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Justice (Vol. 3, Iss. 43)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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

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

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PHILADELPHIA INJUNCTION FIGHT AROUSES GREAT INTEREST
UNION TO PUT 400 WITNESSES ON THE STAND

The eighth week of the strike in Philadelphia finds the center of inten
tion shifted from the picket line and the meeting hall to the courtroom. We have in mind the injunction proceedings started against the Union by two struck firms, Lichtenstein and Reichlin and the Venka Manufacturing Company, in addition to a suit for a general injunc
tion asked for by the Waist and Dress Manufacturers' Association of Philadelphia.

After several preliminary hearings about two weeks ago, two more days were consumed last week before Judge Finletter by the employers in putting their “evidence” of the strikers’ violence, on the ground on which they demanded the injunction. It would seem, however, that the court might not render a decision upon the application of the two indi
dividual firms but will reserve opinion until the suit for a general injunction, started by the Association, comes up for a hearing.

Next week comes the Union’s inning. The officers of the Waist and Dressmakers’ Union of Philadelphia have served notice, through Mr. Wil
liam A. Gray, their indefatigable counsel, that they intend to put on the stand about four hundred wit
nones to lay bare the insinuatory, and it is rumored the defense of the em
ployers and to disclose before the court the entire story of brutality of the hired strong-arm men em
ployed by the bosses, and the end
less persecutions to which the pickets were subjected by the police and all other authorities who seem to have lined up on the side of the employers in the strike of the girls workers of Philadelphia. It is almost certain that no decision will be rendered in the injunction proceedings before two or three weeks and meanwhile, of course, the court will be kept up by the Union to its fullest extent.

When asked his opinion concern
ning the latest move in the strike, President Schlesinger said:

“The Philadelphia strike bosses have not found a single strike-breaker among the thousands of men and women who have gone down eight weeks ago in the defense of our collea
selves against the arbitrary actions of the employers. The few colored strike-breakers which they have found have given them no end of trouble and cannot take the place of the ex
treme workers.

“It is a source of pride to all con
nected with the strike that not one of those men and women have deserted our ranks and returned to work, except, of course, those whose employers have settled with the Union. The strike will continue and will be supported by the entire Inter
national until we win a clean-cut victory.”

Cleveland Joint Board
To Confer With Cloak Ass’n

President Schlesinger will Attend Conference on October 24

As reported in JUSTICE two weeks ago, the Cloakmakers’ Union of Cleveland has made a request upon the Cloak Manufacturers’ Associa
tion of that city to meet in conference to discuss several new points which the Union proposes to embody in the trade agreement that is to be shortly renewed.

Last week the Cleveland Joint Board received a reply to its request. The Association in a letter stated that it is ready to confer with the Union as it intends to present to the Union some new demands of its own. The conference, accordingly, was agreed upon for Monday, October 24.

President Schlesinger of the Inter
national is leaving for Cleveland, Sunday, October 23, to attend the conference with the Association.

Cloakmakers’ Joint Board Donates
$1,000 To Socialist Campaign Fund

On Saturday last, the meeting of the Cloakmakers’ Association of the Cloakmakers’ Union has voted, in accordance with a previous decision to support the camp
aign of the Socialist party, to give $1,000 to its campaign fund. This motion was adopted upon the recom
mendation of the Finance Committee of the Joint Board.

The campaign committee elected by the Joint Board a week ago to help in the Socialist campaign, on which all locals of the Joint Board are represented, reported that it met last Tuesday and began at once to do campaign work and devise plans for raising additional money for camp
aign needs.

General Manager Israel Feinberg of the Joint Board was elected chair
man of the Cloakmakers’ Campaign Committee and Brother Louis Langer, secretary of the Joint Board, will act as secretary of this committee.

N.Y. Custom Dressmakers Give Half
Day For Russian Famine Sufferers

The Custom Dressmakers’ Union, Local No. 90, decided that their members donate the half day for the famine sufferers of Russia during the week of October 17-22. This decision puts the workers of Local No. 90 on the same line with the members of all the other locals of the International in New York City who have given concrete evidence of their readiness to come to the aid of the stricken population of Russia.

According to Brother I. Bernadsky, the manager of the Union, the Custom Dressmakers have done their duty in a commendable manner with
out the slightest outside pressure. The chairmen of the various shops are now requested to bring the money “earned by the workers for the relief of Russian famine sufferers” to the office of the Union. From Local No. 90 the money will be transferred to the treasurer elected by the Russian Relief Committee of the International.

Meanwhile, the money collected will be turned over to the office of the Custom Dressmakers’ Union at 725 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

One Week Left To
Unity House Concert

With only one more week left, the Executive Committee of Unity House, at Carnegie Hall, the Unity House Committee is very optimistic as to results.

In response to a letter from the Committee, most of the locals of the International have responded and have taken boxes, or seats. The lo
cales which have responded favorably are, Local 1, 14, 20, 23, 25, 26, 62, 68, 82, 89 and 90. It is hoped that the other local executive boards will decide to take their quotas of tickets.

Besides our own organization, the executive board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers’ Union and of the Women’s Trade Union League have taken tickets.

The evening of Friday, October 28th, will be a re-union of friends of Unity House—and that number runs thousands. That fact was demonstrated last winter when the bassar netted the Commit
tee about six thousand dollars. It is hoped that the same spirit of en
thusiasm will prevail now.

Remember the time, Friday even
ning, October 28th; the place, Car
negie Hall; the purpose, a song recital of Emmy Destinn, the concert to be given for the benefit of our own Workers’ Unity House.

Greater New York Russian Relief
Committee of International
Locals Will Meet Next
Monday, October 24

General Secretary Baroft has sum
mamed all the members of the General Relief Committee of the International locals in Greater New York to a meet
ing at the General Office, 51 Union Square, on Monday next, October 24, at 2 P. M.

It will be recalled that the first big conference of all New York locals which voted for a half-day relief fund for the Russian sufferers had set October 1 as the final collection day in every shop, trade and local. A number of developments have since taken place which interfered consid
erably with the faithful carrying out of this decision and which have great
ly lessened the results.

Principal among these hinderances
were, of course, the unprecedented slack conditions and the unforeseen expenses which have affected prac

cially every trade in our times, includ
ning the cloak and suit industry. Sep
tember and October, which ordinarily are the busiest months of the fall season, have turned out to be two of the slackest months of the year.

It is easy to imagine how this situa
tion has affected the Russian famine collections in the shops.

Nevertheless, a considereable amount of money has already been collected and turned over to the local treasuries from where they are to be transmitted to the general treasur
er of the Relief Committee.

Another important point which must be defi
nitely decided upon at this meeting is the method of transmission of relief funds by the locals.

These problems, which will come up for a decision at the meeting next Monday, make it highly incumbent upon every one of the members of this body to attend without fail.

The drive has, to all purposes, come to an end. A balance to the activities of the committee must be drawn and its work properly consummated.

WORKERS’ UNIVERSITY WILL OPEN NOVEMBER 19

On Friday evening, November 18, the opening exercises of the Workers’ University of our Inter
national will be held in the Auditorium of the Washington Irving
High School, Irving Place and 4th Street.

Upon this occasion there will be given by the Educational Depart
ment a splendid concert followed by a debate. Details will be announced later.
TOPICS OF THE WEEK
by MAX D. DANISH

WILL THE RAILROAD STRIKE BE Averted?

