Justice (Vol. 3, Iss. 45)

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

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

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CLOAKMAKERS WILL REPLY TO ASSOCIATION THROUGH REFERENDUM

Balloting Will Take Place on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, 7th, 8th and 9th of November

HISTORIC MEETING OF CLOAKMAKERS' JOINT BOARD DECIDES ON REFERENDUM — STIRRING MEETING OF SHOP CHAIRMEN AT COOPER UNION ADDRESSED BY SCHLESINGER, BAROFF AND YANOFSKY

The word is now left for the cloakmakers. The big membership of the Cloakmakers' Union, the members of all the locals affiliated with the Joint Board, are to give an answer to the ultimatum of the house that on November 14, 1921 piece work, longer work hours and smaller wages be "decreed" in their shops.

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, November 7th, 8th and 9th, the cloakmakers will give the answer to the Employers' Association. The decision of the Joint Board to refer this question to the membership to be determined through a referendum vote is already being carried out.

A. Let the members of the Cloak, Skirt and Reefer Makers' Union not fail to come en masse to the polling places on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday and have their say in this highly important matter. The situation is very earnest and no member has a moral right to refrain from voting. The greater the number of those participating in the referendum, the more weighty will be the answer that the workers will give the employers through this referendum.

CLOAKMAKERS WILL VOTE IN THE FOLLOWING PLACES

In the offices of the Joint Board: 40 East 22nd Street; 35 Second Avenue; 114 Lexington Avenue; Harlem office; 99 Markfield Street, Brooklyn office; 122 South Halsted, Chicago Office; 67 Moore Street, City office; and 105 Montgomery Street, Newark, N. J.

In the following local offices: Local No. 1, 106 West 21st Street; Local No. 19, No. 30 and No. 48, 233 East 14th Street; Local No. 9 and No. 35, corner Second Avenue and 14th Street; Local No. 17; 144 Second Avenue.

The meeting of the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union, last Saturday, October 29th, was one of those memorabile gatherings that mark a milestone in its life and activities.

The Joint Board has had more than once stirring meetings on the eve of a conflict with the employers, the course of the last ten years. Neverthelees, the spirit of strength, solidarity and the correctness of its inevitable victory was never as clearly demonstrated as it was throughout the entire length of the last meeting. If ever there was any variance of opinion among the cloakmakers, it is completely wound out now. The organization stands united and ready to repel every attack of the employers.

The delegaees to the Joint Board are the representatives of the 55,000 cloakmakers of New York and vicinity. They are not paid officers of the Union. They are the shop stewards together with the rank and file and they reflect fully the sentiment of the masses, their fighting spirit and their hopes and aspirations. One had to visit the last assembly of the delegaees to the Joint Board to be impressed with that indomitable courage prevailing among them and to get an idea of the nature of this organization and the men these men will give to the brazen ultimatum of the bosses.

After the opening of the meeting, the chairman called upon Secretary Lanner to report on behalf of the Emergency Committee elected last week and which had met all day last Friday at the office of the International under the chairmanship of President Schlesinger. The following were the recommendations of the Emergency Committees:

1. A general strike shall be called in the entire industry to repel the unjust and brutal attack of the cloak manufacturers.

2. The Joint Board shall refer the entire matter to referendum of the membership of the locals.

3. The Joint Board and all local executive boards shall immediately proceed to form a General Strike Committee so as to have the entire organization machinery ready before the moment of the strike begins.

4. That the Board authorize its officials to call upon the shop chairman and shop chairman consultations and all other meetings for the purpose of unifying the efforts of the workers.

5. To call upon all the members of the Union to pay up whatever arrears they are in the organization in order to complete the raising of the Million Dollar Defense Fund.

All these recommendations were unanimously adopted.

After the report of the Emergency Committee, Brother Israel Feinberg of the American Federation of Labor, New York City, gave a report of the "joint commission" and Chairman Pinkofsky called upon the shop chairman to report to the Joint Board. In a short and impressive speech, President Schlesinger stated to the delegaees that the Protective Association had violated its agreements with the Union by having (Continued on Page 2)

University Program for Opening Celebration of the Workers’

The program for the celebration of the opening of the Workers’ University and other activities of the Educational Department of our International, is almost completed. The celebration will take place at the Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 14th St., on Friday, November 18, at 7:30. The names of the performers will be announced later.

Among the speakers will be President Tuvin, Charles A. Board, who will discuss Labor Education. The complete program will be announced later.

As in the past, this celebration is considered an important event by the workers. The audience will consist of members of the Executive Boards of our Locals in this city and vicinity, officers of the Union, the educational committees of the various Local Union’s, and representative students of the Workers University and Unity Centers. Many persons interested in the coming program will be present.

As has been announced, admission will be by ticket only. Members of the International can now obtain tickets from the Local Union’s or at the office of the Educational Department, 31 Union Square, Room 3.

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Chicago, Montreal and St. Louis Cloak Bosses Also “Decree” Piece Work For November 14

PRESIDENT SCHLESINGER LEAVES FOR WEST

Ben J. Gilbert, the manager of the St. Louis Joint Board of the Cloakmakers’ Union, wired last Tuesday to President Schlesinger as follows:

"Our manufacturers are making ready for trouble to start on November 14, when they expect to inaugurate the piecework system in the local shops. We have had a special meeting of our Executive Board and decided to call a general strike the moment they announce piecework."

"We have notified our employers that the Cloak Association decided not to enter into any negotiations with the Union unless piecework is established in the shop. We are ready to resist the utmost."

President Schlesinger will leave for Chicago by the end of this week, where he will take up the local crisis with the Joint Board and Vice-President Schlesinger. In Chicago he will also meet Manager Gilbert from St. Louis, who had been notified to come to New York last night. President Schlesinger with Manager Gilbert will confer with Schlesinger on the St. Louis situation.

According to a telegram from Brother Joseph Elchock, the Secretary of the Montreal Cloak Joint Board, the Montreal Association of cloak employers will also attempt to introduce piecework in the cloak and suit industry of Montreal on November 15.

The Montreal Association was not represented at the Atlantic City conference of cloak employers’ associations. Nevertheless, their spokesmen in Montreal assure now that "they will be compelled to fall in with whatever action is decided on by New York as this city is their chief competitor." The cloak employers are already trying to create trouble by demanding piecework and wage reductions. The Union is getting ready for the coming story and is expecting immediate advice and guidance from the International Office.

Abraham Tuvin, Manager of “Justice,” is fashioning for Assembly

Elsewhere in this issue the reader will find an account of the splendid campaign that is being conducted on behalf of the Socialist Party candidates, particularly in Harlem by the Cloakmakers’ Campaign Committee. In the 20th Aldermanic District in Harlem the Candidate is Brother Bernard Shub, Secretary of Local No. 25, the Skirt Makers’ Union.

In the Fourth Assembly District of Manhattan the standard-bearer of the Socialist Party is our friend and Co-ordinator, Abraham Tuvin, the manager of the Publication Department of our International. Those who have come in personal contact with Brechter Tuvin know well that he will represent that working class district at Albany in an intelligent and able manner. The district in which he is running is a Socialist and labor district and his chances for election are very bright.
TOPICS OF THE WEEK
BY MAX D. DANISH

THE RAILROAD STRIKE DEFERRED

ONE of the principal events of the week will be the cancellation of the railroad strike. The strike, in brief, the terms under which it was called off are as follows: The question of the wage cuts which the workers have been demanding was settled, and which served as the principal and immediate cause of the strike. Many other important questions, of which the greatest is the extension of the pension plan, will have received consideration. It will also mean the postponement of the wage cut question for almost a year. The second point, the question of maintaining the national working rules on the railroad, has been put on the regular calendar.

