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*.
Last Saturday evening there was held at Sloane Antoinette, 34 Sec- ond Avenue, the final meeting of the historic General Strike Committee, the “War Department,” which has functioned for eight weeks and has so successfully prevented a general cloak strike of New York City, re- cently brought to an end. President Schlesinger officially dissolved the committee.

While striking differences first were between this final meeting of the committee and its first meeting ten weeks ago! What a change in spirit, in the general atmosphere and in the demeanor of the delegates! Ten weeks ago grim determination, mixed with deep emotion, was the prevalent feeling among the delegates. A long, arduous fight was at hand, and the fortunes of war are at best hazardous and debatable. But the final meeting of the huge strike machine the chief feeling among the delegates was joy over their victory and pride in the achievement of their organization.

One after another, Brother Louis Pinkelley called upon the Chairmen of the various committees to render their final reports. Each of them has felt that he had contributed some- thing of vital importance to the cause. This conviction was noticeable in the manner they addressed the delegates.

In his report of the Strike Committee, these Chairman expressed their thanks to their co-workers, and their reports received generous applause.

(Continued on Page 11)

International will Co- Operate in Federal Cloak and Suit Investigation

In connection with the proposed investigation in the cloaks and suits industry of New York, growing out of the great conflict that has recently been concluded in this industry, Presi- dent Schlesinger has addressed the following letter to Secretaries Hoover and Washington, Department of Commerce and Labor under whose auspices this investigation is purposed to be conducted.

“Mr. Herbert Hoover,
Secretary of Commerce,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In a letter which I had the honor to address to you in reply to your joint communications of January 19th, I stated the position of our Union with reference to your proposed investigation of the women’s garment industry in this country as follows:

“Our Union has always favored such reforms in the industry as would ac- cede to the public, garments at lower prices than those at present prevailing and has repeatedly expressed its readiness to cooperate with the manufactur- ers for the attainment of that end. We realize that the problem is a large one and that the proper solution of the union must include all of the special features and conditions in the industry as the methods of operation vary in New York, i.e., the highly seasonal character of the work, the dependence of the industry upon constantly chang- ing styles, the cost of raw materials, the waste in overhead charges, etc. This was written in the spirit of a general strike in our industry. Since then, our Union has regarded the questions under the premis seen prevailing before the strike, following upon the order of Mr. Justice Wagner of the Supreme Court of this State.

With the normal conditions in the industry, if we have as at temporary re- established, we take the occasion to urge upon you the necessity of an investiga- tion along the lines mentioned.

The workers in the women’s garment industry have been vitally inter- ested in seeing the prices of garments made more reasonable. Lower-priced garments will mean a larger output, longer working hours, and more work for the workers.

Our Union therefore holds that the proposed investigation of our industry does thorough and unbiased study of labor conditions alone will be entirely insufficient. We therefore urge for the fact that the average labor cost of labor represents rather less than 55 per cent of the wholesale cost of the garment and no more than about 35 per cent of the retail cost. The principal elements going to make up the retail cost of garments are those of raw material, overhead charge, wages in production, profits of manufac- turers and middlemen in the industry, and all above predicated by department stores and other retailers, and an effec- tive reform in the industry can be brought about by an investigation of all of these elements.

As far as our Union is concerned, it will lend its full co-operation to such in- vestigation. We believe that an investigation of the costs involved will and information in our possession will be acceptable for that purpose. We expect that the Department of Labor and the U.S. Department of Justice will and information in our possession will be acceptable for that purpose. We expect that the Department of Labor and the U.S. Department of Labor and the U.S. Department of Justice will

BENJAMIN SCHLESINGER, President.

DRESS AND WAISTMAKERS’ UNION ALIVE WITH NEW ACTIVITY

A Thousand Chairmen Meet in Webster Hall—Special Committees Put in Charge of Organization Drive—Meeting of All Local Executive Boards Next Saturday Afternoon Will Be Addressed by President Schlesinger and Secretary Baroff

Montreal Cloak Strike Still Continues

Only one strike in the cloak in- dustry remains partly unsettled to this day, and that is the strike in Montreal. Several hundred cloak- makers are still on strike in that city, though a number of settlements have been made already.

General Secretary Baroff was in Montreal last week and addressed the strikers. He also had a meeting with the Strike Committees. According to Secretary Baroff, the Montreal strik- ers will stay out until they win, no matter how long that may be. The International is meanwhile assisting the strikers financially, and the work- ers in the settled shops are also doing their best towards that end.
**TOPICS OF THE DAY**

BY MAR D. DANISH

**SAVING THE COUNTRY FROM THE FARMERS**

We have heard a good deal these days about the "farmer bloc" in Congress. To be sure, the big Eastern dailies are insisting that our farmers' organizations and such House and Senate members that come from the agricultural States in the Middle West and the West, have been working to bring about a "farmer bloc." On top of it comes a severe sermon delivered a few days ago by President Harding before the National Agricultural Conference at Washington. After an uncommunicative generous heap of platitudes, among which there were some gems as, "We are badly in need of transformation reform," "Agriculture is the backbone of our national life," the President chatters the "bloc" by asserting that the farmer problem is no "class affair," and that the farmers have no right to organize and fight their battles for themselves.

What has actually happened is that after the inflated prices of the war-years farm returns in the years 1918 and 1921 have taken a tremendous 75 per cent. The farmers, however, are still compelled to pay from greatly reduced incomes greatly increased prices for supplies and transportation. They still have to pay railroad rates 60 per cent above war rates, coal prices, 180 per cent above war prices, and other prices 50 per cent to 150 per cent higher. The situation of the farmers in the wheat and corn belts has become desperately, and they have begun to demand boldly drastic freight rate reductions. In short, in retail prices as a result, there sprang up, almost over night, the "farmer bloc" that is rock- ing so violently both houses of our National Legislature.

So far as the public are concerned, this is no "class affair." The, legislators are the ones for themselves from Congress there is little doubt. They are in a position to wield the whip, sermons and admonitions without -- which is generally amusing about the "class affair" representations. The farmer bloc is not a "class affair." A farmer bloc, particularly a bloc that is effective, and has succeeded in sending the fear of God into the hearts of those who are concerned about election returns next fall, is certainly a despicable and soulless organization.

**The coal situation**

O'HERON offers a soft coal strike, and sees little hope of preventing a tussle on April 1. Then the question between the operators and the miners will expire. The miners' unions stand firm on their demands. The operators are beginning to see the bitterness in the situation. The operators insist upon a wage cut. On the other hand, the 145,000 workers of the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania will return to work on April 1 unless a satisfactory wage agreement has been reached with the hard coal operators by that date. This ultimatum was decided upon at the close of last week by the wage convention of the miners in Shamokin, Pa., after they had unanimously voted to demand a general wage increase of 20 per cent, with a $5.20 minimum day rate, including full union recognition, extra overtime rates and the usual coal miners' benefits.