The strike on the railroads has been ordered for a week from today. The press reads the effect of this matter, one week since the strike was declared, as a mere fiasco. It is to be pressed into service; hundreds if not thousands of airplanes will be used for hauling food into food centers, for running the mail trains; the railway executives boast that they will mobilize every unemployed—what kind hearted—and give them a black job on the strike lines and, perhaps, solve thereby the problem of unemployment. And what is most encouraging—the "Millionaire's Suburban Special"—the same that was manned by bankers and expects to reach the last trouble on the railways near New York—has again made its appearance on the front pages of the Law and Order press with the cheerful promise that, strike or no strike, Wall Street will not be depleted of its daily supply of sharks from the nearby towns.

The great conflict still be averted?

The prospects today are scanty, indeed. There are two ways by which the strike can still get a hearing. Either the Railway Executives retreat their last demand, filed with the Railroad Board, for an immediate average cut in wages, which they cannot come to an agreement on with the first several thousand assembled at the Town Hall and sang revolutionary songs while a deputation waited on the Lord Mayor. In close relation with these demonstrations, Parliament has assembled to discuss the question, and work up almost entirely the unemployment problem and seek a solution to it.

This item of news would not be complete unless supplemented by the following statement. We, too, have a few millions of unemployed in this country—southern railroads. As a result a special conference of the Harding-Unemployed Conference, finally adopted after hearing various "measures," has issued the following statement: "The Department of Labor statistics say it is. And we do not march, partly because it inevitably invites clashing with the运费 established by the ironbound constabulary and similar vile treatment. Our unemployed get no State allowance and do not even dream of any wages.

We had an unemployed conference at a local center, for a few days, and while it lasted it was a leg in our omnipotent eye and a thorn in our heart, and we were comforted. At last, our interest we have a sight of relief, for heaven only knows what it would have been without any such. It lasted longer as it is, it came out in our post-mortem cry with a recommendation to the employers to do their part by the Eight Hour law, with admonitions to labor not to fight against wage cuts and with similar comforting prophecies. Isn't it nice and paradise-like to live in a creditor country?

GERMAN REPAIRATIONS AND SILESIA

Most honest folk have long been trying to understand how the League of Nations tribunal, the Council of Ambassadors, the occupation of Silesia, and the occupation of the rest of the "so-called German territories" in Poland, with the enforcement of the Versailles Treaty and for the colonial German possessions, can reconcile the theory of "national self-determination" industrially and at the same time collect at regular intervals billions of gold marks.

What has taken place in the last several years certainly does not lend itself to a clear explanation. For instance, the following incidents: A week ago, the press heralded with obvious satisfaction the news that France and Germany have entered into a special agreement whereby Germany is to receive 7,000,000,000 gold marks in the next ten years in maternity, which will go for the repatriation of the regulars in France. This understanding was only a part of the beginning of a new era of better relations and a feeling of security between France and her conqueror and, perhaps, the beginning of the end of the "Marshall" scheme in Europe if it is to be employed. In the European continent in the last few years.

New is the decision of the "special committee" of the League of Nations on Upper Silisa and the other "so-called German territories" in Poland. We shall either say to the French who control Poland financially, politically and economically, yes, or no, and the fate of the nation, and hope for the High Cost of Living that still faithfully shudders with us.

There it is. A delegation of Chinese, apparently re- cently to investigate the cost of food staples at the source of their production, arrived in Shanghai and issued upon their return they cited as an example that a pound of prunes for which the Chinese producer re- ceived 6 cents retal in Chicago at 45 cents, a staggering illustration of the advantage that the consumer enjoys, with its prices to pro- ducer and consumer.

Who gets the other thirty-nine cents? We are willing to allow a penny or two for railway charges. In other words, "between the Chinese and Chicago," and let us add for ourselves—"and New York." We did these thirty- nine cents per pound, buried in the flashing light of distant business men," the swarms of middle- aged, agents, retailers, brokers, ware- housesmen and other gentlemen of the great highways of the nation.

And the other thirty-nine cents anyway?

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And the other thirty-nine cents anyway?
Bro. Lefkovits Replies

Editor of Justice:

Dear Friend:

In the last issue of JUSTICE there appeared an article by Bro. Kalifof, a former member of Local No. 3. In which he takes issue with the content of your JUSTICE of Sept. 20th, also criticizing Local No. 3 in general and myself in particular.

I have no objection to criticism, but I believe that the person who takes the liberty to criticize without the facts, is only speaking the wrong language. I can and will reply on the facts. I will give it to you as I have the right to do.

1st—He claims that I am laments the fact that the members do not show a sufficient interest in the Union and that I do not try to discover the proper cause. Here he is quite mistaken, as I explained the non-participation of the members in the conduct of the Union by the fact that they have not shown any interest in the Union, especially Local No. 60, they had to transmit all their business at their local and executive meetings. At present however, they seem to be satisfied with the conduct of their business by the Joint Board.

2nd—He criticizes the local for its composition, objecting to the fact that it is made up of Jewish ladies, tailors, sample makers and Italian members. These branches were formed as a result of the demand from them of the members of each trade, claiming that they are not represented in the Executive Board composed of representatives of each branch, but that when it comes to pay up the peculiarities of the tailors, they want to have a branch meeting at which to discuss these questions. The Italian members must have their branch in order that they also might be represented in the affairs of the organization, and they cannot meet with the Jewish members so that they can discuss in their own language, and many of them do not understand English. They must therefore, have a branch of their own, who can discuss matters in their own language.

3rd—The question of amalgamation of the two Jewish branches was taken up, but the sample makers and cloak tailors refused to give up their branches.

Our local is not the only one which has branches. All the large local's of the Joint Board have sections or branches in order to give more members of a chance to take part in the affairs of their organization.

2nd—He objects to my announce- ment that in 39 weeks in arrears is automatically dropped from membership by the International Union. If he was a Union man he believed in obligations and duties toward the organization, and not only toward the local. He should be more glad with this information and would not object to it because he is a good member of the Interna- tional. Since when has an individual member of a local, no matter of which other well-ordered organization, the right to object to the decision of the majority of his organization, and still claim to be a member of that organization?

The facts in this case are as fol- lows:

Local No. 6, before the amalgama- tion of the ladies tailors, was com- posed of sample makers and cloak tailors who established for the local a sick benefit fund. When the ques- tion of amalgamation with the ladies tailors was taken up, the local of Local No. 6 stipulated that in case of amalgama- tion the members of former Local No. 6 would have the right to receive the initiation fees to the sick fund, the members of former Local No. 60 will have the right to receive the initiation fees to the sick fund, and will have to pay only $1.50 for initiation fee to the fund. Before the amalgamation of Local No. 6, all of the members of the local were held and at these meetings it was practically stipulated that the local would amalgamate and hence the members' meetings of both locals were held and at these meetings it was practically stipulated that the amalgamation was conditioned to amalgamate under these conditions.

Knowing these facts it is clear to Bro. Kalifof that he will not obey the decision of the members of the Joint Board. Moreover, he is a good member of the Union and not only as an executive officer, but to amalgamate under these conditions.

4th—In the last paragraph of the letter he challenges me to play "playing politics" and says that I expose myself to scorn and ridicule applying the principles of Local No. 3, that if a member is 29 weeks in arrears he is automatically dropped from the books. Moreover, he states that I refuse to change the cards of men who do not pay all assessments.

