12-23-1921

Justice (Vol. 3, Iss. 52)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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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.

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AGREEMENT IN CLOAK INDUSTRY MUST BE RESTORED

This is the Pivotable Center of the Conflict—Decision of Justice Wagner on Permanent injunction Expected in Few Days—Steuer’s New “Peace” Proposal—President Schlesinger’s Stay in Chicago—Baroff Brings Greetings From Montreal Strike Important Events of the Week.

CONFLICT ON ALL FRONTS IN SPLENDID CONDITION

The great cloakmakers’ strike is now centered entirely on the point of the restoration of the old agreement in the industry so arbitrarily broken by the Protective Association on November 14. The restoration of the agreement, of course, means the re-establishment of the conditions which this agreement guarantees, namely, work-week, the 44-hour week, and all the other work standards and regulations.

In Cleveland, the agreement is assumed to be clear. One has to do considerable guess work to get at the concrete proposal made by him before deciding whether this proposal was made in full earnest. The interesting ‘part about this plan is not its terms, but the preface to it, which sounds quite significant. It begins with the following words:

"The Union insists that the agreement made in 1919 is still in full force, and it is observed until the end of its term. The Union is not willing to accept any other terms than those agreed upon in the old agreement. The agreement is to be put into effect and the cloakmakers are to return to work. Mr. Steuer is the attorney for the manufacturers, and in his statement is supposed to speak for the manufacturers."

There are some other interesting points in the agreement, such as that the workers are to receive an adequate wage. It is to be noted, however, that the agreement does not cover all the points of the controversy. The agreement is to be put into effect and the cloakmakers are to return to work.

Mr. Steuer is the attorney for the manufacturers, and in his statement is supposed to speak for the manufacturers. However, he refuses to make any statement about the old agreement. He says that the workers are to receive an adequate wage. It is to be noted, however, that the agreement does not cover all the points of the controversy. The agreement is to be put into effect and the cloakmakers are to return to work.

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"After negotiations lasting three months, the Cleveland Joint Board signed today, an agreement with the Cleveland Ladies’ Garment Manufacturers’ Association. The agreement is to run one year, beginning December 21, and contains a number of important provisions, including the restoration of the old agreement in the industry so arbitrarily broken by the Protective Association on November 14."

Cleveland Cloak Association Renews Contract with Union

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These provisions include the restoration of the old agreement, the establishment of a seven-day work week, and the establishment of a minimum wage for the workers. The agreement also includes a provision for the establishment of a union shop, which will provide for the payment of dues by the workers. The agreement is to run for one year, beginning December 21, and contains a number of important provisions, including the restoration of the old agreement in the industry so arbitrarily broken by the Protective Association on November 14.

Our First Food Ship for Russia Leaves Dec. 23

As reported a week ago, our international, in spite of its numerous struggles and campaigns, did not neglect its duty towards the hungry of Soviet Russia. The first food transport of the International leaves this Friday, December 23, with the 8. F. Oria from pier 21. This transport consists of the following foodstuffs:

- 3,700,000 lbs. of Wheat Flour
- 149,000 lbs. of Corn Flour
- 260,000 lbs. of Beans
- 57,000 lbs. of Rye
- 158,000 lbs. of Sugar

This transport is made with the co-operation of the American Friends Society, the Quakers’ organisation of this country. As noted above, this is only the first shipment, and it is hoped that a second shipment of foodstuffs will be made again in the near future.

If the famished workers of Russia were to know of the numerous hard conflicts which confront our International at this time and the bitter battle which it is waging for its existence, their gratitude for this token of friendship would be even greater. Of course, in times of peace in the industry, our contribution to the famished workers of Russia would have been even greater. It is, nevertheless, a token of sincerity that even under the present circumstances we have not been remiss in fulfilling our duty in so far as it was possible.
TOPICS OF THE WEEK

BY MAX D. DANISH

HOOVER'S ANTI-LAW STRIKE

The President has found—a remedy to all his ills—that best the transportation system.

Ben W. Hoover, former Governor of Tennessee, and now Vice-Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Board, speaking amidst the friendly surroundings of the New York Railroad, said that he had found a solution for the labor troubles on the railroads that is bound to place his name alongside those of such men as Gen. Sherman and among the immortal politicians who will be remembered in history.

Like Allen, the father of the Industrial Court of Kansas, Mr. Hoover is also a friend of the railroads and what also could be said? All we want is "curb the unjust demands of organized labor and control such of its activities as threaten the public welfare." Mr. Hoover is very emphatic for he claims that the public welfare depends upon the wisdom with which this "corruption" business is handled.

In short, he proposes an anti-strike law on the railroads which would have its effects on the labor situation. It is "absolutely impartial justices of the peace" that will establish the law of an "absolutely impartial court" to decide all questions between the railroad and the unions. Why will the railroads demand that the railroad should know that he is "serving the public." He must leave every hope behind him, whether he belongs to a union or not, and if that means, why belong to a union at all?

Whatever attitude the railroad employees have employed in a strictly private business, says Mr. Hoover, "they have no right to interfere with the business of the railroad." He will not interfere with the public and the comfort of the public. Of course the railroad employees have no right to organize or to engage in any labor movement that interferes with the public welfare.

