issued, the江苏 managers had already declared that “they would push the strike as far as the law allows.”

Another irritating occurrence took place a few days after the railroad strike. The men who had worked on the railroad issued a ruling that “any Union going out on strike will forfeit its right of its members in all existing contracts and lose all benefits accorded by the Transportation Board.”

It warns the unions that they cannot strike unless they get authority from the board.

The aftermath of the situation was best summed up by President Governor that the workers on the railroad were not wild.

They were out in Washington a few days ago.

The workers on the railroad have the right to strike, and that is all.

But the men and their cause have been not only recognized but set the strike is not ended, but only postponed until the next round of negotiations.

The officers of the Brotherhoods declared the strike off. It will not take place.

OUTLAWING THE MINERS UNION

Ignoring an act of Congress, Judge Anderson, of Indianapolis, has outlawed the miners union, in conjunction with the United Mine Workers from further efforts to unionize the mine fields in the West.

What is that we would call a radical one of the Virginia civil rights—the point of view of the mine owners? Judge Anderson, in his ruling, breaks the mining tradition. It is no more. It is the break of a line, but the break of a line is the end of a tradition.
The miners union has been outlawed by a federal court. President Schleisinger said, that as justice the court has not been granted such power.

THE STRIKE OF THE MILKMAKERS IN NEW YORK CITY

The expected clash between the 18,000 workers in the milk industry of New York and vicinity and the huge combinations controlling the distribution of milk in that territory has become a fait accompli. On Tuesday, the strike began.

The men are not only striking, but they are also refusing to supply milk to the stores. This is the only alternative left for the workers in order to be heard. A strike of long duration will cause the milk supply to be scarce.

On the other hand, while it lasts, a great hardship, we have no doubt. The men have struck for a good cause and we hope they will succeed, and will have to sit out long enough.

Their is a hard and an arduous job, that the officers publicly and privately remunerated mankind.

And if anything was needed to prove the urgency of municipalization, the milk strike is taking it out of the hands of the milk trust, this strike is a direct hit on the big milk concerns.

The entire milk supply of the city, upon which hundreds of thousands of children depend, should not be vested in the hands of a few monopolists, but should be owned and managed outright by the community.

Then only could a measure of justice be assured the workers. Thus it is without the extreme of paralyzing the supply of milk to those who cannot afford to go without it.

WILL THEY SEAT CASSIDY AND LAW?

This week saw some palpating phases in the fight to seat in the New York Board of Aldermen, Edward F. Cassidy and Alexander Lee, two duty elders in the Socialist ticket in 1919, who had been counted out by the Tammany politicians in that election but whose seats have now been assured by a recent fight which lasted almost two years.

The humor of the situation lies in the fact that politicians from both old party camps are now rushing pell-mell and stepping on each other’s toes to adjourn the meeting, to prevent the recantation of the second and the brutal knavishness of the framers committed.

Cassidy, who had been denied a seat for Mayor has now challenged Mayor Hylan to get together the Board of Aldermen and the City Commissioners to elect a Special Board of Commissioners to render a report and to seat the two defeated Aldermen.

The showdown is not ready done so that there will be a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen to vote on whether or not the two men may be seated. The two men are quite sure that some cunning de

The ways of the politicians are deviant, and instead of the retributions of the "respective" the seating of Socialist Aldermen, fraud or no fraud, is, after all, but feeling.

Accordingly the glaring headline tells us that "Socialism has again been dashed to the ground in the North-west, and that such criminal underlings, as "knight-own owned banks, State-owned grain elevators, State building associations, etc., will be more.

It would seem to appear that the "embattled farmers" of North Dakota have, for the time being, received a setback. The terrible onslaught by the organized wealth, from one end of the country to the other, has proved too strong for them. The farmers’ movement, however, has a solid ground under its feet and has been called into being by the wealthy desire of the bankers of the soil in that section of the country to defend themselves and their families against the rent, grain and loan sharks. Such a defeat cannot be of a permanent or lasting nature.

CLOAKMAKERS WILL VOTE ON STRIKE

(Continued from Page 1)

The 1000 unionists of the workers in the cloak industry, as stated in an earlier article, voted for an agreement with the employer, President Schlesinger, and the other union officials.

Fifteen Hundred Shop Chairmen Crowd Great Meeting at Cooper Union

In accordance with the arrangements made for the meeting of shop chairmen in the cloak industry of New York was held at Cooper Union November 2nd.

The hall was filled to capacity as early as six o’clock by the shop officials and shop stewards of the cloak industry.

The meeting was addressed by President Schlesinger, President Wurzel, and Abraham Beroff. Louis Pinksky presided.

President Schlesinger in his speech declared that the strike which appeared inevitable would be the best in the industry. He declared that it would be more protracted than either the 1910 or 1916 strikes, and would involve less workers than previous strikes.

While the strike of 1910 and 1916 were local, the entire industry was hit.

Will they seat Cassidy and Law?

The excess profits may be repealed

We suggest the Following Items to Help Fill the Treasury.

Seven or eight weeks are enough for the present, but they should be taxed at least two cents, each month.

The rationale used here was the result of an agreement to be announced by the Railway Board.

Old age is practically useless. It should be taxed heavily.

PROGRAM FOR OPENING CELEBRATION OF THE WORKERS UNIVERSITY

(Continued from Page 1)

The interest displayed by our members in this celebration is demonstrated by the fact that committees have reported to our office to secure tickets for their workers.

As much as we would like to invite all friends, but we are interested in our educational activities attend this gathering, we are sorry that the number of the audience is limited to 1,500 seats, and we will be unable to satisfy such a large demand.

To be just to the membership and to have all local unions represented, the Educational Department has distributed, tickets among the local unions in proportion to their membership.

In such cases where entire ships with tickets, we would advise them to apply at the offices of their Local Unions.

JUSTICE

Friday, November 4, 1921
Letters From Philadelphia

By J. S. FREINZIP

You know already that the wheat and dress firms of Liechtenstein & Albach and the Wanamaker Co., which were bought to obtain from Judges Voltzeller, in the Common Pleas Court of our city, an injunction against the United Dressmakers' Union, have offered their designs. The way the judges put it and how he actually refused to accept that decision is absolutely, not a victory for these manufactur- ers, but rather a distinct gain for the unions. The case is an important one; the settling of the point that picketing is legal in Philadelphia, all drawings of these things are not to the contrary notwithstanding.