Now, I do not want to be harsh with this brother, but I cannot help it. I have been elected for the position of our organization and because he does not know that a secretary of a local has no right to ask a member who must carry out the legislation enacted by the members of the Union. The Executive Board of our local, as well as the executive boards of all the locals affiliated with the Joint Board, decided that no book can be exchanged unless the dues and all assessments are paid up on the books. And I only carry out this decision.

And finally, he sarcastically asks if I ever read the constitution of the International and if so I should point to a page in the book and ask himself if he has dis obeyed. If a man is willing to learn I am always ready to help him. However, he forgets the article of our constitution which he has violated.

Article 8. Members must pay all dues, general assessments, and all other assessments imposed upon by the local union, Joint Board, General Executive Committee, and the Executive Committee of a L. U. shall have the power to make rules and regulations and local as- sessments only.

At first I did not consider it worth while to answer Mr. Kalifof's letter as he is not a member of our Union, but on second thought I decided to answer him as a good member of ourlocal who may have the same mistaken idea of our organization.

Frankly yours,

Bro. Lefkovits, Manager-Secretary

P. S. While writing this letter I have just received a letter from J. Klugman & Son, who made a collection for the Russian Famine sufferers, that Kalifof refused to give his share to this fund. I think this shows the calibre of the man.
THE BIG THREE

By NATHANIEL BUCHWALD

The most vital question of the day is not the menace of unemployment, though there is some, nor the impending tie-up of the country's railways, nor the election between the Baking Curran, nor even the great controversy that has arisen between the Radical Mountain Lander and Baber Ruth,—the question that should properly command the attention of every person is: Who will make the perfect and carry out a fitting reception for the greatest men of all time whom we have the privilege of calling our guests.

Strikes come and strikes go broken by good will and broken by hardships and otherwise; unemployment is really an indispensable part of "normalcy"; election campaigns are as regular as the tides and as inevitable as measles; and the case of the Babs versus the Judges will, in all likelihood, soon be amicably adjusted and forgotten. But the arrival of David Lloyd George, returns to the Western Front, and Britain's Chancellors of the Exchequer and Finance Ministers for all time will maintain the privilege of calling our guests.

The real question is to arrange a reception that should fully and adequately express the deep-seated admiration which the American people have for these savants of our civilization, who are also the chief architects of the new England democracy. Enthusiastic "multitudes" and military reviews and dinners and speeches are good, but that's all—well, that's all, trite stuff which doesn't convey the right impression to the head. We've got to devise a special way of expressing our appreciation of the significant merits and the symbolic significance of these gentlemen to us as generously and fittingly as our invitation to come over and take dismanlement.

What are the big things about every one of this great trio?

Introducing: David Lloyd George, the Former Prime Minister of Great Britain. The gentleman is one of the most versatile admirers of the arts and life-styles of Britain. He is as great a military leader as he is a political leader. In fact, he can produce such an artistic blend of war and peace, that it would take an act of Congress to prevent it and ends peace and begins. He is faster on his political feet than Franklin Roosevelt in the baseball diamond, and can skip from one position on any public question to the very opposite position with amazing speed and without the slightest injury to his career. He is a "bear" at handling labor problems and at alienating his "menace to civilisation" warnings with his overtures to the labor leaders who do the meaning. He is right at any game, and he knows when he is licked, which is more than any living statesman.

To us Americans, Lloyd George is known:

1. Accepted Wilson's 14 points and then drafted the bulk of the Versailles Treaty.
2. Rejected the issue of hanging the Kaiser and making the Boches foot the whole war bill.
3. Played the defender of the German people against the exodus of the Jews.
4. Hacked most of the intervention enterprises against Soviet Russia.

WISDOM OF THE POOR FISH

The Poor Fish says: When each individual decides to make himself better—then everything will be all right.
Week Work, Production and the "Memorandum"

By MEYER PERLSTEIN

The newest issue among our cloakmakers' publications seems to be a "memorandum". To be more specific, the subject under discussion is the special agreement recently negotiated by the Cloak Makers' Protective Association of New York last June.

One would think that there is nothing wrong in discussing anything, whether it be a "memorandum" or any other subject. However, there is a lot of stir about there in discussions and the frequency of giving every matter a searching analysis has not been so evident. This discussion about the "memorandum," however, reveals our enormous spiritual poverty and how little we grasp the significance of the most important problems that we are compelled to face.

The remarkable thing about this matter is that those who are getting the hottest under the collar about it have nothing themselves to propose in its place. If the opponents of the "memorandum" could prove that the method proposed by this instrument for the control of output was worthless and would propose something else as a substitute,—whether gradually or suddenly,—then the whole course would, at least, have the merit of opening a discussion on the proposed methods of controlling output. This is about a proposition that one either knows nothing about or feigns to know nothing about in order to say anything to propose as a substitute,—which, in coming in particular from persons in whom blind faith has vested the leadership of thousands,—is a law which is not in the least inferior and its results are likely to be quite harmful.

Let us consider this matter carefully. After years of discussion on the advisability of the piece work system we have arrived at a certain arrangement, in the name of progress, to work throughout the cloak industry. Two years have passed already since we have been working under the new system. Is it then possible that our ardent defenders of the new order have not, in these two years, learned, that our work week is of somewhat peculiar kind? Take, for example, the regulation of the piece work rates, among the printers and similar branches. There is a scale of wages. There is a scale and the union is interested that as much as possible should be earned. The union is not concerned with any prices above the minimum, would not force the employers to pay the prices above the minimum. They interfere with them when they pass down the few dollars or cents that might be earned above the minimum for a certain time.

In our trade, however, every worker has a separate scale. We pay him according to his rate, and in addition we have a scale for each separate piece. They pay him $50, the second $60, the third $100, etc. Of course, it is understood that the scale of piece work, by itself, will not be sufficient. What the employer does is to buy the suit. He takes another additional $20 because he produces $20 a week more than the $50 a week worker. It means that we recognize the principle of "the more money, the more work," which is another word means that the production of our workers is weighted and measured. The reason why we have accepted such a peculiar week work system, padded under with piece rates of work, is, first of all, because an entire trend of thought has always been working in the direction of piece work. And secondly, we may state it frankly, as there was a large number of cloakmakers who were already employed, and for whom the week work, underlined with piece work, was adopted, as a sop to this essential phenomenon, really a very entangled and complicated one and it seems that whatever organizational forms are most strongly fitted in with these special conditions.

Weck work in general, and such a system of week work as we have established, constantly provokes new problems with which we must reckon and which have hitherto been, for a couple of years we got along pretty well under week work. Those who reckon with the future, which even under piece work the last few years, we have been years of comparative progress, for the workers. They were the best years that this country has ever passed through. The profits of the manufacturers were tremendous. They had work on their hands and they did not care whether a garment had to cost them half a dollar or a dollar more. Now, however, that they are no longer in the strong position, now that even under piece work the last few years work has been years of comparative progress, for the workers. They were the best years that this country has ever passed through. The profits of the manufacturers were tremendous. They had work on their hands and they did not care whether a garment had to cost them half a dollar or a dollar more. Now, however, that they are no longer in the strong position, now that they are not even war in sight, and we have reached "normal" times, when manufacturers, in order to maintain the large profits which they have enjoyed, and which depend upon such legitimate profits, our employers, on the other hand, try their best that the garment cost them a dollar less.