Nevertheless, it would be idle to assume that a railroad strike is new definitely settled. The attitude of the personnel of the Railway Board, and the uncompromising attitude of the intelligent executive augurs peace on the railways. The day after the strike orders had been put out, the railroads resumed their usual look. Another irritating occurrence took place a few days after the announcement of the Railroad Board issued a ruling that “any Union going out on strike will probably not have the right of its members in all existing contracts and lose all benefits accorded by the Railway Act.” In other words, it warns the unions that strike out they get authority from the Railroad Board.

The aftermath of the situation was best summed up by President Gompers in his address to the Meeting of the National Railway Union, held in Washington a few days ago: “The workers on the railroads have been put on notice, and are willing to meet anything the unions wish to make them; unless they yield to the edict of the Administration, the Railroad Board will step in and adjudge.”

The man on the Board who was supposed to represent labor and who is a labor lawyer, a judge and a business man—had voted with the majority against the striking workers.

“The officers of the Brotherhood declared the strike off. It will not take place—now.

OUTLAWING THE MINERS’ UNION

IGNORING an act of Congress, Judge Anderson, of Indianapolis, has issued an order, in conjunction restricting the United Mine Workers from further efforts to organize the Ming coal fields in West Virginia.

That is what we would call a medical and lasting settlement of the West Virginia situation from a point of view of the mine owners! Judge Anderson is an active and directional thing by injunction, anyway. It was he who had forced the leaders of the union to sign a quitclaim, and the general strike under the ship of an “equity” decree.

Judge bases his restraining order on the opinion that the unions of the Ming region operate in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. The Clayton Act, passed in 1914, however, specifically exempted labor from the provisions of the Sherman Law and if this act is still in the United States it is, of course, not illegal to organize the miners of Ming County or any other county.

INDDEPENDENTS WIN NORTH DAKOTA

FROM the high towers of Wall Street the bells are chiming. The “Independents” have won North Dakota.

By hook or crook, by “dying up” recall lists, by an unparalleled avalanche of campaign promises, they have succeeded in wresting North Dakota from the Non-Partisan League, the vanguard of the gubernatorial term.

If the newspaper reports are correct, and we are almost certain they are, with a grain of salt, the combination of grain monopolists, country bankers, and hungry stock speculators, will derive their inspiration from that fountainhead in the East toward which speculators and panic-stricken in times of stress—Wall Street—has “won back” North Dakota by 5,600 votes.

CLOAKMAKERS WILL VOTE ON STRIKE

(Continued from Page 1)

Issued its ultimatum to the workers by going into conference with the company on November 2nd. The ball was filled to capacity as early as six o’clock by the shop workers, and hundreds struggled vainly to get inside. The meeting was addressed by President Schlegiser, Maria E. Hollocher, and Abraham Beroff. Louis Pinkfay presided.

President Schlegiser in his speech declared that the strike which appeared inevitable would be the last one in the cloak industry, once and for all. The entire meeting of shop chairmen in the cloak industry of New York was held at Cooper Union on November 2nd. The ball was filled to capacity as early as six o’clock by the shop workers, and hundreds struggled vainly to get inside. The meeting was addressed by President Schlegiser, Maria Ellocher, and Abraham Beroff. Louis Pinkfay presided.

The excess profits may be repealed

We suggest the following items to Help Fill the Treasury.

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The various kinds of excess profits should be sufficiently classified and taxed accordingly.

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At the Unity House Concert

Last Friday evening was like a bright ray of hope on a dark and gloomy horizon. I entered Carnegie Hall feeling doubtful and despondent as to the future of humanity. As I heard snippets of talk and noticed familiar faces, singing members of the audience, I recalled petty jealousies and shop quarrels over big bundles of work. That girl's face was a triangle of the sad lack of intelligence and unity in our ranks fighting the house. An ever-present thought pervaded caustic sensations and called to mind various occasions at which members and officers confronted each other like staunch enemies on a battlefield. Bitterly envious songs of biting words which helped to blinding clouds of mutual misunderstanding. I saw this in turn causing local storms from which none escaped unscathed. And the putting of all was the consciousness of the enormous indifference of the mass of humanity to the activities of the union.

The sounds of increasing footsteps were heard upon the stairs, groaning upon my brain demanding an answer to vital questions. What is to be done? Shall we try for the precious energy in internal strife now shown in powerful combinations of the opposition? Shall we try to halt the very existence of our union? How to end the suffering of the many? How arouse their active interest? What can purge the union standard of its blinding, dishonorable and like bringing back faith, re-operation and mutual respect among the former enemies. Making "One for all and all for one" a living reality?

I looked around the hall, observed the people, heard the singing, and in reply. While doing so a strange mingled feeling of wonder and desire. It was the exquisite tones of the violins of the songs, and the soft glow of the lights, which never before had affected me. The check of my companions or the man from a neighboring box, or someone unknown to me, or perhaps all of those together, which made it seem a tender, inevitable hand passed over each face, gave it a touch of something indescribable, and bound us closer together. I witnessed to myself, "Here are gathered many of us who have so much in common; we are all workers of one union striving for a better, finer life; most of us come from across the seas; most of us have one religion, one common union官网."

And now we are here in this large hall in common the delight of listening to our dear, friendly greetings, hearty hands, smiling glances, a spirit of equality and good will prevails over all.

"If only we could have many more such occasions, like this, where we play, dances, where we all meet as friends, with a holiday spirit in our hearts, and sing songs of high traditions, with hard feelings, unhung thoughts and instill in man a worker a spirit of unity which promises to bring forth a fine fruit."

The evening was a joyous one for me. I went home proud, happy and with a great hope for the future of our union, their house is poor, and only twenty sunless rooms of the abodes. And as I look upon these children tonight, I can read in their faces the story of years at speechless, iron machines, that is dreary, heartless and degrading.

Two camps! The rich and the powerful have locked homes with the poor and miserable in an attempt to become still richer and more powerful at the expense of the have-nots. And I wonder to myself—how figures the human emotions of a fellow man is a tiger. A tiger, they say, will not devour a fellow tiger, but will eat his prey, and when it is satisfied, it is ready to tear his fellow-man into shreds. As I thought of this, I was giving out his decision as to whether the wealthy and the mighty may be allowed to live at the expense of the poor. The issue looked so simple and so plain to me that I favored those who are more wealthy and greater riches, or those who fear that their last quest of bread might be wrestled out of their hands.

A witness is being called to the stand. She is a young girl and the lawyer is asking her for her name and address. She replies giving a dismal and forlorn street as an address to his and iniquities. There were the men in whose hands there was all the power, the men who were used and enjoyed all the good things that life could offer. But they are not satisfied with those riches and are insatiable and they want to gobble up the world, if they can and will not even anything in order to accomplish that.

On the other side, there sat tired and worn-out men who had never been hungry, but their youth has been frizzled away in toil and worry over the struggle. The man who has been harrowed since their youth.