What the judge pronounced as illegal has been clearly pointed in the surrounding of the shops and the in- juring of strikers. But these are things that our strikers have known of long ago and they have con- ducted this strike fully in accord with these regulations. But picketing, in itself, is not banned in our city and the strikers in the Wheat trade will continue to picket until the employees will realize that it will be best for them to sign a contract with the Union on the just and hu- man terms that the Union workers have asked for from the very, first day of the strike.

As we know, the Wheat and Dress Association of Philadelphia, as a whole, also appealed to the courts for a guarantee that picketing will never be resumed, as picketing, as it has been known in ad- vance that the efforts of the above mentioned unions were not made to be successful. The hearings on the motion of the association have been adjourned. A large number of witnesses have been examined from both sides. At the

At the Unity House Concert

Last Friday evening was like a bright ray of hope on a dark and gloomy horizon. I entered Carnegie Hall. The success and.episode as to the outcome of the coal strike. As I heard snatches of shop talk and noticed familiar faces, singing mem- bers, discussions, and plans for the future. There recurred petty jealousies and shop quarrels over big benefits of work. That girl's face was a vivid reminder of the sad lack of intelligence and unity in our ranks fighting the bosses. As I listened to Mrs. Fink, the Women's Department, I heard her speak in a language which members and office workers, and others like staunch enemies on a battlefield, exchanged sharp volley of biting words which helped produce binding clouds of mutual misunder- standing. But for this in turn caused local thunder- storms from which no escape seemed possible. The pleasures of all was the consciousness of the enormous indifference of the men workers to the activities of the union.

The sounds of increasing footsteps we could hear overdue to our dear men who are present upon my brain demanding an answer to this question: What is to be done. How to stop the constant flow of precious energy in internal strife in which so many of the manufacturers are threatening the very existence of our union. How to stop the waste of time? How to save money? How assure their active in- terest? What can purge the union stragglers, that look such like, bring back faith, co-operation and mutual respect among the members of the union?

Their homes are poor, and only scanty sunshine ever penetrates their shaggy heads. And as I look upon these children of want and misery, who can read in their faces the story of the talk, the hatred, the greed, that toll that is dreary, heartless and desponding.

Two camps! One rich and the powerful have locked horns with the poor and mis- erable in an attempt to become still richer and more powerful at the expense of the have-nots. And I won- der to myself—dare the rich man be a human is a tiger. A tiger, they say, is a beast of prey, and if the human specimine, it seems, even when it is killed, is ready to tear his flesh and bend his bones until it is barely out of their hands.

I looked at the judge as he was giving out his decision as to whether the wheat and meat may be allowed to wax faster and stronger at the expense of the poor. The judge decided as was to be expected. Will it be in favor of those who crave more wealth and greater riches, or those who fear that their piece of bread might be wrested out of their hands?

A witness is being called to the stand.

She is a young girl and the lawyer is asking her for her name and address. She replies giving a dismal little outline of her life and lot. She is 22 years of age; she has worked for seven and five years, of if her life and lot. She has been struck together with her shop and shopmates. She was fourteen and at a young age. She and her shop and shopmates, she saw, would go a good part of her life. She was thirteen and at a young age. She and her shop mates, it was believed that shop at the age of thirteen, at an age when girls should be at school, and the age of slavery in a garment shop for a living.

She tells how she was involved in the picket duty, and how she was brought from the shop where she and her fel- lower workers, they had enriched her am- bition and the passion for the varie- ies. She was so weak in her hands, and the faces of many of them the "green" features features have not yet appeared. I think I think of a job of many of them is rather lame. The sole purpose of their relation are, at least, from "other side" and a great many of the strike- breaking employers. It is a great comfort to know for the employers have been "for- eigners" all these years.

Another story: A gentleman woman strike- breaker who testified against the testimony of the "foreigners" had to hurt the Union workers. The truth of the matter is that her testimony was a stab at the lawyers of the manufac- turers, the manufacturers themselves, and their strikebreakers. This talk from their "own people" may have had no effect on the Union, but it should, but her mostly on the quiet just say. the same.

Rand School Opens

Gym for Juniors

The termination of a long wait was for a Junior Gym class was accom- plished this term. The class of such a class, with the men's gym class, was announced by Mrs. Lucy Betting. Boys in the last two years have left the class in marching, running, boxing, mat and apparatus work, heavy gymnas- tics and basket ball. Besides the in- door running practice, the boys have the use of the Avenue as a fine out- door track.

The exercises are not limited to cal- isthenics in class work. The best forms of exercises are given, but it is impossible to say "no" to a scientific group action," both of which are included in the gym. The basketball work as such is required in basketball.

Classes are held on Saturday, 1:45 to 3, Monday, Tuesday and Thursday from 12, under the direction of Richard Bleechard, one of last year's leaders.
HOW GERMAN WORKERS PROTEST

An Account by an Eye-Witness

THEREA WOLFSON

In these days when rampant reaction stalks freely over every section of the industrial world, and when the political parties of Europe are in such a chaotic state, that the workers them- selves are at a loss and are in a rush of words—it is difficult to conceive of any one cause sufficiently vital, to make them throw aside all the petty differences, and unite in one huge protest. And yet, such a thing did occur in Berlin on August 30.
The week previous, Erzberger, former minister of finance, and a liberal statesman, was thrown into prison and killed. It was no secret that the murder was committed by a member of the Social Democratic party. There was but one of a hundred and fifty murders in the last two years, and in each instance the victim was a member of either the liberal or radical parties. Political elements were the cause; Mecklenburg and Bavaria, the stronghold of the Monarchists, was most dead. Berlin may be a Republic, but Berlin is not Germany"—came the loud muttering from the streets. On the other hand, the workers realized that the German Republic was being attacked, and that if Erzberger was no leader, nevertheless his assassination was an attempt on the life of the workers—a situation which might well resolve to stage mass demonstrations all over the country.

