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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CLOAK PROTECTIVE ASS'N
CALLED TO ACCOUNT FOR
BREAKING AGREEMENT

"Contract in Cloak Industry Must Run Its Full Term, Until June 1, 1922," Says President Schlesinger

Samuel Untermyer Offers Services Free to International in Injunction Suit Against Association—Max D. Steuer Counsel for Employers—Strikers in Splendid Trim and Spirits

The first week of the cloakmakers' strike has ended in the same impressive orderliness as it has begun on the morning of November 16. The strikers, depending this week in the halls without betraying the slightest nervousness over the outcome of the conflict. The cloakmakers and Washington Irving High School and its balcony were overcrowded with the press, with members of the staff of all the newspapers, Congressional and labor organizations, who came arrayed in holiday attire and holiday spirit to enjoy an evening of spiritual entertainment. The program, indeed, was a very successful one and the audience was large. The orchestra was under the direction of Mr. Oscar Wartberger. The soprano, Miss Beecham, and the baritone, Mr. Andrew Wernher, were enthusiastically received and had to render a number of encore to satisfy the musical hunger of the audience.

Dr. Fichandler, our Educational Director, was the Chairman of the evening. He opened the affair with a brief and fitting speech which was warmly received and which gave the tone to the entire program. He was followed by Mrs. Fannie M. Cohn, the Secretary of our Educational Committee...
THE ARMS CONFERENCE

It is becoming more and more evident that the major issues at the Arms Conference have not been determined by the speeches at the plenary sessions but by haggling and negotiation involving telephone conferences. As far as can be ascertained, a definite, open step has been taken only in the direction of limiting the size of the principal naval powers, Great Britain, United States and Japan. However, it is the opinion of many that the United States was made at the very first meeting. It has not been accepted "in principle" by the British and Japanese delegations. It is, therefore, a question of reinterpreting the navies "in principle" to limit them in fact. The American delegation naturally "stands by" Hughes' proposal; but the other two delegations concerned have already "modified" it.

The Far-Eastern tangle has not yet emerged from the committee rooms. From the unofficial reports and implied "opinions" it is evident that the delegates find it well-nigh impossible to agree on any issue in the Far East. The interests of the great powers in the Far East are too conflicting. In America and Japan is Japan is about to abandon her dream of domination over China, and the United States and Britain are in France are by no means prepared to take a back seat in "developing" and "considering the economic" and "defensive" and "threatening and "threatening our strategic interests." It is the consensus of all opinion that the success of the Washington Conference is predicated upon the settlement of the Far Eastern question, or at least the possibility of making a settlement in the future. Without a peaceful and enduring solution of this problem, the program of the Washington Conference will be of little value to the world's own weight. and such a solution is hardly possible with the appetites of the great powers being what they are.

INDIA WELCOMES THE PRINCE OF WALES

Last week, the newspapers furnish us further evidence of the fact that the west population of India is still far from being content with the new rulers. More than ever in need of the civilizing and humanizing rule of the British, Indians are looking for signs of a will to do for and to the throne of Great Britain, has gone to the trouble of making a trip to India to broach the subject of his presence upon his future beloved "ruled" over his native India. His own weight, and such a solution is hardly possible with the appetites of the great powers being what they are.

Cloak Protective Ass'n Called To Account for Violating Agreement

(Continued from Page 1)

After the workers have returned to work under the terms of that agreement, there will be plenty of time left to talk all controversial matters over in a more leisurely fashion. This situation remains deadlocked–with the confidence of the workers undiminished and public opinion solidly behind them, the contract-breaking employers in the cloak industry of New York.

A very interesting development in the above situation occurred on Monday, November 21, when it became known that Samuel Undermyer, one of the leading attorneys in the country, consented to act as special counsel for the Union to start an equity suit against the Protective Association for having violated its agreement with the Union. The purpose of this suit would be to obtain an injuction from the Supreme Court of the State, restraining the Protective Association from exercising influences upon its members and preventing them from interfering with the Union.

The injuction, if issued, would also prevent the members of the Association from hiring strike-breakers to take the place of those of the Union workers. The opinion of Mr. Undermyer, on this subject, was sought sometime ago, and he assured the Association that in his opinion he believed that the Union could to court and secure judgment of the merits of its cause, has put a very important and telling aspect upon the controversy.