Many will ask at this point: Where does the Union come into the picture? To these we reply as follows: Those who believe that under conditions that exist in the industry, the union can abolish or solve entirely the problems of labor, make a treacherous mistake, for the employer can do is to slightly alleviate the conditions of the workers and to go forward a above a certain limit. But, in mind that capitalism has not yet been abolished, the workers are not yet having the good things that people who believe world today believe in are golden platters. We still have to deal with capitalists because we are not enough. To get the employers to accept the plan and not to deal with them will not do much good. As soon as we organize and not the employers and recognition means a request for transactions, the employers who are opposed to the New York Company, since the work shop in New York moved part of its fac- tory to Newark, N. J. Upon investigating we found out that there were playing twelve people at the Newark shop and are making plans to engage others. The increase in Newark is apparently meant for the purpose of gradually getting rid of the money we contribute to the control of the Union. After a thorough discussion it was decided to issue a strike at the Brown Bros. and the Halpern promised that the two rep- resentatives of the International in Newark will assist in organizing the Lerner shop.

Brother Horowitz, Manager of the Lerner Department, reported that the relations between the Associa- tion and the Union have become somewhat strained in connection with the shop of Handerman & Co., which is a mem- ber of the Association. The facts in this case are as follows:

The firm reduced its plant to eight weeks with the consent of the Inter- nation, but contrary to the provision of the minimum of twelve machines. As a result, thirty- seven of its regular operators were left without machines and the workers are at the present time not engaged in clothing the firm with a lockout and the Asso- ciation is counterbalancing it with a strike. The firm is afraid that the Association will not be the union of the firm contrary to the agreement with the Union and endeavor to get the lockout in this case and a number of other cases as well, where the workers are brought by the representatives of the Union.

After a lengthy discussion it was decided to approve the action of Bro- ther Horowitz with the understanding that these relations become more complicated the decision of the Board of Directors should be called.

With regard to calling shop chair- man and active members to meetings for the purpose of soliciting their co- operation in carrying out organization, it was decided to inform Local 25 that in view of the fact that the Shop Chairman was not appointed to a committee to work out a plan for calling meetings of a similar character, the Board asked that the recommendations of that com- mittee are submitted to the Joint Board.

The Board of Directors has also recommended to donate One Hundred Dollars to the striking miners of Western Virginia upon the request made by Min. Louis B. Reiser. This re- commendation was concurred in.

On behalf of Local 66, Brother Rosenthal reported on present working conditions. A large number of workers are at present contesting single strikes, one of them in Freehold, N. J. Besides, the Association is considering to issue Local 66 with law suit, the result of which is likely to be favorable to the relations between the engineering work- ers and the Association. He added also that the members of the Stew- tver Bros. to get an injunction against the week work.

The Board of Directors also took up the recommendations of the Unite House Committee and reported that there is no fact that Sisters Swit- zler and Silver had stated that their committee was terminated that they be appointed as a temporary committee which should organise a Unity House Committee, or to meet the needs of the future running of the Unity House and submit its report to the Joint Board. The resolutions were placed on the committee.

J. Halpern, H. Berlin, J. Hochman, B. Zelenock, W. N. Eisen...
THE BLACK HANDERS IN OUR UNIONS

Last week there was scattered among the cloakmakers of New York, and generally in the country, who made it a point to buy their hand goods from our own people, the cloakmakers were warned against their "tailor leaders." This anonymous handbill was replete with filthy abuse and coun­ sel to workers to "be strong and fight on!" and to take a handbill in which they were warned against their leaders. The cloakmakers in our union will not be confronted with one of the greatest conflicts. It is well known that the cloakmakers are secure by the highest degree of unity and the complete con­ dence and respect of the entire membership towards its leader­ ship. Our union is determined to never allow the cloakmakers to be drawn into a strike that is to the advantage of the railway companies. They are out to provoke the workers into a conflict in the hope that they might crush our unions and eliminate them forever as a factor.

The Railway Labor Board, a creature of the Ash-Cummins Law, and the embodiment of the first effort to clip the wings of the railway unions, had decided last June for a reduction of 12 per cent of the wages of all railway workers. This wage cut was made on the grounds of a general reconstruction. It was claimed that this reduction, which would amount annually to $400,000,000, would enable the railway companies to expand the public in the form of decreased freight rates. Living condi­ tions, it was said, would thereby become cheaper and eagerly sought after. It was further claimed that while the wages of the workers had been cut, the railway companies are still exacting the same freight rates and living ne­ cessities have not become cheaper. In addition, the government has recently made the railroads an elegant present of $500,000,000 to "save them from bankruptcy.

If the railroads did not please the railway workers very much. They have begun to confer and argue again with the railway companies, but the latter declared in rigid terms that on no account would they submit to such conditions. The railway workers may as well forget about it and also that they cannot reduce freight rates at present and can hardly make their ends meet. In­ stead, they have made an attempt to get the Railway Labor Board for a new 10 per cent reduction in wages. Only after this is done can they be turned over to the railway companies to the problem of decreasing freight rates. This attitude provokes once to the railwaymen and their leaders that the companies have not become stronger, but they have not been successful and had gained in the last few years. Was there anything else left for them but to announce that they were determined to fight to the last to retain their living standards and wages?

When the fight between the railway workers and their em­ ployers occurred, the community, which is at the bottom of the country, we must keep in mind that the blame for it is to be placed not upon the workers but upon the railway magnates. Of course, the railway workmen had already been ready marling and yielding at the railway workers. How dare they, indeed, bring such a misfortune upon the country? They who provoked the railway strike. The railway workers and the wrath of "public opinion" and is predicting in advance disaster for the strike. Many of the railway workers, these wise­ samed, do not wish to be the ones who have to answer for the five million or more of unemployed among whom there may happily in the future be railway workers who would gladly, ac­ cording to them, welcome the opportunity of taking the places of the strikers. Thirdly, they say, we have a limitless number of unorganized, isolated, and idle hands in time of emergency. In brief, the strike is a mad undertaking and the railway workers, in going out on strike, are committing an act of suicide.

Of course, there may be a scintilla of truth here and there in these statements. The railway workers, however, see clearly that the name of a union of workmen, to whom the com­ panies would mean to destroy their union. Who, then, could cast even the slightest reproach upon them for their determina­ tion to fight? The railway workers, have, by this time, learned enough to understand the hypocrisy and the bluff that lie behind the calculations and the threats of the capitalist press and the dangers of the beloved "public." They have a momentous idea in this strike. They offer to be the workers in the various trades and industries of the land.

The purpose of this anonymous concoction is clear. It is intended to poison the minds of the members of the Cloak­ makers Union. We have no intention of allowing our leaders to be duped and tricked by the cloakmakers. We know that the cloakmakers are at war with the United Brotherhood of Railway Local Brotherhoods for their aloneness from the rest of the labor movement in the past and despite the fact that the first question was the question of unionism to be the workers in the various trades and industries of the land.
THE UNEMPLOYMENT CRISIS IN ITALY

By MARION LUCAS

One million workers are unemployed in Italy and the employers are planning to use this great army of jobless to break down wages and working conditions. The General Confederation of Labor is rallying the forces of the working class for the great offensive. There is extensive unemployment among the workers and this is causing them to lose their identity of the working class. There is a lack of food and this is causing the workers to lose their identity of the working class. The situation is very serious and the workers are being forced to take desperate measures to save themselves.