The League and Cobble Flats, the Home of the Workers, held mass meetings in every state. Collisions between the reactionaries and liberals took place in Prussia, Saxony, and the South, at the union of the Monarchists and the Social Democrats. The working class of Germany will resist all attempts to put down the workers, against all further crimes which are being committed against the followers of the former king of the Fatherland.

For the best of reasons, the workers desire a change, and are in favor of socializing the wealth, and in favor of a republic. Mothers of the working class do not want their sons and daughters to be the slaves of the great industrialists.

A half hour after the speaking began, another appeal was made to the workers, and again the new echoes from the corners of the square. A general rustling of shoes was heard, and in a moment the wind had already swept the papers and no sign of the meeting remained save the red banner waving in the arms of Frederick the Great.

The next morning the papers carried the giant demonstration of a half-million or more workers, and added the interesting item that there were almost as many German Republic flags as there were Red flags.
The present method of exchanges is based upon the credit system. The banks, which are our credit agencies, are the only institutions that are able to extend credit to the present industrial system. Long before industrial prosperity is actually under way, the banks are able to extricate themselves from the various financial enterprises which are threatened by the capitalistic mode of production.

When prosperity has run its course, and stagnation is about to set in, there is nothing left for the banks but to extricate themselves from the various financial enterprises which are threatened by the capitalistic mode of production.

It has been proven before that labor costs represent at most one sixth to one seventh of the cost of production. A ten or even twenty percent reduction in the prevailing scales of wages could reduce the face of excessive prices which the buying public could not pay. Prices had to be cut more than wages, in other words, cut wages could do. Wage rates could not only be deflated but also liquidated, a procedure which our benevolent employers would not object to if it were possible, yet the cost of production would not be sufficiently affected to realize the necessary decrease in prices. A sufficient amount of propaganda was, however, put forth by the employing interests and widely disseminated by the press, that wages must be reduced, and that wage-cutting is an essential condition to be had. The source of this wage-cutting propaganda were the banks. They were directly concerned in the profits of not only the great banks and insurance companies, but the railways, mines, metals and shipping, etc., but also of the less essential enterprises.

The Federal Reserve banks, which comprise the national banking system, have a very great deal of the wage deflation propaganda. Through its well organized publicity mechanism, it has filled the press with “data” which were used in the wage cutting campaigns in various industries.

"Charity Begins at Home"

Since the banks were the originators of the deflation panaceas, it is interesting to know how they applied them. There was a Robinson Crusoe in the persons of John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency during the Wilson administration. Williams, in his own interest, matter of fact, the workers and their families, who constitute the major part of the nation's wealth of labor, would not make a bank what they produced, because their earnings were always behind the increases in the cost of living. When

**RUSSIAN RELIEF FUND INSTRUCTIONS**

**A Special Interest to Members of Local No. 10**

Moo Diamond, a member of the Cutters’ Union of seven years standing, also a member of the Socialist Party ticket in the 2nd Assembly District of the Bronx. This district is one of the growing running from Third Avenue to the Grand Concourse and from 161st Street to 181st Street. It covers a section that is preponderantly working class, where a large number of members of our International reside and thousands of members of other labor unions.

There is every reason in the world why this district should be represented in Albany by a member of organization, labor, and liberal, and loyal friend of the workers' cause. To make his election certain, however, it is necessary that not only

Brother Diamond receive the necessary

**HEALTH NIGHT AT THE UNION HEALTH CENTER**

The Union Health Center at 121 East 46th Street rescues its first "Public Health Night" on Friday, November 4, at 8:00 P.M. These Public Health Nights will be a regular feature of the day function, and will consist of an interesting lecture on subjects pertinent to the ordinary health of the health of the workers, pictures. After the lecture, time will be devoted to answering any questions which anybody in the audience may desire to ask on health. Movements will be done in English or Yiddish and dropped

**Friday, November 4, 1921**

**Banks and Wage Deflations**

By ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG, Director, Department of Records and Research, I. L. G. W. U.

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EDITORIALS

OUR FAITHLESS EMPLOYERS

The agreement, from which the above paragraph is quoted, was, as is well known, the result of a number of conferences between the representatives of the Cloakmakers' Protective Association and the manufacturers in the New York city Cloak Association during last Spring. Both parties have signed this agreement. The Union has kept its pledge, and its elected representatives have exhibited a sort of tolerance toward the other side. And when a complaint by a manufacturer against a worker on the ground of non-productivity would be lodged with the employers, the Union's agents had satisfied themselves that the charge was substantial, they would agree to have the discharge of the worker approved.

Indeed, it was in the matter of the very nature of the agreement, even at the risk of becoming a little unpopular with a small group in the Cloakmakers' Union. But what about the Protective Association? Did it wait for the meeting which was to have taken place on November 1, and before which the joint commission was to bring its report and recommendations?

No! The employing gentlemen in the cloak industry have treated the workers' group of questions in brazen denial of the faith of their own signatures. Last Tuesday, at a secret meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria, they have declared themselves publicly and openly, that the cloakers are not productive enough, and that they have taken up the November 14 piece work, a longer work-day and a cut in wages. And these fellows who have so openly branded themselves as persons who, on the流产 of the Union's agents, had satisfied themselves that the charge was substantial, they would agree to have the discharge of the worker approved.

We do not wish to imply that the employers were too impatient to wait one more week and thus give themselves an opportunity to cover up and gloss over their production, all the more so, that it would cost the world in all their ugly nakedness, as persons with whom it is useless and fruitless to deal.

We would be inclined even now to find some shreds of justification for these word-breakers. We would wish to explain their faithlessness by stupidity, lack of brains and total absence of intelligence. As a matter of fact, their act is on its face hardly explainable. They could have issued the same ultimatum a week later, without branding themselves as men without honor, and at a greater advantage to themselves, as it would have given the Union less time to prepare for a strike.

We cannot, however, leave them only two alternatives—idol and infamy. Faced with such an inextricable problem, we would declare that they would first of all be the word-breakers, and then the idlers. Upon another occasion, we have stated that there are among them men with brains, and we are still of the same opinion. Their hurry with the ultimate result of the strike, and the declaration of the employers to themselves afraid of the report of their own commission. They knew that the report of the commission would be the strongest weapon against all the employers, and they feared that the employers to break their word in a hurry and to decide upon such a contemptible course.