The National Labor of Kansas, this anti-strike law aims at one object, to prevent the strike, by the railroad strike of Kansas, by whom demand a pre-Christmas raise of $6 to 70 per cent.

In Berlin there is at present a strike on the elevated and subway roads and there are also strikers in factory work and building trades workers. This, however, has a commercial importance to the prospects of the new great strikes which, if carried into effect, would lead to a revival of the depression that experienced during the great counter-revolution.

The sub-group in the German currency and the consequent shrinkage of the purchasing power of the mark has made it necessary to pay the workers, who are responsible, to a large extent, for this depression. The result is, the German workers are now able to raise the strike at all costs. It is simply a matter of life and death with them, and the result is, they are ready to strike at all costs which they are now leading and the hardships and vicissitudes of a con-

Events of the Week in Cloak Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

in regard to the development of the suits. A very complete schedule of the week in connection with this matter form Clarence S. Darrow, the celebrated lawyer for the Inland Graphics and MacNamara cases. Mr. Darrow wired as follows:

"I have come to New York and the Interna-
tional Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Inland Graphics employers to prevent them from violating the anti-strike law against the working of blacklegs who have returned to work under the guard of State troops. The strike was in full force and the first few days, was quite successful and has brought the attempted strikers back to work."

The women, who are the displaced spies, have fought the off the men, but have done no damage to the property. The women have been brought back to work in millimaniacs, but have attempted no violence. Nevertheless, the telegrams from the local say that the "women will not be excused by reason of sex for violation of the law and they will be prosecuted by the full rigour of the law."

Of course not, perish the thought! Already scores of miners' wives have been arrested after they were "arrested" by the anti-strike authorities of Kansas, and lodged in jail. As prisoners of war they will be, probably, called to account for the dignity of the law. There can be no talk of handling these "amorous" with silk gloves, for the fact that most of the women had their little ones with them on the "fighting lines." Besides, a few years ago, the female suffragettes of uneducated Americans—good enough, to be sure, to mine coal for the mine owners of Kansas, but not, perhaps, eigtherists, nevertheless. And the "women strikers" are also "all, as glad agitators, don't you see?"

One thing is quite safe, we are told the strike is in full force in the fields of the Kansans are there to stay until the war is over. That is until the war is over and before they are put back to work in the mines."

SOUTH FIGHTS ANTI-LYNCH-LAW

I NFALVITY is not yet dead below the Mason-Dixon line. In the South, they say, it is very strong for the "protection of women," ascribe, bribing of na-

This is the first time the German industry has been "bloom-
ing" since the armistice, the conditions they have been getting worse and worse.

Thus far the Wibb Church has been quietly working along the lines of the large and important forces which are abroad in the anti-strike law movement. In a recent report it was said that an additional 60 billion mark deficit had been incurred, and that the government has been helpless, undecided on what methods of taxation to adopt to meet its ever-growing financial problems. The organ-

The fighting women of Kansas

The National Guard of Kansas, the government strike against the wives of the striking

No, it is not the little town of Pittsburgh, of course, but Kansas, Kansas, last week in connection with this matter form Clarence S. Darrow, the cele-

square with the -day in full swing. The organ-

ized women of Kansas are boldy demanding that the Government take the initiative, and to meet the situation, while the industrialists are castigating the railroads. The organized women of Kansas are boldly demanding that the Government take the initiative, and to meet the situation, while the industrialists are castigating the railroads, the railroads which they would have the Government surrender to them in return for their support.

From all signs, however, the upper hand is with organized labor. The women have their forces and they will carry out their demands.

General Strike Menaces Germany

GERMANY is threatened with a nation-wide strike of all State employees, particularly the railroad and postal workers. During this period, whom demand a pre-Christmas raise of $6 to 70 per cent.

In Berlin there is at present a strike on the elevated and subway roads and there are also strikers in factory work and building trades workers. This, however, has a commercial importance to the prospects of the new great strikes which, if carried into effect, would lead to a revival of the depression that experienced during the great counter-revolution.

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Events of the Week in Cloak Strike

(Continued from Page 3)

that the firms employed over 17,000 workers.

The Union has made the names of these firms public in order to inform the jobbers in the trade concerning the current condition of the industry as well as the orders made. Quite naturally, this was not very pleasant news to the firms which are still strike-bound; 17,000 workers who would already working in the shops of their competitors, while their own factories are empty. Very naturally, the situation is creating last week that the independent "stock houses" in the trade obligated themselves to a certain amount of business to the firms belonging to the Protective Association. They have signed an accord which is not only the agreement and has deposited substantial amounts as security for the faithful carrying out of the agreement. There is also known as a "stowaway," and this state of affairs seems to indicate that I, who lived and worked in Chi-

cago so many years, should have to worry about such a state of affairs. It is, neverthe-
less, a fact that everything is running well in this respect.

"I wish to say to you that the cloak

strike is not a pleasant thing to work for, but the workers who are in need of work and no longer working in the cloak industry.

