Justice (Vol. 3, Iss. 44)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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

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PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION "DECLARES" PIECE-WORK; PRESIDENT SCHLESINGER MAKES VIGOROUS REPLY

The Cloth Manufacturers' Protective Association has issued a new order on piece-work, and at its meeting last Tuesday, October 25, at the Waldorf Astoria, all manufacturers were warned to reduce wages and to lengthen the work hours in the cloth and suit industry.

The motive for this important order is given as follows: The clothmakers work under the piece-system for lower prices and longer hours. That will, first of all, enable the manufacturers to make smaller profits and secondly will "stabilise and bring into the industry a condition under which garments may be manufactured efficiently."

The meeting of the employers last Tuesday was conducted in close cooperation with the decisions adopted at a conference last Friday and Saturday in Atlantic City by the representatives of the various cloth manufacturers organizations of the country. That conference was called together upon the initiative of the Protective Association of New York and the chief point on the order of the day was the question: "How radically to adjust the labor conditions in the industry."

The conference in Atlantic City has resulted in the formation of a Federation of Cloth Manufacturers' Associations in the United States and Canada. The conference adopted a resolution in which it pledged itself to abolish a number of "evils" in the trade that hinder production. It is of the opinion that in order to produce "vey" the manufacturers had in mind even a single member of the labor organization in the industry.

The decision of the Waldorf Astoria meeting of the Cloth Protective Association calls for the "decreasing" of radical changes in the industry to come into effect on Monday, November 14. This decision was adopted by the Association in the form of a resolution which was broadly announced in the public press.

As soon as the "name" of the manufacturers becomes known, President Benjamin Schlesinger of the International issued the following statement: "The manufacturers who adopt the Cloth, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association calls for a re-

JIUSTICE
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION
Vol. III. No. 44. New York, Friday, October 25, 1921
Price, 2 Cents

Cleveland Conference
Set for Thursday, October 27th

The conference between the Clothmakers' Union and the Manufacturers' Association of Cleveland, scheduled to have taken place on Monday, October 24, was postponed to Thursday, October 27. It will be held at the Statler Hotel in Cleveland.

The Clothmakers' Union of Cleveland will be represented by a committee of eleven, especially elected for that purpose. Vice-president Perlstein will head this committee, as owing to the developments of an emergency situation in the New York cloth industry, President Schlesinger was unable to go to Cleveland for this conference.

The conference will take up the question of renewing the trade agreement in the cloth industry which expires next December.

THE CLOTHMAKERS' UNION OF CLEVELAND found it impractical, under present conditions, to vote for a half day's relief for the famine sufferers of Soviet Russia. Instead of that the Union decided upon three relief days during which its members may contribute as much as they wish to for the Russian cause. Those relief days have been fixed for this Friday, Saturday and Sunday, by a meeting of shop chairmen in all the branches of the trade.

It is to be hoped that the members of the cloth union in Cleveland will do their best to make this contribution as big as possible. Let these three days be relief days in the true sense of the word and let a substantial sum be raised to still the hunger of the starving masses in Russia.

BE SURE TO BE AT CARNEGIE HALL, FRIDAY NIGHT
First Song Recital by
EMMY DESTINN
FOR THE BENEFIT OF OUR WORKERS' UNITY HOUSE

Next Friday night is the occasion of the Unity House Concert at Carnegie Hall. Let every member of our International make it his and her business to be there. In order to get your tickets, you can still obtain them at the box office tonight. But be sure to be there tonight.

The concert promises to be a splendid one. Music critics of note have praised the wise selection of Mine, Destinn's program. Mr. Roderick White, her accompanist, has already received splendid notices from the press. His credentials are good.

The Unity House Committee wishes to add to the list of local who are cooperating with it the following: Local 50, 48, 3, and the Joint Rosy of Clothmakers.

Unity's friends are many; let them all be at Carnegie Hall Friday night.

3 More Weeks Left to the Opening of Workers' University

A splendid concert will be given on Friday evening, November 18, at the opening celebration of the Workers' University. The concert will feature a number of prominent speakers.

The affair will take place in the auditorium of the Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 16th Street. Tickets, free of charge, are to be had in all offices of locals and at the Educational Department of the International, 51 Union Square, Room 1005.

"My righteous- ness I hold fast, and will not let it go."—Job 27,6

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

BY MAX D. DANISH

A PUBLIC WELFARE DEPARTMENT

The advance alarm sounded by the representatives in Washington last week over the attempt of certain House members to abolish the Department of Labor, which is not only the most popular of its kind, but has been unanimously voted to oppose any move to abolish it, is one of the most interesting episodes in the history of the Labor Department. It is a question of whether or not the Department of Labor is the right way to handle labor problems.

According to substantial reports, the Department of Labor is the only one of its kind which has been consistently successful in its work of labor relations. The Department of Labor has been responsible for the establishment of a system of labor laws which have made it possible for the working man to obtain a living wage and to have a chance to make a living wage.

The Department of Labor has also been responsible for the establishment of a system of labor courts which have been successful in settling labor disputes and in preventing strikes.

The Department of Labor has also been responsible for the establishment of a system of labor unions which have been successful in protecting the working man from the exploitation of the wealthy.

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THE BUSINESS OF "BARRING"

There will be a great demonstration organized by organized labor in Washington on Monday, November 11, at Madison Square Garden, and from that meeting on, peace will be barred.

We understand this in the following terms: That the Government, the United States, the Central Labor Council, the United States Steel Corporation, and the other great corporations and trade unions, are simply and solely working for the purpose of preventing any and all peaceful demonstrations of labor, and that any demonstration of labor, whether it be a peaceful one or not, will be barred.

The reason given for this startling pronouncement is that the "Labor" can trade union movement, always making a clear distinction between different labor unions, does not, as a rule, now, as a rule, consider here to make a case out for any "pacifist." As a matter of fact, the Central Labor Council and the Garden has been properly arranged under the auspices of the central body of the trade union movement in this city. But the totally unnecessary and gratuitous character of this development is that of the men who have fought in the ranks of the anti-militarist and were opponents of the war, who are now, hard, perilous and mighty unpopular work, is undignified and thoroughly sordid.

We are all for the abolition of the biggest city in the land. To base it, in addition, upon "faith in the unification of all those who have had their heads lifted up in this country."

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THE BLAME FOR MINGO

It is quite a long time since we have had the unmitigated debacle of the so-called "Mingo" affair. A刷新ing talk such as fell from the lips of Frank P. Walsh, attorney for the United Mine Workers, in the renewed Mingo hearings before the Senate sub-committee at Washington the other day. But he cannot refrain from reproducing it for the benefit of some of the readers who may have missed it in the public press.

"The United States Steel Corporation, in its own words, 'in the name of the government, in the name of the country, and in the name of the people,' of all the workers of the United States, has been responsible for the deaths of over 1000 men in the Mingo Mine disaster."