That the miners have made out a strong case and have not been caught unprepared, is evident from the fact that even such a conservative newspaper as the New York Times has written that the operators should concede the miners' case. The miners are the only worker group that has been able to prevent the wholesale closing down of the anthracite coal fields.

When the strike occurs and the mine operators and their allied banking and railroad interests plead poverty, the miners will put this question very persistently before the rest of the country. If the mine operators can afford to give the miners a decent living wage for their hazardous labor, why, indeed, get these mysterious $100,000, of which the consuming public is so steadily and tirelessly being gorged?

**America at Genoa**

T his writing it is not necessarily likely whether America will go to the Genoa Conference or not. One thing, however, is evident, if America fails to attend the Genoa Conference, that conference is doomed to failure. The reason is, there can be no possibility of stabilization of exchange, no deflation of currency which has been in the world, is not impossible for Europe to buy anything from America, and which, in return, is strangling American export trade and manufacturers.

And behind the insane currency inflation in Europe, which is making the mark and the crown and the ruble almost worthless, stands the unquenchable desire of the banks, the states, and, indeed, of the whole world and increasing debts. If France goes to Genoa it will be with the intention of sabotaging it, as she will insist that no existing stipulations or treaties now in force, and new ones in the coming Conference, are some of the most important stipulations of the Versailles treaty, and, of course, it would be fantastic nonsense to discuss the economic situation of Europe without discussing the Genoa Conference.

Clearly, the only country that can bring France to her senses is the United States. Polite or impolite, from the point of view of diplomatists, the United States will have to intervene. It is in the interest of the whole world and America, demanding labor union is a legal entity. De-

**New Activity in Waist Industry**

(Continued from Page 1)

have been held between the Union and the Waist Manufacturers' Association, at which the employers have had an opportunity to demand changes in the wage structure of the Union, chief among which are a reduction in wages of $25 per cent; the agreement for part-time workers, and so forth. Senator Roosevelt was at the beginning of each season; the extension of the trial period for new 194,000 offices at a cost of $9,000,000. The reason for the right of employers to change at will the work system from piece to piece and vice versa, and many others.

The representatives of the Union have strongly protested to the manufacturers, who have made it unmistakably clear to the American manufacturer that if the manufacturers would not meet the demands for aggressive demands, and will not submit to them. Sub-committees of both employers and employees will be formed, but nothing tangible has as yet been accomplished. The news of the emplemuse layoffs, and the threat of an all-out battle. They have to be honest about the situation.
Greetings: Accept our heartfelt congratulations upon your complete surrender of the Association.

Joint Board of the Cloth and Skirt Makers’ Union, MAX AMBUR, Manager.

Heartiest congratulations on your splendid victory. We are very glad and heartened to fight and to rest for the labor movement.

REALY S. REIDLER, Women’s Trade Union League.

Accept our heartfelt congratulations upon your glorious victory, and wishing you success for your future achievements, we are with you forever.

EMPLOYEES OF LEWIS, STICK & SAIL, 246, 248, 250, 260, Reeder Makers, Union Local 17.

Accept our heartfelt congratulations to the members and officers of your International Union upon your glorious victory. You have again rejoiced at the triumphal conclusion of your struggle for the maintenance of working conditions and the integrity of your organization. We feel that your present victory is the victory of your own hard work, and the victory in America, and we join in mind and spirit in the celebration of your great achievement.

INTERNATIONAL FUR WORKERS’ UNION.

The overwhelming victory you have achieved makes us proud of you. The fight that you have waged for the clothmakers and for our International, is the noblest in the history of the labor movement. The wonderful result of the New York strike encourages us to continue our fight in Philadelphia and other cities to the very end. A thousand cheers for our President and our International Union.

GENERAL STRIKE COMMITTEE, LOCAL 15, Elks Club, General Manager, Philadelphia.

Kindly accept and also convey to the General Executive Board, and to all New York strikers of the International our heartfelt congratulations in their successful campaign. No doubt that this victory will have the desired effect upon the whole labor movement in New York, and it will mark a new era in the annals of the labor movement in this country.

J. HUBERT, Secretary Joint Board of Montreal.

Heartiest congratulations for the victorious outcome of this strike. It will benefit every organized worker in this country and make him conscious of the fact that you were fighting for something worth while. Cheers for the New York clothmakers and the International Ladies Garment Workers’ Union.

JOINT BOARD CLOAKMAKERS OF CINCINNATI, S. Seidman.

The Bakers’ Union, Local 138, wishes heartily to congratulate you with the tremendous and glorious success you have achieved. May you accept this message as a token of the hearty congratulations of your Bakers’ Union.

Bakers’ Union, Local 100, I. Blates.

Congratulations on the splendid and glorious victory won by obtaining the unconditional surrender of the employers.

JOINT BOARD FURRIERS’ UNION, A. Brownstein.

Heartiest congratulations for your noble victory.

STRIKE COMMITTEE LOCAL 67.

Accept our hearty congratulations on your glorious victory of the great clothmakers’ union. Organized labor is happy.

THE STRIKING BIRD SPRING MAKERS, H. Weinstein, Sec’y.

Accept our hearty congratulations upon your splendid victory. Your valiant membership has demonstrated again that the organization of workers who understand the meaning of solidarity. May you record in the future as many victories as you have in the past on your way toward the final goal of the working class.

A. L. COROCH, Secretary.

General Motors, New York Joint Board, A. C. W. of A., Secretary- Treasurer, New York Joint Board, A. C. W. of A.

Please convey to your members our heartfelt sympathy in their present terrible struggle. We are forced upon them by the gang of contract-breaking employers. We congratulate you all upon your heroic and brave stand in resisting the unjust demands of your bosses. That the determination of your members was crowned with success and your resolution shall lead them to complete victory is the fraternal wish of THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, UNITED LAUNDRY WORKERS’ TRADE UNION, S. Joseph, Chairman. I. Fine, Sec’y.

Congratulations on the success of your recent strike. Treating every worker with respect and kindness is the CLOAKMAKERS’ UNION, No. 4, A. Brightstein, Business Manager.

Heartiest congratulations to your wonderful victories. Wish you success in all.

Long Live the International Ladies Garment Workers’ Union.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE, Paulson Hamilton, Sec’y.

Our organization has learned with great joy of the victory you won against the manufacturers. May this victory prove to be the turning point in the struggle of the working class against their oppressors.

MONUMENTAL JOINT BOARD AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA.

Congratulations on your victory.

WATERPROOF GARMENT WORKERS’ UNION.

Fred Manson, Sec’y.

We eagerly followed the activities of your great strike and sympathized with the movement between the Protective Association and the Cloakmakers’ Union. Our confidence in the ability of the faithful and devoted leaders has been justified. We congratulate you all upon the great victory which will bring new life and inspiration to our movement and to our International family. Long live the International! Long live the clothing industry.

W. M. DAVIS, Manager, MOLLY LIPSITT, Secretary.

New York Local 66.