Rand School Opens Gym for Juniors

The termination of a long felt want for a Junior Gym class was accomplished by the formation of such a class on Tuesday afternoon as was announced by Mrs. Lucy Retting. Boys of thirteen years and older take part in marching, running, boxing, and apparatus work, heavy gymnastics and basket ball. Besides the indoor running practice, the boys have the use of the Avenue as a fine outdoor track.

The exercises are not limited to calisthenics in class work. The best form of exercises are given in what is known as the "Vigorous Scientific group action," both of which are very evident in the work at present being done.

Clases are held on Saturday, 1:45 p.m. and Sunday morning, 10:12, under the direction of Richard Blackburn, one of last season's leaders.
TOPICS OF THE WEEK

BY MAX D. DANISH

THE RAILROAD STRIKE DEFERRED

ONE of the principal events of the week was a postponement of the cancellation of the railroad strike. The strike began largely as a protest against the suspension of the terms of the treaty of peace. It has been carried on by the union members in the interest of a reduction of the wages. The term of the strike is now set to end on Saturday. A final settlement is expected to be reached shortly. The strike has been a major event in the labor movement in the United States and has been the subject of much debate.

THE STRIKE OF THE MILKMAKERS IN NEW YORK CITY

The expected clash between the 18,000 workers in the milk industry of New York and vicinity and the huge combinations controlling the manufacture of milk in that territory has become a fact. On Tuesday, the metropolitan area was industrialized, and the battle between the unions and the employers was fought in milk deliveries.

The strike was called early, while it lasts, a great hardship, we have no doubt. The men have struck for a good cause and will strike until they will strike to stay out long enough.

There is a hard and an absurd job, and a lot of officials and poorly remunerated men.

And if anything was needed to prove the urgency of municipalization, this strike is taking it out of the hands of the milk trust, this strike is a triumph.

The strike is going well, and the community should be proud of its work. The supply of milk is running out without the necessity of paralyzing the supply of milk to those who cannot afford to go without it.

WILL THEY SEAT CASSIDY ANDANT?

This week saw some palpating phases in the fight to seat in the New York Board of Aldermen. Edward F. Cassidy, Alonzo Lee, two duly elected Aldermen on the Socialist ticket in 1919, who had been counted out by prevailing Tammany politicians in that election but whose seats have now been assured by a recent fight which lasted almost two years.

The humor of the situation lies in the fact that politicians from both old party camps are now rushing pell mell and doing on each other’s toes to assure that Cassidy and Ant will be assured of the re-election of the second and the brutality of the fraticles committed.

Of course, the Aldermen have been busy making the declaration that Mayor has now challenged Mayor Hylan to get together the Board of Aldermen and the City Council, an Elections to render a report and to seat the two defraded Aldermen. Cassidy and Ant are now ready done so and that next Thursday a special meeting of the Board will be held to seat them, and we are told quite sure that some cunning de vice will not be found to keep them out of their seats. The ways of the politicians are devious, and instead of the Commons of the "respective" in the seating of Socialist Aldermen, fraud or no fraud, is, all after, but feeing.

"INDEPENDENTS" WIN NORTH DAKOTA

From the high towers of Wall Street the bells are chiming. The "Independents" have won North Dakota. By hook or crook, by "fixing up" recall lists, by an unparalleled avalanche of propaganda, by every device at their command, they have succeeded in winning North Dakota from the Non-Partisan League men for the把握 of the gubernatorial term.

If the newspaper reports are correct, we are told that they are now having a combination of grain, salt, the combination of grain monopolists, country bankers and hanging the people back to the dependent on that from that famine, in the East towards which all foreign and patriotic loans will flow in the times of stress—Wall Street—has "won back" North Dakota by 6,000 voters.

Accordingly the glowing headlines tell us that "New men" have again been dashed to the ground in the North-West, and that such criminal underhand dealings as "smokestack" owners, State-owned grain elevators, State building associations, etc., will be no more.

It would seem to appear that the "embattled farmers" of North Dakota have, for the time being, received a setback. The terrible outlook by organized wealth, from one end of the country to the other, has proved too strong for them. The farmers' movement, however, has a solid ground under its feet and has been called into being by the wealthy desire of the bankers of the soil that in that case of the country to defend themselves and their families against the rent, grain and loan sharks. Such a defeat cannot be of a permanent or lasting nature.

CLOAKMAKERS WILL VOTE ON STRIKE

(Closed from Page 1)

Issued its ultimatum to the workers with and into conference... work was gone... for in the agreement. The Union was not even officially notified... for the... only alternative left for the workers is to reply with a counter-attack that... long range... of the antec... in the cloak industry.

After President Schlesinger, vigorous speeches were delivered by Gen... for the president, and President Mak and Brother Yankoff.

Fifteen Hundred Shop Chairmen Crowd Great Meeting at Cooper Union

In accordance with the arrangement made by the Trade Union Council, a meeting of shop chairmen in the cloak industry of New York was held at Cooper Union on Thursday, November 2nd. The hall was filled to capacity as early as six o'clock by the shop officials and chairmen and hundreds struggled vainly to get in.
Letters From Philadelphia

By J. S. FREINWITZ

You know already that the wait and draw firms of Liechtenstein & Schall and the Wanamaker Co., which were bought to obtain from Judges Veltter, in the Common Pleas Court of our city, an injunction against the Union and the strike, have let it be known in these papers in their design. The way the judge put it and how he actually refused to go with what they wanted in this case too, if we are to judge by the value of the evidence they had brought or were bringing to the court.

I have already witnessed many a hearing for an injunction in my days, but it is after all such a farce as the hearings in the case of the Wait and Draw Association. It is a sickening affair. It has a naive, a tiresome and laughingly internecine, like pitying and like raving mad at the same time. It is a grossly dishonest trick on the part of the latter sort. I hate them. The lots of people in the courtroom representing both sides,—lawyers, manufacturers, strikers and union men and women. The Union people sat apart in one corner of the courtroom, and the bosses with their witnesses and followers sat in a different corner. At one large table, up in the front, there sat the lawyers for both sides and waged a battle royal.

I sat there contemplating both magpies, and what I saw was a sight that represented in itself the entire tragedy of our present-day society with all its ties, its iniquities. There were men in whose hands there was all the power, who were supposed to have joyed all the good things that life could offer. But they are not satisfied; they are not still content and they want to gobble up more, and they will not stop before anything in order to accomplish that.

On the other side, there sat tired men, work-worn men whose youth has been frittered away in toil and worry over the sowing, reaping, harvesting and gathering of the harvest. And they have been harmed since their youth.

Their homes are poor, and only scanty sunshine ever penetrates their shades. And as I look upon these children of want and toil, I can read in their faces the story of the speechless, the untold toil that is dreary, heartless and degrading.

Two camps! The rich and the powerful have locked horns with the poor and miserable in an attempt to become still richer and more powerful at the expense of the have-nots. And I wonder to myself—how tigership the human spirit in a human being? Is there a human being? In the human species, it seems, even when it is rated, is ready to tear his flesh into pieces.

I looked at the judge as he was giving out his decision as to whether the working and the mighty may be allowed to wax fat and stronger and at the expense of the poor. The judge is not much. Will it be in favor of those who crave more wealth and greater riches, or those who fear that their piece of bread might be wrested out of their hands?