"That the defendants and others were there, in their words, "on the advice and orders of the United States Steel Corporation and its board of directors."

"Before the war three-fourths of our common laborers were not making sufficient to feed their families, to permit them to live decently. A large number of them succeeded during the war in attaining a living wage, which the United States Steel Corporation and their allied interests are now seeking to rob from them, and they have not been seen to do any trade in good faith. The same trade union movement, in the interest of a peaceful movement, to adopt a policy that would do away with the thing which it is now seeking to do, and which have made it a hell hole for labor."

Will anyone, please, page Judge Gury?

HARD TIMES AND COLLEGE

It is a peculiar phenomenon, yet one easily explainable. The present depression, has led to the consequent loss of jobs by hundreds of thousands of young men and women, and that is why we look to our colleges and universities. The roles in some of our seats of learning are being filled by young men and women, and the result is that we have a new generation of students at Columbia University, for instance, reports a stupendous enrolment of 16,000,000 students for the current study season.

Simultaneously with this report, however, comes the announcement that "hundreds of young men and women, college and university students, are being thrown out of college, and discontinuities of their studies this winter unless help is forthcoming. It is not the students of the world who have lifted their heads up in this country."

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THE "UKASE" OF THE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

(Continued from page 1.)

The mission of the employers and workers has failed to bring about a substantial improvement of working conditions.

"In a communication addressed by the Union to the manufacturers' association, the members of the association are asked whether their charge that the charge of inadequate production is too general and sweeping the charge is likely to be well considered it the duty of the workers to give a fair day's labor in return for a fair day's pay, and that they are well compensated for their efforts in the big city in the land. To base it, in addition, upon "faith in the unification of all those who have had their heads lifted up in this country."

Our Union has faithfully upheld to this promise and its representatives have earnestly cooperated in the labor movement."
THE FIGHT FOR HIGHER WAGES

IN ALL COUNTRIES, INCLUDING

THE LIEGIERS IN GERMANY AND

DAMAGE

IN THE WHITE GOOD

MARKET

BY T. VAN DER HEEG.

Some time ago we have written you that the negotiations that took place in Germany last spring to fix a new national scale of wages for the made-to-measure branch did not lead to any result, consequence being that the rates of wages had to be regulated locally.

On September 6th, however, negotiations began between representatives of the employers and the trade unions with a view to arriving at a settlement of this question. These negotiations were concluded on September 10th. On that occasion the representatives of the two parties succeeded in reaching an agreement, as follows:

The whole German republic is divided into 14 wage districts or wage classes. The highest class is paid 8.50 marks per hour, the lowest 4.80 marks per hour.

The wage class 1-A, with 8.50 marks per hour, comprises only Cologne and Dusseldorf. The other wage classes are located in various centers of living in these districts is very high, even when compared with a town here (8 marks) comprises, among other things, Berlin and Dortmund. Frankfort and Hamburg are grouped in class II-A (7.75 marks).

Certain other large towns are grouped as follows: Brein, Brussels, and Wiesbaden in class III-A (7.10 marks); Breslau, Dresden, Halle, Leipzig, and Erfurt in class III-B (6.75 marks); Heide, Mannheim, and Heidelberg in class IV-A (6.60 marks).

The above grouping applies also to ladies' tailors for whom, however, the various classes just quoted are 10 per cent higher.

With regard to female workers in the gentlemen's tailoring branch (besides the above) it is stated:

(a) Fully skilled female piece workers who do their own pressing receive the same rates as men.

(b) Female workers who are fully skilled, but do not do their own pressing, receive 55 per cent of the rates fixed for gentlemen's tailors.

(c) Female workers receive 55 per cent of the rate fixed for gentlemen's tailors.

Some time ago we gave a table showing the situation in Berlin as compared with those of a tailor in Amsterdam (capital of Netherlands). We make the same comparison, but based upon the increased rates in Berlin.

In April, 1921, the time rates of a tailor in Berlin were 4.60 marks. At that time the mark stood at a little more than 4½ Dutch cents. Calculated in Dutch currency rates, the wages received by a tailor in Berlin were 59 Dutch cents per hour. At present the average wage has risen to 6.00 marks an hour. Since last spring, however, the exchange value of the mark has depreciated considerably in all the countries, including Germany.

At the present rate of exchange the mark is not worth quite 3 cents on the dollar, or 30½ cents on the French franc, or 4½ Dutch currency, the tailor in Berlin is now paid at the rate of 24 Dutch cents per hour, whereas the rates of wages for tailors in Amsterdam vary from 84 to 87 Dutch cents per hour.

The conclusion of the above refers to the comparison that, notwithstanding their wage increases in the course of the last few months, the tailors in Germany (and this applies to all classes of workers in that country) have not come any nearer to living in the standards set by them in Germany with more normal currencies.

As Germany is obliged to import many of her commodities from abroad, the depreciation of the mark has had the inevitable result of increasing the cost of living in that country.

Another example to illustrate the state of affairs in the clothing industry in Germany: According to the new scale of wages a master clothier in Berlin, working on a retail basis and making a second-class suit (made to order) 326 marks, and this does not include extra work of any sort.

Furthermore, in addition to this figure, there may be sometimes a supplementary allowance for home workers.

The wages proposed which we have quoted above have been submitted for approval to 60 branches of the German Clothing Workers' Union. In the course of the negotiations the 80 members took part, of whom 9,304 voted in favor of accepting the proposed rates of wages, 110 against.

This new wage agreement has been concluded for an indefinite period; it can, however, be terminated by either party on giving 30 days notice.

CLOTHING WORKERS' WAGES

AND COST OF LIVING IN DENMARK

In its issue of November 9th, the official organ of the Danish Clothing Workers' Union published statistics concerning the clothing industry in Denmark.

In view of the fact that in Denmark wages were to be regulated just as soon as the cost of living decreased, the figures published by the Statistical Bureau in August attracted, naturally enough, great attention in trade union circles in that country.

The Statistical Bureau published, among other things, a "normal budget" for a working class family whose income in 1914 amounted to 2,900 Danish kroner per year.

"In order to give an idea of the value of a Danish crown as compared with 1914, we give below the following figures showing the pre-war rates of exchange: 10 crowns, 2.80 kroner (1 pound sterling), 24 crowns, 11,18 Danish crowns; 41,18 Danish crowns.

In the "normal budget" just mentioned, the main items of expenditure of the family in question are given as follows:

From various data concerning wages it appears that the hourly rates for fully skilled workers have been reduced by 18½, or 8 to 10 per cent (1 crown = 100 fær). In a recent article in the economic journal of the American Clothing Workers' Union already referred to, the writer expresses the opinion that the Danish workers have no longer accept the system of the "sliding scale of wages." The employers who are the main advocates of the present state of Danish industry (there is a great deal of unemployment in Denmark) must be given clearly to understand that in the future the trade union movement cannot tolerate any further reduction in wages. If the present tendency to reduce wages is allowed to continue, then the result will be that the Danish workers will in a short time lose everything that they have built up in the course of the last generation.

