11-11-1921

Justice (Vol. 3, Iss. 46)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.ilr.cornell.edu/justice
Thank you for downloading an article from DigitalCommons@ILR.
Support this valuable resource today!

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union (ILGWU) at DigitalCommons@ILR. It has been accepted for inclusion in Justice by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@ILR. For more information, please contact catherwood-dig@cornell.edu.
Justice (Vol. 3, Iss. 46)

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

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

This article is available at DigitalCommons@ILR: https://digitalcommons.ilr.cornell.edu/justice/153
38,672 CLOAKMAKERS VOTE FOR GENERAL STRIKE; 162 AGAINST

STRIKE REFERENDUM BIGGEST IN HISTORY OF UNION

THOUSANDS OF VOTING CLOAKMAKERS BLOCK TRAFFIC FOR THREE DAYS ON TWENTY-THIRD STREET

Cloakmakers Reply to Ultimatum of Bosses With a Practically Unanimous Decision to Strike for the Defense of Their Working Standards.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, November 9th, 8th and 9th, all through the day and evening, long lines of members of the cloakmakers Union have been streaming to the various offices of the Joint Board and its affiliated locals to vote on the question of strike or no strike in the history in reply to the ultimatum of the employers' association ordering the readmittance of piece work on November 14. The mass of voters was especially heavy at the 25th street office of the Joint Board, where thousands of cloakmakers gathered in an attempt to have the police remove them. The workers had to be called out in order to regulate the lines. The results exceeded even the sanguine expectations of the leaders of the union. By the evening of Wednesday, only a scattered handful of DWAGA against, the Cloakmakers of New York have given a fitting answer and a wholehearted rebuke to the brazen assertion of the bosses that the workers in the industry desire the return of piece-work.

One had only to stand in the long lines of the voters to know in advance whether they were inclined to surrender meekly to the “crude” of their employers or to resist. There was no question of the result in advance; there was only a question to look closely into the faces of the men and women as they stood waiting for their chance to vote on the strike referendum, to learn at once that the proposition would be: “Down with the doctrine of the employers! We shall never permit them to determine our fate and our living standards by an autocratic order!”

The referendum vote taken on this proposition was the biggest in the history of the Cloakmakers' Union. Never before have the cloakmakers participated in such great numbers in a general balloting, even on the eve of a strike. The deepest degree of interest for piece work has greatly increased every man and woman working in the industry and the big membership of the organization came to cast its vote in a body.

The significant and misrepresentation of the bosses that the workers would be content to accept the prevailing system of work of by-come, days has been repudiated. The cloakmakers have endorsed a general strike in order to defend their interests.

CLOAKMAKERS UNION READY FOR FIGHT

The powerful army of the Cloakmakers' Union is fully prepared now, after its officers have been charged with the supreme duty to resist the attack of the bosses by a general strike, through the referendum vote. The “department of war” of the International, together with the Joint Board, is doing guard duty already.

The huge strike machinery is getting ready for the final signal to begin the fight. Unity and confidence pervade the ranks of the men and the women in the industry, and unless the employers, at the last minute, will withdraw their shameful ultimatum with the infamous demands—piece work, and longer week work—the Union will meet their challenges with a display of resistance that will make history in the cloak industry of this city.

The Cloakmakers' Union has fought more than one battle in the past decade and has invariably won its fights. The members of the Cloakmakers' Union have tasted fire more than once. They are all tried veterans and know not only how to strike but also how to win. Should the fight break out, the bosses who have provoked it, will know that they have a stiff conflict on their hands from the very first hour.

The cloak shops of New York should, have, indeed, known better. Have they ever defeated their workers? Do they think that defeat stirs them in the face? It appears, however, that the decisive element in the fight is the quality and honesty which defends the interests of the workers in the trade, the Cloakmakers' Union,

(Continued on Page 2)

SECOND CONFERENCE IN CLEVELAND CLOAK INDUSTRY

Last week, there took place a second conference between the Union and the Manufacturers' Association in the city of Cleveland.

As reported last week, in these columns, the first conference between the Cleveland Manufacturers' Association of that city and the Union was devoted largely to a statement of the demands and counter demands presented by both sides. The Union demanded that the employers return to the workers the 13 per cent deducted from their scales several months ago. The employers responded with a demand for a 12 per cent increase in wages.

The second conference again took up this subject without achieving any results, and it was decided to come together once more to determine finally the question of wages. On Tuesday evening, November 15, the Cleveland Joint Board will have a general membership meeting where Vice-President Mayer Peskin will present a full report of the two conferences and ask the members to decide upon all the questions in dispute.

The Union has sent out a general letter to all those who are calling upon them to come to the meeting and to make preparations for a conflict with the bosses. "The Union," the letter continues, "does not seek any war. If the bosses, however, persist in their present attitude, the fight is inevitable. The cloakmakers of Cleveland it seems therefore, are on the threshold of a strike; if the necessity arises, they will fight for their rights with the same ardor and determination as the cloakmakers of other cities.

PRESIDENT SCHLESINGER IN PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON

Notwithstanding the strained situation in the cloak industry in New York, President Schlesinger was compelled to visit this week, Philadelphia and Washington.

He visited Philadelphia on Tuesday in the interest of the local cloak makers. Invited by the Philadelphia Cloak Joint Board to attend a conference between the Union and the Cloak Manufacturers' Association. At these lines are being written, the result of this conference is not yet known. We shall keep this paper informed concerning it in our next issue.

On Wednesday, President Schlesinger was in Washington at the invitation of Secretary Davis, of the United States Department of Labor. Secretary Davis has invited our International as well as a committee of the Philadelphia Waist and Dress Association to confer with him on the

WORKERS' UNIVERSITY OPENS NEXT WEEK

The opening celebration of the Workers' University will take place on Friday evening, Nov. 18, at 7:09, in the auditorium of the Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 16th Street.

An excellent concert has been arranged. The Educational Department was successful in securing the following artists: August Werner, the violinist, who has an easy command of our members, and the talented violinist Oscar Wasserberg. We are glad to announce that we succeeded in securing Miss Rose Robach, soprano, who has thrilled many audiences in the baleful singing of Jewish folk-songs.

Miss Sadie Fishets, Mrs. August Werner, and Mr. Samuel Jospe will be the accompanists.

Among the speakers will be Prof. Charles A. Board, who is a member of the Executive Committee of our faculty and who has been calling upon us in our educational activities since their inception. Prof. Board will discuss the significance of Workers' University. President Schlesinger will make an address on Trade Union and Educational Committee. Secretary Baron as Chairman of the Educational Committee of the International, will speak for the committee. The full program will be announced next week.

Members of the educational committees of the Local Unions will act as speakers.

We urge our members who expect to attend this celebration to do their very best to be on time, as the program will start early.

Admission is by ticket only. Members can secure them free as at the offices of their Local Unions.

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

"My righteousness I hold fast, and will not let it go even for gold."—Job 27:6

Vol. III. No. 46.
New York, Friday, November 11, 1921
Price, 2 Cents

JUSTICE
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION
JUDGE ANDERSON CHECKED

The order of Federal Judge Anderson, which in- cluded a check list of the women strikers, not only made the strikers unite but also gave them courage to take the striker back and to commit the grievances in question to arbitration.

The women strikers, however, are willing to leave their case in the hands of an impartial board and to go back to work. The Milk Trust, however, wants to smash their Union, as the women strikers will be one of the last groups of the people of one mind with it. The thing, only the right idea of the women strikers, to the bitter end and for the existence of their organization.

Judge and Again from the "Tribune" on November 10th:

"The manufacturers broke up the strike by offering to maintain the cut in wages and to allow the women strikers to continue to work with a view to establishing more attractive prices for the buying public."