We do not think that we do not have the result of the joint commission? Here is the paragraph of the now famous "Memorandum" covering this point:

"To study shop and other production records and other available data with a view of working out measures which would tend to bring up the productivity of the workers to a point fair and proper to both sides."

Well, five months have passed, and during all this time there was found no measures. The workers have been working in a cloak trade in New York City who had brought a charge against one worker for not producing enough. This record in itself is the severest indictment against the manufacturers, and brands their whole propaganda that the workers are working on the job as slander and malice. Would the employers have refrained from preferring charges with the joint commission against shriveling workers they had been able to do the year before? And therefore, that these sanctions concerning the non-productivity of the workers would have been put out of the way by the employers at the joint commission, the commission itself would have to turn to other facts responsible for the high cost of cloaks, and it would, perhaps, be not long in discovering the swollen cost of cloaks.

On the other hand, the government court might have set before them the dread of the results of such a report that the manufacturer was going to decide to break their agreement and issue the ultimatum. They could not consent to make such a move, and if they did, definitely, with facts and figures, that while they were offering the public reasonable prices and loyalty, they have been mufing it for years and years, while their workers were working, as should have been made to read out.

That, besides the simple suggestion of downgrading simultaneity, in our only explanation for the act of the Protective Association. Rather than see the unlucky act of picking the public in the interests of the employers, and making them chance upon an ultimatum in the hope that they will somehow escape in the smoke of the public's wrath. Will they succeed? Is our public indeed so naive? We do not believe that the Protective Association will dare to explain the fraud of the bosses. In the course of the flight they only turn off their faces, and sooner or later the public will perceive them in all their ugliness.

WHAT THE CLOAK BOSSES WANT

Three things, no more and no less: (1) The return of the piece-work system; (2) Longer working hours; (3) A reduction in wages for those workers in the cloak trade who are not employed by the week, such as cutters and pressers.

These latter demand are the most amazing that imply, no more and no less, than a return to the worst system of slavery that ever existed in the industry. The day the manufacturers will succeed in persuading the workers that it is a necessary part of the life of the 60,000 cloakmakers in New York and the 40,000 other cloak centers in the country. It would mean a mortal blow at all the gains and sacrifices the workers have been forced to make. In that case it would not think it necessary to inform our workers now, after their big fight of 1919, and after they had been working under the week-system, to return to the old system of piece-work. We do not believe that they will be using in re-introduce piece work. The workers vividly remember yet the years when they were compelled to chase after hunger, and when it was a question of returning to the old system of the cloak makers in New York and the 40,000 other cloak centers in the country. It would mean a mortal blow at all the gains and sacrifices the workers have been forced to make. In that case it would not think it necessary to inform our workers now, after their big fight of 1919, and after they had been working under the week-system, to return to the old system of piece-work. The workers vividly remember yet the years when they were compelled to chase after hunger, and when it was a question of returning to the old system of piece-work. They are too cleverly.

We do not think that they would be willing to return to that accursed system is the greatest insult that could be offered to the workers. The employers declare that the press that the workers themselves would be willing to return to piecework is the height of mendacity.

We are not so sure if this is the case. We believe that the workers would not want to bring back the intolerable hour that is watered out. "Back into harness!" cries the employers to our workers. And they have the brazen impudence to declare in the press that the workers want to work the week longer, the shorter number of weeks in the year. We shall not insult the intelligence of our workers by dwelling on this point. We know what their reply to that would be, and we strongly advise them not to be carried away by this.

We haven't the slightest doubt that they will show the whole world, by this vote, that they have been maligned by the manufacturers and their impudent statements that the workers are going to return to the week work, longer hours and a reduction in wages. They will make clear by this vote that it is not President Schlesinger or any other leader who is calling upon them to strike, but that it is the manufacturers who force them into this strike through their unheard-of demands, their trickery and their faithless breach of agreement.

We would, nevertheless, desire that our workers have more than that in mind when voting. They must not treat the coming strike as the breaking of the world and the working world and the outburst of sympathy will not permit that our men and women drain the cup to its last bitter drops. Nevertheless, we must pass quiet acquiescence in the cloaks and the strike.

The second big triumph in the hands of the manufacturers is their newly-formed national organization with which this organization has been supported by a large number of other cloak centers. They believe that the cloak strike in New York means a general cloak strike throughout the country, and this
The First Conference with the Cleveland Cloak Association

By CHARLES KREINDLER

Readers of JUSTICE know already that we have had a conference with our Cleveland Cloak manufacturers. We have now had the privilege of meeting some of the largest employers present there. We had about a half dozen of the largest manufacturers present, and these employers who are members of the Cleveland Cloak Manufacturers Association, were present in the conference room.

The conference was held on Wednesday afternoon, and the conference room was packed with employers of the industry. There were about 50 employers present who had until now not played any big part in the Association, and were not at all friendly towards the Union. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that they would rather see the Union to be outside the limits of Cleveland. It is true, there also came to the conference certain employees of Black, Sunshine and a few others of their callings. Nevertheless, looking at the conference, it seemed as if the manufacturers, one felt that they had no need to impress us to impart our share of the interesting work.

At the close of the conference, the Conference with the Cleveland Cloak Manufacturers Association, I was chosen chairman of the conference.

The first thing that attracted one's attention upon surveying the room was the number of employers present there. We had until now played no part in the Union, and we were not friendly towards the Union. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that we would rather see the Union outside the limits of Cleveland. It is true, there also came to the conference certain employees of Black, Sunshine and a few others of their callings. Nevertheless, looking at the conference, one felt that they had no need to impress us to impart our share of the interesting work.

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THE STAGE

Arnold Bennett's comedy, "The Title," will come to New York in a week. The theatre will be announced later.

Granville Barker's "The Madras House," will open the season of the Neighborhood Playhouse.

Margaret Wycherly will head the cast of "The Vergo," which will have produced November 14 by the Provident Players at their playhouse for two weeks.