From a perennial of other Danish trade union journals also gets its share of the general discussion between the employers and the trade unions in that country are becoming more and more frequent. As a result, the possibility of being driven back again to the standard of living which they have so hard to win back to.

As soon as industrial conditions in Denmark become more favorable at the working classes of that country, strongly organized as they are, may be expected to offer stubborn resistance to any attempt to lower their standard of living.

New York White Good Workers
Collect Money for Russian Famine Relief

Secretary Miss Mollie Lifshitz, of the New York White Good Workers, Local No. 82 of our International, has been appointed by the central office to make up to date in the white goods shops under the control of the Union in New York City:

Name of shop Name of chairlady Amount
G. S. Roth & Son, Jennie Miller $250.00
Monocro Underwear, M. Margolis 187.77
Thomas Nathan, Inc. 15.00
A. Aptheker, Fannie Shapiro 127.50
Empire Underwear, F. Hertz 100.00
Pheifer & Davis, Sophie Davis 66.25
Berg Underwear, M. Edelstein 45.75
Atlas Underwear, Sophie Lennon 39.75
Crown Underwear, M. Edelstein 14.75
Faulkner Underwear, Sarah Helfand 10.00
Anchor Mutton Underwear, Esther Weinsteir 15.00
Reliable Underwear, Ida Kessler 9.50
H. Silverman, Sophie Pachman 19.13
Union Star Underwear, F. Levine 18.75
Guson & Company, F. Khalil 84.80
Shirley Underwear, L. Hauft 12.50
Eagle Underwear, Beside Helfland 20.00
N. Y. Ladies Underwear, Ida Weinstein 23.62
Standard Underwear, downtown, Manuel Dukert 15.00
N. Y. Children's Underwear, Sophie Sternstein 15.00
Ard Specia, Sibola & Aptheker, Anna Mintz 60.00
Spearn Manufacturing Company, Bertha Ulrich 28.00
Midway Underwear, Florence Montaface 39.00
B. Jefin, Sarah Rubin 19.50
J. Gold, Yette Blumenfeld 20.00
Epstein Underwear, Bertha Zura 20.00
S. Saltman, Cohen 20.00
Hirsch & Argyja, Anna Dauer 20.20
Oakland & Abel, Mary Fritz 20.00
I. Miller, Minnie Fine 20.00
X. Cohen, Stella Paley 21.50
Universal Brasseries Company, Fannie Mintz 27.35
H. Lynam, Portland 23.50
Standard Underwear, uptown, Mary Spitzer 56.72
Snyder Underwear, Nettie Katz 2.25

Total to date $1,051.25

William Davis, M. Zela, Beside Mollie Lifshitz $7.80

Friday, October 29, 1921

JUSTICE
Labor Minority on Unemployment Conference Dissents Strongly from Majority Decisions

By NATHANIEL BUCHWALD

The railroad strike is not going to be broken easily. The promised big show is beginning to degenerate into a number of unimportant little shows. The reason is because of poor staging or poor acting, the show is a front.

The strike will be a failure. The major parties concerned will not be able to break it even temporarily. The union will continue to suffer in the long run if the strike is allowed to continue. The strike will be more costly and destructive to the nation than the strike of 1919.

"The strike will be a failure. The major parties concerned will not be able to break it even temporarily. The union will continue to suffer in the long run if the strike is allowed to continue. The strike will be more costly and destructive to the nation than the strike of 1919."
Russian Relief Fund Instructions

Russian Relief Fund

The collection of coats for the Russian Famine Sufferers' Fund

On the 18th of November the Joint Board of the Russian Relief Fund will open the collection of coats for the Russian Famine Sufferers' Fund.

The following are the names of the Harvesters, who have already answered the call of the International and turned over money collected by them from the workers of the office of the Joint Board.

Shop Chairman

Name of Shop

- J. Shapiro
- F. Cassell
- Levy & Schaffer, 19 W. 31st St.
- J. Weisblatt
- Adler, 36 E. 29th St.
- N. Ginzburg
- Adler, 36 E. 29th St.
- O. Lebowitz
- Adler, 36 E. 29th St.
- M. Levin
- Zinbrot & Jordan
- J. Goldstein
- A. Borkovitz
- Aaron's House
- J. Silber
- T. Fries
- C. Epstein
- C. Epstein
- M. Levine
- Steinbrot & Gordon
- A. Averbuch
- N. & E. Dress Co., 36 W. 30th St.
- A. Ginzburg
- C. & B. Steins, 122 W. 31st St.
- E. Segal
- Frankfurt Bros.
- J. Ginzburg
- J. & J. Dress Co.
- J. Topkin
- J. & J. Dress Co.
- A. Abramowitz
- J. & J. Dress Co.
- M. Zinbrot
- R. Abramowitz
- Zinbrot & Jordan
- D. Abramowitz
- Zinbrot & Jordan

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

Collections from shops can be brought to all the offices of the Joint Board of the Harvesters' Union, namely:

New York City: 40 East 23rd St., 35 E. 2nd St., 1714 Lexington Ave.
Brooklyn: 59 McKibben Street
Brownsville: 219 Sackman Street.
Jersey City: 76 Montgomery Street.
Newark: 105 Montgomery Street.

In the collection of waist and dress industry are brought to:

Joint Board, 16 W. 31st St., New York Italian Waist and Dressmakers' Union, 8 W. 31st St.
Brooklyn: 60 Graham Avenue

Collections from shops of other locals of the International in Greater New York are to be brought to the following offices:

Embroidery Workers Union, Local No. 6, 394 E. 150th St.
-machine operators, 220 E. 14th St.

Raincoat Makers Union, Local No. 37, 197th St.

House Dress Makers' Union, Local No. 19, 22 W. 31st St.
Children's Dress Makers' Union, Local No. 56, 22 W. 31st St.

White Goods Work, Union, Local No. 62, 117 Avenue.

Custom Dress Makers' Union, Local No. 90, and at 91 Avenue.
Sales Clerks Union, Local No. 131, 71 W. 118th St.

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JUSTICE
A Labor Weekly
Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
100 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y. 40 cents per copy, $15 per annum
R. SCHLEISINGER, President
S. YANOFSKY, Editor
A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer
ABRAHAM TUTIN, Business Manager

AN INTERNATIONAL OF CLOAK MANUFACTURERS

In union there is strength" is, of course, as good a maxim for the cloak manufacturers as for any other group. In fact, if this strength is not misapplied, not used for evil purposes; provided it does not antagonize right and justice but goes hand in hand with good, it is a strength to be welcomed and respected.