In the name of the Waterproof Garment Workers’, and let us hope that the great victory will bring new life and strength to the fight for the purpose of our International family. Long live the International! Long live the clothing industry.

LOUIS WEXLER, Manager.

Dear Mr. Schildcr: Permit me to congratulate you and the Union upon the successful end of the strike. Aside from the splendid solidarity shown by the workers, I am sure that the outcome was in large measure due to the forceful union battle with which the strike was led by you.

Sincerely yours,

MORRIS ROTHENBERG.

Farmer-Labor Party, Central Committee of Oregon. We are pleased to advise you of this, Wednesday, January 18, send you hearty congratulations upon your recent victory and our hearty wishes for your success.

Hope you will get the three million dollars. Best wishes for future success.

JEROME T. DJAHN, Chm. ERNEST BOHJ, Secretary.

The news of your splendid victory was hailed with joy by the entire membership of the American Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. As soon as the report reached us, we were filled with pride and happiness and extended our congratulations to you through our official papers this week. A copy of the generous editorial in the Advance is herewith enclosed.

The importance of your victory is surely not underestimated—by our membership. It is great enough for the labor movement to rejoice in.

Please accept our congratulations and best wishes for continued success.

Fraternally yours,

F. H. SCHULZ, General Secretary-Treasurer Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

With the Waist and Dress Joint Board

By M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary

(Minutes of Meeting, Jan. 18, 1922)

A meeting was called to order at 11 o’clock.

Upon opening the meeting, a committee from the Political Prisoners’ Defense and Relief Committee came forward before the Board, on behalf of those political prisoners who are still confined in the Federal penitentiaries in various States, and who are not being taken care of by other organizations. They state that we contribute as much money as possible in order to enable them to carry on the campaign for the release of those who are still confined in the various jails.

A motion was made and carried to refer this request to the Board of Directors for investigation.

Another committee, representing the Central Bodies for Amnesty for Political Prisoners, appeared before the Board and stated that the release of Comrade Eugene V. Deb, another political prisoner, they believe that their task is completed. A conference held between Deb and Companeros to what extent they could further help the Comrades who are still confined in the Federal prisons resulted in the declination of the request, and CompanerosEspinoza Eusebio, De la, as soon as he is able, will take up the field for the release of those political prisoners who are still confined in the various penitentiaries. In view of that, the Central Bodies who worked for the release of the political prisoners decided to discontinue their active work, as it appears that they have a deficit of over $2,000.

They therefore requested that we do everything we can to make them out of the hole in order to cover that deficit.

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Why Congress?

By NATHANIEL BUCHWALD

We wonder if one side's reputation with the Department of Justice or the American Legion by asking the following simple question: Why Congress?

Now, it won't do anybody any good to fall out with the Justice Department or with the American Legion, but we'll prepare our query by a solemn affirmation of our belief in organised government, in the need for a constitution and loyalty to the flag. With such an affirmation we should also be willing to follow the appointed vigilantes who guard the political morals of the community, and we're not going to hide in asking: Why Congress?

It would be but begging the question to answer: Because it has been established by the constitution. So has the Eighteenth Amendment, for that matter, but no one takes it seriously, except, perhaps, the bootleggers who make a living out of it. The question should be: How can a nuisance like Congress function—silently and without equivocation. It should be treated from a business point of view, not from any moral or ethical efficiency. Here we spend hundreds of billions of dollars, under the same tenor of this costly institution, year in and year out, and allow it to spend skyscrapers of money on which we know nothing—and all to what end? What return do we get on our investment in this? Why don't we ask for return, for the huge price we are paying?

The Congress is inextricably a costly affair, too. But there at least the people get their money's worth in fun and games. For the most part it's like the confessions, cabinets, crises, forming of new ministries, coalitions, blocs, appointments, salaries, that keeps the taxpayers amused, ex- cited, jubilant, dependent, hopeful, as the race may be.

Our Congress, however, has not even the value of a good national show. One must be afflicted with a morose sense of pleasure to enjoy the shouts of audits ever in the House of Representatives; one must be obsessed by a mania of martyrdom to listen to the terrors of verbosity that pass for speeches in the Senate. With the Bicentennial, we may propose looking at Congress, which mirrors faithfully the ineffectiveness of our national parliament, in another light.

New and, then, of course, Congress betrays signs of life—a Newberry resolution to do something for the farmer. The papers take it up. Congress leaps into action page per page, and for a day or so the people are under the impression that we really have a Congress that is doing something. But then the sensation dies out before the expiration of the proverbial ninety-day term, and again the citizen wonders: Why Congress?

It is remarkable how completely Congress has been forced from the lives of realities of our national life. Take, for instance, the matter of unemployment. How much attention does it play have with a big portion of the people? Not a bit of it. It is a question of the condition and the cause of a serious malady. But what is Congress doing about it? Why, nothing! Why is Congress at all figures in the problem? Nothing, there. It is not a problem, nor is it ever going to be a problem. We must sell goods to outsiders or we'll go broke. We must arrange with the owners of our products; Stranded with our industries and all. Does Congress undertake any responsibility in this big job? Not a bit of the efficient clerk, the alert agent of the people? Nothing of the sort.

The uselessness, the superstition of Congress is further emphasized by the things in the United States are done outside of Congress, with hardly a reference to it. The American is always altered, always in toto, always in spite of his Congress. It is really a national joke that we are doing it vitally enough to resist and overcome the inertia of its governmental machinery. This is, of course, only the rule, not the exception, and the reason Congress merely as a matter of formality, to secure its perfunctory appearance. Whence are the men who fought between industrial barons and their slaves, the government, if it is any part in this struggle, in the face we, the electors, and the unfair referee, with the barren getting the best of the decision. It does the job well, in all, too well. And as to investigating, it has the knack of that, too. Investigating is, indeed, the forte of our Congress. Not a Congressman but has in readiness a dozen resolutions to investigate something.

There is something to be said in favor of Congress, particularly our Congress. Perhaps it is the most useless monster ever possible, and the only one capable enough to do some serious mischief, Marking time, playing investigations, pitting the power of the people against the power of the pork barrell—there is, of course, little to boast of, but it might have served a purpose to have had a mischievously idle Congress.

It may be worth recalling in this connection that our Congress, not too long ago, who, immediately after his death, presented himself to the Federal government, asked for our admission to heaven. The celestial gatekeeper looked up the Citation's application and said it was blank. Thereupon he rang the gates open before the application could be completed. It is better to have had a sarcophagus than a Congress.

We have a dream to hope that the Federal authorities will be in the kind and just to most of our laws, including Congress. It is not the Congress but the attempt to be the Congress of the people who have the strength to be the nations of the records of achievement.

The New Year and Labor in England

(A Letter from London)

A Blacker New Year for the workers of England has, perhaps, never dawned. On the "free" registers of the mates and the men, there are at least two million names of persons totally unemployed. Behind these are unregistered numbers on "other times"; behind them again get thousands to whom January 1 stands as a black letter day, the date from which fresh wage reductions come into force.