**Facts and Figures That Talk**

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

**ANECDOTAL DISARMAMENT**

Note:—Under the above head, Brother Alexander Trachtenberg, our Research Director, has prepared and submitted the following time to time, different items of statistical information of interest to the members of the Research Department. These facts and figures have been compiled under the following principle: "What are the conditions affecting the labor movement in the United States?" This feature should prove of interest to readers of *JUSTICE*, and we recommend that they be studied with a view of applying the quoted figures for use in discussions and debates.

**COST OF WORLD WAR**

The Conference for the Limitation of Armaments which was initiated by the United States Government will assemble in Washington on November 12. The delegates will have before them an authentic account of the cost of the World War in dollars and cents. The expense account of the war has been prepared by Professor Ernest L. Boygart, of the University of Illinois and trade advisor to the State Department during the war. According to his figures, the nations of different countries spent the following sums:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allied Countries</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>$2,083,266,968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>449,020,816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>4,128,200,840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>378,750,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>251,950,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>401,270,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crown Colonies and Dominions</td>
<td>125,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>25,312,782,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>8,953,950,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>1,154,467,914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>399,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>1,868,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Allied Powers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Cost</th>
<th>Cost of War in Terms of Human</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dead</td>
<td>Total casualties, including wounded, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>1,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Empire</td>
<td>900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4,913,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Central Powers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Cost</th>
<th>Cost of War in Terms of Human</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria-Hungary</td>
<td>800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,370,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Grand Total**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Cost</th>
<th>Cost of War in Terms of Human</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7,383,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The loss of seven and a half million lives, thirty-three million casualties, and the expenditure of 386 million dollars during the war did not stop the increase in military expenditures.

**U. S. WAR EXPENDITURES**

The United States government will have had a larger share of the expenditure of the Federal government than any other country. The figures concerning military expenditures in this country. They will have the advantage of a study made by Dr. Edward B. Ross of the U. S. Bureau of Standards regarding public expenditures in the United States.

According to Dr. Ross the United States government appropriations for 1920 were distributed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Appropriations for 1920</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>War</td>
<td>$2,319,809,305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Government</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasury</td>
<td>$604,897,259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post Office</td>
<td>406,642,702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Post Office</td>
<td>40,801,887</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$3,139,349,845</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above figures show that 36 per cent of the total federal expenditures are devoted to past and future wars, and only 5 per cent for the other expenditures of the Federal government. The civil departments receive 3 per cent for their maintenance, three per cent of the total budget is taken out of the public works, and only one per cent for education and science. In other words, out of every dollar which the U. S. Government spends, 93 cents go to cover the expenses of past and future wars; these three cents are spent upon the various branches of the government other than those occupied with military and naval affairs; these three cents are appropriated on improvements and new projects of public works, and only one cent for the purposes of public education and science.

Dr. Ross’s apportionment of United States expenditures was based upon the present government budget. If we take the total expenditures of the Federal Government during the 131 years of its existence, we find that $25,074,000,000 or 76.6 per cent were spent on purposes of war. Although the United States was always considered a peace nation the above figures show an expenditure consequently successful that Illusion.

The rapidity with which the United States is becoming a military power is discerned from the following naval appropriations during the past twenty years:

1910. ... $ 61,000,000
1911. ... 100,000,000
1912. ... 133,000,000
1913. ... 149,000,000
1914. ... 437,000,000

In 1921.

Since America is the sponsor of the Disarmament Conference it is interesting to note what a distinguished American thinks about the matter. Dr. Charles W. Eliot, former president of Harvard University, in addressing the Boston Economic Club on October 12, declared that no national policy and no national force, "not for offense or aggression, but for the maintenance of the peace." The National Guard of New York has recently sent out a letter to business men in their area in the present recruiting campaign. The letter contains the following interesting item: "The Governor of the State of New York has set aside the present week for recruiting the Guard to its full strength, and we need your backing. There are certain aspects of the labor situation that makes it to your advantage to have a strong and efficient National Guard. You help us and we will help you." (Bullfight Club)

The Frank donation as to what uses the military forces are to be put and how they will give labor men food for thought.

**A Letter From Philadelphia**

By A. NEUBAUER

According to reliable information, our Philadelphia cloak manufacturers have developed substantial appetites for the labor of the southern cities, are also beginning to look for troops.

At the last meeting of shop chairmen and shop committees, this subject was discussed, and the unanimous decision was reached that should our employers dare to ask that we return back to the old-time sweating system that we find the proper answer to give them. We are doing our best to get along without a strike, but if our bosses become too insistent about bringing back old conditions, they will find us ready to fight.

Under cover of the new laws, the employers have become more and more aggressive, when the report of this decision was brought before the members, it was decided to keep close watch over every development and to organize committees for the defense of our interest.

The manufacturers’ Association has invited our Union to a conference, this week at which President Schlesinger has promised to be present. The fate of our future dealings with the employers depends on the results of this conference.

The Philadelphia Daily Forward printed last Sunday an editorial article which states concretely the position of the Union in connection with the conferences that are to be held at the Continental Hotel. It asserts the fact that the Union has always stood for the maintenance of friendly relationship with the Association and that it will maintain the same attitude in the future. This conference experience was a warning to all manufacturers that we must respect the labor laws of the city as well as the labor laws of the State, or else our employers will find that they will be forced to go to the court.

**BROTHER AMDUR IS WITH US AGAIN**

Our dear old friend, Brother Max Amdur, is, as before, eyeing the labor scene in Philadelphia.

We feel it an easy matter for us to get together and form a committee from our Union who had to go a few times to New York to see that Brother Amdur comes back to Philadelphia to assume charge of our organization. We have had difficulties in inducing him to come here, and only after he became aware of the unanimous decision of our members and after he had learned that the employers are trying to break all that had been built up through years of conscious and laborious work, did Brother Amdur consent to return to Philadelphia.

We wish him good fortune at his new post, and we hope that all our members will give the new president the full support to lead our local organization to victory which he so frequently achieved during long years of former management.

Readers of "Justice"

**THIS IS IMPORTANT**

If you have moved, or intend to move, notify this office of your new address, otherwise we cannot receive your paper.

Name, 

Old Address, 

New Address, 

Local Ledger No. 

JUSTICE New York City
The Fight for Free Speech
From a Statement by the American Civil Liberties Union

What We Are Fighting For and Against
Never before in American history was there so much at stake in so many arguments about freedom—whether in control of our political and economic life. Never before were the civil rights guaranteed by constitutional provision to generally ignored and violated. The revolutionary nature of the war and industrial conflict are nowhere more apparent than in the new order for the suppression of opinion and of traditional minority and individual rights.

The American Civil Liberties Union, as chief of the reactionary decisions of federal and state supreme courts, the growing use of "rejoinder in labor disputes, the sweeping provisions of 35 state sedition and criminal syndicalism laws, an array of city ordinances and police regulations restricting free speech and assembly, the arbitrary power of the Post Office Department over the press and the mails, state constabularies and private gun guards, all of these have combined to retard or destroy freedoms of association as the American Legion and the Ku Klux Klan.

This condition is not yet understood by the public at large. They are dragged by propaganda and blinded by the deliberate manipulation of the economic interests. Dazed by the ho-hum hoopla of the last few years, the rank and file continue to believe in the dictatorship of the proletariat in the name of patriotism.

The only groups of the American people conscious of this condition and capable of outspoken resistance to it are the radicals, more aggressive wings of the labor and farmer movements, and a few influential liberal journals, magazines and individualists. Among these are the few who challenge more or less consciously of the condition but incapable of outspoken insistence on the need for a change; and with the foreign-born groups and the tenant farmers of the west and south.