The striking day, Saturday after-
noon, President Schlesinger held two conferences, one with the Waist and Shoulder Association and the other with the Cloak Association.

The agreement in the dress trade in Chi-

ago has recently expired, and the employers have forwarded certain demands to their work-
ers. As a result, the Cloak Association decided that conditions remain the same for another month and that the conference with the Cloak Asso-
ciation, had to negotiate for a new agreement.

At the same time took place the con-
ference with the Cloak Manufacturers' Association. President Schlesinger was not present at this conference, but he agrees fully that the workers are

to give an honest day's work in re-

turn for a day's pay. The Union will not concede piece work and will not recognize of the production.

This conference ended without any result.

In his letter, President Schlesinger

made the following statement:

"The strike in New York and Phila-
delphia is in a splendid condition. I have no doubt that it will continue to the end of the year, which we are now passing through in the cloak industry, not strikers would have been able to work at all. Of course, this is only temporary, but the workers who are employed in the cloak industry are working hard, and the union is doing everything possible to keep the workers employed."

"We are not believers in the emancipated Negro. It wants to keep them in subjection. The way to do it is to keep them in ignorance.

The South and the Negro

Having "freed" the Negro from slavery, the South is the South offering them in the way of opportunities for economic advancement. The Negro is politically disfranchised and socially discriminated against, the Negro has not been able to prove their lot. That they are denied those opportunities in the South is proven by the following comparative analysis of the extent of educational and relief agencies provided for the white and colored citizens of Missis-

sip: (According to the 1920 census, the total population of Mississippi is 1,790,681. The Negro population number is 517,932, or 29.5%), and the race of 47.7 percent, and the remainder of 1,472 was distributed among other races, which do not represent more than half of the state's population.

The above comparison will illustrate how the majority of the population is treated in the way of economic, social and political advancement.

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A Christmas Sermon

By NATHANIEL BUCHWALD

Once a year we simply must wax sentimental. The spirit of Yuletide is probably the best thing mankind has ever invented, and sure to bring a smile to the faces of all who enjoy the season. The good will of mankind, and the joy of living on this earth is truly remarkable. It is a time when we come together to share the love and joy of the season with one another.

A Letter from Philadelphia

By A. NEWBAUER

Seventy per cent of the strike force at the Philadelphia Silk Company are striking at work. The strike is in the first-class shop, and we expect that before long the rest of the workers will be back in their shops.

The entire energy of our Union is now being exerted to see that the manufacturers and their agents do not try to force the strikers back into the shops. The Chamber of Commerce is being kept fully informed of the situation, and has made it known that it will not tolerate any attempt to force the workers back into the shops.

The strike is now in its fifth week, and it is feared that the workers may be forced to strike for a longer period. The Chamber of Commerce has warned the manufacturers that it will not tolerate any attempt to force the workers back into the shops, and has appealed to the workers to continue their strike until a just settlement is reached.

WAGE TAXATION

WAGE TAXATION

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEMS THAT CONFRONTS WORKERS IS THE QUESTION OF WAGE TAXATION. THIS TAXATION IS IMPOSED ON WORKERS AS A WAY OF MAKING THEM PAY FOR THEIR OWN WAGES. THIS IS A DISGUSTING PRACTICE THAT MUST BE STOPPED.

STRIKERS MAKERS VERY ACTIVE

Together with the clockmakers, there have been down on strike the

skirt makers in the single shops. These factories have been in quite a deplorable condition until now. While in the bigger clock shops, where the Union had ample control, there was work enough and shop orders were ample to keep the workers busy. In the smaller shops, however, the work was inadequate and the workers were forced to work overtime in order to keep the shops open.

OUT-OF-TOWN COMMITTEE

A new committee has been formed under the leadership of Dr. John Smith, a prominent labor lawyer. The committee has been formed to negotiate with the employers on behalf of the workers.

One of the chief demands of the workers is the establishment of a minimum wage. The workers are demanding a wage of at least $0.50 per hour, which would provide a basic living standard for themselves and their families.

The committee is working hard to negotiate a fair settlement with the employers, and the workers are determined to fight for their rights.

(Continued on Page 7)
Civil War Returns to Italy

By IR A W. BIRD

Clashes between the organised workers of Rome and the Fascists during the Italian-Comintern (White Guard) in Rome last month gave the Fascisti an excuse to abrogate the peace pact entered into in August between the General Confederation of Labor and the Socialist Party. So the civil war has been resumed. workers, labor unionists, Socialists and Communists, defending themselves from armed attack.

Although the Fascisti declared they came to Rome to hold a peaceful convention, they expected a plenary to assemble to destroy the peace conference for a revolutionary stroke and the establishment of a military dictatorship. The Fascisti leaders correspond to the leaders of the Horthy military dictatorship in Hungary.

To block the gavel of the master class from a strike like the Kapp "putsch" in Germany, which was defeated by the organized workers and militants, workers of Rome stopped work with the opening of the Fascist congress and declared that the capital would be idle until the White Guard delegation left the city. The general strike served a double purpose. The union men and women were to demonstrate their solidarity and be ready to be easily attacked by their enemies and were concentrated in the working class sections of the city.