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The situation of the workers is more serious in the building trades of Italy than in the rest of Europe. The cost of living is very high and the workers are not able to buy the necessities of life. The situation is very serious and the workers are being forced to take desperate measures to save themselves.

Suggestions advanced as a solution for the grave industrial crisis now threatening Italy have been made by the government and by the industrial leaders. These suggestions are not likely to be accepted by the workers. The government is more concerned with preserving the interests of the capitalists than with the welfare of the workers. The industrial leaders are more concerned with maintaining the stability of the industrial system than with the welfare of the workers. The workers are being forced to take desperate measures to save themselves.

For a year unemployment has been general throughout the wool textile industry, although it has been accompanied by a decrease in prices. The work week has been shortened, but most of the workers have been unable to reduce their expenses. In the cotton industry the crisis is even more acute. The situation of the workers is more serious in the building trades of Italy than in the rest of Europe. The cost of living is very high and the workers are not able to buy the necessities of life. The situation is very serious and the workers are being forced to take desperate measures to save themselves.

The farmers, or agricultural workers, have been going through a difficult time due to the recent drought and the increased cost of living. They have been forced to take desperate measures to save themselves. The situation of the workers is more serious in the building trades of Italy than in the rest of Europe. The cost of living is very high and the workers are not able to buy the necessities of life. The situation is very serious and the workers are being forced to take desperate measures to save themselves.

The trial of industrial workers in Italy is an impressive example of the determination of the workers to fight for their rights. The workers are being forced to take desperate measures to save themselves.
THE STAGE

"THE AMBUSH," a play in three acts, by Arthur Pinero, at the Civic Theatre. By M. D. DANISH

The "Ambush," with which the Theatre Guild opened its season at the Civic Theatre—a stilt realistic play, a study of the impotency of false consciousness in which white collar slave family is writhing and wriggling. The play, written in splendidly insulated ideas and vibradore-these do not abound in American middle-class homes—but a tale, rather slowly told, of a fight put up by a highly sensitive middle-aged father against the will of his pretty, debase young animal of a daughter, pleasure bent and gold hungry, aided and completely bewitched by a cunning mother.

Not the father alone, but nearly everybody in the play gets "ambushed." Walter Nichols, fearfully handicapped with love for his daughter, is hammered down between the acts through the three acts, during which he occupies the stage almost unembarrassed by the discovery that not only is his daughter giving herself away to the highest bidder, but that he himself is compelled to take a job and a very menial job from her latest lover—and to pay for it with enforced silence and acquiescence. Margaret, the girl, is only analyzable in her life—through her irresponsible craving for good things and clothes and the glitter which she cannot get at home,—first by Harry Gleason, the cheap little clerk, and later, when her eye open to the bigger fish of the pond, by the Allen Kraignes and the little Leonard.

Sidney Jernison, the boisterous local financial wizard, gets ambushed in short order when his glittering prospects go a-glimmering together with the few thousand dollars of Walter Nichols, when he has involged into his stock buying schemes. With it goes the ambitions of Mrs. Nichols who had seen visions of wealth interpreted to her by the verbose Jernison. Little Harry Gleason, jilted and jeered into a corner, shoed into the gutter early in the play and becomes one of the little group.

The central appeal of the characters, with some exceptions, is done ex-

THE REALEM OF BOOKS

HUGO STINNES—THE CZAR OF THE NEW GERMANY

B. W. Hessies, Inc., announces the first book in the series of Hugo Stinnes, who has been called "the czar of the New Germany." The book is a tribute to Mr. Stinnes' Booth Kottner, of a biography by Dr. Herman Brinkeroyt, which al-

doubtedly the most important book written on the British in Europe.
The book tells all about Stinnes; his family, which for three genera-
tions has been pre-eminent in German industry; his own position during the war; his part in the German Intelligence Service; his various interests and far-reaching amalgama-
tions of his domestic and foreign con-

The most important concert of the early season will be held October 26th at the Hippodrome, for the bene-

of the Girl's Friend, with which Martinelli, the leading tenor of the Metropolitan Opera House, will make his American public since the death of Caruso. When Caruso went to France, his place was taken by Edward Gatti, internecine of the big Broadway house, promptly called Martinelli from Italy to take on the care of his voice, since it would have many responsibilities thrust upon it.

The advance sale of tickets indic-

THE BEST-WEST PLAYERS will present a program of one-act plays at the Princess Theatre during the week of Nov. 7. On the bill will be "Autumn Fires," by Gustav Wind; "The Pot-
beller," by Allen Gerstenberg; "Sweet and Twenty," by Floyd Dell; and "The Eternal Judith," from the Rus-
mian of J. L. Carstale.

David Belasco's production of The Grand Duke," which comes to the Lyceum on Nov. 1, had its premiere in Italy. The production, which is an adaption of that grand opera which is "The Mu-
musical life in that it has no par-

ticular message, hobby or idle fig-

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES

Olis Sinneker will appear as Skylark at the Actors' Fidelity League's first one-act play, to be given at the Civic Theatre on Oct. 23. Also on the program will be an awesome Anna Billings in a one-act play.

"The success of The Circle! at the Selwyn Theatre," Edgar Selwyn writes in to say, "is proof enough that a story is well interested in the theatre this season than in any other year if they are given a play

worthy of their attention. This com-

ey has enjoyed capacity business since the opening night."

Arthur Barbour, the pianist, will give a recital on the Concert Arena for a concert tour of the United States. He gave a concert on the ship Thursday for the American and British Seamen's funds.

With the tenor, Miss Nina Morgan, Italian-American soprano, will sing, and Van Vredenb, a brilliant violinist, will play a selection of solos in his appearance in his second tour of the concert. The advance sale of tickets indic-

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Mr. Damrosch was a great pianist, and accomplished New Yorkers as "the jury," staged graphically at Asa Holin Hall Monday evening, with the accompaniment of Peter Grinn" but that of Richard Wagner." Under-the-spotlight in a dashing suit, Mr. Damrosch gave something like his 1,001st lecture in opening a series on the music dramas of "The Ring of the Nibelung." He spoke like a Schenabelle of nerve myth-

The speaker, who had played a leading role in a great anti-Bolshevik performance of The Ring," could refer to time's changes in interpreta-

Walter Damrosch on the bench," succeeded at a great gain, performed new numbers and songs.

Included were 

On Thursday, the Great Impress, by Stuart Harris, was played in rehearsal by Edna Payne.

The Den-Virgin!" opened at the Madison Square Theatre on Sunday night.

The Smirbera are to produce a new Edward Maynard, his latest novel, and the London, with Basil Sydney as leading man.

Miss Emma Delson, former so-

of the Metropolitan Opera

Company, arrived yesterday on the French liner Savoie to make a tour of the large cities from New York to London, where he will conduct forty concerts. The prima donna looked much thinner than when she made her debut a year ago, and said that she had been summering at her Chateau in Clos-Ciboula. She was accom-

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LABOR THE WORLD OVER

DOMESTIC ITEMS

Samuel Rea, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has informed an expectant public how railroad rates can be cut.

The first thing necessary is for Congress to vote $50,000,000 to the roads, for to reduce wages is then changing working conditions; revive all laws that interfere with the "initiative" of railroads and tax all major trucks that compete with railroads.

Mr. Rea is confident that rates can be reduced if the details he suggests are arranged.

He also announced that the Pennsylvania Railroad will not obey rulings of the United States Railroad Labor Board when "convicted they are wrong."