At the time of this writing, we can report only that the above papers for this suit are now in the stage of preparation. The news, however, that the Union was going to apply for a restraining writ against the employers, has stirred up a lot of excitement, and has made the situation very favorable to the Union.
Will There Be a Strike in Cleveland Too?

BY MEYER PERLEST

Will there be a strike to be in Cleveland too? This is constantly on the lips of the Cleveland cloakmakers these days. Shall we also be compelled to strike? was the question asked at the exceptionally well-attended mass meeting held in the Opera House last evening.

It is barely possible to give a clear answer to this question at this moment. The agreement between our Union and the local manufacturers under the present contract contains things that may happen between now and then. As the situation looks up to present, it would seem that we are on the threshold of a strike. And when a strike is being prepared, it is then also expected that it will be a bitter strike too. On the one hand, the workers will fight until the last drop of their energy. First, the acceptance of the demands of the manufacturers would mean not only a reduction in the standard of living, which is low enough as it is, and no human being would agree to. It would be an end to the means of fulfilling the economic needs of the workers and parties that have to submit to such a change. Second, the Cleveland cloakmakers have been unable to reach a means of making a better living and suffered too long until they have built up a Union. They have given up a great deal for the Union. If they are willing to give something, they will gain, and will not surrender these rights under any circumstances.

It is remarkable that the gentle girls in our Union, those whom it was so hard to organize, but who have now tasted the benefits of organization, are displaying a splendid spirit. They are obstinately and determinedly enthusiastic about the coming struggle, which makes us believe that if we are ever forced into a strike the women of this city will give a wonderful account of themselves. As regards the men cloakmakers, there is no doubt that they will resist aggression with a connate spirit of sacrifice that they have shown so abundantly in the past.

On the other hand, the cloak manufacturers of Cleveland have been bringing about this situation themselves by the continuous fight against the Union. A consider- able number of them who have been negotiating with the Union, indirectly during the years of the war, and later through the peaceful negotiations, the manufacturers obviously still think that they can accomplish in Cleveland to-day what they had accomplished in 1911. They, however, reckon without the mind of the workers. In 1911 the local manufacturers, men and women alike, knew nothing about the Union. The years between 1911 and 1918, the year when the employees have displayed a most rapecious attitude towards the interests of the workers, have been a blessing for the fairies, the fish, the men, and the manufacturers. It is quite possible that in case of a strike the number of the manufacturers of the whole city will go down to the hightest pitch, while the group typified by the Land- leman firm will wage a bitter fight to keep the union down. Such in brief is the general situation. Of course, the state of affairs in the local industries will have an influence on our local affairs. New York is the heart of our movement. The strike in New York has a varied effect on our local employers. Some it has inclined to a friendly frame of mind towards a settlement, others it sways towards a stand of action and conflict—in the belief that they can injure the organization now while the International is engaged in a struggle in New York. The state of affairs in the local manufacturers of the whole, very restless and electrified, owing to the great struggle in New York, the employers are beginning to fear the next few weeks will, however, decide the situation one way or the other.

The Membership of the General Strike Committee

BENJAMIN SCHLESINGER, CHAIRMAN;
MORRIS SIGMAN, ISRAEL FENEBROD AND
LOUIS PINKOFFSKY, VICE-CHAIRMEN

Press Committee—Benjamin Schlesinger, S. Yostafsky, Max D. Danish, R. Benda, Lang, A. Barfod, and L. Feindel.


Clerk Committee—David Gold, secretary.

The questions asked at the Friday night health lectures have been so diverse and wide as are usual in dealing with the members of the L.L.G.W.U. present, that the Health Committee has decided to publish in one month a question for a general question night. This Friday night, November 25th, at 7 P.M., has been set aside for dis- cussion of any question pertaining to health. The discussion will be fol- lowed by a program of edifying and enteraining motion pictures and sing- ing.

All members of the I. L. G. W. U. are invited to attend the meeting and take part in the general enjoyment of a social evening.

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to have any agreement with the Union. It is true that a number of the more liberal-minded manufactur- ers in Cleveland are in favor of the union and some others, understand that the Union will never submit to the demands pre- sented, and that they, these employers, want to avoid a strike. There is, however, another large number of manufacturers who have created a very strained situation and have put us face to face with the probability of a strike. It is quite possible that in case of a strike the number of the manufacturers of the whole city will go down to the highest pitch, while the group typified by the Land- leman firm will wage a bitter fight to keep the union down.
First Strike Victory Celebrated by Parade

Marching victoriously through the streets of New York, cheered by thousands of labor-fellow workers, winning the admiration of every onlooker, the First Strike victors whose employers were among the first to settle with the union, returned in triumph yesterday to their shops.