The Union's position is as follows:

(1) That, for the purpose of achieving the Objective, industrial machinery shall be utilized.

(2) That, in recognition of the fact that the government is the chief organ of social discussion, this Conference declares that craft organization, as a working-class activity, is essential for the development and political self, and all its future representatives, to organization of the workers through the craft unions which, may be decided by the Organization Committee of this Conference.

(3) That the centralization of bank and all principal industries, and the municipalization of such service as may be appropriate, the extreme in limited areas; adult franchise and extended powers to be granted munici-

(4) The government of nationalization by boards, upon which the workers in the industry and the community shall have representation.

(5) The establishment of an elective Supreme Economic Council by all nationalized industries.

(6) The setting up of Labor Research and Information Bureaus and of Labor Educational Institutions, in which the workers shall be trained in the management of nationalized industries.

(7) That the program is to be sent to the National and Provincial Labor Parties as a recommendation. Full determination of the future of Labor against another can only be prevented, and the interests of the working class advanced, only by an organization so constituted that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, shall take concerted action which, in the interests of them, thereby making an injury to one the concern of all.

(8) That this new organization shall be the "Australian Workers' Union." The chief authority of the Union shall be in the hands of the congress, which shall be held annually. A Council of Action shall conduct the management of the union and governing, in the interest of the members. The Council of Action has already been elected for the inauguration of the organization and shall govern the workers.

A conference will be held at Brisbane on the 1st of October, to confirm the resolutions of this congress, and to examine the proposals of the subsequent Labor Parties in Australia and New Zealand. Negotiations are in progress for the formation of a definite alliance between these parties.

Peace in society was regarded by the General as impossible without the realization of the objects of the working classes. The congress had little hope of international peace, as its resolutions, are not uniformly organized. As the Pacific is likely to be made the central field of conflict, the Council of Action elected by Congress would instruct the General to enter into negotiation with Labor organizations generally, and particularly with those in the Pacific States, for the purpose of preventing future wars.

The Australian Trade Union Congress by adopting this dauntless and purely internationalist programme has set an example of statesmanship for far-reaching measures. The attempt to unite all proletarian forces into a single form which has been contested bitterly by capitalist vision. Some trade unions will also rally to this new spirit, in any case the resolutions between a new epoch for the Australian Labor movement against its strongest capital.
The Wonderful Thing about the Trade Union Movement in Japan is that it is a trade union movement, and that is why it is so wonderful in American or European standards. It is nothing to boast of. Judged by itself and by one of the evidences of the trade union movement such as this, we knew the old Japan one of the most astounding of all times. You might say of it what Dr. Johnson said of a dog walking on its hind legs. "It is not done well, but the wonder is that it is done at all."

Only a few years ago the men that are staging these manifestations in Japan would have been hanged. How long it is since the men's day when twelve such agitators were hanged in a row! About ten years, I think. The government does not hang men now. It listens and does not hear at times it itself to see if it is awake and these things are really happening before the very gates of the Mikado's palace grounds.

It is true that in comparison with the millions of Japanese workers wholly organised, the few thousands of metal workers, railroad employees, carpenters, makers of the like that have been gathered into organisations only during the last few years, the number of the organised steadily increases, and when it comes to resolutions and deviation the old spirit of the Japan of the old days seems again to be as good as the best of the old. The one doubt I have of him, which maybe is not much, relates to his lack of experience, discipline and discretion, and perhaps even in these respects he will confirm the suspicions.

I am speaking now of the real trade union movement in Japan, the trade union as such, the fraternities and rose leaf benevolent associations with which it was hoped at one time that the trade union movement would nicely and harmlessly end. I do not mean to say that this hope did but fool themselves. The trade union movement in Japan was not by all means so organised. If the trade union servers would have known the facts. It was not to be stopped because it was not, the outgrowth of anybody's will, anybody's planning or anybody's directing but the pure product of great and irresistible forces. It will find its first one after the world's attention. We can see here, as if under a microscope, exactly why and how the Japanese workers are an insuperable barrier of social evolution.

The fact is that trade unions in Japan have kept exact and equal place with two other profound developments of Japan.

First, with the growth in Japan of fundamental ideas of liberty and democracy.

Second, with the growth of Japan as a manufacturing country.

Judge Gary and even other foes of organised labor will do well to ponder these vital facts. It seems to be the history of the world, the case of Japan, the case of the world. They can learn from the record of the last few years in Japan that first they must stamp out the always growing instinct in the hearts of men to resist oppression and second stamp out America as an industrial nation.

I suppose that only persons that know old Japan can justly estimate the inroads of democracy there. Twelve years ago it should as well have thought of democracy in a slave ship. Some of the things of the military and some of the things of the bureaucracy with a way that of an old-time conqueror; nobody dreamed of questioning them. Elections to parliament were one joke and action by parliament when it had been elected was another joke. In every country there is a ballot and the restrictions were such as to ensure the comfortable rule of the invisible government of which the Mikado was the revere and the enquirer. The case of a coolie; just what he was told, worked his thirteen or fourteen hours a day, and his, and paid off for it all when signalled to burrow. As in France before the revolution the coolie was all rotten.

There was no country in the world where the condition of the better class of coolie was more free of hope of change than in Japan. But it has changed now with a veritable revolution, with a coolie and he no longer takes with patient submission the exactions of his employer. To any injustice that he can not correct otherwise he resists with a striking force so often responded in that way that the practice of exactions on him has gone out of fashion. It is because he has definitely believed that Japanese workers would never endure about anything for anything this August. It is the world's common mistake of the exploiter, but he does not repeat it in Japan. There is an end of the strike. There are too many demonstrations to the contrary, none of them of a nature to complete his movement. One night while I was at Yokohama on the busiest trial, there was a mob at the publication in the papers, with much fire, a band and a procession. I wanted to know what it all meant.

"Oh," says one of my Japanese friends, "it's just the people celebrating."

"Celebrating what?"

"Celebrating the fact that the city has taken over the street railroad lines and the private company is out of it. There was nothing but trouble between the company and the men, strikes and so on, and the people got tired of it. So they compelled the city to take over the lines and now they are showing their satisfaction."

I thought of Japan and the coolie was to be and was ready for any upheaval.

About a year ago there was a strike among a great shipbuilding and construction company. An executive firm at Kobe-Kobe, where the tools used to be pointed out to visive examples of a class industrial regularity. It was a serious fight. Some men on strike in Japan in the last few years have been in dead earnest. Near the offices of the shipbuilding and construction firm there is a fashionable and famous hotel, such a place as in the old days a Japanese would not visit. Suddenly there the strikers entered. Somebody started the story that the books and papers of the shipbuilding and construction company had been lowered from a safe of the hotel. Strikers marched in a body into the hotel lobby and they grabbed the man who had his safe and exhibit everything he had in it.

In December of last year a party of tourists was riding leisurely through Kobe in their rice-hawks or chariots called kaiten. On the street there arose a hubbub in front of them. Instantly the streets began to swarm with ordinary rickshaws, the lads intreating with a good look and tore into the side alleys. Up the street came 8,000 working in every color and manner of dressing, barring a nature to cause the party to lose its head and scatter.

Ten years before there were no buyers of those hands would have been hanged. The government does not hang them today. It is no longer the old band of militaristic high binders; it, has been regenerated. The new idea is working its way into the council chamber, as elsewhere. At the parliamentary elections previous to that of eight months ago one person in ten voted. At the ensuing session the government proposal to grant an annual national suffrage was sidetracked in its last stage of passage by the trick of pro- reglement, Parliament, everybody everybody expect to see it revived and enacted. Parliament has ceased to be a joke.