A witness is being called to the stand.

She is a young girl and the lawyer is asking her for her name and address. She replies giving a dismal story of her life and lot. She is 22 years of age; she has worked for seven and seven years; of all that she has worked there is not a penny. She has had to toil and work since she was seven years old. She has been working in the shop from which she is striking for the past fourteen years. In my mind I quickly deduct fourteen from the twenty-seven—her age—and I think that she entered that shop at the age of thirteen, at an age when girls should be at school.

She tells how she was insulted by the picket line, how she was kicked out of the shop where she and her fellow workers had enriched her mind, how she was kicked out of the shop. She doesn’t name the names. She doesn’t name the shop, the name of the employer, the manufacturer, the manufactory, the he-man of the shop, the pagans from the life of the workers. And God have mercy on all of them. And she tells about the hours, the hours, the hours. And I think she meant it.

Rand School Opens Gym for Juniors

The termination of a long-felt want for a Junior Gym class was accomplished by the establishment of such a class, with the men’s gym class, announced by Mrs. Lucy Betting. Boys of over three years of age are to practice in marching, running, boxing, mat and apparatus work, heavy gymnastics and basket ball. Besides the indoor running practice, the boys have the use of the Avenue as a fine outdoor track.

The exercises are not limited to calisthenics in class work. The best forms of exercises are given in games, and the “play” is a conscientious group action, both on the playing field and in the gymnasium. No matter what the work is required in basketball.

Clamps are held on Saturday, 1:45 to 2:30, and are continued from 3:50 to 12, under the direction of Richard Bleichmecht, one of last season’s leaders.
DEMOCRACY IN OPERATION

By NATHANIEL BUCHWALD

Blues usually come after riotous rejoicing and are received, in meekness and patience, as the inevitable price of victory. But the Easter blues descend upon one's spirits on this easter eve, of a fact, there is something the earth that is not clean; one feels as if one's spirits or both.

Here is an excursus into the literary realm of our state. The 19th Amendment serves as the opening paragraph of a new chapter in the history of the nation upon the nature of our democracy.

Now, we are not surprised that the Easter blues rend the air and are in the making again. We know that it is no longer good taste to be finding fault with our democracy. It is like whistling the latest music hall "hit," after everybody had got good and sick of it. It is like repeating a gag of the chestnut variety. There are, however, times when even at the risk of appearing commonplace, one simply cannot help repeating truisms or indulging in platitudes. You've got to let it get off your chest, and that makes you.

What we should like to get off our chest is a feeling that our far-far-away democracy is an unscrupulous bunco stunt, a tremendous fraud perpetuated upon a helpless, defenseless people. Strong words, no doubt, but how else are we to describe this obvious and sickening and cynical and the performance of those who give us deception in our tax and slavery in the clash of liberty?

Very well, we'll lower the pitch. Let us consider a few facts, a few recent and coming events. There is our municipal election; there is the recall in North Dakota; there is the latest word in the journalistic science electroned by our friend Anderson and his real strike force; there is the latest ruling of the Railway Labor Board. Each of these facts, face it, when you talk about representative government, we can't. When the crash city of the United States is run by a crowd who publicly spit upon the very principle of popular election, when the board of Greater New York handles the people in a way that some outside is not in a reproachable house; when the deeply peddled an interest of the people in a way that would shame the most sound of our most disreputable towns, we must keep on talking about the people and representative government (we are referring, of course, to the interest of the people). And the people and representative government (we are referring, of course, to the interest of the people).

There is North Dakota. The people of that fair state got together according to the rules of the game and the magnates of Big Business. They formed the Non-Partisan League and voted it into existence. The League carried out some very important work, it got a lot of the people into the hands of the people—that's all. No socialism, no labor government, simply the abolition of the absolutist regime in commerce and industry. To safeguard the new regime the people of North Dakota adopted what is considered the most advanced method of popular demoralization: the "True Reformers" and initiative. This seems to have clinched the control of the people and their own lives.

Now we learn that the financial rulers of the land have managed to bring into force a score of popular rules into the charter of Big Business. The Non-Partisan League has been employed to crush democracy. The Wall Street plotters have demonstrated to the doubters that the rule of the people is subordinate to the rule of the bankers and speculators. North Dakota is again to be the happy hunting ground of the corporatist herds and the people in a way that would shame the most sound of our most disreputable towns. Here is your democracy.

So here is the phantom, the will of the people that we have been pursuing these many decades! Sing that mythical goodness we are blue and no mood to sing, unless it be a dirge.

Judge Anderson has enjoined the United Mine Workers' group. As from organizing the miners of a certain district. He has also enjoined the miners from collecting on the only practicable, the only possible manner—through the system of blacking out the doors against the wages. Not content with fornicating the bonds of the people and absolutely forbidding the union to exist and function, Anderson is a Federal functionary, a public servant, and that's that. But can you explain how it is possible in a land of democracy and that universal principle—that's that; but you can explain how it is possible in a land of democracy?

To safeguard the new regime the people of North Dakota adopted what is considered the worst method of popular demoralization: the "True Reformers" and initiative. This seems to have clinched the control of the people and their own lives. Now we learn that the financial rulers of the land have managed to bring into force a score of popular rules into the charter of Big Business. The Non-Partisan League has been employed to crush democracy. The Wall Street plotters have demonstrated to the doubters that the rule of the people is subordinate to the rule of the bankers and speculators. North Dakota is again to be the happy hunting ground of the corporatist herds and the people in a way that would shame the most sound of our most disreputable towns.

HOW GERMAN WORKERS PROTEST

An Account by an Eye-Witness

By THERESA WOLFSON

WHEN THERESA WOLFSON, ONE OF THE LONE WOMEN WORKERS IN THE GREAT GERMAN WORKERS' STRIKE, WROTE TO THE WORLD WORKER IN AUGUST 1903 WHAT THE GERMANS WERE FEELING AGAINST THE MUTTERING OF THEIR LIBERAL GOVERNMENT AND THE RISING OF URBAN WORKERS AGAINST ANY FURTHER CRIMES WHICH THE BEHEADING OF SOCIALISTS IN GERMANY MIGHT BRING, SHE HAD SOMETHING MORE THAN THE FOLLOWERS OF THE FORMER CHIEF MINISTER OF THE BADEN LAND TO SUPPORT HER.

In these days when rampant reaction stalks freely over every section of the industrial world, and when the political parties of Europe are in such a chaotic state, that the workers themselves are so disoriented that they are forced to stage mass demonstrations all over the country.

In many cases where the strike is not sanctioned by the unions, the riot police and the working class of Germany will undertake to put it down. In the case of the strikes against representatives of the new government, the police and the unions are at loggerheads. Above all else, the workers have turned to the German Republic for support.

The Propaganda League and the Federation of German Workers are both in favor of a violent struggle against the government. The former has been described as an association for the protection of the German workers, and the latter as a political party.

The workers have been given the right to strike without fear of interference from the police. The Propaganda League has been instrumental in obtaining this right.

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Banks and Wage Deflations

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

The present method of exchanges is based upon the credit system. The banks, which are our credit agencies, are nothing more than a capitalistic phase of the present industrial system. Long before industrial prosperity is actually under way, they attempt to extricate themselves from the various financial enterprises which are threatened by the capitalistic mode of production. In fact as well as in lean years, the banks watch the industrial enterprises very closely, and when they observe a change in the economic conditions of the country. The banks are not mere bookkeepers, nor are they only the agents of the industrial entrepeneurs. They are part and parcel of the capitalistic mode of production and distribution. They control the strings of the purse to which the capitalistic system resort in their financial transactions.