Among these last are the miners, the cotton operatives, and the gas workers, besides numerous small bodies of people who, under the banner of the Prudential Assurance Company. At the same time, there is a decrease in the standard of agricultural labor—England's largest industry—to the partial, which is to say, starvation, level.

In this connection interested in center on the outlook in Norway. Nor- mally, it is a small affair, but the farmers all over the country are watching the event. One farmer has been told he will be the signal for a lowering of all wages throughout the country. To others, the farmers are offering 50 a week. The present wage is 84; the men have offered to accept 50; the forem are stick to their figure.

The position in the north is economically determined. The agricultural trouble seems to be inevitable. Not only have the miners' nominal wages been severely reduced, but many customary allowances have been cancelled. Another wage-cutting attempt is made by the owners to pay the owners, but even the agreed legal minimum. Added to which, we are feeling in many districts from the effects of last year's harvest. Where rent is deducted from the miners' wage an additional 50 per cent is taken for arrears which accumulated during the harvest season. Eve men in work are forced to apply for parish relief, and the Commissaries apply to the Ministry of the Interior to have it in an action of the Guardians in coming to the rescue.

It is possible that wages are more serious is the position created by the owners in refusing to pay the legal minimumChild Labor, and dismisses workers who attempt to claim it. Five thousand miners in the Maesteg area of South Wales have decided to give fourteen strikes this week during the next week on this account, and it is extremely unlikely that the trouble will be contained in this area alone. The penalty of working men on wages that are below the legal minimum is that actual starvation, without the benefits of robbed of its terrains. The men are running away in desperation and Insequent to conditions.

Wage trouble is also brewing in the shipbuilding industry, though it is rather a new fact. The Shipbuilding Federation has given informal notice to the trade unions confi}

The agricultural conference now in progress and called at the instigation of Mr. Darkest has run true to form. One of the New York states walked out earlier than expected, and Mr. Roosevelt, in the hope of "President Harding touched on everything except the main point, discussing the not the main function of our government and its dignitaries to touch on everything except the essential.

Yet there is something to be said in favor of Congress, particularly our Congress. Perhaps it is the most useless monster ever possible, and the only one capable enough to do some serious mischief, Marking time, playing investigations, pitting the power of the people against the power of the pork barrell—there is, of course, little to boast of, but it might have served a purpose to have had a mischievously idle Congress.

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We have a dream to hope that the Federal authorities will be in the kind and just to most of our laws, including Congress. It is not the Congress but the attempt to be the Congress of the people who have the strength to be the nations of the records of achievement.
CLOAKMAKERS!

We Greet You Upon Your Return To Work!

Accept our earnest assurances, victorious cloakmakers, that the firm of DEUTSCH BROS. shares wholeheartedly in the glorious, jubilant joy that prevails in your ranks today.

You have waged an heroic and just fight. You have fought—not for an increase in wages and material gain—but for a lofty, humane principle, and because of that you have earned, from the first day you accepted the challenge, the sympathy of all right-thinking elements in the community, which has made doubly certain your present victory.

The firm, DEUTSCH BROS., which comes so frequently in contact with most of you and which has helped to build up and to add comfort and beauty to your homes, has, from the first day of your struggle, not only pledged to you its deep sympathy and extended to you its warmest wishes, but it has also made a practical step to ease your situation.

The firm, DEUTSCH BROS. has ordered its stores, from the first day of the strike, that all cloakmakers involved in the conflict who are credit customers of DEUTSCH BROS. need not pay as long as the strike lasts, and that a strike-card, shown by a cloakmaker to our collectors, should absolve him from payments throughout the strike period. We have also extended to the strikers the privilege of buying necessary furniture for their homes during the time of the strike, paying for same after they return to work.

And now, that you have returned, full of the spirit of victory to your shops and the wheels of the cloak industry, put to a stop by your powerful arm, have again begun to revolve with former vim and vigor, and the production of your huge creative army is going to bring back life, movement and prosperity in the business world, the firm of DEUTSCH BROS. is again ready to serve you.

Our remarkable FEBRUARY SALE, where our selection of splendid furniture is bound to cause the greatest sensation, both in its quality and its astounding low prices—coincides with your return to the shops. And now, when each of you has again the possibility of giving thought to the comforts and beauty of his home, we invite you to our great FEBRUARY SALES, and we promise that we shall serve you as honestly and loyally as we have served you until now. Our liberal credit system gives every worker the opportunity to fix up a beautiful and comfortable home. Keep in mind that in the stores of DEUTSCH BROS. a credit-customer is treated on terms of equality with a cash-customer.

Respectfully,

DEUTSCH BROS.
NEW YORK'S GREATEST FURNITURE HOUSE

HARLEM
123rd St. and Third Ave.

DOWN-TOWN
Avenue "A," Cor. 4th St.

BROOKLYN
Broadway, Cor. Saratoga Ave.
THE AFTERMATH OF THE CONFLICT

Practically without exception, the entire labor press of the country has nothing but praise for the manner in which the strike was fought and won. It has been admitted on all sides that it was an exemplary fight, and has placed our International in the forefront ranks of the American labor movement. The general cry in trade union circles today is that the example of the ladies' garment workers must be emulated by their sister organizations and that it is the only way to shake off from the labor movement the state of lethargy cast upon it by the tactics of the bosses and the politicians.

It will, perhaps, be no exaggeration to compare the fight of the cloakworkers' strike to a long period of drought and parching, deadening heat. The cloak strike—on account of new methods resorted to in the course of its prosecution and the corresponding action on the part of employers—became not only to the needle industry or any industry where a great number of immigrants are employed, but also to the entire labor movement. It has, as a matter of fact, become a national event. It had deeply interested Federal authorities in Washington, our New York courts and the open press of the country. It had required not only the firing over, in silence, and the headquarters of our International have, in the course of that conflict, become converted into a national tribune from which our President spoke to a nationwide audience.

It is difficult, indeed, to properly appraise as yet the true value of the trade union propaganda spread by our International during the critical period, and without hav- ing spent a cent for publicity purposes!

We are, we believe, guiltless of undue optimism when we express our hopes that hereafter the American labor movement will cease to speak in tones of despair and helplessness which so far have prevailed and which we shall never now move with circumspection to "circumstances," "bad times" and similar alliteration, but that we shall now speak in terms of the labor movement's ability and of the fact that a labor movement, if adopted with brains, tact and determination, can win.

Our International has paved the way; it has filled the pits and cleared the road of stumbling blocks and rocks so that other organizations might follow with ease and effectiveness. Here are a few samples of the kind of work for which the cloakworkers' strike has been charged with the work of which the American labor movement is capable when it is not held down by the conditions which have characterized the past. It is of the utmost importance that the cloakworkers' strike shall not be allowed to pass without the labor movement, if it is to grow and become a national event, to pass without its having spent a cent for publicity purposes.