Lumber dealers report an "upward price tendency," especially for southern timber, for the fix, advances being fairly general and ranging during the last two weeks from $3 to $5 per 1,000 feet.

According to a Federated Press message from Fort Dodge (Iowa) the mayor of that city confirms a report that more than 100,000 gallons of milk have been thrown into the sewers during the last three months in order to keep up prices.

There are 100,000 more families than houses in this city, declares Dr. Royal R. Copeland, municipal health commissioner.

If an epidemic should start, he said, he would move people out of the crowded tenement sections into high class apartments that are standing empty in other parts of the city.

If high rents continue bankruptcy threatens many bedding manufacturers, states the secretary of the National Association of Bedding Manufacturers. He says high rents have frightened young men out of matrimony and caused a general doubling up of families and abdication of the guest room.

Steel companies in the Pittsburgh district are housing Arubanis and Orientals in their homes and the government is in the process of organizing a union. It is intended that these aliens, engorged in debt, can be used to advantage when prosperity returns.

While the wave of immigration from foreign countries was at high tide the steel companies did not have much trouble maintaining a long line of applicants for work outside their gates. These unemployed were used to throw the feet of unemployment into the employees and made it possible to maintain the lowest wages existing in any industry in the country.

The government intervened to prevent a possible stoppage of coal production next March, when the miners' wage agreement expires, but its efforts after a four-hour conference at the White House between President Harding, Secretary Hoover and Davis and union officials were said to have been without avail.

The Senate by a vote of 47 to 27 passed the Borah Bill, giving to vessels in the American coastwise trade the right of free passage through the Panama Canal.

The Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission today reduced the minimum wage of women and girls in the candy industry to $12 a week, though it still keeps the cost of living at $13.50 a week.

The advisory committee on armament limitation formed by President Coolidge of the American Federation of Labor decided about one hundred of the leading men and women of America, will hold its first meeting at the Lafayette Hotel at Washington on October 16.

Two coal bills, one for the regulation of the industry itself and the other intended to curb profiteering, were introduced in the Senate today by Senator Kenyon of Iowa.

The Labor Department has under advisement, and is mediating in sixty-six labor disputes which involve about 400,000 men.

Values of imports and exports of merchandise fell off materially during September, according to figures made public by the Department of Commerce. Imports were $103,000,000, lowest for the month this year. Exports were only $5,000,000 more than the lowest month this year and $24,000,000 below August, the record month. Both imports and exports were 50 per cent below the totals for September, 1929.

In an opinion furnished to the Mayor of Philadelphia by City Solicitor Simpson, giving an opinion at what point in a strike among workers the police must step in to maintain good order, and protect the right of those who are willing to work, the city's law officer states "that if strikers or pickets indulge in threats of violence or create disorders of any kind, the police have a right to interfere."

Retail food prices during September are found by the Labor Department to have declined in all but two of fourteen cities in which it conducts investigation. In no city were prices on September 18 as high as 25 per cent less than one year previou, but was still between 23 and 56 per cent above the 1910 level.

Undesirable immigrants may be deported although they have been in this country for a number of years, the Supreme Court of the United States held Wednesday, reversing the judgment of a lower court.

Of the distribution of $4,580,000,000 Federal expenses during 1929, 23 per cent was spent on civil war, 29 per cent on future wars, 5 per cent on civil civils, 2 per cent on public works, and 2 per cent for education, public health and development.

FOREIGN ITEMS

GERMANY

Figures on prices of 77 staple commodities compiled by the Frankfurter Zeitung reveal in startling light the prices the Germans are paying for the collapse of German paper currency. The wholesale prices of essential articles are shown within 40 days to have gone from 1,400 to 9,000 a month at a time when price levels abroad are either stationary or sinking.

The hostile vote of the Berlin majority of the Majority Socialist Party to the decision reached by the Geerlits Congress has forced the executive to approach the Independent Socialists with the object of securing their entry into a government in the place of the Socialists. The Wirth Government can only maintain stability by securing the entry of the Independents. The Independents lay down the following conditions: (1) State mortgaging of industry to help pay reparations. (2) Wide justice reforms and the election of judges. (3) Dismissal of monarchist officials. (4) Nationalization of the coal industry.

"The German representative in Moscow, Professor Wiedenfeld, says (in an interview) that the German Red Cross expedition is on its way to Khazan, and the first German ship with Red Cross supplies has arrived in Petrograd." He expresses satisfaction with the helpfulness of the Soviet authorities in connection with German relief work."

ENGLAND

The anniversary of the death of William Morris has just been celebrated in Brixton Jail by the imprisoned Popular Councillors, among whom is George Lansbury, who was a personal friend of Morris'. Speeches were made by several of the councillors, and at the end of the meeting they stood in silence as a tribute to Morris' work and memory.

At the Sheffield conference of the Catholic Confederation of England and Wales, on Monday, it was decided that the Roman Catholic could not be a Socialist, and Catholic workers were urged to take only a restricted part in the activities of their trade unions. Mr. C. E. Diamond, of the "Catholic Hercules Club" was sent to the Labor Party and has been a Labor candidate, and will continue in this course until prevented by some competent Catholic authority, prefers the Holy See. The above resolution, he says, was passed by responsible individuals.

The Building Guild has reached another stage in its career. It has already found its feet; work in all parts of the country has been coming in; it until it can no longer respond to all demands.

Now it is preparing to reorganize its regional councils, to extend its capacities and to increase its influence in the future for every possible job."

Recently it has undertaken to build seventy-eight houses for Wallend Corporation, and to provide the necessary building for five sets of small houses in the Glagowan, where it has already done big work.

Private contracts for all kinds of houses, odd jobbing, repair work, and decorating have been keeping it busy everywhere.

At Glasgow, where it has tendered for the $200,000 housing scheme, the Guild already has $40,000 worth of other work in hand.

The Hampstead Labor Party has acquired a cafe in the heart of the town for headquarter purposes.

The capital for the enterprise is being raised by means of shares of 5s. each issued only to members and sympathisers.

Facing the most serious demonstration of the unemployed London has ever seen, the Cabinet turned from other vital problems of the nation to discuss the unemployment situation.

The British Labor Party definitely declined to co-operate with the government in an effort to settle the serious unemployment problem. The labor leaders assume the position that they pointed out to the government two years ago the unemployment dangers that lay ahead, that the government took little heed, and now the situation has become a menace, they decline to pull the government's chestnuts out of the fire.

FRANCE

"At Saint Quentin, a large industrial suburb of Paris, workers at the Petit Weare Muslin factory, to the number of 400, are on strike in protest against the manufacture of war material, suspected to be destined for Poland and Romania, and to be intended for use against Soviet Russia.""
**THE ANNUAL EDUCATIONAL FESTIVAL**

Friday evening, November 18, is the date.

The opening exercises of the Educational Department will be held at that evening in the auditorium of the Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 39th Street, in the Local Unions.

All of our students and members must reserve that night.

Our educational and interesting addresses will be on the program.

Names of the artists will be announced later.

The auditorium will be filled with thousands of enthusiastic students and members to reach the tremendous importance and value of education for the success of the International Union and of the Labor Movement.

Admission will be by tickets only.

Admission tickets can be obtained free at the office of the Educational Department, 31 Union Square, and at the office of the Local Unions.

**UNIT COUNCILS**

Our Unit Councils are the backbones of the educational activities of the International.