What is this new force, this newly-formed national association of cloak manufacturers, organized last week in Atlantic City, for the benefit of the cloak manufacturers? Will it be a power for evil, a force of darkness in our industry, or will it be a factor for good and an element of possible advantage to us as an international? What is the basis of this new association? What are the ends it proposes to accomplish? These are questions that concern us who cannot conceive of an association of this kind being anything but a factor for evil for the workers. We are decidedly not favoring an association of this kind. We are against such an association that may have general beneficial purposes for the industry. When for instance this new employers' "International" could bring together to the three-fifths of the country's cloak and suit industry of which our workers are primarily the victims; if it could bring together the plans by which to lengthen the work-seasons and ameliorate this condition, then we could not but welcome the elimination from our trades of the petty bosses and remove the numbers parasites from the cloak industry—if these be their aims, the employers' "International" would have useful work to perform and ours, international, the workers' union, would not only not oppose it but would aid it in every way to accomplish these desired ends.

It is, however, quite possible that these attractive purposes are not the real aims of this employers' "International". This would be a menace to the welfare of the cloak industry and to the "blessed" state of bygone days. We say it is possible because it is not good for a long flight to the end of the road; it is possible that this employers' "International" was organized for the purpose of bringing down the International of the workers. If this be the case, we can but deplore the same, and that this new, country-wide combination of employers has chosen to wage a fight against all that just, equitable, and progressive in our industry, that will have the forces of light and justice to contend with. It is a fight against and will, sooner or later, meet its deserved defeat and disintegration.

They could, for instance, occasion to the employers, now that they are organized, that they can afford to leave the workers out of consideration entirely; that they can lord it over them to their heart's content; that they can change radically in our industry and the cloakmakers have changed with them. That was possible to achieve with the old-time ignorant, spiritless workers who is not quite an adequate description of the one-hundred-per-cent Union cloakmakers. Our workers will never consent to accept humiliating and unbearable work conditions.

We deemed it necessary at this moment, when our cloak employers, working together, forms a new citadel of strength, to be perfectly candid and frank with them. It is not for us to express any hope for the worst; rather would we believe that their "International" has purposes in view, that such will find no opposition from our Union. But the door of opposition is open. If, however, they harbor evil designs upon our workers and their interests, they may safely count upon the stormiest days ever experienced by the cloak industry in the United States.

[EDITORIALS]

In Opposition to the Government

Several weeks ago, upon another occasion, we hazarded the prediction that the present strike of the railway workers would not prove a "discovery" that the strike of the railway workers is not a strike against the railway owners at all. Parish the thought! It is nothing short of an interception of the government.

In this case, this discovery may not appear obvious at first sight. Everybody knows that the railroads are no longer under government supervision. Everybody knows that as soon as the strike ended the railroads were returned by Wilson, post haste, to their former owners. We know also that the railroad workers have received their wages from the railroad owners. In theory, therefore, the only railroad workers who will be planning to strike against the owners of the railroads. But, of course, such trifles are of minor consideration when the government is called upon to expunge the railway strike into a "strike against the government."

A way can always be found under such tempting circumstances. But the strike of the Railway Personnel is not, in favor of the railroad owners for a cut in the workers' wages, has been discovered to be a government creation. When the workers, that is, those who are readjusting their incomes and cutting down the railroad wages, are paid off, they will not be planning to strike against the owners of the railroads. Of course, it is pointed out quite pertinent that the reduction of wages for the railroad workers, it is said, has been disregarded this self-same Railway Board and were not declared as rebels or "strike against the government." But comparisons can always be made and it is important to get to know the real standing of the railroad owners with that of the railroad workers.

And what has meanwhile become of the sacred right to strike, one may ask? Upon second thought, isn't this proposed denial of the right to strike on the railroads at the same time a determined policy to put down the labor strike, indeed, cannot be interpreted as a strike, as an "insurrection" against the government? In each conflict, in each conflict, in each conflict, the government is always the last to say that the workers must suffer the consequences. Of course, it must be suffering a little. Why not interpret each strike as a strike against the "public," and as the government is the representative of the public, the workers must suffer the consequences. We could not have each and every strike be treated as an insurrection against the government.

Of course, this discovery of the railroad strike as a strike against the government would not amount to a roll of pins if the government had not (or not) the workers themselves had been determined to fight to the end for their rights as men. Where the rub comes in. It was an easy matter to vote for the railroad strike as a matter of a public interest that is an entirely different proposition. Just think how the government might find its way to them! It could hold up their funds; imprison their leaders or, perhaps, the public. The government could not hold up their public and wages. But that is just where the rub comes in. Should it come, however, we can only take up a position to the government which the latter will be duty-bound to destroy. In the very moment of its interference at its command in the discharge of its faithful trust to the public.

THE SACCO-VANZETTI CASE IN THE PRESS

Until last week, the trial of the two Italian workers in the little city of Dedham, Mass., has received but scant notice in the editorial columns. There have been few or no editors who ventured to consider the case and, in spite of the unreliable and prejudiced evidence against them and a powerful alibi presented in their defense, the case has been kept out of the press. But last week, the press became full of the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Now the American public is fully familiar with the case of the two Italian anarchists who are awaiting execution in a death-cell in Massachusetts.

What has caused this undisturbed tranquility to give place to such a roar of fear and horror? What has been the cause of the discovery of the Sacco-Vanzetti case? Of course, the discovery of the Sacco-Vanzetti case, are, save the mark!—"communists and reds," to be sure. They were at one time charged with spreading "anarchism" and were preaching the idea, to quote the Socialist, of revolution in America. Why then bother about the trial of such fellows? Guilty or not guilty, the sooner the community can get rid of them without noise and tumult, the better.

Unfortunately the news about this trial trickled over to Europe and the Paris Communists have decided to make an end of it. They have been making a point of the case and have staged impressive demonstrations in Paris and throughout France, and, wonder upon wonders, the Sacco-Vanzetti case has come all the way to Paris! The news has appeared in the Paris press, and is even being treated editorially. It is the great discovery of the week, and the editor necessarily repeats itself. Several years ago, the same happened in the Mooney trial in San Francisco. At that time, too, our press knew nothing about the Mooney conspiracy, about the Mooney trial, and the Pacific Coast, upon trumped-up charges. They have, however, learned about it in Petrograd in the early days of the Russian Revolution and the Bureau of Information had arranged a demonstration in front of the American Embassy. It can be safely asserted that it was that demonstration which had saved the lives of the innocent. But all this is calling its wake, though they are still languishing in a California prison.

It is to be expected that the Sacco-Vanzetti case will similarly affect the world, or at least the nations of the whole world, and the credit for this publicity stunt must be given to the Paris Committee. Whether we agree with them or not, we must admit that if for not them, Sacco and Vanzetti would have quietly slipped out of this world, via the hangman's noose, without leaving a ripple upon the news-purveying columns in our press. Now, however, if an appeal is granted in their
Week Work, Production and the "Memorandum"

By MEYER PERLSTEIN

(Continued from last week)

Let us see now how week work has worked out meanwhile. In the bigger shops where work is steady, the wages remained the same as of a year ago. In the smaller shops, however, which have been losing working personnel, wages have dropped.
In these shops there are werk- men, women, and apprentices who earn a dollar a week that are receiving now 40 and 50 dollars. The reason is plain enough. If these small shops have smaller workmen they hire these men, the trade was not as busy as a year or two ago and the houses would not the workman more than the minimum wage. The workmen needed the jobs, they consented to work for the smaller amounts.