Just the shrill note of a whistle blew by a shop-foreman was the signal that sent them from their machines and work tables promptly at 10 o'clock this morning. The notes of the Marseillaise, played by a brass band of twenty, set them off on their march back to the shops. They re-entered as the first victors in the fight of New York's 60,000 strike-makers to maintain working conditions that mean for them freedom instead of slavery.

pouring out of their strike quarters in Stuyvesant Casino, at 140 Second Avenue, the 600 men and women, shown by the curb from Ninth to Eighth Streets. From across the street, hundreds of other cloak strikers watched them that as they struck up the Marseillaise, they gave a rousing send-off to the first triumphant division of the strikers.

Led by their local union officers, halted on either side by taxicabs carrying some of their number, and followed by a sightseeing bus with two scores more, the procession made its way to Fourth Avenue and toward 15th Street. As they reached the Call building, on Fourth Avenue, near 12th Street, the band played the International. cheers were given for the Call, and the managers acknowledged the support of the members of the Call's editorial and business staff who crowded the windows as soon as the band was heard approaching.

Continuing, the marchers made their way up Fourth Avenue and across Union Square to the officials who watched them from the windows of the office of all the national 'National Ladies Garment Workers' Union at No. 31. At 32nd Street they turned west, roses were given out, they passed No. 46, the office of the Joint Board of Chalk, Skirt and Bedspread Makers' Union, where the band struck in. A banner carried by the workers in the public that the strike was settled at the shops to which they were returning.

"We won the first victory. The management for the benefit of all concerned (MINUTES MEETING, NOVEMBER 17TH, 1921.)

Brother Nathaniel was on the chair. Brother Hochman reports that the Association of Waist Manufacturers has been recently formed for a change of the system of work to piece work. They also refuse to follow the practices which were the shops for years in setting prices for piece workers. Brother Hochman's idea is to have the union's price list revised on the ground that all circulars must be written and published under the supervision of the responsible officers of the Joint Board. Members from shops and branches may, however, submit drafts for circulars, and if approved by the General Manager, will be printed and arrangements made for their distribution. Brother Halpern was instructed to visit the next meeting of the Administrative Committee in Brownsville for that purpose.

Brother Halpern reported that the correspondence with the members of the executive board of the Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium and Canada have released offenders of this character. Adherence to our practical training and goals of meetings that we follow the example of our recent allies. The continued development of our propagandistic work has repeatedly made such a grave reflection upon our cherished Union. The continued growth of strength, the more expressive of opinion or the espousal of an unpolitical or industrial character. The general tone of the men of the highest character whose support and continued enthusiasm has been successfully thwarted by the Government, and for that reason is unsound and fundamentally un

Would Avoid Discrimination

"Only an act of general amnesty can approach a possible solution of this wide area. The practice of reviewing open the way for discrimination prejudice and the exercise of personal resentment by the Government, and for that reason is unsound and fundamentally un

"We note a tendency to distinguish Eugene V. Debs among these cases being his usual act or character the large following he has throughout the country.

The plea for the Political Prisoners

On November 18, a delegation, headed by Oswald Garrison Villard, Senator Dr. Ladd of North Dakota, Julia Lakekop and several others, met in the White House and while at the President Harding's request, considered the argument and the plea for complete amnesty for all the 147 political prisoners in the United States. The argument was directed mainly by any of the spokesmen of the delegation, but it was made clear to the President that Debs had no wish to receive executive clemency that would not be accorded to all political prisoners under the same wartime laws. The letter read:

"We appear before you to ask for immediate pardon of all persons convicted of any violation of the Espionage act and other war laws. "According to our information, there are confined in various Federal prisons 147 men serving sentences, some of which run as high as twenty years. All of these men were convicted of practically the same supposed offense, namely, of written or spoken opposition to the war, or of using language construed by the courts to be in opposition to the war. "None of these men were convicted of any armed or active participation in the war. Nor was it shown to have the remotest connection with emergency governments or agents. The argument was directed mainly by any of the spokesmen of the delegation, but it was made clear to the President that Debs had no wish to receive executive clemency that would not be accorded to all political prisoners under the same wartime laws. The letter read:

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"While we do not wish to discuss or enter into the question of the propriety of the 1918 act, we do wish to make plain that this law was not intended to be an instrument of repression of dissent. It was not intended to be an instrument of repression of dissent.