The American banks, welded into a few great financial combines, are in reality the agents of the industrial destinies of this country. Wall Street, the seat of this combined financial power, is the logical center of seat of industrial control in America. Some even suggest (these are called financiers) that what is generally meant by Wall Street, is also the source of political power in this country.

Bank Wages Reaction

It is no wonder then, that the advice of the banks during the present industrial depression is not seriously attended. Some even say that an advice of a bank is a real command. The advice which the banks projected into the business world during the present depression were deflated wages and salaries.

As money became tight and business men could not secure their necessary credits, orders went out from the banks to cut down stock, to reduce costs, and to meet the "apathy" of the buying public with lower prices. This was the advice which the factory owners projected into the world of industry, viz: to reduce costs, wages and salaries. The result was a great decrease in the purchasing power of the wage earner. The chief reason for this action by the bank which produced the depression, and that their earnings were always behind the increases in the cost of living. When

the manufacturers and the business men were ordered to reduce their costs of production they did not go beyond the desired rate of profit, or the head expenses which, due to their incapacity of management, may have been too high. Every endeavor was made to have them. They hit upon a measure which seemed to them much easier of accomplishment, i.e., to cut wages. It has been proven before that labor costs represent at most one sixth to one fourth of the total cost of production. A ten or twenty per cent reduction in the prevailing scales of wages means a face of enormous prices which the buying public could not pay. Prices had to be cut more than wages. Cutting wages could do. Wage rates could not only be deflated but almost liquidated, a procedure which our benevolent employers would not object to if it were possible, yet the cost of production would be sufficiently adjusted to realize the necessary decrease in prices.

A sufficient amount of propaganda was, however, put forth by the employing interests and widely disseminated by the press, that wages must be reduced. An average of ten per cent reduction in the present industrial condition was to be had. The source of this wage cutting propaganda were the banks. They were directly concerned in the profits of not only the great banks but to the railways, mines, metal and shipping, etc., but also of the less essential enterprises.

The Federal Reserve banks which comprise the national banking system, are in reality, where a great deal of the wage deflation propaganda. Through their well organized publicists, they have filled the press with "data" which were used in the wage cutting campaign in various industries.

"Charity Begins at Home"

Since the banks were the originators of the deflation panacea, it is interesting to know how they applied this "Charity". John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency during the Wilson administration, made a report that this matter in information submitted to Senator Heflin of Alabama, which the latter used in a recent Senate debate.

RUSSIAN RELIEF FUND INSTRUCTIONS

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

New York City: 40 East 23rd St., 35 E. 2nd St., 1714 Lexington Ave.
Brooklyn: 99 McKibben Street.

Cleveland: 229 Sandusky Street.

Jersey City: 76 Montgomery Street.

Newark: 103 Montgomery Street.

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

Joint Board, 16 W. 21st St., New York
Italian Waist and Dressmakers Union, 8 W. 21st St.
Brooklyn: 60 Graham Avenue

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

Embroidery Workers Union, Local No. 6, 394 E. 150th St.
Bonaz Embroidery Workers, Local No. 8, 180 E. 160th St.
Sales Union, Local No. 9, 20, 22 W. 17th St.
House Dress Workers Union, Local No. 41, 22 W. 17th St.
Children Dress Makers, Local No. 50, 22 W. 17th St.
White Goods Work, Union, Local No. 62, 117 Second Avenue.
Custom Dress Makers, Local No. 51, 22 W. 17th St.

A Special Interest to Members of Local No. 10

Moos Diamond, a member of the Cutters' Union of seven years standing, and a candidate of the Socialist Party ticket in the 2nd Assembly District of the Bronx. This district is predominantly Irish and German, running from Third Avenue to the Grand Concourse and from 161st Street to 181st Street. It covers a section that is preponderantly working class, where a large number of members of our International reside and thousands of members of other labor unions.

Moos Diamond is a man of strong character, of marked ability, and loyal friend of the workers' cause. To make his election certain, however, it is necessary that not only

other employees, amount to about as much as the combined salaries of one-half of the members of the Labor party, and two-thirds of the candidates of the President and Vice-President of the United States. (The U. S. Senate is made up of 100 members, two from each of the forty-eight states. The salaries of the Senators are $7,500 per year. The salaries of the President and Vice-President are $75,000 and $12,500, respectively.)

Mr. Williams states that it "would also be interesting to the public to be informed as to the pay-roll of the U. S. Senate, the House of Representatives, the Board and the Federal Reserve Banks for 'publicity' and propaganda," and has therefore submitted a statement of numerous publications which are got out under the auspices of the reserve bank and other publications which have been designed to disseminate propaganda on the reserve bank and to the Treasury, the Controller of the Currency is the highest financial official in America, and the salary granted to him is based on the fact that position, Mr. Williams should be well acquainted with the sources of information which be employed in preparing his data. The figures quoted above, showing increases of 50 per cent per cent in an institution which has been leading the propaganda in the agitation campaign, are very instructive.

When the government medallists will be suggesting to the railroad workers that they abandon their strike against the proposed wage reduction and that they should be advised by Mr. Williams' figures. When employers use the banks as their authorites, they would have the workers refer to the figures in the above table. Bank officials should be advised that from $1,000 to $10,000 or from $4,000 to $35,000 a year, or increases of more than 100 per cent, should be in a position to advise reductions in the workers' scant earnings, if they are for the present industrial dislocation.

HEALTH NIGHT AT THE UNION HEALTH CENTER

The Union Health Center at 121 East 23rd St. commences its fourth season with a "Public Health Night" on Friday, November 4, at 8:00 P.M. These Public Health Sessions are conducted by regular medical personnel, and will consist of an interesting lecture on subjects peripheral to the health of the workers, and departmental visits to the health of the workers. Following the lecture, time will be devoted to the answering of any questions which any physician in the audience may desire to ask on health.

The Union Health Center has been very successful in English and Yiddish and dropped

Brother Diamond receive the necessary number of votes, but that these votes will be quartered to insure an honest count, it is, first of all, imperative that these be a popular campaign. It is, therefore, the duty of these watch to be courageous and efficient enough to stand up for their rights and prevent fraud.

The carrying of the Second Assembly district of the Bronx will, in addition, make almost certain the election of Abraham Katenberg as sheriff of Bronx County. The members of this district, who have been the most active in every possible assistance to Brother Diamond and help his election to his campaign, are asked to show their support by a marked display. The headquarters of his campaign is located at 1200 Fulton Avenue.

Friday, November 4, 1921

The New York Board of Health, under the direction of the Social Hygiene Association, will deliver the first lecture on "How Life History" in the Health Center. This is a remarkable four-mood picture month that is to be shown in the present health center. The members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and those members who have been granted their own health are invited to come.
THE CLOAK WARES WANT

Three things, no more and no less: (1) The return of the piece-work system; (2) Longer work hours; (3) A reduction in wages for those workers in the cloak trade who are not employed by the week, such as cutters and pressers.