Fascisti gangs seldom attack groups of workers on any scale. Although they are much better equipped with automatic pistols and rifles than the workers, the Fascisti appear to prefer to attack single workers or groups. Street car workers were attacked in Rome and beaten into insensibility for the crime of being members of the militant trade unions.

That the government suspected the leaders of the Fascisti was plotted plan, the state was indicated by the general salary increase and the capital for the White Guard convention.

The center of the city appeared to be an armed camp. In many quarters of the capital there were more soldiers to be seen than during the most feverish periods of the war.

The numerous barricades in the neighborhood of Rome were packed with reserves of cavalry and infantry, and the Black Shirts was dash to the city to protect the king and his government from this band of land pirates.

Although the Fasci di Combattimento were not prepared for anything like the World War Vernal, in the United States, the bands of veterans of the world war abandoned their campaign for "freedom, democracy and a better world for the returned soldier" to become a national society of gunners with all the evils that would come in a combat council of American Legion and the Ku Klux Klan. The Fascisti were hired by employers a year ago, then reorganized as a band of the metal workers, to terrorize union members, Socialists and Communists and abandon their struggle for better conditions for the workers of Italy.

As the violence of the "peaceful expeditions" of the Fascisti increased, the workers were encouraged to violence in their defense. The formation of fighting groups among the workers caused a peaceful element to arise in the White Guard movement which came near causing a break in the organization. The peace group contended that the enemies of the Fascisti were labor movements and the extermination of their foes.

Benito Mussolini, once one of the Fascisti leaders, is now the leader of Italy, was the leader of the faction which urged the anti-labor element to elect their delegates to parliament to combat by peaceful legislative methods the ever growing power of the workers. The Fascisti group are now about 30,000, have 45,000 members, and support this peaceful program.

The direct actionists of the White Guard were in the majority throughout the controversy, however. They declared that the Fascisti who were to destry the union and the Socialist and Communist movements was by violence.

They contended that the drop in the Socialist and Communist vote and the decrease in union membership indicated an increase of the Fascisti. A demonstration in honor of a Fascisti who had been killed by a Communist, the Fascisti and Conservativa union officials are also on the defensive in Italy's civil war, the Fascisti leaders attack the leadership of the Communist party and that of the Socialist Party, which were supported by the leaders of the movement to destroy the labor organizations of the country.

That there will be peaceful, conservative progress by the General Confederation of Labor—If not compelled to resort to a general strike for defense—was indicated by the vote of the Federal congress on last month. The left wing, conservatives, advocates a general strike of all workers in every section of the country, which was postponed.

This program was overwhelmingly defeated. In its place the delegates recommended the organization of a national committee for the investigation of the industries of the country so that a comprehensive plan of action can be proposed to the government.

Dependent on other nations for coal and other necessities, it is difficult to establish a position that a Socialist state. About 90 per cent of those who are members of organized labor are of this, but they are equally aware of the fact that a Socialist state, crippled by the war and the economic depression, will be preferable to a military dictatorship. Whether the Fascisti movement depends greatly on the developments in the civil war.

Male and Female Garment Workers in Austria

By T. VAN DER Hegh

In the old days, before the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, Vienna was a very industrious city; but above all, it was a center of art and fashion, and it was a part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. In the 19th century, Austria and Hungary were united, and the city of Vienna became the capital of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. The city of Vienna was the center of art and fashion, and it was a part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

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NEW "CHARGES" AGAINST OUR UNION

Mr. Samuel Untermeyer, special counsel of our International in the injunction proceedings started by it against the Lockwood Manufacturing Company of New York, has recently added a new twist to the cloak Industry story. He has written a letter to Mr. Untermyer attacking his work for the cloakmakers' Union. This letter, in Summarized form, is reproduced below.

Well, one day last week, a certain Leo Sberna, who maintains that he is a cloak manufacturer, bitterly complained to Mr. Untermeyer about the activities of this Union. This alleged manufacturer, while appreciating very greatly the work Mr. Untermeyer is doing as attorney for the Lockwood Manufacturing Company, calls the cloakmakers' Union, which, he says, is not one bit better than the Electricians' Union, the Plaiters' Union, the Carpenters' Union, and the Amalgamated Union and anyone associated with them. He goes on to say that a cloak manufacturer demands an account from Mr. Untermeyer for his inaccurate action.

It is curious, to begin with, that this employer has no evidence against Mr. Untermeyer, but that he is, in the words of the cloak manufacturer, "concerned in persons and labor organizations as well as employers' combinations.

Mr. Untermeyer has already achieved in this respect a good deal of the importance of our labor movement and for the public in general. It is interesting, nevertheless, to mention that both to the Lockwood Committee and to the Cloakmakers' Union Mr. Untermeyer is giving his services free, actuated solely by a desire to see justice done.