Which goes to prove that the smaller employers are paying for their labor less than the bigger em-
ployers in war time or social changes.

In the former category of shops not less than ten thousand work-
men are working in the city. The women are working today less than they were received before. The owners of these shops, of course, in concerning, being punished to the extent that they cannot compete.

The other type of employers. They have only two alternatives left: either to 

trial, the whole world will sit as a jury in their case, and if Sacco and Vanzetti are innocent, of which there can hardly be any doubt, they will have to pay.

The insane posing and protestations of our "solid" press to the contrary notwithstanding, the action of the French radical government in sending to the gallows, in France, Romain Rolland and Henry Barbusse, has thus achieved its purpose. It has insured a fair trial for Sacco and Vanzetti and made all "social" journalism in the Northern world to be ignominious.

BREAD AND PEACE

We desire to quote here, with a sense of true delight, a few words from Mrs. Raymond Robbins of Chicago, the President of the League of America, delivered at the second International Congress of Women, which opened last week in Geneva.

As we have already reported, they were very impressed that their immediate tasks were the battle against war and unemployment. She urged them to "sweep the government out of office" when they get the opportunity.

"At home, each in our own native land, it is our first duty to win our right to our daily bread. Unemployment follows, like a shadow everywhere. Is this the result of war? No, it is the result of capitalism must go. If private competitive industry cannot give employment to all, then government must step in. Wishing workers, this competitive system is doomed to disappear.

"Government can spend hundreds of millions for destructive wars, must learn how to spend a few millions for constructive peace. No aim, no in- tense wires for productive labor—this is what we demand from the government. Then comes the question of world peace. If we are ever to have one period in history we have the political power in our hands and this power placed at the disposal of peace for the good of mankind.

"We demand the ending of all wars and the prevention of them in the future, and to that end all countries must vote for peace.

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"In the words of Mrs. Robbins, there is a lot of sympathy and understanding in the words of Mrs. Robbins. It seems to us, however, that she has not yet realized the great problem of "Living and peace all." Faith is powerful force, but to it must be added the force of clarity of thought and consistent action. Not without long years of work together, with their eyes opened to the problems before them, the world great difficulties that must be overcome can muster sufficient force to tackle this great problem with will and vim. Only then can this ideal for "bread and peace" be made real in the reality upon our earth.
Westley, Harry Harwood, Robert Strange, George Parrent and others.

Lydia Lipskowska of "The Merry Widow" will be released from that contract to sing the title role of "The Snow Maiden" with the Chicago Opera Company.

Richard Strauss sailed on the Adriatic from Cherbourg yesterday, according to a cable dispatch received here last evening. He is expected to arrive here Oct. 26, accompanied by his son, Franz Strauss.

Marcel Dubre, the distinguished organist of Notre Dame in Paris, is to open the new organ at Wanamaker's in November, alternating here and in Philadelphia with the Belgian virtuoso, Charles Carbohlu.

"The Wren," a new comedy by Booth Tarkington, with Helen Hayes in the leading part, will be presented at the Apollo Theatre in this city Friday. Gala Theatre, Monday night, by George C. Tyler and A. L. Erlanger.

The Thalia Players Company has planned ten weeks of German play in the Thalia Theatre, starting Nov. 12, after Pavlov's engagement, here and continuing until the Chicago season arrises, on Jan. 23.

"The Reckoning," a play by Marjorie Chane, recently tried on tour by the Thalia Players, with Eugene Walter and will be offered on another title in the near future. Lowell Sherman will have the leading role.

E. H. Sothern and Julie Marlow will present "Twelfth Night" as the opening production of their forthcoming season at the Century. "Hamlet" will be presented during the second week, and "The Taming of the Shrew" during the third. "The Merchant of Venice" will be presented during the week of November 21.

Arnold Daly will begin a season of repertory at the Century Theatre next week. He is an actor, whose enterprises, independence, and consequent economic autonomy is in no small degree responsible for the first program consists of "The Children's Tragedy," by Schoenber and "The Van Dyck.",

Georgia O'Ramey, who has been appearing in London for about a week, will head the cast of "Chickens," a new musical piece by the author of "Arzeta." "Chickens" will open at Washington next Monday night and will come to the Vanderbilt Theatre in about two weeks.

The feature of the Commonwealth Club program this week and motion pictures at Town Hall will be "The Little Diplomat," a French classic, and "The Four Boys, a Louis Morent. It will be shown this afternoon and tomorrow evening.

Joe E. Brown, the comedian, has been added to the entourage of the "Greenwich Village Folies."


Lowell Sherman has been engaged by A. V. Woods for an important part in a play yet unnamed, by Eugene Walter and Marjorie Chane, soon to be produced.

MANNED WITH MEN OF OTHER TIME

it is all the navvies, all the poetic charms of the past mingled with elements that put the stamp of the twentieth century upon them.

The good taste of the author, he has prevented from making "Figures of Earth" a mere collection of every creature in the story—"meaning something." Still more fortunate it is that the author has given the level to the parody of a work or a parody of satire, where the imaginary, super-

men and definite things of today. There is, to be sure, an element of both symbol and parody in the story, but that element of subordin-

pation and profound purpose.

What this purpose is, I leave it to the reader to determine. It is difficult to say anecdote is hardly ne-

What counts is the intent the book leaves upon your mind, and that impact is as deep as it is com-

pliment and manifold. The author has constructed a queer mirror and held it up to this queer world of ours, and the mirror you see it will show all the nobility and sham, all the beauty and sorcery, and above all, the pretentiousness and superficiality that make up life or, if you wish, civilization.

The soul of man and the soul of the world are reflected in the book, and the present objects of pity and keen disenchantment. They have been subdued and transformed, and found inferior and inadequate. Your personal tragedy lies in the tradi-

tional man, who is turned into a champion, "to see the ends of the world and judge them," to satisfy his vanity, to laugh at, and ends by accepting the ways of the Philistines. The process of living has been transformed, and the story is only a challenging spirit and given him duff and dull advertising for his animating restlessness.

There is something of a philosophy of life in "Figures of Earth," but happily it is not an abstract thing, and coming from above and without the

We realize in men's and

workmanship equal to the best.

Try us and be convinced.

ONE FLIGHT UP

158 W. 44th Street

(Next to Cluridge Hotel)

EQUITY CLOTHES

WE realize in men's and

young men's clothes at

reasonable prices. Our clothes

are fashioned to the leading

designers of the country, be-

cause of the fact:.