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The Miners’ Case

By EDWARD DUFFY

In the richest nation of the world, possessing the greatest store of gold ever known, and where the coal miners are the backbone of the country, one-half million men are facing unemployment and destitution. It is the most tragic struggle in the history of labor—one too serious and one that will continue to exert an influence far beyond the limits of the coal region. The conditions of distress created by the strike are such that millions of American citizens will be affected by the outcome of the struggle.

The Coal Miners’ strike is a struggle for the preservation of the distinctively American institution of the independent miner. The coal mining industry is one of the most important in the country, and the lives of millions of working men are directly affected by the outcome of this conflict. The miners are fighting for the right to organize and bargain collectively, and for the protection of their health and safety. The companies are determined to crush the strike and destroy the union, and to eliminate the principle of collective bargaining.

The miners are not seeking to disrupt the industry, but to secure fair wages and working conditions. They are not asking for more than they have a right to expect, but are insisting on the fundamentals of democracy and justice.

The companies, on the other hand, are determined to maintain their system of exploitation and oppression. They are supported by the government, which is afraid to interfere with the interests of the employers. The miners are left to fight alone, and it is up to the workers of all countries to lend them every possible aid.
IN THE REALM OF BOOKS

Pen Portraits of the Russian Revolution

By ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG

Friends of Albert Williams have been urging him during the past three years to publish a book on the Russian Revolution. They have heard him tell the story of the great uprising, and have read the vivid descriptions of his workers' and peasants' joyous and fierce appeals to make it successful at home and understood by those who have not experienced it. They knew that he had a book in his system and felt that it would be different from these published by contemporary visitors to Russia.

Williams was in Russia during the fateful days of the Revolution. He kept in touch with the revolutionary elements, and took an active interest in the various manifestations of the revolution. The workers' soviets, the village, the factory, the army, the peasants—everybody and everything in the political picture—all instruments of the revolution—came under his observant eye. He knew the Kryevsky regime, he saw it totter and give way to the rightful inheritors—the workers' and peasants' soviets. In short, he was one of those of whom the Russian poet sang:

"Blessed is he who visited the world. In moments of his faithful labor. The highest Gods invited him to come. A guest, with whom to sit at feast. And be a witness of his mighty spectacle."

Williams came to Russia not as a journalist, nor of fortune, but as a Socialist publicist, keen to observe and interpret the great social upheaval, the influence of which was destined to spread to the four corners of the earth. Moreover, he effectually affected the political and economic foundations of present-day society. The revolution in Russia did not stand by and merely observe what was taking place before its eyes. The Russian revolution in Europe was in the same spirit. It was a deliberate action to preserve the achievements of the revolution and to assure the future of the new society. The radical idealism moved Williams to take part in the conflict.

With the late John Reed, he placed himself at the command of the revolutionary staff, and, though a foreigner, was able to render valuable service to the Revolution.

Albert Williams has finally published a book (1) which has grown impatient to gladly forgive him the delay. To Williams the Russian Revolution was not merely another reportorial task. He knew that it deserved something more than a record of the events, which must be books of that period contain.

"Through the Russian Revolution", a contribution of permanent value, because the author went back of the occurrences of those crucial events and seasons, in winter and summer days of 1917, and revealed for us the spirit underlying the greatest mass movement in history. Williams has written a book which speaks for itself. It contains a chronological account of the most important events and speeches prior to and after the November Revolution. The account is, however, only a few pages. The full story, which Williams has drawn for us, is left to the reader. But the book is a work of the revolution in Williams' lifetime, which has been written for us. To the reader who has not yet known the book, "Pen Portraits of the Russian Revolution" will give a clear picture of this great event. To the reader who has known it, the book will be a welcome addition to our literature.

THE STAGE

"Tins and Noodles" will open at the Shubert Theatre next Monday.

"Mamotto Pierre" will be the English title of Brière's "Les Hanno- tons," which William Harris is producing.

The first production of The Play- mat Assembly's "Montmartre" early next month.

"The Monkey's Paw," a one-act play by Louis N. Parker, from a story by W. W. Jacobs, has been placed in rehearsal by Augustin Duneco, and will be acted as a curtain-raiser to "St. Trinian's," instead of "The Critics."

There will be a performance of "Unchor," at the Broadhurst Theatre, afternoon for the benefit of the American Birth Control League. Mary Shaw will head the cast.

"The Law Breaker," by Jules Elliot Goodwin, will be offered in New York next season. A. B. Brady, at a house yet to be announced, Williams Courtmar will be star, and Brevnka Yuri will have the leading feminine role.

"Mr. Fenton," will be presented by the Provincial Players at their theatre in Macaulay Street, on Monday night, January 30. The current bill of one-act plays will be presented only on Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights of next week.

Maurice Schwartz and his Tidaback company will act "Eugy in London in May.

Amelita Galli-Curci, who returned to New York after ten weeks of opera in Chicago, is staying at the Ambassador Hotel, and will reappear next week at the Metropolitan.

Ruth Draper and Poldewijs, the Polish composer and pianist, will give a joint recital at the Neighborhood Playhouse next Sunday afternoon.

Maria Jeritza, in "Cavalleria," and Lucia Bori, Titta Ruffo and others in "Pulcinella," will sing in a Metropolitan benefit on Thursday, February 2, for the Civil Service Reform Association.

Miss Anna Morgan's Committee for Revitalized Peace, which has arranged a benefit performance of "Salome" at the Manhattan on Feb- ruary 5, will present "Loife" and "Mefistofele." Miss Jeritza sings in the latter on Monday night in "Leherchen," with Misses Rysc, Melchior, Whitehill and Blase, and on Thursday afternoon in "Cavalleria," with PERRI, CERID and others. Miss Schwenk will follow "Pulcinella," with Bori, Kingston and Ruffo, Chalinda Munoz rejoins the company in "Leherchen." February 5, with Metz- neaver, Martellini, Danio and Mar- dines. Miss Galli-Curri, who sings in "Loife," will sing in a benefit in Brooklyn on Tuesday, will return to Broadway on Thursday night in "Traviata," with Chalinda, De La Reza and Kather. "Mefistofele," at popular prices, will be sung in the Fourth for the fifth time by Ada, Saeton, Perrin, Gigli and Diduk.

Arthur Hopkins will again produce "The Deluge" on Friday, January 27, at the Plymouth Theatre. Marjor Williams will have the only feminine role, and Robert McWade and Edward G. Robinson will be seen in the leading male role. "The Deluge" was first presented at the Hudson Theatre in August of 1917.

"The Book of the Russian Revolution" is that is what Lloyd Dill, who has read every book on the subject, says about "Through the Russian Revolution"

by Albert Rhy Williams

Because it comes from one, who of all living men saw more of the Revolution's stirring events than any other Russian or foreigner, "Through the Russian Revolution" is a masterly style of the birth of a new world — because it is an exceptionally beautiful example of the art of writing, which deserves an honored place in your library.