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Tidings from Chicago

By H. SCHOOLMAN

Every week is at a standstill. That may be true enough about the public life. It is true of the inside life of the Union: in the offices of the Union, meetings are being called that find that things are not as bad as they were a week before. And as long as they are not bad, the strike goes on. The strikers are still out, and the strike is still going on. It is true of the workers: they are still working, and they are still looking for work. They are still having to make ends meet. The workers are still looking for work, and they are still looking for a chance to earn a living. They are still looking for a chance to earn a living, and they are still looking for a chance to earn a living.

A Christmas Sermon

(Continued from Page 4)

govo. But the matter must not rest there. With the Christmas holiday over we must put off our "good will toward men," till next Christmas and get busy running the country of the troubleshooters' elements who would abolish Christmas by abolishing poverty and consequently charity. In our cruises against those enemies of society we must make no fine distinctions between the extreme individualists, labor unionists, partisan leaguers, as we do on the foreign policy and other matters. We must show no leniency to them. We must enforce with an iron hand the gospel of good will toward men. We must make relentless war upon those who would thwart our efforts to spread the doctrine of the Yuletidal gospel will become worth- less and useless. In a word, we must preserve the things as they are that we may preach of things as they should be.

The Sacco-Vanzeotti Appeal

Evidence that America is awake to the challenge of those who are trying to kill Sacco and Vanzeotti, despite the proof of their innocence, is pluming up every day in the form of resolutions, editorial communi and personal jugglers of co-operation: The Sons of Italy, a fraternal order representing 125,600 Italian-Americans, endorsed the 1921 convention in Trenton, N. J., pledged its co-operation and demanded a new trial. Anatole France, a law of the Fatherland's literature, was severely critical and ferociously attacked for his appeal to America to save these two labor agitators.

The case now rests with Judge Webster Thayer, in whose power lies to grant Sacco and Vanzeotti a new trial. Meanwhile a bill of exceptions to the judge's ruling is being prepared by the defense attorneys, Fred H. Moore, Jeremiah McAnery and their associates, which will be presented to the Superior Court by January 15, unless another extension of time is made. On November 20 the "World" correspondent said: "It is sufficient here to state that a group of distinguished American citizens believe that the evidence against Sacco and Vanzeotti is flimsy.

WISDOM OF THE POOR FISH

The Poor Fish says a man ought to be entitled to what belongs to him
The Modern Novel
And the Class Struggle

BERENBERG
V. TWO WOMEN

Women have, from the earliest days, been the most of our novelists. They have, of course, produced their share of trash, but they have also produced some that is not only down to us from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries a relic remarkable in literature. The best of these is a woman. Helen Martin and Mary Johnson are only two modern writers who, by reaching out into the larger world, make this dictum ridiculous. There are few American writers who see the industrial class as well as do these two women. Helen Martin is a Pennsylvania Dutch woman. It is a queer folk she writes about, but an interesting folk. The Pennsylvania Dutch farmers—the dependents of those who moved westward into Pennsylvania in the days preceding the Revolution—are a very shifty lot. If they have a notion to change their world, they shift it; if they have a notion to change their lives, they change them; if they have a notion to change the world, they change that. Besides, there are superstitions, ignorant and unprogressive, which check and forestall the shift and to the point of mistrustfulness, many of them have grown rich. The individual is a tool of the community, he has no wife; it has filled its peckets; it has given its green new fluids to feed its members; the man is as useful as his bucking, nor has it obeyed their stubborn ignorance. In a word—a nothing is gained by pretending that Miss Martin’s talents even approach greatness—a section of Miss Martin’s books reveals America a part of itself. Nowhere is the stark materiality of American life better demonstrated than here among the people that form the themes of these books. So much of American literature is a lies in the all hog stool districts. And it is proverbial that it takes people there longer to reach the green understandingly wealth generously. They are still firmly poised of their pride. They are the most pitiful and the most the less fortunate. The class struggle is still in the raw; it is still often signalled by actual individual physical conflict.

Miss Martin fixes her searchlight all over the scene. That had nothing to make for good literature—except in the hands of a consummate artist—but it is a stern reality and a sternly material subject for the sociologist. It leads to a tempo repetition of characters and plots that met at one of her books—and there are more than a dozen. The same scene that once a man has seen it, one is worth reading—doesn’t it make some for a good deal of bad book

A woman who has left behind the written note that beautiful, "Mother," or "The Methodist Maid," or "Christian or Fantatic."

She is sometimes a woman who has been through a painful youth. The anguish of suppressed yearning for the beauty of the world, the yearning youthfulness with a smug, subtle conservation are recurrent themes. There is a tale of a mother who has locked her daughter away without letting the terrible significance, spiritually, of slavery. Mary Johnson is no more of a mother, but she is more than a cheer, more of an illuminating time and people in which we are interested.

The heart of "Lizzie" without leaving behind any food to understand Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr in the "Age of Reason" without feeling the terrible significance, spiritually, of slavery. Mary Johnson is no more of a mother, but she is more than a cheer, more of an illuminating time and people in which we are interested.