Under the surface all of it feels discontented with new sensations and with vague notions of coming change. The government, as long as able to suppress labor organisations and, I think, no longer desiring to support them, seems to have the idea that it can control them. It has fostered organization on the railways (organization under various forms of provision) and has given to the employees of the railways a voice in the railway management. It seems to have larger desire to deal with strikers by shooting down the strikers. In the recent great great strike it allowed the thing to drift to its natural conclusion. The truth is, it does not know what to do about the multiplying evidences of unrest and not decides anybody else.

The second cause of trade union growth in Japan is much clearer and at present unnerving. It seems that a Japanese has seen a great change in the country's economic conditions. The war has unmade Japan for her anyway. She was destined to change over from an agricultural country to a manufacturing country. For misfortune has given her great natural advantages, industrious and intelligent people, the best of cities, plenty of capital, good organizing ability, the best location from the standpoint of the world's market. But just as fast as she built and filled factories the organization spirit appeared. She demonstrated that some kind of coalition among them was inevitable. In Japan as everywhere else industrial development took the one course. The organization of a great manufacturing for trade, one office in the government of Japan, working very hard.

The last few years have seen many efforts on the part of groups of workers and socialists to build for themselves the organization, where in they could lodge unions and union meetings and which would be a safe from police persecutions, etc. One of these efforts, and beyond doubt one of the most successful of all, is that of the socialists and workers of Harlem.

For many years of ceaseless efforts, we have succeeded in establishing a home at 62 East 109th Street, which is not only large enough for public meetings, but a beautiful hall, a restaurant, recreation rooms for the use of the members, and the name and purpose of the place is as a haven for the housing of organised workers.

Harmont comrades have sent out an appeal to branches of the Workmen's Circle and all the locals of the various unions in the city requesting them to avail themselves of the opportunity to not only support the appeal among the unemployed workers. In the same time take advantage of the comfort and convenience which the building offers.

We are bringing this matter to the attention of the readers of Justice, in the hope that many people in their power to get their locals and branches and other organisations to support the appeal to the working men of Harlem, in making the Harlem Socialist Educational Center at 62 East 109th Street a resting place for the unemployed socialists and workers in the city.

The birth of Trade Unionism in Japan

By C.E. Russell

Russian Relief Fund Instructions

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


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

Joint Board, 16 W. 21st St., New York Branches at: Newark, 81 W. 21st St. Brooklyn: 60 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, 304 E. 150th St. Bonnac Embroidery Workers, 220 E. 14th St. Railroaio Makers Union, Local No. 29, 22 W. 17th St. Children's Dres, Makers Union, Local, 50, 22 W. 17th St. White Goods Work, Union, Local No. 61, 312 Second Ave. Cus am Dres, Makers Union, Local No. 90, 724 Lexington Ave. Sales Clerk Union, Local No. 131, 71 W. 118th St.
There is an old maxim that one sin drags another in its wake. The first wrong step is usually followed by a score of others, until the whole being is fairly submerged in an avalanche of omissions and commissions.

The recent antics of the cloak manufacturers in New York City present a convincing illustration of this truism. Their first bold break came with the announcement that they, for the first time, would answer the charge that the cloak industry was eager for the return of piece work. This big initial lie now practically compels them to forge new falsehoods. Scornful of any chance of an honest conviction by a host of disinterested thinkers, these cloak manufacturers have resorted to the most willful and flagrant lies. They have concluded, without a cover of respectable pretense, to make the cloak industry their "kule" through the columns of the press. It is obvious, therefore, that the employers have adopted a new Unit-smash- and Union-destroying system which will guarantee the workers that the sweatshop in its ugliest form will not return into the industry.

Let us nail down a few more lies of these bold employers.

It is a matter of public knowledge that the Union had to argue long and arduously until the Protective Association had consented to the introduction of week-work in their shops. Numerous conferences and sessions have been held, and the question of the position in speeches that lasted for hours. The columns of this journal in 1919 bear plentiful evidence to this. Now comes the announcement of the Protective Association that they have introduced workers told us that they are going to introduce the week-work system and called no conferences. Why should we do it now? Is it to evade an issue that is too hot to handle? It is to try to escape some of the inevitable conditions that attend the introduction of the system. It is to meet the demands of the workers, who, from the press, the manufacturers have succeeded in arousing a feeling that the introduction of week-work is a direct assault on the protective ideal.

And here is another lie, intended for the befogging of the public mind: The employers are saying now that under piece work there is a long line of difficulties. The fact is that they are using the language of the employer in order to bring about the introduction of week work, and they are defending the old system. They are saying that under piece work the workers get a dollar a day; under week work they will get a dollar on a forty-dollar garment. It is a simple calculation that even a primary schoolboy could perform with the aid of the pocket calculator. The workers say that it is not the hourly rate that counts, but the amount of dollars they will earn. No one except the employers could possibly believe this calculation. It is a matter of common knowledge that the workers earn more in this industry than they do in any other. The employers wish to have week work because it is a retrogression, and they are using the language of the employer in order to bring about the introduction of week work. They are saying that under piece work the workers get a dollar a day; under week work they will get a dollar on a forty-dollar garment. It is a simple calculation that even a primary schoolboy could perform with the aid of the pocket calculator. The workers say that it is not the hourly rate that counts, but the amount of dollars they will earn. No one except the employers could possibly believe this calculation. It is a matter of common knowledge that the workers earn more in this industry than they do in any other.

We intend to skip most of the remaining lies, and will only point out a few more instances of the appearance of confusing certain elements in our own ranks. In the resolution adopted by the manufacturers at the secret meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria, they had put forth three new demands. The workers are not interested in these demands, but their appearance in the resolution is the appearance of confusing certain elements in our own ranks. It is a matter of common knowledge that the workers earn more in this industry than they do in any other.

The resolution adopted by the manufacturers at the secret meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria, they had put forth three new demands. The workers are not interested in these demands, but their appearance in the resolution is the appearance of confusing certain elements in our own ranks. It is a matter of common knowledge that the workers earn more in this industry than they do in any other.
Friday, November 11, 1921

JUSTICE

In the Land of the "Dictatorship of the Proletariat"

A Review of Four Years of Work

By BEN AUGUST

The purpose of the following article is to make you acquainted with the true situation of the workers in the land where a "dictatorship of the proletariat" is in operation. It is a difficult task, for regrettably enough, the truth about the condition of the workers in Russia has not been told as yet. All you have read hitherto has been propaganda. The true situation in Russia was supplied either by bitter enemies of Socialism on the one hand—or by paid agents and propagandists of the communist regime of Russia. I believe, however, that the time has come, particularly now that capitalism in all its forms is again being re-introduced in Russia, to tell the truth. I even think it would be an unforgivable crime to hide and suppress realities now. Un-

til when must the facts be stifled, in-

duced?

When the Bolsheviks have begun, in the end of the summer of 1917, to prepare to meet the power it was

enemies' hands, they came forth with several memorable slogans. First—complete peace, and second—the land to the peasants, and, third—the control of the factories by the workers. Friends and foes may say what they like about the Bolsheviks, but these three slogans were admirably and cleverly adapted to the situation of the Russian people.

The Bolsheviks, indeed, sized up well the demands of that hour and responded fully to the yearnings of the workers. Yellos and foes may say that these slogans became successful and gained the reins of government. Have these slogans been fulfilled?

We shall answer each question separately.