$2 at your book store

BONI & LIVERIGHT, Inc.

Publishers

10 Fifth Ave., New York City

Friday, January 27, 1922

JUSTICE
LABOR THE WORLD OVER

CREATING MORE MIDDLENED

The Massachusetts Commission on the Neccessities of Life has made a second in saving money for the people, especially for people with no money. It is the only commission of its kind in the United States. The Commission's policy has been to publish information concerning abnormally high prices. The report has resulted in the following opportunities for engagement in more profitable lines of

LABOR INCREASES WEALTH

The share of the net wealth created by manufacturing operation in the United States, increased a shade less than 1 per cent in the five years between 1914 and 1919, according to figures issued last night by the Bureau of Labor. The figures show that in 1919 the United States had 280,000 manufacturing establishments, which gave employment to an average of 10,817,333 persons, of whom 9,063,119 were wage-earners, 1,457,701 were salaried employees and 275,563 were proprietors.

NEW YORK STRIKE TIES UP 100 TUGS

The strike of the New York harbor tugboat workers, which began on Friday, remains about the same. The Union officials claim that 100 tug are tied up and more are going out on strike, while the New York Tugboat Exchange claims that the strike is on the wane.

EUROPEAN TRADE NEARLY DOUBLED

Reports from the Foreign Commerce show that the total value of trade with European countries in 1921 was approximately $2,380,000,000,000, against $1,494,000,000,000 in 1912. Imports from Europe to the United States were, in 1921, $690,000,000,000 in 1920, owing to the general condition of the European export market.

LOCKWOOD COMMITTEE'S RULES APPROVED

The Building Trades Council of New York, representing 115,000 building trades workers, at a meeting yesterday, unanimously approved the proposals of the Lockwood Committee designed to bring about the elimination of certain practices of labor unions in the State of New York.

SHIPPING MEN SEEK SUBSIDIES

On the basis of a stiffness reduction in the pay of seamen, American ship owners have formulated plans for direct and indirect subsidies that will, it is claimed, save millions of dollars out of the American treasury.

The first thing desired by the ship building is a loan of $100,000,000, which, if secured, probably will never be repaid. Once the ship owners get

Then, they want one-half of the customs and increased tonnage taxes, which they estimate will secure to them $15,000,000 a year.

As showing that there is no limit to the greed of the shipping interests, they boasted their rates for the transportation of grain to the starving population of Russia by 30 per cent after Congress appropriated $29,000,000 for relief work and stipulated that the food must be carried in American ships.

FULLING THE WOOL OVER FARMERS' EYES

An attempt is being made to "perpetuate the infamous guarantee section of the law which guaranteed the price of wool." According to the united States Senator Gifford, of North Dakota, who charges that the American Farm Bureau Federation is being used by big interests to "pull the wool" over the face of farmers.

"Senator La Follette had the courage to come out and condemn even the heads of some of our farm organizations in this connection." Mr. Gifford said, "I joined the parliament of the world's farmers, and those who assumed leadership of the farmers of the Northwest are going to recommend perpetuation of the infamous section, they will front the real farmers of the country."

85,032 ALIENS IN 1921

The tide of immigration which was approaching its flood when the restriction law went into effect, brought 85,032 aliens into the United States in the fiscal year ended June 30, according to the annual report of Secretary of Labor, Davis.

This number compares with 419,880 in the previous fiscal year, and is more than twice the estimate which Mr. Davis makes for this year under the convention. More than one-fourth of the aliens admitted last year were Italians, the number being 227,326, as compared with 203,419 in the fiscal year of 1920. From the economic and national standpoint, the report says, the long average number 191,042.

More than 54,000 aliens were deported, as compared with 2,767 for 1920.

PROFESSOR "REMOVING" HOUSING PROBLEM

"There is a theoretical excess of homes and apartments in New York City," said Professor Samuel McCall, professor of political science, Columbia University.

The professor made this statement before the Lockwood Housing Committee of New York City. In his testimony he volunteered a statement which the housing situation.

A police car was shown a shortage of 70,000 houses.

The professor admitted that he was paid $500 by real estate owners to make a statement before the hearing which real estate men have submitted to the United States Supreme Court in their effort to annul existing rent laws.

It is stated that the real estate men are engaged in a "pseudoscientific" survey of conditions, which do not justify legislation now in force.

HUNGARY

"AMNESTY" IN HUNGARY

The general amnesty to political prisoners decreed by the Regent, Herity, is regarded skeptically. The decree provides that prisoners whose release "would endanger the State's security" shall not be liberated, and the application of it is to depend on the whim of the reactionary Minister of Justice. The amnesty resulted from an agreement just concluded between the Social Democratic Party and Hungary. The leader of the Right Socialists, Ernem Garamond, also signed the agreement. Regarding it, he says, entered the agreement only because of the threats (Herity's) of a new terror.

A SECRET AGREEMENT

Negotiations between the British Ambassador in Budapest and the Hungarian Government have just culminated in a secret agreement were it is understood to be signed to Great Britain. Hungary is to be extended to British capitalise her state railways in the Hungarian State, and the British Ministry of the project has been signed a treaty by Hungary to this purpose of the peace treaty.

EGYPT

TERROR ON THE NILE

British preparations to hold down the people by arms are steadily on the increase. The statistics of armor Nile boats, manned by officers and men of the regular navy, has gone up river, and one boat will be stationed at each of the principal river towns. Newspaper editors have been officially forbidden to publish anything that might reflect on the military, so that tends to "excite the minds of the people or encourage strikes." But the vital news of the day is that all the defendant members of the Nationalist delegation joined the members of the old delegation.

ENGLAND

UNIONS FIGHT WAGE REDUCTIONS

The unions are fighting the wage reductions being put into effect throughout Great Britain. Last year wages were cut $4,000,000 in the pay of 7,000,000 workers.

REAL ECONOMY

The Secretary of the London Labor Party has demonstrated statistically that whereas labor has a majority on the Council they spent less per head on local government than they did before being in office.

GREATER SOLIDARITY

The National Union of Ship's Cooks, Stewards and Bakers has amalgamated with the British Seafarers' Union. The new union will be called the Amalgamated Marine Workers' Union.

DENMARK

LABOR TO HEAD OFF GENOA

- Former Minister Blum, on behalf of the Danish Trade Union, has announced that he will head the Belgian Labor Delegation to be held before the Geneva Conference takes place.

INDIA

"THE UNITED STATES OF INDIA"

The immediate declaration of an Indian republic was urged by Hazrat Mohani in his presidential address to the All-India Muslim League at Ahmmedabad. The "United States of India" was the title suggested. For the present, he advised, the policy of non-violence must be sustained. If, however, the government's repressive policy led to the declaration of martial law, then the only defense would be guerrilla warfare. Gandhi opposed the resolution, which was lost, despite a strong minority.