This theme must be kept firm and strong.

We must maintain the high character of the classes in the Unit Centers.

The Holidays are over.

You must return to the Unit Centers immediately.

There is no reason why every one of our members who needs instruction in the Educational Department should not make it his business to attend the nearest Unit Center.

The students of the various Unit Centers benefit themselves, their Union, and the Labor Movement.

You must fill the classes in our Unit Centers.

Come back at once.

**EXTENSION DIVISION**

The Educational Department completing the plans for its Extension activity.

During the coming year it is hoped to set up the most important and the largest part of our activities.

Thousands upon thousands of our members cannot attend Unit Centers or the Workers' University.

We are going to reach them by opening weekly classes in the offices of their Local Unions, at convenient hours.

The teachers will teach in Yiddish, Italian, or according to the need of the classes.

The subjects will be those in which every worker must be vitally interested.

They will be the History of Trade Unionism, Politics of Labor Unions, the duties of our local and international unions, and many others which our members will select.

A group of different local languages have been formed and have arranged for dates and teachers.

Some of the classes already in the Extension Division of the International will undoubtedly accomplish important results for the advantage of our membership, our Union and the Labor Movement.

**ADMISSION TO THE WORKERS' UNIVERSITY**

The sessions of the Workers' University will be open on Nov. 26, 1921.

Cards of admission will be required and will have to be obtained now at the office of the Educational Department, 31 Union Square.

By registering immediately and applying for these cards of admission, members may be assured that the great number of students register now, we can organize additional classes or make such additions to the curriculum as will be required.

They will save themselves a great deal of time. Last year many students had to wait for their cards and could not enter the classroom, thereby losing the benefit of the instruction for that day.

They can obtain advice as to the choice of subjects that can obtain lists of books to read.

These books can be procured for them by the Educational Department at reduced prices.

**REGISTER FOR THE WORKERS' UNIVERSITY AT ONCE.**

Good Music and Speeches Part of Program to Celebrate Opening of Workers' University.

It was announced in those columns that the opening celebration of the Workers' University and of the activities of our Educational Department would be held on Saturday evening, Nov. 18, in the auditorium of the Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 39th Street.

Our members take a great interest in this festival and many of them have chosen to attend the Educational Department for admission tickets.

We want members of every Local Unit to attend this opening of the Workers' University.

Because the capacity of the auditorium is limited, we have decided to distribute the limited number of admission tickets in proportion to their membership.

Admission will be by ticket only. Admission tickets can be obtained at the office of the Local Unions and at the Educational Department, 31 Union Square, Room 900.

**A Letter From Sacco and Vanzetti**

*October 29th to 30th, 1921.*

We have been wrongly convicted of an atrocious murder committed by persons other than ourselves. The evidence was one entirely independent of the struggle of the workers to win a living and a decent standard of life.

We are not afraid to die. Every worker in the performance of his duty is as a soldier of the states to death a thousand times. Death—death we do not fear. We do revolt against having our hearts-beats stopped for a crime that we did not commit, indeed, for a crime that possesses no industrial or social significance.

From the earliest years of our young manhood up to the time of our conviction and the length of time, our labor and the money we have spent to defend labor in the defense of the workers, preparatory to the day when the workers might emancipate themselves. We are not the type of men who steel and murder. No man who is in a normal mental condition ever commits murder.

Civil rights of force prove conclusively that there is some diseased social condition existing in society. It is a symptom of individual and social mal-adjustment.

There is no need here for us to re-tell the story upon which this conviction was built. A fine network of lies was built and innocent acts of ours were interpreted by the vicious minds of those who saw in the champions of labor only those who represent the American capitalism and not the American Labor Movement. They are the ones who saw in theachsen of labor only those who represent the American capitalism and not the American Labor Movement.

This is reason enough for our conviction.

If we go to the electric chair, we go not because we were "proven" guilty of the crimes charged against us, but because of our ideals. If we go, we shall do it and not complaining.

We have never swerved from our devotion to the principles that, unpopular and frowned upon today, shall dominate tomorrow. If we die, we die knowing that members of the advance guard must always die. We ask only that our death shall not be useless and that you, the workers in the mines of America, who make possible the industrial life of America, shall make more eloquent our death than we were able to make our lives.

Let our death—if we must die—never be in vain, but let it be a signal to all the world that no one would be free.

Fraternally yours,

Nicola Sacco
Bartolomeo Vanzetti

*Season's First Concert!* Metropolitan's Leading Tenor

**MARTINELLI**

*New York October 30, 1921.*

*October 30th, 1921.*

V. Organisation

1. The basic organization of the I. L. G. W. U. is the Local Union.

(a) A worker, male or female, employed in the Ladies' Garment Industry may join the local union of his or her trade.

(b) Seven percent of the Local Union's members constitute a local union, and it is the function of this Local Union to organize itself under one of the following names: Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, etc.

(c) Each local union elects a leader to conduct the affairs of the local provided they do not conflict with constitution of the I. L. G. W. U.

(d) The business of the local is conducted by an executive committee and officers, who are elected by the members.

(e) The officers of the local generally consist of a president, financial secretary and treasurer, and a recording secretary.

(f) The functions of the local consist of enforcing rules and regulations concerning wages, hours and conditions of work, regulating apprenticeship. It grants and revoke working cards, conducts local strikes, conducts membership campaigns and is in constant touch with the rank and file.

2. Joint Board

Wherever there are two or more locals of the same branch of industry in the same city there is organized a Joint Board.

(a) The Joint Board consists of delegates from the locals, affiliated with it.

(b) Each local is entitled to the same number of delegates.

(c) The functions of the Joint Board are: To attend to complaints of members against employers, to control union shops; to call and conduct strikes; to maintain harmony among the locals affiliated with it.

3. General Executive Board

The general executive board is the managing committee of the national organization, and is composed of the General Secretary-Treasurer, the President, the Vice-President, and the Recording Secretary.

(a) The General Secretary-Treasurer is the chief executive officer of the I. L. G. W. U.

(b) The President is the voice of the national organization.

(c) The Vice-President acts in the absence of the President, and has control of the executive board in the event of a vacancy in the presidency.

(d) The recording secretary acts as the treasurer, and in the absence of the vice-president acts as chairman of the executive board.

(e) The Executive Board has full power to make local boards of control and to declare any indebtedness of any local or joint union.

(f) The Board is entitled to remove any local official for any cause, or to dismiss any local organization for any cause.

(g) The Board is entitled to proceed against any local or joint union for any cause.

(h) The Board is entitled to proceed against any local or joint union for any cause.

(i) The Board is entitled to proceed against any local or joint union for any cause.

(j) The Board is entitled to proceed against any local or joint union for any cause.

(k) The Board is entitled to proceed against any local or joint union for any cause.
Howat, a Seasoned Fighter

A Letter to the Editor.