As universally known, the day after the Bolshevik revolution saw the de-

claration of an armistice and the or-

der for the disarmament of an army composed of 2,000,000 men. This great

army was left almost without an armament. It was not for long, however. Revo-

lutionary Russia became confronted with new dangers. Counter-revolution-

ists and White Guards began to combine, and the Bolsheviks had no alternative but to organize a revolu-

tionary army for the defense of the

Republic. The creation of this army

set their minds upon sowing mistrust in the ranks of the Union for purposes known to themselves only.

Let the enemies of the Clomakers' Union, from within and without, know that it is one and only one thing that the vote will be unanimous against the re-introduction of piece-

work and longer work-hours. Nevertheless, it is the workers themselves that have the fall-

out. We are already seeing so many will have to fight and suffer hunger and cold in the great conflict, and we would not want to sway them by one single word in favor of a change in the conditions.

We have not failed, as a matter of fact, in every line we have written, to point out that the coming struggle will be difficult and that what the vote will be, it will be the expression of the fullest and clear-

est conviction of the workers. The leadership of the Union has not done the least thing to influence the workers one way or the other. The workers knew what the controversy is about, and the leaders of the Union have placed the decision in the hands of the workers.

It is clear, therefore, that no matter what the result of the vote is, the Union and its leadership will sanction it. If the workers vote against the strike, it will mean that they think that there would be no opportunity for them to enforce upon the workers of the world decisions concerning the partition of China and the exploiting of Siberian minerals, and a few other matters. And if the strike is held, they would hold the workers of the world in the armament question, and that will mean that the workers are fully aware of the diffi-

culties of the forthcoming struggle. Yet, with their eyes open to their duties, they have dared to fight against the unacceptable conditions which the employers would impose upon them.

In view of this clear and honest action lies the bond of security for the coming victory. We shall discuss this at greater length

next week, when the vote will have been counted and the 60,000 photographic labor fighters of the Union, their livelihood and their inalienable human rights.

The Washington Disarmament: Camouflage

More and more it is becoming apparent that the Washington Disarma-

ment Conference is to have little or nothing to do with disarmament. The names of the British delegates and expert advisers are alone proof of that. The commander-in-chief of the British navy says: "It is not the case that the

conference is taking place in connection with the International Conference of the"...->
THE STAGE

"The Grand Duke," with Lionel Atwill, will be presented by David Belasco at the Lyceum Theatre.

Grace George's Play, which is soon to be seen here, will be known as "The Queen Two" instead of "A Royal Scandal."

When the West-End Players open their season of short plays at the Princesses, they will add a Roxmanian touch to their life to their program of Nations. This is "The Eternal Judith," which Guther Ruma tumil is the first drama from the Roxmanian to be given here in translation. Their other plays in Autumn First, a comedy from the Danish; "Sweet and Twenty," by the author of "Moon-Cat," and "The Ballerina," a satire on the best sellers by Alice Herzenberg.

Ruth Draper, following her recent appearances in Paris, is returning on the Aquitania, due November 11. She will be heard at the Times Square Theatre on Friday afternoon, November 14, and at the Bijou Sunday nights, November 20 and 27, and on the afternoon of November 22.

The cast of "The Wildcat," a Spanish musical piece that John Curt is, sings to a score by Green, Sam Ash, Dorothy South, W. H. Thompson and others. Mane. Twenna is the center.

Mare Klaw, Inc., will put "We Girls," a new comedy by Frederic and Fanny Hatton, with Harry Young and Juliette Day in the leading roles, into the 44th Street Theatre on November 7.

Billy Burke began an engagement at Henry Miller's Theatre in Bev'f Tarkington's "The Intimate Stranger" on November 7, under the management of Eringer, Dillingham & Eigel'field.

Charles B. Dillingham has written to Bird S. Cole, Commissioner of the Public Department of Welfare, informing him that the Hippodrome matinees at the rate of about 1,000 per week.

Betty Linley will have the leading

feminine role in "The Great Break" by A. A. Milne.

A new comedy by Clara Zummer, entitled, "The Mountain Man," is now in rehearsal. Sidney Blackmer is playing the leading role.

Walker Whiteside is at present re- hauling a sketch called "The History" which Lee Shabout will present. The piece is the work of Gordon Rea, son of the center of the Maryland School of Arts, Myra Scott, Sydney Shields, Maurice Barrett, J. Clarence Duerwent and others.

A benefit program to be given at the Hippodrome on Sunday night, in aid of the Relief Fund of the Club, will entitle the services of Al Johnson, Bertly Clayton, Douglas Ful- lard, Harry Poyl, Van and Schenck, Carl Randall, Aven Comedy Puro, George MacPatric, Moscow Brothers, Mr. Sidney Drew and others. Bert Levy and Thomas Gray will act as masters of ceremonies.

Wilton Lackaye appears at the Riv- erside Theatre in a pantomimical sketch, "Greater Love."

"The Skirt," by Howard Hickman, epic of the present-day woman, will star Rugl and Juliette Day in the leading roles, into the 44th Street Theatre on November 7.

Barrymore Back From England John Barrymore, the actor, re- turned from England on the Cunarder "Persia." He has been working in the making of a film, "Sherlock Holmes," half of the scenes for which are added in London, he said. He visited the docks and Limehouse and the East End of London to get material for his film. He Lama not wish theleast he expected to find it. He was met at the pier by his wife, who returned a short time ago on the French liner France.

Chaplin's New T Breaks Harmony Chaplin's, Rump's greatest season, will make his first appearance on the American stage in fourteen years at the Manhattan Opera House next Sunday night. Following a long-established custom with Mr. Chaplin, no notice of his programme will be made afterward of the con- cert, at which time Mr. Chaplin will announce the source of the songs, those of the music-hall, and the songs of the stage. A third number includes the "Perpetu- um Mobile" of Novello, Alexander's "The Four Post" from "The Bar- nette," a Gluck "Maledisco," and the "Interlude and Scherzo" of Ba-

DOWGTON COMMON
By PERCY MACKAY
(Macmillan Company)

By MARION LUCAS

Dow covered with the tombs of witches and heart of old New England, is the regional place de- scribed by Percy Mackay in this, his new narrative poem. It has once had a real counterpart in that section where it is supposed to have been located, in old Cape Ann, near Gloucester by the sea. Built up from that tiny spot of old New England, the poem breathes the hard atmosphere of the old Puritan community. It re- veals all the rugged faith of that stern religious people as well as their kindlier side.

Then Mackay has invented a verse- form of his own for the telling of the tale. Sheer beauty of verses which lifts the heart by its sound is bal- anced often enough by realistic de- tail to make the story prominent enough to carry one on. Narrative is not subordinated to poetry more than poetry to narrative.

The story deals with the struggle between two aspects of the human being, by the lovely graces of Judy Rhine, who was accredited with inheriting super- natural powers from the sag of the witch. One of her admirers was a minister of God, John Wharf, who feared her psychic powers almost as much as her other lover. The climax of the poem occurs when Peter, the other suitor, attacks John in church and accuses him of the sin of desiring Judy. The poem is successful in the aesthetic touch of the transformation of Judy's soul into the small gray glow known as "The Spirit of Judy." The description of the clark's en- tering church on Sunday may be quoted, both to show the broken verse which skillfully dramatizes the old pilgrim Sabbath atmosphere:

Tams Stetsy, parish clerk, has tied his rag
Under the shed and reached the meeting
house.

The porch key grates. He steps in.

Drum, as he opens a shutter, looking

along.

The still churchyard.

He pulls bell. New boots, thin- wheels whirl on gravel.

Par scattered worshippers unite there-

by.

Nicholas Kimivil raises his team of bays.