MEXICO

TO SEIZE BAKE SHOPS

All bake shops in Mexico City will be taken over forthwith by the Bakers' Syndicate on January 28, if demands, which amount to several millions of dollars, are not paid by the bakers before that time. An announcement of this effect was issued last night at the close of the first day of the strike, which left over 1,500,000 city people in a state of starvation. The strikers gained some support yesterday, and continued street demonstrations. A number of newsmen attempted to enter a building during a demonstration, and during the melee a bystander was seriously injured.

GERMANY

WILD RAIL STRIKE IN SAXONY

A wild railroad strike started in Saxony, where radical workers elected Red strike leaders over the heads of union officials.

The strikers walked out in Dresden next Monday, staging the Vienna express, and such tractors to proceed hired motor cars to take them by the border. The Dresden strikers received assistance of support from the radical railroad workers of Leipzig and Chemnitz, both East Prussia.

"Three of the worst railroad strike movements are reported in various parts of Germany. The workers of the famous Bohlen-Lauter chercher thrown a complete tie-up unless wages and working conditions are improved. The news led to strikes in Saxony and other parts of Germany."

Allan Omquist's strikers' voice was accompanied by a copious lack in the building trade.
History of Our International

Last summer JUSTICE contained from week to week outlines of lessons given by Mr. Max Levin on the Labor Movement in the United States. The last of these dealt with the detailed story of the origin, history, aims, methods and organization of our International.

Mr. Levin has again attracted attention. A number of our readers commented on their correctness and value. They had good reasons for doing so. Mr. Levin had spent considerable time in studying the history of the International. He compiled the files of the "Ladies' Garment Workers," the former official magazine of our organization. He also spent much time in studying all publications, Yiddish and English, which contained material on this problem. In addition, Mr. Levin did not neglect the matter with which the number of the Union officials who participated in the development and expansion of our organization. The result of all this was that Mr. Levin acquired thorough and authoritative information on the subject which he utilized in giving his lessons.

It is important that the Educational Department has arranged to have these given in every Lodge. A large number of our members of the International should be acquainted with the history of the organization. It reads like a fascinating tale. The story of the struggles, defeats and victories is fascinating and the reader is often left in doubt of the kind of people who hear it will feel more proud of their organization than ever before.

Just as Mr. Levin has not failed to do his part in making their present social and economic position possible, how much more service and effort it is, and they will appreciate what the organization means to themselves and to the Labor Movement.

The Educational Department is also arranging to have these lessons given at the offices of local unions in Yiddish, Russian and English.

It is hoped that many of our rank and file will take advantage of the opportunity to listen to this wonderful tale.

The Strike and New Activities

At the beginning of this season, the Educational Department planned a large number of educational activities and arrangements were made to conduct classes in Yiddish, Italian and English, in the offices of various local unions. Teachers were engaged and methods were developed for making this work through and successful.

The strike, however, interfered with the plans. Conditions were such that it was useless to begin classes, and many local unions, instead of having to wait for the time on the picket line elsewhere, and could not be expected to come to the classes rooms. Their attention was on the strike. It would have been unbusinesslike to expect them to think of anything else.

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An Important New Book

The Educational Department wants to call the attention of all our readers to the Educational Movement to a particularly important book published recently. It is called "What in the Labor Movement?"

This book is a dictionary of labor terms and labor to be supplied by Wellye B. Bowne from a large number of authoritative books in the history and problems of labor and modern radical movement.

The Educational Department considers this book sufficiently important to go out of its way in urging all who are interested in the movement to become acquainted with it.

This is the first of a dictionary. It contains in alphabetical arrangement several thousand terms that are used in connection with the labor movement.

This book is strictly up to date. For example, in discussing "The International Council of Trade and Industrial Unions," the book describes all the activities of the Congress of the Communist International held in Moscow in June of this year.

This is a book to be owned and referred to very frequently by all those interested in labor problems. The Educational Department can procure it for our members at a substantially reduced price to cover the laborers' prices. Our members are invited to order the book at our office, Room 1009, 21 Union Square.

The Picket Line and Education

Many of our members had a wonderful education during the past nine weeks. They did not attend a single class in our Unity Center or in the Workers' University. They did not go to a single lecture or a single meeting.

Still, they had a wonderful education.

They went to the University of Strikes.

They attended classes in picketing.

They helped through practical methods to bring to a glorious end a struggle which was all their own.

Glory to them!

Education is not merely a study of the strike, and it was just as truly educational as lectures and classes.

Now that their action has resulted in success, let those who fought so gloriously on the picket line remember that they are working on an ideal which they want to realize. This ideal, the Co-operative Consumer's Union, will be brought about if men and women come together in that spirit which they showed on the picket line, and, if in addition to that spirit, they will have the knowledge which comes from their own class.

Action alone is not always wise. It is supplementary and clarified by an intelligent understanding of its causes, methods, and aims.
Dancing by Wireless

On Friday night, January 27, the monthly social evening of the Union Health Center School will take place. This Friday there is to be a great innovation, through the courtesy of Mr. Peter Taylor. A wireless telephone will be installed in the audito•rium room of the Health Center. Music will be heard through this telephone. If the gods are kind there will also be dance music and real jazz for those of us who attended all the regular lectures at the Health Center. This will be indeed a gala social evening and will mark the end of a very successful month of lectures, and the beginning of a still more successful month of February. The program for the Friday night lectures during the month of February will be as follows:

February 3—"The Nervous Worker and His Problems," by Dr. J. Smith.

February 10—"The Tuberculous Worker and What He Can Do," by Dr. S. Mitchell.

February 17—"Errors of the D ict of the Jewish Worker," by Dr. B. Liber.

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Journalism and the Arts

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Rand School Music League

JOSEPHINE ROSEN SWEET—-January, Feb. 6
An Hour of Piano Music

HELEN JEFFREYS—-Monday, Feb. 13
Violin Recital

THE LETZ QUARTET—-Monday, Feb. 20

THE NEW YORK TRIO—-February, Feb. 27
Series, $1. Single Admission, 35 cents

Concerts begin at 8:45 P. M.

Debate: Can the Church Be Radical?

John Haynes Holmes
Scott Nearing

Says "YES"
Says "NO"

Lexington Theatre, Sunday, Feb. 12th, 2:30 P. M.

Tickets: 50 cents to $1.

Now on sale

LADIES’ TAILORS, SAMPLE MAKERS’ AND ALTERATION WORKERS’ UNION, LOCAL No. 3

ATTENTION!

Very important branch meetings of our Local will be held as follows:

SAMPLE MAKERS’ BRANCH will meet in Labor Temple, 14th St. and 2nd Ave., on Saturday, Jan. 28th, at 1 P. M. sharp.

LADIES’ TAILORS’ BRANCH will meet in Laurel Garden, 75 East 116th St., on Tuesday, Jan. 31st, at 8 P. M. sharp.

The order of business will be:

1. First and last month’s reports of Executive Board members and Manager-Secretary of our Local.

2. Election of an Objection and Election Committee.

3. Voting for the Convention City.

4. Call for the above order of business that it is important for every member to be present at the meeting of his branch.