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LATER THE WORLD OVER

DOMESTIC ITEMS

LOCKWOOD COMMITTEE PROPOSES "BLOOD MONEY" CHARGE

The belief in trade union circles was that Electrical Workers' Union No. 16 collected about $30,000 a year in dues from non-union workers who received permission to work from week to week, said Thomas D. Naughton, an electrical worker and organizer of a rival union, in his testimony before the Lockwood committee yesterday. He said the men had been blackballed and forced to pay "blood money" for permission to work.

PACKERS RESPONSIBLE

Abolition by the employers of arbitration machinery established by the United States Government, is the direct cause of the present strike in the packing industry, according to a statement issued here yesterday by the Labor party. The statement denounced the organized Association of Butcher Workers, whose members are involved in the controversy.

KANSAS COURT ENJOINS STRIKE

The Kansas Supreme Court on Thursday issued a temporary restraining order to packers and union officials in Kansas City, Kansas, to "continue the present status, terms and conditions of employment." This order, according to Attorney General Hopkins, constitutes a virtual injunction against the strike.

PLEA FOR CREATIVE WORK

"Work must be made fascinating before the major waste in modern industry may be reduced," said Walter N. Pulaski, a consulting engineer of New York, in his address to the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, at its annual meeting in New York. "The greatest source of waste in modern industry is to be found in the idleness of the knowledge and creative capacities of men."

WOULD MILITARIZE LABOR

An intensive training system similar to that used by our army in the late war, as recommended today as a step to improve the working conditions and output of workers in the A. steric industries by D. C. Buss, of Omaha, Nebraska, director of the Railway Education Bureau, at the annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

R. R. EARNINGS INCREASE

Net railroad earnings for October, in 198 cars One railroads, amounted to $100,139,542, or 7 per cent above the corresponding months. As figures compiled today from the Interstate Commerce Commission report by the Association of Railway Executives. Operating expenses in October consumed 76 per cent of revenue, as compared with 82 per cent for the same month last year.

Figure given out by the Workmen's Compensation Board of Pennsylvania show that from January 1, 1916, to November 1, 1921, 3,743 men were killed in the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania, this number being 30 per cent of all the deaths by industrial accidents in the State.

Striking salt wagon drivers of the Tillinghast and Vernon Company are planning to open a co-operative dairy, William Ashton, International Organizer of the Teamsters' Union, announced last night. Negotiations, with the farmers to obtain milk, are to be started immediately, and the milk will be sold on a cost-plus basis.

A move to throw a labor party in the United States on the lines of the British Labor party, which plays a powerful part in British politics, was announced by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist party in Cleveland.

COURT MUST DECIDE IF PICKETING LEGAL

For the third time the United States Supreme Court has ordered arguments on whether picketing is legal.

The case was argued before the court on October 8, 1918. Two years later the case was again argued, and now the court is hearing lawyers discuss the case again.

It is the first time the question has ever been presented squarely to this court and the time given to it by the supreme justices would indicate their real interest in the case.

In November, 1913, the American Steel Foundries, a New Jersey corporation, closed its plant at Granite City, Ill. On April 14, the following year, asserting the control of central board and various locals called on the management, but the committee refused a hearing. A strike was called and the union pickets who claimed the company appealed to Federal Judge Humphreys for an injunction, which was granted on the ground that picketing was "an unlawful tendency to labour unrest, and a menace to the welfare of the community" as peaceful picketing and that the Granite City central trade council is in an unlawful combination.

On appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals Judge Humphreys' views were set aside. The Circuit Court refused to rehear the case, and the Supreme Court in 1915 gave the United States Supreme Court, which has had the case before it since March 7, 1917.

INDIAN TRADE UNIONISTS

Indian trade unionism is struggling for its existence at Bombay, "where a strike of the Bombay dabbahs was recently carried out by the appointment of joint arbitrators of Gandhi and the President of the Mill Owners' Association. The disagreements of the arbitrators produced a fresh crisis. In Calcutta the tramway workers, and in Amrica the muck-upstair sex workers, are both calling for the removal of their grievances. At the approaching second annual conference of the Indian Trades Union Congress the whole Indian situation will be reviewed, and, it is hoped, a strong executive will be formed to deal with it.

FOREIGN ITEMS

ENGLAND

MORE BEER IN ENGLAND

In a Parliament answer, waiter said that the consumption of beer in standard barrels and spirits in proof gallons for the years ended March 31st, 1919, 1920, and 1921, was as follows:

Year ended March 31st

1919 1920 1921
Beer—Standard Barrels 12,951,000 9,657,000 9,657,000
Spirit—Proof Gallons 15,501,000 24,567,000 26,102,000

These figures show a remarkable increase in beer consumption, the quantity for the year ended last March being more than double that of 1919.

1,423,000 UNEMPLOYED

In the Employment Exchanges in the United Kingdom show that on October 1st there were approximately 1,423,000 persons wholly unemployed, an increase of 50,000 on the week, almost entirely accounted for by people registering to qualify for the second special period of benefit.

"DIED GAME"

"He died game, looking for work!"

So said the Seventeen Coronet at the inquest on William Hines, (24), of Greenwhich, who walked himself to death in seeking a job.

He was seen at Greenwich—where he had trampered from Greenwich, twelve miles away—to stagger suddenly and fall, and he died before medical aid could be obtained.