The cloak manufactories clung to the old system of 'cash' that implies, no more and no less, than a return to the worst system of slavery that ever existed in the industry. The day the manufacturers will succeed in prevailing on the trade to return to the days of the life of the 60,000 cloakmakers in New York and the 40,000 in other cloak centers in the country. It would mean a mortal blow at all the gains that the trade has been able to make. We do not think it necessary to inform our workers now, after their big fight of 1919, and after they had been working under the week-system, of the manufacturers' plan to bring the workers in plotting to re-introduce piece work. The workers vividly remember the years when they were compelled to chase after 'weekly' work, and to work at the rate of the 'cash' rate. They work still recollect how this system of bundle-hunt- ing would make enemies of men who belonged to the same organ- isation, and led them to believe that their worst enemy was their own fellow-trade unionists. To prevent this, the press that the workers themselves would be willing to return to piece work is the height of mendacity.

What is the result of the work? It is, for the day. This is their second demand. For years the workers have waged a fight for a better, more beautiful and more humane life. They have achieved the right to the week and the right to a four-hour day; there is more to be accomplished. The most important, concrete and the greatest of their gains was the shorter work-day. Now the bosses come to them to want back the intolerable low wage. The workers have the right to be termed 'courageous' if they want back their rights. They are not in the least 'backward', and have the right to protest against the forces of reaction.

Is it necessary to waste a minute's time upon explaining the meaning of the employers' 'demand' for a reduction in wages in an industry in which the number of workers has been reduced by 50per-cent in the last 10 years? They ask for a reduction of wages. Not for 1921, but for 1922, or 1923, or the year after, or the year after that. That is all. It is not that they are unhappy, but that they want to reduce the wages of a different group of workers, namely, the cloak makers. Workers in a different group, as it were, from the very outset, decide that no matter what physical and spiritual trials this coming strike may have in store for them, they shall make it a strike of the whole trade, leading to victory.

The workers must know that the employers have three strikes in their hands upon which they count to win the battle. Their first blow is directed against the cloak makers. The 15-week period has affected a great many cloak makers very badly, and they figure that the workers will not be able to withstand the siege that the employers will open up against them, and that they will fall back on the old system. Their second blow is aimed against the women of the world, and the outburst of sympathy will not permit that our women and men drown the cup to its last bitter drop. Nevertheless, we must prepare the cloak makers for the depression of the whole trade.

The second big threat in the hands of the manufacturers is their newly-formed national organisation. With this organisation the cloak makers have no fear competition from other cloak centers. They believe that the cloak strike in New York means a general cloak strike throughout the country, and this...
The First Conference with the Cleveland Cloak Association

By CHARLES KREINDLER

(A Letter from Cleveland)

Readers of JUSTICE know already that we have had a conference with our Cleveland friends, and that we have published the report of it in our last issue. In the half past seven, there gathered in the lobby of the Statler Hotel a group of members of the closet-cloak employers’ representatives of the Cleveland cloakmakers. After that we were joined by the representatives of the manufacturers and altogether we adjourned for the conference room.

The first thing that attracted one’s attention upon surveying the room was the fact that the employers present were several who had until now not played any big part in the Association, and were not at all friendly towards the Union. Perhaps it was more correct to say that they would rather see the Union to be outside the limits of Cleveland. It is true, there also came to the conference our friends of Black, Black, and Sunshine and a few others of their calibre. Nevertheless, looking at the list of employers, one felt that they had no good news to impart to us and little reason for our feeling that Mr. Black was elected as chairman of the conference.

The first to speak was Mr. Butler, the labor manager of the Association. The room was rather cold and unpleasant, and Mr. Butler made a most successful recital of a list of “improvements” by Mr. Butler echoes unpleasantly. Mr. Butler,’ said he, “you and the manufacturers are ready to recommend to the manufacturers to enter into an agreement with the union...”

Mr. Butler then went on to say that the manufacturers have the full right to discharge workers. “All questions to that effect are not to be related to the Cleveland industry and we must keep out of our minds the conditions of any such agreements.”

Mr. Butler then went on to say that the manufacturers have the right to pay what they want, and that the workers shall have the right to work and shall remain. “The question of whether a worker who does not pay dues, assessments or fines shall be discharged is a matter of the workers themselves.”

The third manhã that the bosses intend to play against the workers is the differences of opinion that have recently cropped up in the industry. The idea is that all the workers in the industry, from one end of the country to the other, are involved in this struggle for the union, for a chance to live, is a powerful weapon in the hands of the employers.

The clear advantage this conference, the more powerful, energetic and steady 1

CONCERT IN MOUNT VERNON ON SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 5, AT 2:30

On Saturday, November 5, at 2:30, our members of the Mt. Vernon Dress and Waist Makers’ Union, Local No. 575, will be visible at the opening of the educational activities of our International Union, in that city.

This event will begin with a concert and mass meeting. Miss Agnes Mead, soprano, will be one of the soloists, and the name of the violinist will be announced later.

If you care to see the majority of the Educational Committee and Alexander Fichandler, Educational Director of the International, will speak on the activities of the Telford educational activities, which will be extended to Mt. Vernon.

The full announcement of our activity will be made later.

We hope that our members in Mt. Vernon will appreciate the work of our International and will make it a success.
Favor railroad bill
Washington, Oct. 29.—The Senate Committee of Interstate Commerce has made a favorable report on the bill that would pay the railroads for their capital outlay in the construction of inter-state lines.

The report is given by the Committee, so it is claimed, with the express approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the report has the support of the President and the Senate.

It is claimed that this legislation will permit the railroads to buy equipment and give work to unemployed. At the recent unreported conference, called by the Senate Committee of Interstate Commerce, the railroads and the members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, 1

It is claimed that the 20,000,000 dollar fund for the purchase of labor in that industry will be used to unemployed.

Uncle CONCILIATION
San Francisco, Oct. 29.—These people who are always insisting on an "open shop" are engaging in the work of making it hard for the railroads to make any profit.

The railroad companies used to be able to make a profit by selling tickets for the transportation of goods and passengers, but now they are not able to make a profit at all.

The railroad companies are not able to make a profit because the railroad companies have been forced to pay higher wages to the railroad workers.

The railroad companies are not able to make a profit because the railroad workers are not idle.

The railroad companies are not able to make a profit because the railroad workers are not able to find work in other industries.

LABOR RAISE WAGES
Fort William, Ontario, Canada, Oct. 29.—Organized railway clerks and conductors employed by the Canadian National Railways have received wages and retained old working conditions.

Rates for truckers and checkers were advanced 4 cents an hour, and loaders and coopers will be paid an additional 5 cents an hour.

TYPOS HAVE PAIN BANK ROLL
Onawa, Iowa, Oct. 29.—In a page advertisement printed in local papers for the United Typographers of America, the International Typographical union presents statistics to refute the claim by some delegates among the employers that the union has been embarrassed because of efforts to enforce an 114-hour agreement, two days ago two years.

It is shown that the union's general fund has increased $257,255.60 since Feb. 28, 1921. The balance in all funds on September 30, 1921, was $2,756,982.82.

CANADIAN BIG BIZ "PUT OVER" SALES TAX TO SHIFT BURDEN
"Big Business "put over" the Canadian sales tax so it could escape profits and luxury taxes," says the Alberta Labor News, official paper of the Alberta Federation of Labor.