EXECUTIVE BOARD LOCAL NO. 3

S. LEFKOVITIS, Manager-Secretary.

P. S.—The Objection Committee will meet on Feb. 4th, at 12 W. 29th St., at 1 P. M.

Elections will be held on Feb. 11th, in Bryant Hall, 256 Sixth Ave., 1 P. M.

Your Boy’s Future!

Your boy’s future, well being and position in life may depend upon the answer he gives to the question: "Your eye-strain is the cause of headaches, poor memory, ill temper, dullness, and all these difficulties increase if you keep your child’s studies and his school attendance, in which turn has its effects later in life.

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

DR. BARNETT L. BECKER

Optometrist and Optician

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New York 34th St.

215 EAST BROADWAY
202 EAST FORDHAM ROAD
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The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

By JOSEPH FISH

GENERAL

Among the many questions up for consideration and action when the CUTTERS’ UNION LOCAL 10 meet Thursday night, the question of how the International is to take place is one that will be before the minds of the members. This has been debated a great deal in the past. The meeting will take place Monday afternoon at 2:00 o’clock in the Hall, 23 St. Mark’s Place. Letters have been sent out to all of the members of the Union, calling their attention to this meeting.

All local unions of the International, through their respective Central Labor Unions and Canada consider it an honor when their city is chosen as the convention city of the International. And so in this case the Cleveland Joint Board sent out a letter to all of the local unions of the International, urging them to vote in favor of their city for the holding of the next International convention. Cleveland is one of the three cities named by the General Executive Board for referendum vote of the members of the International. Baltimore and Cincinnati are the other two. The Cleveland Joint Board urges the selection of that city, because it is in the United States—"the second garment center in America." It is more than likely that by the time the General Meeting takes place letter will have been received by Local 10 from the other two cities voting similar recommendations.

From the opinions expressed by the active members of Local 10, Cleveland seems to be the choice. One reason is that the next convention of the American Federation of Labor will take place in Cincinnati. These men are in favor, therefore, of dividing the honors as equally as possible.

The period of reconstruction for the cloak and suit cutters has been the problem of the moment. Immediately following the settlement of the strike, all of the business left unfinished in Arlington Hall, and the strike headquarters was transferred to the office of the Union. As yet, Manager Dobinski has not started on any peace-time agreements. This is largely due to the fact that the members are daily coming to the office for final instructions on the strike. The International and the Clasemakers’ Union should be congratulated in having succeeded in settling the strike when they did. The trade seems to have gotten very busy and work is very good; new orders are coming in. In addition to winning the strike in as satisfactory a manner as possible, the fact also it succeeded in preserving for the members the work that was theirs.

Manager Dobinski is at the present time greatly taken up in preparing an extensive report of the strike as affecting the cutters. There is no doubt but that plenty of interesting material will be included in this report. In addition to the 100 per cent response, by the cutters a very fine showing was made by the members of Local 10’s Strike Committee. This show should make the members look forward to hearing the report.

The members should not for a moment be under the impression that the Union now can sit back comfortably and lift itself into a pleasant position. The employers were hungry for a pound of flesh. From all indications and results of the strike, they are still hungry. For this reason, therefore, rest until their hunger is satisfied in some way. Hence, the CUTTERS’ UNION LOCAL 10 must not slacken the pace of its present—time peace-time machinery in order to prove to the public and the employers that whatever working conditions the Union has under the present agreement are as near as the well-being of its members.

It is yet somewhat too early to say what the results of the strike have been. For a long time the columns of JUSTICE will carry reports of the progress of these preparations which will enable members to familiarize themselves with what is going on. The same report will be made at members’ meetings of the cutters.

WAIST AND DRESS

No doubt the members of the Dress and Waist Division feel that the air is charged with an unusual and unusual excitement over the dress and waist industry. They have good cause to feel this. In addition to the conferences that were held between the two associations in the dress and waist trades, preparations have also been made with regard to the launching of a campaign for the organization of open shops.

Thursday night, January 19, there took “place in Webster Hall a very interesting and successful meeting of the shop Chairmen of the waist and dress industry. The meeting was held for the purpose of investigating the strength of the Managers and to instruct the members as to what was wanted of them in the coming campaign against open shops.

Among those who rendered reports and spoke were Messrs. G. Jamison, Schleisinger, President of the International; Jacob Halperin, Israel Horowitz and Julius Hochman, General Manager and Department Managers, respectively, of the Joint Board in the dress and waist industry.

International President Schleisinger, in speaking to the members, pledged the unquestioned support of the International towards the success of the campaign, and said that he was very much gratified at seeing so splendid and enthusiastic a showing of the members as at this meeting. He also spoke of the splendid strike waged by the Philadelphia Waist and Dressmakers against the sweater shopmen of that city. General Manager Halperin reviewed the activities of the waist and dress campaigns, and pointed out that the present was a very opportune time for the waging of an effective campaign as is being launched by the Union now. He stated that he was confident that the Union would emerge from this campaign victorious and much strengthened. Managers Hochman and Horowitz urged upon the active members and the shop Chairmen the necessity of keeping up the fight. They said that a great deal of organization work can be accomplished by the men, who come in daily contact with those of the workers who are employed in non-union shops.

Circulars were distributed among the members which will be used as propaganda among the workers of the dress and waist trades, and instructions to the workers in union shops.

This Saturday a meeting of all the Executive Boards of the Dress and Waistmakers’ local unions will take place, where a commonsense will be adopted for the purpose of conducting the organization campaign.

Nothing could be more interesting to the employers of open shops, asking them to make application for settlement, which will be the means of avoiding strikes in their shops. Cutters who work in non-union shops were instructed by the Union not to respond to a strike, if approached by a picket Committee. The hall of pickets that this Committee was called to conduct has not yet been decided upon.

Information to this effect, however, will be continued in the circulars that will be distributed.

Arrangements have been made by the Cutters’ Union, with Chief Organizer Julius Hochman for the placing of a cutters’ representative in the hall, who will take care of their interests. A cutters’ representative will also be placed on the Settlement Committee, to see to it that whenever a shop is settled a cutter is to be put to work under union conditions.

ENGLISH LABOR IN 1922

(Continued from Page 4)

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Cutters’ Union Local 10!

ATTENTION!

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

General . . . Monday, January 30th
Cloak and Suit . . . Monday, February 6th
Waist and Dress . . . Monday, February 13th
Miscellaneous . . . Monday, February 20th

Meetings Begin at 7:30 P.M.

At Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark’s Place

Cutters of all branches should not fail to secure a working card within twenty-four hours after going to work. Those who hold “one-week” or temporary cards should not fail to change them for permanent ones if they are working.

Dress and waist cutters who are working should not fail to change the present white cards, which they hold, for new ones that will be issued on and after January 15. Dress and waist men who will be found working on the present white cards after January 15th will be disciplined the same as those without any card at all.