Waved across from ten miles travel,
To hail S1 Chard, horseshoe.

Their tongues unawed

A week of the.

This is the rugged simplicity of broken verse which Mackay has used to tell his story. From a little volume published by a native of the Cape Ann region. Part of the story is also authentic and part legendary. The bits of conversation used in the story are pure New England, and the streams in which the book is set are as real as it is local. They make the story live through their tense ruggedness. Nobody who has ever been to Massachusetts or Maine or other of the old New England states can fail to enjoy this transcription of that open land.

From the midst of the salt water climate of the northern shore, the fragrance of the hayberry bushes clinging to the rock-bound coast, and the wild roses rambling over marsh and field, are all in Mackay's verses. In ad- dition, there is much of the starker use of religion in the small eastern community where once witches were burned.

Mackay's poet literary output has consisted of plays and poetry. His latest poem shows much of his grace- ful, melodious touch. For sheer beauty of description of the stormy coasts of Cape Ann the following stanza has barely been surpassed:

"The heavy moon turned night.
Deep in the channel sky the lidg worm.

Of cutting winds and chilled.

They neared in squalls.

Of crawling phosphor light

Following the day's cadaver.

In her panting flight.

She smelt the heavy sea-brise hot

Breathing from the colder.

Of balmy. Failly came, far off,

The roar of the shore."

The suggestion of psychic power in the poem will be interesting to the many who have lately become in- tensely interested in the psychic and rapid transference and possible communi- cation with the spiritual world. Both are touched upon from time to time in the verse.

Doubtless the title chosen by Mackay for his book, the attraction of the head of his play will impel many to read this drags of a deserted New England community. It would be interesting to know why the poet chose it. Cer- tainly it makes a distinct appeal even before one knows what the poem is about. As a book depends always somewhat upon the attractiveness of its title, the authors has struck a very fortunate note in choosing to call his latest work "Dugtown Common."
LABOR THE WORLD OVER

DOMESTIC ITEMS

Army Surplus Food For Russia

Secretary Hoover, appearing before the House Military Committee urged that surplus arm supplies to the value of approximately $4,000,000, consisted of clothing and other equipment and are ready to be turned over to the American Relief Administration for immediate use in Russia.

Railroads Hurt Merchant Fleet

American railroads are running the American merchant marine, according to Joseph E. Kanzdell, President of the National Merchant Marine Association. The American merchant marine is at a disadvantage in comparison to the British and German shipping companies to the exclusion of American shipping concerns, but are acting as agents of the foreign companies in carrying on an aggressive campaign to handle all the merchant ships, he continued, declaring in an address before the Advertising Club of New York City.

North Dakota State Laws Not Repealed

While opponents of the Non-Partisan League in North Dakota succeeded in ousting three league endorser officials in the recall election, they failed in their efforts to pass initiatized low providing for liquidation of the state bank of North Dakota.

Railway Executives to Press Wage Cuts Again

Executive of eastern railroads, in a meeting, decided to press their demands for further wage cuts with the greatest possible speed. The different railroads will begin next week to call conferences with representatives of the employees to attempt to agree on the proposed wage cut.

Senate Wage Investigation Ends

The Senate Labor Committee, investigating conditions for violence in the West Virginia fields, concluded hearing on the situation. Jett Lauck suggested as a solution of the problem the creation of an industrial board comparable in its functions to the Railway Labor Board.

Another Anti-Picket Judge

In discharging 75 members of the carpenters union on a contempt of court charge, Judge Charles M. Foell declared that there was no such thing as peaceful picketing, as defined by the Supreme Court. "If I must admonish the strikers and their leaders," said the judge, "You can never picket a place of business and still be within the terms of the law, as defined by the Supreme Court of North Carolina."

Oil Workers Resist Autocratic Bosses

The California state federation of labor has issued an appeal for financial aid in behalf of 8,000 striking oil workers who are resisting repeated wage cuts and attacks from the owners that they would enforce. These workers have been on strike since September 1.

Just prior to this country's entrance into the war 70 per cent of the oil workers were receiving at wages that would have been $5.00 per day. Increased living costs made their conditions unbearable and finally they were forced to prepare to strike. The government appointed a commission to adjust differences and a minimum of $4 for an eight-hour day was agreed to.

Last July, when the contract expired, the owners announced that they would have nothing to do with the government "as they feared nationalization of their industry."

This was followed by a wage cut of $1 a day, with the intimation that other reductions would be made. Failure on the part of the government to secure any accord the oil men provided for. They have been evicted by the hundreds, and the owners are attempting to justify their autocracy by the wild claim that the workers have in mind the return of their property.

Bethlehem Pensions

During the last quarter the Bethlehem steel corporation's earnings were in line with the company's expectations.

This means that while wages are being "defeated" dividends will continue as of yore to holders of Bethlehem stock.

More Than Half U. S. Live in Renting Homes

More than half of the families in this country are living in renting homes, reports the census bureau from Washington.

The actual number of families in the United States is announced as 24,653,676. Of these, 12,945,928 live in rented homes and 11,667,948 families own their own homes. For the remaining 541,118 families no report is made.

Of the owned homes, 6,222,319 are free from inincumbrances and 4,056,982 are incumbered; for the remaining 285,248 the status as to incumbrances was not reported.

The census bureau defines a "home" as the abiding place of a single family.

Pass Anti-Labor Laws

The state legislature has passed an anti-boycott bill and a bill which permits suits against trade unions.

Treasury Department states that the legislature is "driven by the corporation class." Recently Alabama coal miners were forced out because the coal owners violated no agreement by the government's blundering consolidation. The miners agreed to accept a settlement Governor Kilby. This official decided for the coalowners on every point and ruled that the coal owners were bound to receive a total dividend of 50 cents on each share of stock.

Many Children Employed

State reports on this city's industries show that there were 2,219 boys and 1,295 girls under the age of 16 employed in the 1920. The total number of all employees was 317,601, of which approximately 20 per cent, or 63,521, were aliens. The figures show that the boasted "American" plan that is urged by captains of industry in this city only applies to conditions in their shops.

The value of manufactured goods during the year totaled $2,543,626,700, an increase of $299,609,000 over the value of products in 1918.

FOREIGN ITEMS

GERMANY

Berlin Waiters Still Out

A strike of Berlin waiters on the principle of whether or not Berlin waiters shall be paid tips or wages has begun with the employers refusing to submit the question to arbitration, and sympathetic strike of union waiters who tend the fires in the hotels and restaurants may result.

MAKING GERMANY PAY

There is terrible unemployment in all the shipbuilding yards of Belfast, Glasgow, Newcastle and the Thames. But the German yards are busy. They are building vessels for foreign countries, contracted to be handed over to this country as part of the reparations. At Hamburg the giant "Gisarmak," one of the biggest ships in the world, is nearing completion. The true inwards of "making Germany pay" is now becoming clear.

ENGLAND

Workers Must Back Labor Newspapers

"If labor had a press as extensive as the press of its enemies, they would stand very little chance in the fight with us," said John R. Clynes, labor member of parliament and British food controller during the war.

"We can be beaten in the house of common's lobbies, in the streets, in the council chambers of a hundred towns and cities because the press exerts a unifying influence far more effective to advance the labor, despite the justice and the strength of our claims."

"The present price is a heavy handicap in the race with capitalist newspapers and every measure that raises the degree or shade of opinion on questions of policy should come to the rescue of a paper which in turn can be made a tremendous instrument for the liberation of labor."