"Skinny Clothes"

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Workmanship equal to the best.

Fifth Avenue tailoring. Fit guaranteed absolutely.

Try us and be convinced.

OPEN EVENINGS
LABOR THE WORLD OVER

DOMESTIC ITEMS

Anthrax case presents in New York City are still twice as high as they should be, according to a statement issued by the New York Trust Company. Of the increase of $8.64 in the price paid by the consumer, $1.47 represents the increase in the price of the raw materials, $1.05 in increase in wages, and $0.57 in other costs.

Retail food prices decreased 1.1 per cent in the United States in September, from the August prices, according to announcements received from the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor. Thirty of the forty-three articles on which monthly prices were secured decreased in price.

Delegates representing three-quarters of a million workers of New York City authorized a national-wide boycott of foreign made goods at the regular meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York.

Eleven thousand milk drivers, chauffeurs and helpers of New York City threatened to strike November 1, one day after the termination of the existing wage contracts of such employees, because of the red card. The reason given by the union agent for the threatened walkout is the rejection of their demand for increased wages and modifications of contract.

The cost of all the wars from 1793 to 1910 was $2,000,000,000, while the cost of the war from 1914 to 1918 was $156,000,000,000, and the property loss due to the war was $79,000,000,000.

Six per cent of the total population of the United States ten years old and over was illiterate in 1920, according to the census bureau. This is a slighter percentage than the number of illiterates ten years ago.

Of the $7,032,315 persons in the country ten years old and over, 4,331,000 were classified as illiterate, being unable to read or write. The number of illiterates in 1910 was 6,581,563.

The District of Columbia had 16,500 illiterates out of a population of 377,000. This is an illiteracy of but 2.8 per cent in the city and of 4.5 per cent in the state.

A wage hearing in Pueblo, Colorado, conducted by the State Industrial Commissions show why the Nagels Company, meat packers, favor "industrial democracy," known as the company "union."

Wages of these workers have been cut twice this year, and some of the employees are paid as low as $1.75 a day.

The commission was told that the company circulated petitions favoring another wage cut and all but one employee signed. When asked what became of that employee, the witness replied, "Oh, he quit."

Pruners for which the California producer received 6 to 7 cents a pound have retained in Chicago at 40 and 45 cents, according to John Roberts, heading a delegation of Chicago Aldermen visiting California to investigate the cost of food staples at the source of their production.

Government loans to workers temporarily out of jobs, estimated to involve an outlay of not more than $2,500,000,000, was suggested to the National Emergency Conference at Washington as an emergency measure by John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers.

The President of the Unemployment Conference adjourned after provision had been made for the appointment of a standing committee to continue the work of emergency organization throughout the country, and appoint sub-committees for future reports on emergency and permanent measures.

The national debt of the United States has grown from $3,029,000,000 in 1777 to $67,000,000,000 in 1912. This is an increase of 2.7 per cent in the army and navy in 1912 was $244,177,000, while in 1911 it had reached $422,752,000.

Illiteracy in the United States decreased from 7.7 to 6 per cent in the last decade, according to a preliminary announcement by the Census Bureau. The last census showed 4,851,000 persons of more than ten years of age unable to write in any language, against 5,410,000 in 1910.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—While the government swells the deaferening chorus, there is also an increase of anti-Truman associations against the Federal Reserve Bank of New York—maintained and controlled by the government—for its salary increase of nearly 300 per cent to 21 officials.

The figures were prepared by John Shelton Williams, former controller of the currency, and were used by Senator Heflin, of Alabama, in a speech, before the House, of Minnesota, who disparaged "high" wages.

The figure shows that 21 persons connected with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York were formerly paid a total of $123,960 a year. They are now paid a total of $349,000 a year. The average salary per person was $5,900 a year, but the average is now $11,800 a year.

Some of the increases are: Benjamin Strong, from $30,000 to $150,000; Allen H. Gaas, from $20,000 to $50,000; E. H. Kennel, from $4,000 to $20,000; L. F. Baier, from $4,000 to $25,000; G. L. Harrison, from $4,000 to $25,000; L. H. Burdick, from $4,000 to $15,000; Shepard Morgan, from $4,000 to $15,000.

The next time at your next strike you feel inclined to get up here and lambast labor," said Senator Heflin. "I suggest that you clean up the high salary scandal at the reserve bank in New York."

FOREIGN ITEMS

ENGLAND

The Labour Party in England is entirely dissatisfied with the proposals of Lloyd George in his attempt to solve the unemployment problem. They feel that the present £250,000,000 is only adding to the burdens of the people.

Premier Lloyd George declared in the Commons that the situation in England as regards trade and unemployment is worse than at any time since the Napoleonic wars. He stated that at present there are 1,750,000 persons whose income is still maintained under unemployment, to the extent of 17 per cent, was in the metal trades.

Professor Sedley, of Oxford, who is the greatest British authority on radio-activity, is the Labour candidate for election as Lord Rector of Aberdeen University.

His opponents are Sir Robert Horne and Sir Donald Maclean. It is significant of the pass to which the Coalition has come that the Conservatives are careful to explain that the Chancellor is a Conservative and not a Coalitionist.

Sir Donald Maclean's chances are not likely to be improved by his reactionary attitude toward the proposals for remission of income tax and payment of recent relief to Members of Parliament. He contended that several "Wee Free" Members, anxious to give poor men a chance to get into Parliament, refused to follow him into the lobby on that issue.

Ex-service men who are out of work have ample time to reflect on their folly in joining the ranks instead of becoming the "head yuppies" of the army and navy.

Our grateful country rewarded them as follows: Admiral Beatty, £10,000; Admiral Jellicoe, £30,000; Admirals Maddox, Sturdee, Roebuck, Keyes and Commodore Tyrwhitt, £10,000 each.

The soldiers who "won the war" received the following gratuities: Haig, £100,000; Kitchener, £100,000; Allenby, £100,000; French, £100,000; Horsem, £50,000; Hankey, £25,000; Robertson, Birdwood, Wilson and Trouncard (air force), £10,000.

And the reward of countless thousands of ex-soldiers, ex-sailors and ex-airmen is a comfortable belt in a queue of the workless outside a labor exchange.

Mr. J. L. Davies, the newly elected Labor Member from Westhoughton, is extremely popular in Manchester, where for several years he has been the leader of the Labor Party in the City Council.

He took his seat Monday night, Oct. 18, in Manchester Election Preparation Conference, and when he stepped on to the platform was given a vociferous reception.

As a platform speaker Mr. Davis will be an acquisition to the movement, and his training and experience will doubtless make him a source of added strength to the debating power of the Parliamentary Labor Party.

The International Federation of Trade Unions has decided to call a conference of all the affiliated transport, railway, mining and metal working in Europe together with representatives of the trade union movement of Europe to sit at the same time as the Washington conference.