A feature of the case was that there was nothing to account for death.

"The fact that stiffening set in within a quarter of an hour proves that the man must have been thoroughly exhausted," he said.

Objection was made, however, to the statement by the coroner of a short and violent death.

"His appearance had no food since he left his home."

Verdict: "Death from natural causes."

CHURCHES AND UNEMPLOYMENT

After a service held in St. George Church, Covent Garden, a demonstration of the churches followed, last Saturday, in Trafalgar Square, on behalf of the unemployed. A resolution was passed demanding full work or maintenance for the workers, as "a human right," pointing out various forms of work that are allowed in the interests of the national welfare, and calling for more strenuous endeavors to restore the economic stability of Europe. Dr. Orchard called for the formation of a national bureau, and the setting of credits.

Charles Roden Buxton, referring to the policy supported at the last general election of punishing our enemies, said that it is turning a deaf ear to the demands of a hungry people.

G. A. Amen declared that unemployment was an outrage against economic law and a violation of all the Christian principles which we profess when we call ourselves Christians.

FRANCE

WARS ARE COSTLY

It is estimated that France's war expenditures total 240,000,000,000 francs, or at the normal rate of exchange of the dollar figured at five to one, $48,000,000,000. The French army budget for 1922 is 1,050,000,000 francs.

DEMANDS OF THE FRENCH TRADE UNIONS

Workers' representatives have made the following demands to the Government: (1) The transference of the State of 25 per cent of the shares of all limited companies; (2) Socialization of the coal industry; (3) Control of the price of coal and the taxation of all traffic in checks; (4) Restriction of imports to necessary articles; (5) A tax on all goods leaving the country to cover the amount gained by the profit on the exchange between internal and foreign taxes and of the capital levy (which has not been made this year).

THE GENEVA LABOR CONGRESS

Following a long debate on the retention of agricultural questions on the agenda at the International Labor Conference of Geneva (in connection with the League of Nations) it was decided by 63 votes against 22 to retain the question of applying the Washington decisions (notin eight-hour day, for instance) to agricultural labor. As, however, this did not constitute a two-thirds majority, the question will not be discussed at Geneva this year.

The workers' delegates who were thus defeated by the French and Swiss Government and employers, decided, however, not to withdraw, as at first suggested, the subsequent discussions. Unemployment and the protection of women and children in agriculture are to be included in this year's agenda, though the French delegates will not take part in these discussions.

LABOR IN MALTA

A Labour Party in the Maltese Parliament, which was opened on Tuesday, and it has declined to join the Coalition.

If there is need of a strong Labour movement anywhere, it is in that island, where the standard of life of the workers is so low that the currency includes a coin worth a third of a farthing.

A wide range of the leading leaders led to a number of deaths was due, in the main, to the high price of bread.

VATICAN HELPS RUSSIAN FAMINE

The Pope will probably add shortly to his gift of $200,000 for Russian famine relief. The decision is a result of Dr. Nansen's visit here.

SAVING RUSSIAN CHILDREN

In an appeal to the Prime Minister of New Zealand to join in the effort to save children of the famine, "the Children's Fund for Russia," Sir James Allan, High Commissioner in Great Britain for New Zealand, has telegraphed that the "Save the Children Fund" here has undertaken to feed 250,000 children in Russia instead of only 100,000 as first announced. New Zealand has already contributed $800,000 to the fund.
Training for the Service of the Workers

By J. P. Warbase

(From Lecture given at our Workers' University on Dec. 10, 1921.)

How can the working people train themselves to administer industries in the future? There is only one way. It can not be done by dreaming or talking or writing alone. One must now right now take up the technical training. For the working people of the future, there is only the way the worker absorbs and dominates the technical industries for the people. There is no short cut. There is no easy way.

It is said by some, who have not taken the practical part of the question, that the industries are run by the industrialists, by those who are hired for that purpose. I should be glad to hear from you all who are taking the part of the training of your organization.

(Signed) ROYAL MEKKE
Chief Instructor Division

The West and the East

A number of very serious mistakes are made by those in the Labor Movement who were born in Europe and whose entire education and political culture was gained in the eastern part of the country. These people have no knowledge of the political and economic activities of the American people who live in other parts of the country. They are less educated, more serious, they do not know well what were the conditions which have produced this immense growth, this immediate thinking of the present generation of the American people. The American history knows that to a very large extent the social and economic conditions of America today are largely the result of the life of those pioneers who lived on the East in the middle of the 18th century.

TICKETS FOR THE YIDDISH ART THEATRE

Our members can still obtain a season card for the Yiddish Art Theatre which will entitle them to two half price tickets for performances on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays; also Saturday and Sunday matinees. Reservations should be made immediately.

These tickets must be obtained at the box office on the day of the performance.

LABOR-OWNED COMPANY PRODUCES FILM PICTURE

"The New Disciple," produced by the Federation Film Corporation of Seattle, is ready for release. This is the first feature-length drama ever produced, and the first film ever made by a strictly labor-owned company.