NEW OFFICERS OF THE PARLIAMENTARY LABOR PARTY

There are several new names in the list of officers recently elected by ballot of the Parliamentary Labor Party: Mr. Harley H. Walsh, in position which he has succeeded Mr. J. H. Thomas. Mr. Walter B. Smith, the President of the Agricultural Workers' Union, becomes a Whip, together with Mr. Kennedy, who follows Mr. Neil Maclean as Socialistic Whip. Mr. Clynes and Mr. Henderson continue as Chairman and Chief Whip respectively.

AUSTRALIA

AUSTRALIAN UNIONISTS COMEAT PIECE SYSTEM

Trade unionists in Australia decided that the piece work order by the commissioner of public works is the thin edge of a speed-up system that produced the New South Wales upheaval in 1919 a year ago.

"The press has passed," says the Daily Herald, "learn a close relationship to the Taylor efficiency scheme which had its origin in the United States of America, where even now, the workers are engaged in a titanic effort to drive the Australian worker to such a length that he can earn a living wage."

"As is pointed out by those who have gone into the question, in theory, piece work and payment by results are quite attractive systems. But they fail far short of their promise."

"A basis time for the job is fixed, and a bonus offered for jobs completed under that time," it continues. "This is followed by the tendency to cut time and prizes commences, until they fall below a reasonable minimum which the trade union assures."

"Another time-dwelling system which has carried on, which with the workers in their fight for a standardized wage is that the bonus system means that while the physical giant might earn a living wage, the weakest employees must go to the wall."

SWEDEN

A SOCIALIST PREMIER

M. Hjalmar Branting, the leader of the Swedish Social Democratic Party, has again been called upon to form a Government, in which he will be Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary.

M. Branting, who had a very distinguished University career, is the founder of the leading Socialist daily paper in Sweden and has been its active political editor for a great many years.

Sixty-one years of age, M. Branting is a fine upstanding figure of a man, and is the dominating figure in Swedish political life. A scholar and linguist, he speaks English, French and German with remarkable facility.

CHILE

NEW LABOR LAWS

The "Working Code" introduced in the Chilean Chamber of Deputies, marks a great advance in labor legislation in South America.

Trade unionists can now work a night-hour day, with time-and-half for overtime, which is limited to four hours and not more than two consecutive days, nor more than two days in any single month.

Employees are required to give a minimum holiday of fifteen days on full salary annually.

When employees are ill, full salary must be paid for the first month of absence, 50 per cent for the second, 25 per cent for the fourth.

Where no agreement between employer and employees exist, employers are required to give employees notice or pay before dismissal. An employee must give one month's notice.

Employers are to be responsible for life, sickness and old age insurance for their employees, the latter contributing a fixed percentage of their salaries towards the premium.

The bill further guarantees to employees the right of meeting and discussion, without fear of dismissal, during working hours.

Friday, November 11, 1921

JUSTICE
The Cooperative Commonwealth

It is not necessary to wait for the Cooperative Commonwealth to have some cooperation. We have some of it in our Educational Department.

A great many people came within the last few weeks, asking for information. Most of them because so enthusiastic about the work which the International is doing to bring educational opportunities before its membership. Many of them are not only to join the classes but to get their fellow workers to join with them. It is not necessary to wait for the Cooperative Commonwealth to do this.

REGISTER AT ONCE FOR THE COURSES AT THE WORKERS' UNIVERSITY, AND GET YOUR ADMISSION CARD.

We advise our members who intend to take up courses at our Workers' University to register at once and get their admission cards.

This will serve a double purpose: It will avoid unnecessary waste of time in registering for the University when it seems. And it will be especially helpful to us in organizing the classes, as it will enable us to know approximately the number of students interested in joining the classes so that we can arrange the courses at our Workers' University.

Our members can register at the courses on the following address: Cooperative Commonwealth, 31 Union Square, Room 1000, where they will obtain all the information they desire, as well as the full announcement of courses.

Register at once for the courses of your choice, and tell your fellow workers to do the same.
With The Waist and Dress Joint Board
By M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary
Minutes Meeting November 2, 1921
Harry Bovin in the chair.
Upon the opening of the meeting Miss Kathryn Lincoln appeared before the Board presenting credentials from the Women's Peace Society and stated that this society had arranged a disarmament parade for Saturday, November 12, at 3 P.M., to protest against the nature of the Washington Disarmament Conference, which in the opinion of the Women's Peace Society, will not result in peace but in other ways. They ask the Board that the members of its affiliated locals participate in the parade, particularly women. Miss Lincoln further asked the Board to grant her permission to appear and to address meetings of the locals on this subject and also to give her a list of shop chairmen in order to enable her to address them to that effect.
Upon motion it was decided to grant this request, it being understood that the mailing of the letters to the shop chairman be done through the Secretary of the Joint Board.
Sister Pansy Colvin, Vice-President of the International, appeared before the Board with the following request: Being that the Waist and Dressmakers' Union is going to hold a convention of its own in former years and as the Joint Board has decided not to engage anyone for the coming season, it would be advisable that the Joint Board at least spare one of its female officers to attend the educational activities of its members. The request was granted.
Upon motion it was decided to donate $50 to the defense fund of Dr. Hoover, after an appeal from a committee working on their behalf was read before the Board. In addition to a protest which the Secretary was instructed to issue on behalf of the Board to the Massachusetts authorities.
The Board of Directors reported that at a special meeting Bro. Horowitz, manager of the Association Department, stated that the established machinery between the Union and the Association had ceased to function on account of a certain case where a shop chairman wanted to know from the firm whether the cutting was done by a Union man and, if so, how many garments were cut by him. The chairman was subsequently discharged and the clerks of the Union and the Association disagreed on the settlement of this case. As a result, the clerks of the Association and the Union are not going out on cases at present. The opinion of the Board is that the Association is trying to interpret the existing agreement contrary to the spirit in which it was written and is trying to put hardships in the way of the Union.
The opinion of the Board was that though there is general depression in the industry, the Union is ready, even at present, to defend its rights and the

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

The following are names of Shop Chairmen who have already turned over monies collected by them turnover to the Office of the Joint Board.

Shop Chairman Name of Shop Amount
P. Goldberg Meeting Waist Coat, 151 W. 38th St. $65.59
A. Levitt N. Berowitz, 29 W. 31st St. 21.89
S. Miller H. Bernstein, 235 W. 31st St. 32.49
I. Horowitz Gordon & Erbene, 16 W. 19th St. 75.10
E. Haberlein No. 46 E. 2nd Ave. 4.82
I. Laskinsky Winter & Kass, 996 Westchester Ave, Bronx 23.42
I. Berenstein Poli & Bloom, 15 W. 39th St. 73.20
G. Libin Grand Dess House, 35 E. Broadway. 78.30
J. S. Becker & Co, 509 7th Ave. 37.00
Abe Grinoff 3.00
Dick Bros, 1 Chester St, Brooklyn 88.47
Harry Gruf 7.25
Employers of Special Art Emb. 23.44
Employers of Special Art Emb. 25.00
Julian Schach 6.00
Theresa Paluch 20.00
Employees of Luna Embroidery 14.30
Emma Weber 5.30
Bella Wizak 2.00
Rose Auerbach 7.00
M. Weinberg 6.20
Bess Judkins (Employees) 11.45
Abe Kolowitz 4.00

General Manager was instructed to send a communication to the Association stating the attitude of the Joint Board. Should the Association continue to disregard the rights of the Union workers as pledged in the agreement, the responsibility will fall squarely upon the Association for any consequences that might result therefrom.