He says the transport workers will call on the people of Europe and America to wage war against capitalism in the only effectual way.

MEXICO

The city of Puebla is in a desperate situation, as anger over the new tax act continues to stir up violence. The majority of the storms have been closed and food of all kinds is exceedingly scarce. President Oreamuno told American correspondents that he was ready to send Federal troops to prevent disorder in that district.

Residents of the city of Puebla have been reassured by Federal promises that law and order will be maintained there and the government against the actions of the state authorities are believed to have been quelled. The Mexican Government shows no intention to revoke the tax law which led to the popular strike.

Exports of petroleum from Mexico were again normal as a result of the settlement of the Export Tax Controversy which caused a suspension of shipments from that country by most of the companies controlled in the United States.

AUSTRALIA

Export reports have reached the Australian Federal Government of a system of spying and terrorism which has been established in the body, and reported irregularities of public meetings, and vituperative attacks on authorities, of terrorism of witnesses and shooting, and refusal to pay taxes. The report has noted that the Australian government, except for capital offenses and to deport to other parts of Australia persons who refuse to pay taxes. Australia has its "Daily Herald," which is published from Adelaide. It is the official organ of the United Trades and Labor Council and the South Australian Branch of the Labor Party.

There is a project on foot to establish a chain of labor dailies throughout Australia.
EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES

OUR MEMBERS CAN STILL JOIN THE CLASS AT THE UNIVERSITY CENTER

Those of our members who postponed joining the University Center because of the war, new for the classes in English and for the "gym" or "health" nights. In every University Center for: in English from the beginners' to the High School grades, the nearest your home and tell your fellow workers to do the same.

REDUCED RATES FOR THE YIDDISH ART THEATRE

Members of the International are entitled in large numbers to the office of the Educational Department to obtain season cards for the Yiddish Art Theatre. Those interested can obtain members to two tickets at the box office at half price.

The Art Theatre is now producing "The Dibbich," which is scoring a great success.

The Educational Department has also made arrangements for reduced tickets for concerts.

Members can apply for season cards at the offices of the various local unions or at the office of the Educational Department, 31 Union Square, Room 805.

MEMBERS CAN SECURE TICKETS FOR ADMISSION TO WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

Admission tickets to the courses at this Workers' University and at the other Workers' University, 31 Union Square, Room 805.

The International is offering courses free to members of the International.

EAST SIDE UNITE CENTER TO HAVE HIKES ALONG PALISADES

SUNDAY, OCT 20

Members of the East Side Unity Center, P.S. 66, Fourth St., near 1st Avenue, have arranged a hike along the Palisades for Sunday morning, October 20. They will meet in front of the school at about ten o'clock sharp, from where they will begin their trip.

Mr. Schneider, who conducts one of our English classes in the Unity Center, is in charge of the hike. Mr. Schneider arranges such trips from time to time and takes much personal interest in our groups to make the day most interesting.

CONGRATULATIONS

We have received announcements of the educational work done during the coming season by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

We want to extend our congratulations to the members of that organization. It is a promising sign that an organization of such importance and strength realizes how valuable it is to take up educational activities among its members.

The International has already seen the enormous possibilities of such activities. In the organization of many such groups, we see a means of extending our educational work as an important means of developing an educational interest in the International among its members.

The International has already seen the enormous possibilities of such activities. In the organization of many such groups, we see a means of extending our educational work as an important means of developing an educational interest in the International among its members.

For those who want to attend this celebration at the Washington Irving High School, 3rd Avenue and 72nd Street. The celebration will begin at 10:00 a.m. on Friday, November 18, and will continue until 5:00 p.m.

This celebration is open to all members of the International, and will include a variety of educational, social, and cultural events.

ONLY THREE WEEKS REMAIN TO THE OPENING CELEBRATION OF THE WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

All arrangements have now been made for the opening celebration of the Workers' University on Friday evening, November 18, a memorable one.

We are delighted to see such an excellent group in attendance. We have every reason to believe that the opening celebration will be a success.

On Friday evening, November 18, all members are invited to the opening celebration. This will include a variety of educational, social, and cultural events.

For the members of the International who want to attend this celebration, the ceremony will begin at 10:00 a.m. on Friday, November 18, and will continue until 5:00 p.m.

THE WORKERS' UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

The Educational Department has presented a number of courses during the season, containing a description of the courses to be given at the Workers' University during the coming season, November 26th.

The most important part of this list is the selection of the courses, the days and hours on which the various classes will meet.

We intend to join the class in the University will do well to obtain these leaflets at the office of the Educational Department, 31 Union Square, Room 805. The International is offering members to two tickets at the box office of their Local Unions or at the office of the Educational Department, 31 Union Square, Room 805.

Formed and prospective students of the Workers' University and Unity Centers will each obtain two tickets for the concert.

SEASON'S FIRST CONCERT—

Metropolitan's Leading Tenor

GIAN MARCELLINI

Assisted by

NINA MORGANA VERA PRIHODA

Friday, October 28, 1921

COURSE IN APPLIED ECONOMICS

BY SYGON DE LEO

OUTLINES OF LESSONS GIVEN AT THE UNITY CENTERS OF THE I. L. C. U.

1. Economics is the science which deals with the production and distribution of wealth.

2. Wealth includes all those material things which satisfy human wants and which cannot be had without labor.

3. The United States is the wealthiest country in the world. Its national wealth was estimated in 1907 at $11,000,000,000. This wealth consisted of, in the order of importance, of (1) land and houses; (2) furniture, clothing, and personal belongings; (3) tools, wagons, railroads, and shipping; (4) animals; (5) factories; (6) gold and silver; (7) farm machinery.

(1) U. S. Census Report on "Wealth, Debt, and Taxation".

4. Per capita wealth means the amount of wealth each inhabitant would have if the national wealth of a country were divided among the people.

5. The United States had per capita wealth in 1907 of $1,101. The King, "Wealth and Income of the People of the United States," Ch. 3.

6. The United States Commission on Industrial Relations found "(Final Report," Summary of Conclusions and Recommendations) that about 65 per cent of the people own 6 per cent of the wealth, 3 per cent of the people own 30 per cent of the wealth, 2 per cent of the people own 60 per cent of the wealth.

7. King found (Ch. 7) that of the income of the people of the United States, about 65 per cent is received by workers as wages and salaries; 20 per cent is taken by employers as profits; 15 per cent by owners of capital as interest; 10 per cent by owners of land as rent.

8. How is the productive national wealth divided? The economic power of the various groups: ownership of the land and industries by the employers, capitalists and landlords; skill and organization.

9. The economy and wealth of the United States are insecurity.

CAUTION! This is not a complete lesson. It is merely a suggestive outline.