"The rule for the application of forms of taxation should be that of ability to pay," says the Labor News. "But the rule that is followed by the revenue department in the United States-between corporate owners, private guarantees that victimized union mine workers who are accredited to their former positions or to one equally as good.

"We do not seek to control the coal industry, but we demand a voice in its control," said Vice President Murray, who called on the coal owners to present a better plan.

"The Commins-Eich law, " said Governor Blaine of Wisconsin, "encourages efficient and responsible management for it directs the railroads to make a fixed return. Railroad stocks are greatly inflated and the fixed guarantee is upon the inflated value, commonly known as stock water."

"A guarantee to a private enterprise is dangerous and vicious, yet there is no more justification for guaranteeing a return on railroad investments than guarantees to the farmer, merchant, manufacturer, professional man or woman a return.

"Under the Commins-Eich law the transportation companies have found themselves saddled with large capital investments, and in some cases there are actual deficits, the banks for the loans that has made on the investment, through reduced insurance claims, a profit of 200 per cent.

RAIL LAW CONDEMNED
Des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 29.—The Commins-Eich railroad law was condemned at a conference of governors and other state officials of middle western states in this city.

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TO DISCUSS WAGES
The Metal Workers' Federation has appointed a committee to meet the owners and discuss the wage question. This conference is awaited with interest by workers, who expect the wage question to be discussed in detail.

"The government will not allow the owners to present the proposed wage cuts to the owners, and will not allow the owners to present the proposed wage cuts to the owners," said City Manager Willard, who heads the wages commission, to the owners who have been engaged in the depression. Before leaving the owners signed a letter of appreciation to the members of the Commission.

"This is a significant step between France and Germany, and all lobbyist workers have been already engaged in the wage struggle. First to enter the arena were the textile workers, over a month ago, when they called a general strike, which is still going on.

ITALIAN SOCIALISTS WONT SUPPORT GOVERNMENT
The Italian Socialists passed Serrati's motion which forbids the Socialist Party in Parliament, 123 strong, to co-operate with the Government. The motion does not exempt the Reformist Right Wing for its past co-operation with the Government, and the party thus remains outside the Third International which makes expulsion a condition of admission. Great powers are, however, invested in the motion in the Party's Executive, which are compulsory in the Italian Socialists. The turn of events in future for the party now depends largely on the attitude of the massed under the Fascist terrorism, on the unemployment which is crowding the cities with idle men, and, very largely, on how far the Socialist Party is able to cooperate with the Communists and Anarchists.

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FRANCE

FRENCH AND GERMAN CAPITALISTS UNITE
A joint meeting between French and

FRANCE

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A joint meeting between French and German capitalists is definitely sealed by the Wiesbaden agreement, providing for the delivery to France of raw and manufactured material to the value of seven million marks between now and May 1, 1922, and six million marks for a reconstruction of selected districts in France, and while the first proposal to use German labor directly in the work of construction is thus abandoned, German labor will benefit in the sense that many of the houses and factories to be erected will be constructed wholly or partly in Germany. English and American contractors will thus experience the charge of being left out of this colonial deal.
OUTLINES OF LESSONS GIVEN AT THE UNITY CENTERS OF THE
I. L. G. W. U.

LESSON 1
How Wealth is Produced

1. All wealth comes from land and labor.
2. Land, in economics, means all natural resources, as earth, forests, minerals, water.
3. Labor means all physical and mental activity directed toward production.

(SEAGUE, "Brief History in Economics," ch. 4).

1. But man is a tool-using animal.
2. He found out early in his history that he could produce more and better goods by making tools to work with.

(A machine is a tool driven by power. In modern life, hand tools, machinery, equipment, supplies, money, and all other aids in production are often called capital.

Some economists define capital as products of past labor used as aids to further production. (Seague, ch. 6.)

3. Mankind has gone through several stages in the development of production.

These are:
1. Hunting and fishing.
2. Herding.
3. Farming.
4. Handicrafts—tools simple and cheap.
5. The factory system—machinery complicated and expensive.

Only a few can now hope to own the machinery necessary for modern production.

4. In modern production the following steps are usually necessary and all add value to the product:
1. Getting raw material.
3. Transportation.
4. Storage.
5. Distribution to consumers.

5. Many benefits arise from modern large-scale industry.

There is great increase in production, due to:
1. Cooperation of labor.
2. Division of labor.
3. Speed and power of machinery.
4. There is economy in production due to:
1. Displacement of labor by machinery.
2. Saving in power.
3. Use of by-products and waste products.
4. Advantages in buying raw material.
5. Advantages in selling.
6. There is improvement of product, due to:
1. Randomization of goods.
2. Experiment and research.
3. There is development of new products, due to:
1. Invention and discovery. (Seague, ch. 5.)

6. On the other hand, many serious problems have resulted. Among the most important are:
1. Division of population into employers and employees.
2. Control of industry by employers.
3. Loss of responsibility and interest on the part of the workers.
5. Long hours and speeding up.
6. Insufficient wages.
7. Inadequate accidents and diseases.
8. Employment of women and children.


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

These courses are designed primarily for those of our members who are sufficiently familiar with the English language to be able to understand a lecture in good English, and who are also able to speak English well enough to be able to ask and answer questions in the class.

Secondly, these courses are designed for such students who want to know more than the elementary facts about Labor, Trade Unionism, History, etc.

The courses in Labor and Unionism are concerned with the study of the fundamental theories and principles underlying the development of Trade Unions in America and of our own International Union.

The courses in Industrial and Social History deal with the important facts in the development of American History as affecting the industrial life of the people.

The courses in psychology and literature also deal with a more advanced understanding of the life and thought of people.

This is a very brief outline of what will be done, but the Educational Department is ready to give all the information that you want, if you come to the office, 51 Union Square, Room 1005. There you will receive our literature and further description and explanation of the courses.

Please come to the office, where you will obtain further information and register for the courses.

Members can still secure season cards for the Yiddish Art Theatre, Madison Avenue and 37th Street, at the office of the Educational Department, 51 Union Square, Room 1005.
With The Waist and Dress Joint Board

By M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary

(Minutes Meeting October 13.)

Brother Berlin, President of the Joint Board, in a brief opening talk reminded the delegates and officers of the Joint Board of the great loss the labor movement had about a year ago in the loss of John Reed, who died in Russia. Brother Berlin, though differing with the views of some writers as to the leadership of John Reed, nevertheless believed that he did many good things to help the cause of organizing labor and therefore requested all present to rise in memory of John Reed. All the delegates and officers present rose, standing for one minute with their heads bowed down.

Brother Levine, delegate of Local No. 10, requested the Chairman to take up the question about shops where no cutters are employed. Brother Halpern, General Manager, made a statement that everything possible was done to enforce that cutters should be employed in all shops. A suggestion was made by Brother Shember of Local No. 10 that a meeting of all Business Agents be called at which they should be instructed to see to it that every shop employs a cutter.

Communication from Local No. 98 was received stating that the minutes of October 7 were received and in consideration of the fact that this Local has no part in the Unity House, it has refrained from discussing or acting upon these minutes, since they deal entirely with the Unity House question. Upon motion, communications were placed on file.

Communication was received from the Laborustation Conference in which it was stated that we arrange a meeting for the purpose of having one of their lecturers to address our members on the prevention of cancer. Upon motion, this was referred to the Organization Committee.