In the last issue of JUSTICE you referred editorially to the brave conduct of Alexander Howat, President of the Kansas Miners, who, rather than recognize the Kansas Anti-Strike Law, went to jail. In commenting upon his refusal even to obey the decision of the recent Miners' Convention to order his strikers back to work you say—"It seems to us Alexander Howat is going upon the same road upon which Debs began his brave career. Sooner or later, if he does not deviate from his course Alexander Howat will become not only a loyal trade unionist but a full-fledged advocate of a new order of things, of a new life for the working class of America." You infer in the above lines that Howat's struggle against the coal barons of Kansas is his first manifestation of an old time member of the Socialist Party. Howat has been known as a Socialist for at least ten or twelve years. If he had remained a Socialist throughout these action he could be easily explained. There was, however, an incident in his Socialist career which makes his present revolutionary attitude, if not inexplicable, at least not so easily understood. The "incident" I have in mind is as follows:

When the United States entered the World War the Socialist Party took a stand against the war which was formulated in the now famous St. Louis resolution. The entire membership with the exception of a few individuals, enthusiastically endorsed the party's position through those assigned from the Party, and later formed the Social Democratic League, which endorsed America's participation in the war as well as the Allied war aims. Alexander Howat also resigned from the party because of its ant-war position and joined the Social-Democratic group. He was also active, active in the so-called American Alliance for Labor and Democracy which Samuel Gompers organized and used as a pro-war propaganda agency among the trade unionists in the country.

When Creel's Public Information Committee thought it advisable to depose an American Labor and Labor delegation to the Allied countries in order to dissuade the workers of those countries, who were then becoming disillusioned about the democratic purposes of the war, from taking an anti-war stand and opposing their respective governments in the prosecution of the war, Alexander Howat was chosen to head the delegation which also included John Spargo and other members of this group. The pilgrimage of this delegation to England, France and Italy proved a fiasco and the delegation returned to the United States on its pro-war agitation through their organization, which was really a labor branch to Creel's Bureau.

Howat must have believed in the war and in Wilson's glib interpretation of his policies for the life of the war. A Socialist, he was ready to lay aside the principles of the class struggle in which he believed and which he practiced in the coal mine country, and to enter into a civil peace with employers who stood in the way of the prosecution of the war to a successful conclusion.

The post-war world which was to have been made "safe for democracy" must have given Howat food for thought and awakened in him the spirit of the Socialist Party. The Industrial Disputes Act was passed, a law primarily aimed at the coal miners. Howat became its implacable enemy, and announced in behalf of the miners, at one of the meetings that the miners will not recognize the law and will use the power of the economic weapon against it. Howat considered this law, sponsored by Governor Allen at the behest of the coal barons, a death knell to the labor movement if it should be allowed to prevail. A test case was made of the law at the present time and the miners have not yet gone back to work, notwithstanding the order of the court to the contrary.

Alexander Howat, President of the District which comprises the State of Kansas, was ordered by the Industrial Court to send his men back to work. He had steadfastly refused to obey the order of the court. Howat is guilty of contempt of the court which he refused to obey and the struggle is now on between organized labor and organized capital in whose interest is the court. On June 5, 1919, Howat was established and whose instrument it is in the present struggle.

No, Howat is not a newcomer in the radical movement. He left it in 1917, making common cause with those who had real interests in the war. He has now returned to the proletarian firing line and is fighting bravely in the cause of labor. It is interesting to note that of the entire group of ex-socialists, who still continue their activities began in 1917. Howat is the only one who is serving the workers in the true class struggle spirit. As you say in your editorial, his present defiance of the reactionary prejudices in Kansas should be an inspiration to the workers of the whole country.

ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG
New York, October 15, 1921.
The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

By ISRAEL LEWIN

GENERAL

As usual, the ending of the year carries with it preparations by the Joint Boards in the Dress and Cloak Industries and by various local unions for the extension of agreements. In so far as this generally affects the entire membership, it is necessary to point out the importance of the attendance of meetings of the members, when the managers of the various divisions will report on the progress of the agreements. Special meetings will be also called of Association shops, where the managers will discuss with the men questions that affect directly the individual shop.

A special meeting of all of the branches will be held on Monday, October 24th, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place, where amendments to the Constitution not yet disposed of, as well as other matters referred to the Constitution Committee at the last special meeting, will be taken up for final disposition. It is absolutely necessary for the members to attend the meeting as the committee desires very much to have the Constitution of workable shape for the following year. Following this meeting, a general meeting will be held on Monday, October 31st, where questions affecting the local will be taken up for discussion and disposition.

WAIST AND DRESS

The meeting of the Waist and Dress Branch, held on Monday, October 11th, at Arlington Hall, was not as well attended as expected, due to the Jewish Holidays. However, a sufficient number of members showed up, which enabled the branch to dispose of some important questions as well as actions of the Executive Board.

In the report of the activities of the branch, it was pointed out that the conferences were being held with the Waist Association on certain changes in the systems of work. The Association had called for these conferences. While no questions affecting the Waist dress were taken up, still the sessions held with the waist employers are significant of the general trend in our trade. As yet there is no hint of any conferences with the Dress Association. Nevertheless, due to the depressed conditions in the trade, the union feels that it is important for it to place itself on a basis of watchful waiting. The office feels that the matter is one of greater watchfulness rather than waiting.

In spite of the dullness in the trade, a great many complaints are filed, since during the periods of dullness the employers always seek to deprive the workers of the benefits of the agreements. Things to which they are entitled under the agreements. All that can be said at the present is that the members should report all violations to the office and keep in touch with the office through and through the attendance of meetings. Members will be enabled in this manner to know what is taking place and will receive advice as to what action to take.

CLOAK AND SUIT

The situation in the Cloak and Suit Industry is now reaching the boiling point. The members entered into to do with the Protective Association has two more weeks to run, after which it will expire. Whether or not it will be re-organized, it is about the time which will bring the situation of most creased, it was, when relations were resumed with the Association.

At the meeting of the Cloakmakers' Joint Board, held on Saturday, October 11th, this matter was discussed. President Schiessinger discussed the situation with the delegates, calling attention to the importance of having the executive boards of the locals comprising the Joint Board be a general meeting in order that the entire matter may be gone over thoroughly.

In view of all that is taking place at the present time, Sam Perlmutter, Manager of the Cloak Division, is arranging to call a joint meeting of the Protective shops, where he will take the situation up with the men; the members and the men should be advised as to what is expected of them. The office at the present time compiling a report tendency to show the wages obtaining in the trade, employment and the number of complaints as well as their nature.

MISCELLANEOUS

In accordance with the decision of the executive board and with the notice posted in these columns, members of this branch held their regular meeting in conjunction with the dress and waist cutters. Supervisor Israel Lewin rendered a report of the activities of the branch, in which he pointed out that due to the lack of work there is little activity of any sort in the many branches. Towards the end of the meeting, Bro. Greenbaum, Manager of the Children's Dreammakers' Union, Local No. 50, requested the membership to authorize the executive board to call special meeting of the members in this branch where he will talk over with them an important matter. No doubt the meeting will meet with the request of Local 41 and (which comprise the locals in the miscellaneous trades for the creation of a Joint Board similar to those which exist in the dress and cloak industries. This matter had been before the executive board, and was not acted upon favorably. The matter, therefore, will be up before the membership and it is hoped that the members will make a good showing in point of numbers as the taking up of such an important matter warrants. The meeting has not yet been definitely arranged. This question will be taken up by the Executive Board which will set the date.

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CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

ATTENTION!

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

Nominations for Branch and General Officers for our Local for the coming term will be held during the month of November.

GENERAL and SPECIAL: Monday, October 24th

Final Adoption of Amendments to Constitution

GENERAL: Monday, October 31st

CLOAK AND SUIT: Monday, November 7th

WAIST and DRESS: Monday, November 7th

MISCELLANEOUS: Monday, November 21st

Meetings begin at 7:30 P.M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place

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