The Provident Players will produce Theodore Dreiser's "The Hand of the Potter" as their second offering of the season. Their opening production, on November 14, will be "The Vergo."

"Blood and Sand," in which Olga Skinner is acting at the Empire, will be produced in London with Matheson Lang in the leading role.

Eugene G. O'Neill's "Anna Christie," in which several weeks under the direction of Arthur Hopkins, and will soon come to New York. The cast will include Pauline Lord, George Mather and Frank Shannon.

Booth Tarkington's newest comedy, "The Intimate Strangers," will have its first performance in Washington next Monday night and come to Henry Miller's theatre a week later. Billie Burke has the star role.

E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe will play by Saturday matinées during their coming engagement at the Century.

There will be a benefit performance at the Sam H. Harris theatre on Sunday night, November 13, in aid of the Jewish Consumptive's Relief Society. Julius Tannen will be master of ceremonies.

Marie Lehr, a London actress who is at present touring in Canada, will come to New York for an engagement at the Ettinge theatre, beginning early in February.

Will Rogers has returned from Los Angeles after several years in motion pictures and will be seen in Shubert vaults in New York on Winter Garden a week from Monday.

Rachel Crothers' new comedy, "Everyday," will open in Atlantic City.

Both Marie Doro and Norman Treve are continuing in the cast of "Fifteen of the Field" at the Elgin despite reports to the contrary.

"The Open Door," a Negro pageant with music, will be given at Carnegie Hall November 22, for the benefit of Atlantic University by its students.

Margaret Romaine of the Metropolitan is to sing at an Armistice Day disarmament meeting in Madison Square Garden on the night of November 11, under the auspices of the Central Trades and Labor Council.

The Scotti Opera Company's singers are returning from a transcontinental tour, after two final performances in Washington and Baltimore.

Richard Straus' manager has announced the engagement of the Philharmonic Society for Dr. Straus' opening concerts in New York.

This is the last week of "The White-Headed Boy." Next Monday the Abbey Players will take this Lannon comedy on a tour of the principal American cities beginning (likely enough) with Brooklyn. On their return, they will try a little in New York again before going back to the Abbey, and an early day may bring about a few weeks of repertory with the shorter plays of Syme and Lady Gregory.

A new plot by V. Blaize Banes opened in Scranton on route to New York. It is called "Love and Live" and has Pedro de Cordoba (who so recently was the picturesque Launcelot) for its hero. Originally it was a short story, which has been dramatized by Granville Fortescue, a cousin of Colonel Roosevelt.

For the week following the start of peace to secure a theatre before Election Day has even now started. There are six openings scheduled and almost as many more shadowing the horizon. Among those definitely announced are Eugene O'Neill's "The Strange Smoke," Booth Tarkington's "The Intimate Stranger," "The Great Way" (which is Miss Frey's version of a H. G. Wells novel), "Hamlet," in the Soth- ern-Marlowe repertoire, and the "Perfect Fool," who, of course, could be nobody less than Ed Wynne. Also the Princess theatre may resume its Grand Guignol character with a program of one-set plays.

"DANGEROUS AGES," by Rose Mac-aulay (Doni & Liverton)

By A. T. . . . . Oh, Lord, it's a queer thing, both Thomas and myself, that we should be forty-three with everything made comfortable for her, and her brain gone to pot, and her world-work done. What I want is little better than to get my teeth into, some solid, permanent job—and I get nothing but sweet- ments.

Thus speaks Neville Bendish, one of the chief characters in Rose Macaulay's "DANGEROUS AGES." Neville, married to Rodney Bendish some twenty years, never achieves the life of ease and uselessness—and cries out for some constructive work, something which will occupy her mind in the years ahead of her.

The book opens on Neville's forty-third birthday. She spends, with, the thought, "Another year gone, and nothing ever will be done." It is this thought which drives her to resume her medical studies, which she had given up to marry. She finds, however, that the ability to absorb and retain them is a thing a woman twenty is wonderfully lacking at forty-three.

She is jealous of the fullness of Rodney's life. To her it seems that Rodney's life is all fullness, all vitality by his many contacts with men and scenes. But behind this facade, Rodney, in which he keeps the personality and intelligence necessary to climb the heights of a useful career, is all Rodney, who faces the world on her forty-third birthday, hopelessly unable to overcome half the years of indulgence, comfort and ease.

Neville fears the future. Not only is she the same as herself, but, as a woman, her children—Kay, a son, and Gerda, a daughter—envy of their chances, of their comfort of life. "She was conscious of intense life hurrying swiftly to annihilation. She strove desperately to dam it. It went too fast."

Rose Macaulay tells her story well—showing not only a fundamental understanding of the social and economic changes, and reactions, but the artist's ability to depict the undercurrents in an apparently innocent exterior. The types she portrays are to be found not only in St. Mary's, but abroad in our own metropolis.

"DANGEROUS AGES" are ages in which hopelessness assumes the role of hero. Mr. Neville, but his sister Nan, who loses the man she once pictured as the most youthful, Gerda, lives in a "dangerous age." And Mrs. Hilary, who, at the age of sixty-three, seeks a greater measure of life, more absorbing interest in every-day existence, lives in a "dangerous age."

It is Mrs. Hilary who visits several hospitals and hopes that an operation may change her aspect toward life. One of these, Mr. Cradock, says, "All we are dangerous at this dangerous age is the life we live"—but Mr. Cradock did not consider the lives of Rodney and Neville's grandmother, the latter-fourty year old. Their ages were not dangerous. The former had never been a statistician and the latter a useful member of society, an appreciated worker for the common good. The better they harmed the age of acceptance of one's lot in life—a philosophic quietude which forbade restlessness, the last which knows not impertinence.

"DANGEROUS AGES" is a story of a middle-aged woman's struggle to adjust to the ever-changing realities of life, a struggle during which she realises that only a life devoted to useful, indestructible work is the ideal is de- void of a dangerous age.

"DANGEROUS AGES" draws a sharp line between youth and middle age, wondering about the years to come. Throughout the book realises the busyness of Gerda and Kay—their self-confidence and sufficiency. They are on the threshold of life, welcoming the day because it will bring new thrills, new evidences of the power of youth to conquer or to adapt. Neither Gerda nor Kay live in a dangerous age, despite Mr. Cradock. And this only be- cause they are occupied. Nor need youth need constructive work to avoid the dangerous age. It is sufficient to be realize that life of beautiful illusions of a joyful future.