"Health Nights" to Begin Next Week in All Unity Centers

Beginning with this week, the "Health Nights" will start in the Unity Centers of the International. On these nights the activities will consist of two parts: One will be a lecture on health topics which concern the home and factory life of our members. These lectures are given by prominent physicians. They are carefully worked out so as to give our members proper information in subjects of vital importance to them, as "What and how to eat," "How to digest our food," etc. The other part will be the medical examin.

The second part will be spent in the gymnasium, where under the superintendence of a competent physical instructor our members will receive instruction in gymnastics.

It is needless to say, how important it is for every person to devote one evening a week to his health, especially for our members who spend most of their time inside. We believe that the "Health Nights" will be a good beginning to understand by our members.

Second Bronx Unity Center, to be announced.

Lower Bronx Unity Center, to be announced later.

HIGH SCHOOL CLASS IN ENGLISH AT THE EAST SIDE UNITY CENTER IS OPEN FOR WORK

Students were enrolled for the High School class in English who wish to join the class at the East Side Unity Center, P.S. 66, Fourth St., near 1st Avenue, informed that the class will now open for work next term.

There was some misunderstanding about this class, because the teacher who was originally appointed had changed his plans. Definite arrangements, however, have been made that the class will now open for the fall term.

"Health Nights" are now producing "As You Like It," a three-act play by Charles Mackay.

HALF RATES FOR THE PEOPLE'S PLAYERS

Arrangements have been made by the People's Players to give performances on the evenings of the People's Playhouse, 16th Street, Theatre, between Fifth Avenue and Seventh Avenue, that members of the International will be able to secure two tickets at half price.

The People's Players are now producing "As You Would," a three-act play by Charles Mackey.

Season's First Concert—
RELI GION

(Continued from page 1.)

not been delinquent in paying up the assessment—on account of the lack of work—to back up their professions of friendship for Russia not only with words but with deeds as well.

President Schlesinger then took up the question of forwarding relief to Russia, stating that the amount so far collected would suffice for the chartering and loading of a steamer to Russia with foodstuffs and, perhaps, clothing. The motion was carried without a dissenting vote and the executive committee was immediately instructed to make all necessary arrangements to that effect. It was also decided to instruct General Secretary Basset to notify immediately all the Joint Boards and locals out of town.

LOCAL NO. 50 GIVES $1,000 TO RUSSIAN RELIEF FUND

In spite of slack conditions in their trade, the children's dressmakers belonging to Local No. 50 have endeavored to do their bit for the famine sufferers of Russia. Brother Harry Greenberg, the manager of Local No. 50, brought this week the first check for $1,000, collected among the girl workers of this union for Soviet Russia.

When one considers the fact that the members of Local No. 50 have worked but very little during the last few months, one can realize that their effort to contribute to the famine sufferers of Russia is a laudable and class-conscious act.

There is a little more work in the trade now and it can be safely expected that these members of the local who had not yet contributed to the fund will do so soon, since the time-limit for collections has been extended to November 15.

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CURRENT EVENTS

Nov. 12 to Dec. 20—Saturdays, 2:15 p.m. $2.50 for twelve lectures.

SOCIOLOGY

A study based on Lester F. Ward's "Dynamic Sociology"

Nov. 12 to Feb. 11—Saturdays, 1:15 a.m.

SOCIALISM

Nov. 16 to Feb. 1—Wednesdays, 8:40 p.m.

PUBLIC SPEAKING

Aug. Class—Instruction and practice in preparation and delivery

Nov. 13 to May 7—Saturdays, 2:30 p.m.

12-Session Courses

SOCIOLOGY B

Scott Nearing

November 6 to December 21—Saturdays, 1:15 p.m.

SOCIALISM A

Helen Holman

November 16 to February 1—Wednesday, 8:40 p.m.

SOCIALISM B

August Class—Sociological Aspect of Socialism

November 12 to February 11—Saturdays, 8:00 p.m.

6-Session Courses

AMONG MY BOOKS

Algernon Lee

Informal talks on literature and reading habits

Nov. 15 to Dec. 20—Tuesdays, 8:40 p.m.

THE MODERN DRAMA AND LIFE

Ludwig Lewinson

Nov. 18 to Dec. 23—Fridays, 8:40 p.m.

WHAT YOU OUGHT TO KNOW ABOUT MUSIC

Herman Epstein

Four lecture recitals and two illustrating concerts

Nov. 14 to Dec. 19—Mondays, 8:40 p.m.

NEW SCHOOLS FOR OLD

Margaret Daniels

Nov. 12 to Dec. 17—Saturdays, 4:30 p.m.

$2.00


The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

By ISRAEL LEWIN

At the last minute the Special General Meeting called for Monday, October 24th, for the purpose of adopting the amendments to the Constitution, was called off by the President under "discovery" that Monday was a Jewish holiday, and that it would not do to have matters of such vital importance decided upon by a handful of men. The adoption of these amendments, to the Constitution will therefore take place Monday, October 31st, at Arlington Hall, 22 St. Mark's Place.

At this same meeting the financial report of the Board Committee will be read, and a new Arrangements Committee appointed for next year's hall. Considering the importance of the business to be discussed at the next meeting, a large attendance is expected.

The last meeting of the Miscellaneous Division, held on Monday, October 17th, was visited by Brother Harry Greenberg, manager of the Men's and Children's Dressmakers Union, Local 60. Brother Greenberg appeared in behalf of the recently organized Joint Board between his local and that of the Bathrobe and Kimono Workers Union, Local No. 41, and in which Joint Board he is desirous of having Local No. 10 participate. In view of the fact that the meeting of October 17th was held jointly with the Dress and Waist Branch, Brother Greenberg requested that a special meeting of the Miscellaneous Division be held, at which he would outline his ideas concerning this Joint Board.

The Executive Board took up this request and decided that the next meeting of the Miscellaneous Division to be held on Monday, November 21st, shall be considered a special meeting, for the purpose of taking up the entire subject. It was charged that as many members of the Miscellaneous Branch as possible will attend that meeting.

Joe Rush, No. 1854, appeared on summons, charged with having been found working on Saturday, September 25th, at 2 P.M., in the shop of Charles Weiss, 29 W. 24th St. Brother Rush admits to the charge, but claims that this was the first time that he ever worked on a Saturday afternoon, but having come in that morning at 10 o'clock, the firm required him to make up for lost time. He motion a fine of $15 was imposed.

Morris Oligierman, No. 2582, Sam Fishor, No. 3754, Peter Wolf, No. 3471, Ben Amolosofsky, No. 3112, consulted a representative of the firm and it was decided that he be given a second chance to show his willingness to work. He is required to work for the Union in the shop and he is the first to require him to make up for lost time. In motion a fine of $15 was imposed.


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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

Special and General: Monday, October 24th

Final Adoption of Amendments to Constitution

Cloak and Suit: Monday, November 7th

Waist and Dress: Monday, November 14th

Miscellaneous: Monday, November 21st

Meetings begin at 7:30 P.M.

At Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place

Cutters of All Branches

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