DESIGNING and SKETCHING
A WONDERFUL PROFESSION!
DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY
BEGIN AT ONCE.
YOU CAN BECOME A PATTERNSMAKER AND GARMENT SKETCHER IN THREE MONTHS OR LESS.
NO TALENT VICEIOUS TO ENTER THE MODERN FIELD OF PATTERNSMAKING AND SKETCHING. WE OFFER A THOROUGH TRAINING IN GARMENT DESIGN, HANDWORK AND FINISHING. ENSURE YOUR PLACE BY RETURNING OUR ENROLLMENT FORM TODAY.
Satisfaction Guaranteed. 
REGISTRATION BEGINS OCTOBER 15.THE MODERN FASHION SCHOOL

Your Boy’s Future!

Your boy’s future, well being and position in life may depend upon the attitude you take to his eyes and his head.
Eyes-strain is the cause of headaches, poor memory, ill temper, delinquent, etc. This usually proves a hindrance to your child’s studies and his school attendance, which in turn has its effects later in life.
Take no chances. Give your child 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
162 LENOX AVENUE 856 PROSPECT AVENUE
215 EAST BROADWAY 262 EAST FORDHAM ROAD
Near Clinton Plaza \ Near Clinton Plaza
1707 PITKIN AVENUE Near Rockaway Ave, Brooklyn

Your Eye’s Place, Your Home’s Place, Your Country’s Place. For details, write to Dr. Barnett, 162 Lenox Ave., 215 East Broadway, or to Dr. Barnett, 1707 Pitkin Ave., Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn.
The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

By ISRAEL LEWIN

Our members are hereby notified that elections for all branches of the trade will take place Satuday, December 23rd, at 2 P.M., at St. Mark’s Place. The polls will open at 15:30 p.m. and close at 6.

The special Meeting of the CLoak and Suit Cutters last Monday night was a tremendous success. Our memers came down in big numbers, filling the hall to its capacity, to give the proper answer to the demands of the manufacturers for a reduction to go into effect next Monday, an increase in hours, and a reduction in wages.

Business Manager Pernisberger rendered his usual lengthly and persuasive address, the course of which he had an outline of our relations with the Protective Association, in a clear, like manner, delivered his ultimatum to the workers a few days before the expiration of the memorandum agreement, insisting again on a return to piece work, a reduction in wages and an increase in hours for those crafts in the industry that had been working on the piece work basis all these years. A few days later the manufacturers modified their demands for a reduction in the piece rate as cutters, sample makers and pressers were consulted, stating that for the present the wage question was reduced to the three crafts will not be reduced.

Mr. Pernisberger concludid his report, a resolution was proposed by one of the members which read as follows:

"Whereas, the Cloak and Suit Makers’ Protective Association has opened the present that the piece work system, a forty-nine hour week, and a reduction in wages, shall go into effect on and after the 14th day of November, 1921; and

"Whereas, it has shortly thereafter notified all said craft, stating in the press that the cutters, pressers, and sample makers will not be affected by the reduction in wages; and

"Therefore, be it resolved that we, the Cutters of Local 10, I. L. G. W. U., here assembled on the 7th day of November, 1921, at Arlington Hall, 21 St. Mark’s Place, vigorously declare the action taken by the Association as arbitrary, and we further protest the gross injustice to all members on the part of the Association in offering not to reduce the wages of the cutters, thereby holding them hostage, andbraiding the abominable sweat-shop conditions under which the entire industry is working.

"Be it further resolved that we, the Cutters of Local 10, I. L. G. W. U., hereby demand that all other cutters alongside of each and every other craft in the industry in order to retain the conditions which we have

achieved after years of hard-struggle and sacrifice.

As soon as the Secretary finished reading this resolution, members in different parts of the hall jumped to their feet and offered members similar sentiments. The resolution was adopted this resolution. This motion passed unanimously by a rising vote of all members present.

At this same evening nominations for the Executive Board, Joint Board, as well as two poll clerks for the coming election, took place. The following were nominated as candidates for the Executive Board: J. Jacob, No. 923; Murray Goldstein, No. 819; Philip Angel, No. 1929; Harry Mastawy, No. 3157; Samuel Leider, No. 8250.

The following are the candidates for the Joint Board: Jacob, No. 923; Murray Goldstein, No. 819; Philip Angel, No. 1929; Harry Mastawy, No. 3157; Samuel Leider, No. 8250; Morris Steinberg, No. 2771; Sol Bernstein, No. 6747; Jacob Angel, No. 1928; Harry Lerner, No. 8457.

Brothers Nathan Saperstein, No. 762, and Joe Fox, No. 71, were elected as poll clerks for the coming election.

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

William Brown, No. 1172, appeared stating the following facts. That he was engaged to work for the shop of Samuel Pamel, No. 16 East 13th Street, but after working about a month he was discharged, the firm claiming that in laying up the goods he too much on the public service. A few days later he was hired at another establishment to appear in court on the charge of stealing, as it was discovered after he had gone from the shop that some goods out of the shop. The firm also stated in court that he purposely laid the pieces and worked a long time that no such necessity was necessary. The case was laid over till November 10th, and he thereupon requested that the Executive Board supply him with a lawyer as he is without funds. On motion his request was granted and the secretary was instructed to refer the case to a counsel.

Brother Shenker reports the failure of Michael Cornella, No. 4127A, who was fined $100 and expelled from the union for seeking at the shop of Murray Goldstein, No. 819, stating that prior to the settlement of the shop of Murray Goldstein, No. 819, the firm was left to an impartial chairman who decided as a compromise that all the strikers are to return to work as well

as the states and that no punishment should be meted out to those who remained in the shop during the strike. It was therefore impossible to collect that $100 fine levied upon Mr. Cornella. However, Brother Shenker rallied in this instance to rejoin the union at a presentation fee of $2, and therefore asks the Executive Board to consider these $2 in lieu of the $100 fine. On motion the Executive Board decided so.

Some time ago the case of Brother Barnet Zweibel, No. 3349, was re-

 corded in these columns. Brother Zweibel was found guilty by the Executive Board of being uncom-

 ing a union man, as charged by some of the girls of the shop of the Empire Dress Co., 27 West 24th Street, and was fined $10, in spite of the fact that Brother Zweibel was hailed to court by the very same girls, where the case against him was dismissed. However, when this case went before the board on October 17th, the "em-

 bers voted against the decision of the Executive Board, finding Brother Zweibel not guilty.

DESIGNERS OF LADIES’ GARMENTS ARE IN GREAT DEMAND!
A GOOD PROFESSION FOR MEN AND WOMEN!

Easy to Learn, Pays Big Money
Become a Successful Designer
Take a Practical Course of Instruction in the Mitchell Schools

In designing Women’s, Men’s and Children’s Wearing Apparel. A course of instruction in the Mitchell School Men’s Immediate Position and Digger Pay. The Mitchell Schools of Designing, Pattern-making, Draping and Fitting have been established for over 50 years and are New Ideas, New Systems, Best Methods, Best Results. Instruction in new systems, new methods, new ideas, new instruction. Day and evening classes. Reasonable terms. Write, phone or call for free booklet and full information.

DEMONSTRATION FREE
AT OUR SCHOOL.

MCCOTT SCHOOLS COUTTING, SCHOOLS
Evening Classes: Monday, Wednesday and Friday 912-910 BROADWAY (Corner 21st Street) NEW YORK
Telephone: Swayne 1032
Boston Branch: 457 Washington Street, Dexter Building

CUTTERS UNION LOCAL 10
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

Elections: Saturday, December 17th, 12:30 to 6 P.M., at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place

WAIST and DRESS: Monday, November 14th
MISCELLANEOUS: SPECIAL
GENERAL: Monday, November 21st
CLOAK and SUIT: Monday, December 5th

Meetings begin at 7:30 P.M.

AT ARINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place

Cutters of All Branches

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