It is the absence of illusions, the feeling that the future holds no new emotions in store, which creates a dangerous age. Neville Bendish. The moment she determines to renew her medical studies, life seemed different. This equality was un- naturally it is the rare individual who rises far above everybody, but has a dangerous age.

Neville Bendish tried not to find that twenty years of married life had left not only indelible, but had to. She had neglected her for a life holding interest and absorption outside of home and in the life of a man whose nation in which she lived.

THE HERITAGE AND OTHER STORIES

BY VIOLA BROOKES SHORE

(George H. Doran Company)

This collection of short stories introduces the reader to an attactive addition to the modern fiction. Mrs. Shore is a purveyor of America to America. The people she writes about are the ones that we are fighting against in our daily walk of life but through their eyes we at last realize and appreciate the struggle behind them. The title story, "The Heritage" is the strongest in the book. Many of the others are written in a lighter vein, while some are regretful with straight humor.

Mrs. Shore is also the author of a play, "Happy New Year" which is being produced this Fall on Broadway by John Golden.

UNION WOMEN! MARCH TO STOP WAR!

DISARMAMENT PARADE

Saturday, November 12th

3 P.M. Rain or Shine. Formation at Washington Square. March up Fifth Avenue to 57th Street.

Take This Opportunity for Direct Action to Save Life and Bring About Government Based on Co-operation.

Send Your Name to Elizabeth Black, Parades Secretary, Room 1101, 508 Fifth Avenue

WE WANT

Immediate, Universal, Complete Disarmament

ONE FLIGHT UP

158 W. 44th Street

(Next to Claridge Hotel)

OPEN EVENINGS

DR. J.P. Friedman & M. Senter

We specialize in men's and young men's clothes at reasonable prices. Our clothes are fashioned by the leading designers of the country, including the famous "Skoony Clothes"

Workmanship equal to the best Fifth Avenue tailoring. Fit assured by expert tailors. Material absolutely guaranteed.

Try us and be convinced.

Saturday, November 2, 1921

UNION WOMEN! MARCH TO STOP WAR!

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JOIN US!

TO STOP WAR!

EQUITY CLOTHES

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Favor Railroad Bill  
Washington, Oct. 29.—The Senate Committee of Interstate Commerce has made a favorable report on the bill that would pay the railroads $500,000,000 in lieu of the per capita equal amount of the $100 million bond. It is claimed this legislation will permit the railroads to buy equipment and give work to unemployes. At the recent unreported conference, called by the Senate Committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, it was suggested that the bill be amended with the understanding that the money be used for equipment. Advocates of the bill refused to accept it. 

Workers Raise Wages  
Fort William, Ontario, Canada, Oct. 29.—Organized railway clerks and freighthandlers employed by the Great Northern Railway have increased their wages and retained old working conditions. Rates for truckers and checkers were advanced 4 cents an hour, and loaders and coopers will be paid an additional 5 cents an hour.

Typos Have Pay Bank Roll  
Ottawa, Oct. 29.—In a page advertisement printed in local papers for the United Typographers of America, the International Typographical union presents statistics to refute the claim by some delegates among the employers that the union is subsidized and embarrassed in efforts to enforce a 44-hour agreement, had two years ago. 

It is shown that the union's general fund has increased $257,252.60 since 1920, 1921. The balance in all funds on September 29, 1921, was $2,755,958.82.

Canadian Big Biz "Put Over" Sales Tax to Shift Burden  
"Big Business" put over the Canadian sales tax so it could escape profits and luxury taxes," says the Alberta Labor News, official paper of the Alberta federation of labor. 

"The rule for the application of forms of taxation should be that of ability to pay," says the Labor News. "But the rule that is followed by the government is that the state will find many loopholes and prescribe fines and penalties which will be assessed on those who are least able to pay the expenses of those who are least able to bear the burden. Such is the Canadian sales tax.

"The sales tax is a consumer's tax. It places the burden upon the shoulders of the man who must buy clerical and other labor services, and few feel the weight of it.

"It was adopted at the instigation of the privileged interests, and at the suggestion of the Canadian Manufacturers' association. The 1921 budget brought through the House of Commons the profits tax, a luxury tax, but with the sales tax greatly increased.

England  
Birth Control—Rich and Poor  
A great deal of excitement has been shown in a section of the Press over the outspoken defense of birth control in the House of Commons by that organization that a six-year test has shown that human life is prolonged by periodic health examinations.

It was a group of 991 men, who have taken voluntary medical examinations regularly since 1914, has only been 55 cent per of the rate expected on standard insurance tables. Dr. Knight said. The actuary Company, the authors were employed from picking by holders that have been made on the investment, through reduced insurance claims, a profit of 250 per cent.

Rail Law Condemned  
Des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 29.—The Cummins-Eich rail law was condemned at a conference of governors and other state officials of middle western states in this city.

"The Cummins-Eich law," said Governor Blaine of Wisconsin, "encourages efficient and responsible management for it lessens the legal aspect of a fixed return. Railroad stocks are greatly inflated and the fixed guarantee is upon the inflated value, commonly known as \"water stock.\"

"A guarantee to a private enterprise is dangerous and vicious, yet there is no more justification for guaranteeing a return on railroad investment than guaranteed to the farmer, merchant, manufacturers, professional man or woman a return."

"Under the Cummins-Eich law the transportation companies have found the competition, with com-competition for repatriated assets in connection with transportation, which results in further increasing the burdens of rates."

Leaving Injunction Jail, Unionists Are Defiant  
Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 29.—Right machiaticers who served a year's imprisonment, under an injunction suit, have been released, and have been more strongly opposed to the injunction writ than when they entered jail. 

The workers are Samuel Pettersen, William Murray, Patrick E. Murel, Abraham Ackerman, Vincent Grammens, George Miller, Albert Terry, and Stephen Reinman.