It is fully expected that the first showing will be in a New York, Broadway theatre, opening Xmas week and playing for three weeks. Following the showings in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and arrangements are under way to take the picture all over the country.

"The New Disciple" is based upon a popular book by Charles W. Post, an exposé of the hypocrisy of the so-called religious crusade, and shows the danger that awaits labor in the hands of religious bureaucrats, a type that is fast becoming common.

Labor-Owned Company Produces Film Picture

TWO OF EVERY HUNDRED OF the members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union suffer from pulmonary tuberculosis or consumption.

That means that there are 120,000 active cases of the disease in our trade alone. The United Health Center, 131 E. 17th St., is teaching war against this pernicious disease, which arises out of the hard work of our workers that are all almost impossible to treat. The disease is caught in its early stages. A special lung clinic has been established at the Health Center every Thursday evening at 5 o'clock. Dr. H. Schwatt is the specialist in this line.

Lung clinics are the most effective means of combating the disease. A lecture by Dr. I. H. Golsmith, of the United Health Center, is to be given Friday, December 8th, 8 o'clock, at the Catholic University, Copley Hall, and picture. All members of the International should attend this lecture.
How Clothing Workers Fare in Russia

(Compiled from Various Sources)

Economic conditions are on the mend in Soviet Russia, according to available statistics, and with it the lot of the industrial workers, especially those in the clothing industry, has improved. Petrograd and Moscow where the centralized clothing factories operated by the government are situated are becoming more prosperous. Large supplies of clothing have already been manufactured to replace the battered and patched garments of many miners, metal workers, railroad engineers and others laboring in essential industries.

Besides the big nationalized clothing factories employing from 2,000 to 8,000 workers in each unit where ready-made garments are made somewhat similar to the highly developed ready-to-wear clothing industry in the United States, although much more readily and less skillfully, privately operated, factories are springing up.

The hand tailoring shops and home work, until recently abolished by official decree, are again being established under the recent proclamation of the Soviet government.

Most of the task of supplying the population with manufactured goods has developed upon the small industries which the bulk of the nationalized industry is still restricted to the needs of the state. The clothing factories are still administered as socialized institutions under the Prudential, the Soviet Clothing and Supply Establishment, set up by decree in July, 1919.

The aim of this institution was to furnish workers in factories with clothing, boots, overcoats, etc., necessary to enable them to continue their work. The administration board included representatives of the Commission for the Regulation and Distribution of Supplies, the Labor Commissioner and the Central Council of Trade Unions. The actual direction of the factories was in the hands of the Central Council of Trade Unions, which appointed this work for the State and whose representative was chairman of the board.

In 1920 the national factories attempted to clothe 5,000,000 workers. This vast task was not wholly carried out, but by the heroic efforts of workers in the textile, leather and clothing industries the following was accomplished with the means at hand:

Two suits of working clothes durable and well made, were supplied for 5,000,000 persons, or 76 per cent of the requirement.

Underwear was provided for 100,000 persons, or 12.3 per cent of the amount required.

Leather and felt boots were provided for 675,000, or 18.2 per cent of the requirement.

Top coats were distributed for 441,000 workers, or 7 per cent of the 1,500,000 workers who needed these garments.

Cloth hats and caps were made and distributed. In 1921 the amount manufactured is estimated to have been at least double the 1920 production, according to statistics published by "Economical Office" and reports of the All-Russian Council of Trade Unions.

The number of factory workers increased from 642,000 in December, 1919, to 5,574,850 in March, 1921.

The average wages of a clothing worker in the big Moscow and Petrograd factories is 1,500 rubles a month and is set by the trade union, factory committee representative and a representative of the state. While this might seem an extraordinary wage, it amounts, owing to the decline in value of the paper ruble, to about $12 a month in American currency. 1,000 rubles has declined in value from $500 in the Czar's time to about 1 cent now.

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DRESS and WAISTMAKERS
ATTENTION!

Monday, December 26, is Christmas. It is one of the Legal Holidays on which our members must not work and for which our members must not get paid. Members of the Union are requested to report any violations of this rule to our offices.

Fraternally yours,

M. K. MACKOFF,
Secretary Joint Board Waist and Dressmakers' Union,
New York City.

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RAND SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
7 EAST 15TH ST.

NEW ENGLISH CLASSES
BEGINNING JAN. 2
ENGLISH A AND C—7:30 P. M.
ENGLISH B AND D—8:40 P. M.

Each Three Sessions a Week—
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND THURSDAYS

Fee $3 a Month—$7.50 for Three Months

WHEN?
DEC. 31, 1921

WHERE?
Madison Square Garden

NEW YEAR'S EVE BALL

WHO?
YOU, Rand School and Everybody Else

HOW MUCH?
75c Now
$1.00 at Door
DEBBS AND WAIST DIVISION
Two New Agents

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<tr>
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<td>John C. Ryan</td>
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Five Delegates to Joint Board

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<td>Harry Breckenridge</td>
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<td>Julius Levine</td>
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<td>J. E. Sholter</td>
<td>68</td>
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The Board has full authority to call a strike. And it is a violation if a call to strike is not promptly obeyed.

Cutters and 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.