(Minutes of Meeting of October 26, 1921.)

Brother Berlin in the chair.

A communication was received from the Friends of Soviet Russia in which they requested that we affiliate with them and also send our money collected for the famine sufferers of Russia through them. Besides, they informed the Board that they were organizing a drive for funds for relief for the week of November 3 and requested that volunteers be named by the Board for a tag day they are planning to arrange.

The opinion of the Board of Directors was that in view of the fact that we belong to the International and since arrangements were made which are still in force as to how to help the famine stricken of Russia, we cannot enter into any additional arrangements with any new and outside organizations.

The financial report which was submitted by the General Secretary, Brother Mackoff, was taken up for discussion and adopted. The statement by the General Auditor of the International, Mr. F. N. Wolf, was read before the report was adopted.

The General Secretary also informed the delegates that up to now the Joint Board had paid out, during and since the general strike,—including the weekly contribution of $3,000 to the Philadelphia strikers,—the sum of $27,335.

Brother Halpern, the General Manager of the Joint Board, submitted to the Board of Directors on October 25 a report stating that he had recently had a conference with the Jewish Association in the dress trade at which a number of grievances and counter grievances were taken up. It was decided, nevertheless, to postpone action upon these for the time being and to come together again at an opportune time.

Brother Halpern also reported that the general conditions in this industry are so poor that a great number of our members are out of work and we are receiving numerous complaints daily about manufacturers who are going out of business. He was kept busy, he stated, with some cases for collecting wages for members whose employers had gone into bankruptcy. He deplored, therefore, that certain changes be made in the business agents' staff, including transfers from some districts to others. He was also decided to notify Local No. 22, informing them of the decision of the Joint Board not to engage at the present time additional business agents.

The women of the United Garment Workers' Union will march up Fifth Avenue from Washington Square to 79th St. on Saturday, November 13th, as a protest against the efforts of Harding's administration to stifle the public discussion for disarmament. The parade has been organized by the Women's Peace Society and the Women's Peace Union of the Western Hemisphere, but many women of many organizations and nationalities will march. Peace Fanciwn, women who by reason of their active protest against war, have suffered loss of position, arrest and imprisonment will lead the parade.

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New York City
The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

By ISRAEL LEWIN

Some six or seven months ago the Clook and Suit Manufacturers' Protective Association, after having abrogated the agreement with the Executive Board, came out in the press, announcing that it intended to establish the piece-work system. In the face of the stronger unions, however, it appeared that a struggle was inevitable. At the last minute, however, the judgment of the leaders of the Association prevailed, with the result that a temporary agreement was reached whereby a commission was established consisting of three representatives from each side, who were in charge of every complaint of under-production lodged by any manufacturer against a worker in his shop. This arrangement was in effect until November 1st, when both sides were to get together again to discuss terms for the coming season.

This latter part of the agreement was entirely ignored by the manufacturers and in a sensational manner, the Association issued an "ouster" to the unions, decreeing that beginning November 14th, the Clook and suit trade shall return to the piece-work system, hours shall be increased and wages reduced for those of the crafts in the industry who were always on a week work system, meaning thereby cutters, pressers and some sample makers. The only thing that the manufacturers forgot is that it takes two to make a bargain. The Clook Makers' Union will never permit the manufacturers to dictate terms to it and the proper answer will be given to them just as soon as the Association makes an attempt to inaugurate any of the above-mentioned changes.

The Clook manufacturers within the last ten years have tried to barter work to the suit-work conditions as they prevailed prior to 1910, but failed ignominiously, and there is no doubt in anybody's mind that they will again meet with as much success as in their previous effort with the suit-makers.

At the next meeting of the Clook and Suit Division to be held on Monday, November 7th, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place, Managers Permutt will render a detailed report on the present situation in the Clook and Suit Industry. It is of great importance, in view of coming events, that all members working in the Clook and Suit Industry attend this meeting.

Nominations for officers in the Clook and Suit Branch will take place the same evening.

At the last Special General Meeting held on Monday, October 31st, the inclusion of the above three changes recommended by the Constitution Committee were adopted. The following are the same:

Section 5 of Article I is to read as follows:

It shall be the duty of the General Manager to organize the trade, and attend to shop complaints and attend to such other business of the Union as the Executive Board may direct. He shall receive his instructions from the Executive Board and shall only report to the respective sections through the Executive Board. He shall make weekly itemized list of personal expenses incurred during the performance of his duties, and submit same to the Executive Board. And for his services he shall receive a minimum of sixty-five ($65.00) dollars per week.

SECTION III.

Section 4. Any elected or appointed official against whom charges of mismanagement or maladministration may be suspended from office by the Executive Board, pending investigation of the charges. If the action is taken by the members at a special meeting called for this purpose. Concurrent shall require two-thirds vote of those present.

SECTION XXX.

Section 9. No benefit shall be paid upon the death of a member who has joined this union or was reinstated after January 1, 1922.

This shall also apply to members who have been suspended, expelled, or resigned and who are reinstated after January 1, 1922.

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

Sam Schiffpelt, No. 5802, appeared on summons, charged by Business Manager Perlmutt, with having been found working on Saturday, October 10th, at 2:30 P.M., in the shop of Blum & Fletcher, 11 West 28th Street. Brother Schiffpelt denies the charge and claims that the firm requested him to stay a little longer as he had to go to a jobber and had no one to leave in the place. On motion a fine of $10 was imposed.

Israel Cohen, No. 3304, appeared on summons, charged by Business Manager Perlmutt, with working in the Clook illegal hours for: L. Funt, 142 West 26th Street. The above firm employed regularly three cutters, but since last season brother Cohen has been employed, and in order to supply the machinery with work, he works overtime. Brother Cohen states that he only worked overtime a few nights during this last week or so when it got busy in the trade. Brother Cohen was instructed not to work any overtime in the immediate future, he is room for other cutters and the case was dismissed.

Morris Cohen, No. 5452, and Adolph Lebowitz, No. 1448, cutters of the shop of H. Rosenzweig, 353 7th Avenue, appeared on the charge of having received time and a half for overtime. Both brothers deny the charge, stating that whenever they did work overtime they received double pay. In view of the evidence obtained by the Executive Board as against these two men, a fine of $10 was imposed upon these two brothers.

Dr. Cohen, No. 8258, appeared. Mr. Cohen was expelled from the union some weeks ago for being a partner in a corporation shop. Since then, he claims that he has given valuable aid to the union, which statement is corroborated by Brother Scharp, and he therefore requests leniency in rejoining the union. On motion Mr. Cohen was permitted to rejoin the union upon payment of a reinstatement fee of $10.

Adolph Raskin appeared. Mr. Raskin, a dropped member and who scabbed for the Falcon Waist Co. during the General Strike of 1919, which shop was closed because of the settlement of the General Strike, and in whose case the Executive Board, on March 15, 1919, decided to permit him to rejoin the union upon payment of $100, requests that he be permitted to join this union for less than the then stipulated amount. On motion request was denied.

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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

CLOAK AND SUIT: - - - Monday, November 7th
WAIST AND DRESS: - - Monday, November 14th
MISCELLANEOUS: SPECIAL: - - Monday, November 21st
GENERAL: - - Monday, November 28th

Meetings begin at 7:30 P.M.

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