When a strike was called by the Machinists' union against the Bijur Motor Company, the men were arrested by Vice Chancellor Buchanan. The strikers refused to desist telling their story to employers and were jailed by the chancellor, who now finds that his American order created no terror among workers.

Before leaving jail the unions signed a letter of appreciation to District No. 16, International Association of Machinists, for making common cause in the fight and for aiding their families while they were in jail.

Italian Socialists Wont Support Government  
The Italian Socialists passed Serrati's motion which forbids the Socialist Party in Parliament, 123 strong, to co-operate with the Government. The motion does not expel the Reformist Right Wing for its past co-operation with the Government, and the party thus remains outside the Third International which makes expulsion a condition of admission. Great powers are, however, invested in the motion in the Party's Executive, which are of universal importance in Italian Socialism. The turn of events in future for the party now depends largely on the attitude of the masses under the Fascist terrorism, on the unemployment which is crowding the cities with idle men, and, very largely, on how far the Socialists from the old Socialist Party to the Communists and Anarchists continue.

To Discuss Wages  
The Metal Workers' Federation has appointed a committee to meet the owners and discuss the wage question. This conference is awaited with considerable interest, since the discussion has been long urged by organized labor towards the proposed wage cuts. So far the three big organizations—the textile, chemical and metal—representing 900,000 men, are apparently engaged in the wage struggle. First to enter the arena were the textile, over a month ago, when they called a general strike, which is still going on.

France  
French and German Capitalists Unite  
A significant development between French and German capitalists is definitely sealed by the Wiessbaden agreement, providing for the delivery to France of raw and manufactured material to the value of seven million gold marks between now and May 1, 1922. The material to be used in the reconstruction of the devastated regions of France, and while the first proposal to use German labor directly in the work of reconstruction is thus abandoned, German labor will benefit in the same manner that many of the houses and factories to be erected will be constructed wholly or partly in Germany. English and American contractors will thus experience the charge of being left out of this colonial deal.
Health Nights Begin This Week in Unity Centers

The "Health Nights" began this week in the Unity Centers of our International. On those nights, many on our staff assemble in the Unity Centers, where they listen to a lecture on health topics which bear on the life of every worker.

During the second hour they meet in the gymnasium, where under the direction of an able physical training teacher they limber up their bodies after a day's hard work.

Members who have attended the other classes in the Unity Centers can take advantage of the "gym" work and remain in a Unity Center nearest their homes.

The schedule of nights on which the physical training classes meet is:

- Waltmakers' Unity Center, P. S. 40, 2:30 East 25th Street, Mondays, at 8:30.
- Miss Mary Ruth Cohen, teacher

East Side Unity Center, P. S. 43, First floor near 1st Ave., Tuesdays, at 6:00.

Miss Eva Cohen, teacher

Henry Street Unity Center, P. S. 71, 6523 Street, near 5th Avenue, Thursdays at 7:30.

Miss Loretta Hitler, teacher

Brownsville Unity Center, P. S. 84, Franklin St. and Interlouce Ave., Thursdays at 8:00.

Miss Eva Cohen, teacher

Brownsville Unity Center, P. S. 84, Stann and Charles Avenues, Brooklyn, Thursdays at 7:30.

Miss Loretta Hitler, teacher

Lower Bronx Unity Center (To be announced later).

WHO IS PREPARED?

Who is prepared to take up advanced study?

Many people imagine that it is necessary to have a college education before they can take the courses given in our Workers' University. This is not so. Even the most intelligent man in this world is experience and intelligence.

A person who has lived in this world and kept his eyes and ears open, who knows what is going on around him and who has the intelligence to think over all that has happened to him—such a person probably has had more education than most college students. The courses in our University are designed for just such people.

If you have had any practical work experience in the Labor Union, if you have helped actively to make your Union stronger and better, and chiefly, if your heart is in it, you can join advanced courses on the theories and principles of trade unionism. You may find great benefit to yourself and your organization.

If you read the newspapers intelligently and know what political and social and economic changes are going on, you are perfectly capable of understanding a good course in history. If you read good books, and are familiar with the thoughts of the great writers of the world, you will enjoy and profit by our course on literature.

If you are interested in your fellow human beings and if you want to know more about them and how to get the better out of them; if you are honest with yourself, and are willing to make an effort to improve your own soul and mind, you are just the person to take a course in psychology.

And, remember, it is not a question of how many books you want to read, but whether you are an active, orator, or anything of that sort.

It is merely a question of how much intelligence you possess, how interested you are in what is going on around you, and how willing you are to find out more.

FOR ADVANCED STUDENTS

A large number of our members visit our office during the past few weeks, and wanted to know more about the character of the courses to be given in the Workers' University. It is probable that there are others who are equally interested. For their benefit, we will explain the object and nature of the work to be conducted in our University.

The courses in Industrial and Social History deal with the important facts in the development of American History as affecting the industrial life of the people. The courses in politics and literature deal with a more advanced understanding of the life and thought of people.

This is a very brief outline of what will be done, but the Educational Department is ready to give all the information that you want, if you come to the office, 51 Union Square, Room 609 in 1925. Then you will receive our literature and further description and explanation of the courses.

Please come to the office, where you will obtain further information and register for the courses.

Members can still secure season cards for the Yiddish Art Theater, Madison Avenue and 27th Street, at the office of the Educational Department, 51 Union Square, Room 609.
The General Secretary also informed the delegates that up to now the Joint Board had paid out, during and since the general strike,—including the weekly contribution of $3,000 to the Philadelphia strikers,—the sum of $73,235.

Brother Halpern, the General Manager of the Joint Board, submitted to the Board of Directors on October 25 a report stating that he had recently had a conference with the J-Howard Association in the dress trade at which a number of grievances and counter grievances were taken up. It was decided, nevertheless, to postpone action upon these for the time being and to come together again at an opportune time.

Brother Halpern also reported that the general conditions in the industry are so poor that a great number of our members are out of work and we are receiving numerous complaints daily about manufacturers who are going out of business. He was kept busy, he stated, with some cases for collecting wages for members whose employers had gone into bankruptcy.

He urged, therefore, that certain changes be made in the business agents' staff, including transfers from some districts to others. It was also decided to notify Local No. 22, informing them of the decision of the Joint Board not to engage at the present time additional business agents.

Women Will March for Peace

Several thousand women, representing many thousands of both Canada and the United States, will march up Fifth Avenue from Washington Square to 47th St. on Saturday afternoon, November 15th, as a protest against the efforts of Harding's administration to stiffle the public demand for disarmament. The parade has been organized by the Women's Peace Society and the Women's Peace Union of the Western Hemisphere, but many women of many organizations and nationalities will march. Peace Fighters, women who by reason of their active protest against war, have suffered loss of position, arrest and imprisonment, will lead the parade.

DESIGNING and SKETCHING
A SEMINAR, PROFESSIONAL.
DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY.
BEGIN AT ONCE.

YOU CAN BECOME A PATTERNMAKER AND GARMENT
SKETCHER IN THREE MONTHS OR LESS.

SAVAGE'S Complete Career Course in Sketching, Designing and Pattern Making. Earn while you learn, in private study or day classes. No previous training necessary.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTIONS BY PRACTICAL EXPERTS.

CALL ANY EVENING FROM 4 O'CLOCK SATURDAY AFTERNOON FROM 4 O'CLOCK.

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Boule Deux

Your Boy's Future!

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

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

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

Avoid future troubles and disappointments.

DR. BARNETT L. BECKER
Optometrist and Optician

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215 East Broadway
Near City Hall

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Near Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn.

Also offices at: New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Chicago, Boston, Providence, New Orleans.

In New York city: 166 East 42nd St.

YOUR NEAREST OFFICE NOW!
The Weeks News in CUTTERS UNION LOCAL 10

By ISRAEL LEWIN

Some six or seven months ago the Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Protective Association, after having ab-

tracted the agreement with the Clok and Suit Manufacturers' Protective Association, came out in the press, announc-

ing that it intended to establish the piece-work system. Incr easing the hours of labor and reducing the wages of the week workers. It appeared

then that a struggle was inevitable. At the last minute, however, the judg-

ment of the cooler heads among the leaders of the Association prevailed, with the result that a temporary

agreement was reached whereby a

commission was established consisting of three representatives from each side, who were in charge of every com-

plaint of under-production lodged by any manufacturer against a worker in his shop. This arrangement was to be the

Union as the Executive Board may direct. He shall receive his in-

structions from the Executive Board and shall make a weekly report to

the respective sections through the Executive Board. He shall make

weekly detailed list of personal ex-

penses incurred during the perform-

ance of his duties, and submit same

to the Executive Board. And for his

services he shall receive a minimum

of sixty-five ($65.00) dollars per week.

ARTICLE III.

Section 3. Application for membership shall be received to furnish a certificate from a qualified physician designated by the union, showing that

they are free from any contagious

diseases.

ARTICLE VI.

Section 4. Any elected or appoint-

ed official against whom charges of

mismanagement are made or who may

be suspended from office by the Ex-

ecutive Board, pending investigation of

the charges, shall be removed in action as

the member at a special meeting called

for that purpose. Concurrence shall

require a two-thirds vote of those

present.

ARTICLE XX.

Section 9. No benefit shall be paid upon the death of any member who has

joined this union or was reinstated

after January 1, 1922.

This shall also apply to members

who have been employed, expelled, or

resigned and who are reinstated after

January 1, 1922.

The following are excerpts of the Executive Board minutes of the past week:

Sam Schlipstein, No. 8026, appeared

on summons, charged by Business Manager Ferris, having

been found working on Saturday, October 10th, at 2:00 P.M., in the

shop of Blum & Schaffel, 11 West 28th Street. Brother Schlipstein de-

nies the charge and claims that the firm requested him to stay a little

longer as he had to go to a jobber and had no one to leave in the place.

On motion a fine of $20 was imposed.

Isreal Cohen, No. 3304, appeared

on summons, charged by Business Manager Ferris, with working illegal hours for, I. Funt, 142 West 28th Street. The above firm employed

regularly three cutters, but since last

January only Season Brother Cohen has been employed, and in order to supply the

machines with work, he works over-

time. Brother Cohen states that he

only worked overtime a few nights

during this last week or so when it

got busy in the trade. Brother Cohen

was instructed not to work any over-

time in the future and he asked the

room for other cutters and the case

was dismissed.

Morris Cohen, No. 8462, and Adolph

Lekowicz, No. 1488, cutters of the

shop of H. Rosenzweig, 333 7th

Avenue, appeared on the charge of

having received time and a half for

overtime. Both brothers deny the

charge, stating that whenever they
did work overtime they received

double pay. In view of the evidence

obtained by the Executive Board

against the other cutters employed

in the same shop, as well as against

these two men, a fine of $10 was im-

posed upon these two brothers.

Dr. Cohen, No. 8285, appeared.

Mr. Cohen was expelled from the union

some weeks ago for being a partner in

a corporation shop. Since then, he

claims that he has given valuable

aid to the union, which statement has

been corroborated by Brothcr Scharp, and

he therefore requests leniency in re-

joining the union. On motion Mr.

Cohen was permitted to rejoin the

union upon payment of a reinstatement

fee of $10.

Adolph Raskin appeared. Mr. Ras-

kin, a dropped member and who scabbed for the Faleon Waist

Co. during the General Strike of 1919, shop was

called to the settlement of the General Strike, and

in whose case the Executive

Board, on March 14, 1919, decided to

permit him to rejoin the union upon

payment of $100, requests that he as

be permitted to join this union for less

than the then stipulated amount.

On motion request was denied.

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A GOOD PROFESSION FOR MEN AND WOMEN!

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912-920 BROADWAY (Corner 21st Street) NEW YORK

Telephone: Stuyvesant 6355

Boston Branch: 435 Washington Street, Daster Building

EVENING CLASS AT 7:30 P.M.

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

CLOAK AND SUIT: - - - - Monday, November 7th

WAIST and DRESS: - - - Monday, November 14th

MISCELLANEOUS: SPECIAL - - Monday, November 21st

GENERAL: - - - - - - - - Monday, November 28th

Meetings begin at 7:30 P.M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place

Cutters of All Branches

should secure a card when going in to work and re-

turn it when laid off. They must also change their

cards when securing an increase.