With the Waist and Dress Joint Board

Brother Harry Berlin in the Chair:

Brother J. Jay, member of Local No. 22 appeared before the Board on behalf of a committee which was appointed by the organization of women for organization work and red a communication which in substance contained:

1. An area organization committee should be established; ten shops constituted.

2. District organization committees should be established.

3. Work should be conducted under the supervision and direction of the organization committee.

4. The organization committees of the locals shall meet regularly with the organization committees of the Joint Board.

5. Volunteer committees should be established and these volunteers go to open shops to which are assigned to work therein.

Upon motion it was decided to adopt the recommendations as submitted.

A report of the Board of Directors of November 4th was taken up then. As was anticipated following were discussed and approved:

Executive committee to Mr. Debs without at the same time extingtish the other services of similar offenses would be as distasteful to him as it would be unfair to the other prisoners. Mr. Debs clearly made this case. He wants no pardon but is extended equally to all political prisoners.

"These who believe that a general amnesty is an act of simple justice recognize that history is written not through the successive stages of the social struggle, not through the passage of the Congressional resolution ending the war, the ratification of the Treaty of Versailles, the making of the formal proclamation of peace. We come to you to confess that we will apply the principles of declaring an immediate general amnesty.

"We are particularly appropriate that you grant amnesty at this time. The passion of war has passed. The nation is greatly changed. There is no longer a conference in the hope of ending war. The nations of the world have the problem of how to build for peace. In whose behalf we speak voiced in time of war of situation which now is freely expressed. This is the moment when our country call for their immediate release. We urge amnesty not only in behalf of these individuals, but in vindication of an everlasting principle."
The Modern Novel
And the Class Struggle
By DAVID P. BERENBERG

The International Textile Workers' Congress
(I. F. T. U.)

Owing to its favorable geographical position and low standard of working conditions, the textile industry of South America, India, China and Japan is having an injurious effect upon the textile industry of the industrial centers of Europe and North America.

"The Textile Workers' International," said the Secretary, Tom Shaw, at the International Textile Workers' Congress, which was held in London, September 19-24, "must cease to be a purely European organization." It is for the congress to be a world organization and extend its influence to every country of the world. The congress must start the work of organizing great export industry to maintain good wages and hours. The congress must work for higher wages for its own workers engaged in the same industry.

The scope of the activities of the International Secretariat is to be extended to include all textile workers in Europe and the United States. It is for the congress to set up an Executive Committee composed of representatives of the national secretariats of the United States.

The congress expressed itself in favor of a 48-hour week. It was said that this would be an easy matter to satisfy the demands of the Washington Conference, with regard to the 48-hour week. It was noted that the demands of the strikers were not for the mere existence of a 48-hour week, but for the end of the struggle for better wages and hours. The congress was told to work for the establishment of a 48-hour week.

The congress also expressed itself in favor of the principle of the eight-hour day. It was said that this was necessary for the maintenance of a healthy working class. The congress was told to work for the establishment of the eight-hour day.

The congress expressed itself in favor of the right to vote. It was said that this was necessary for the maintenance of a democratic government. The congress was told to work for the establishment of the right to vote.

The congress expressed itself in favor of the principle of the equal pay for equal work. It was said that this was necessary for the maintenance of a fair and just society. The congress was told to work for the establishment of the principle of equal pay for equal work.

The congress expressed itself in favor of the principle of the right to organize. It was said that this was necessary for the maintenance of a free and independent working class. The congress was told to work for the establishment of the right to organize.

The congress expressed itself in favor of the principle of the right to strike. It was said that this was necessary for the maintenance of a free and independent working class. The congress was told to work for the establishment of the right to strike.

Happy ever after.

The Modern Novel
And the Class Struggle

The Prosector Says Mooney
Never Had a Fair Trial

Reiterating his belief expressed on several occasions since he assumed office in 1917, Prosecutor Mooney declared in a recent speech that Warren K. Billings were innocent of the 1919 Preparedness Day bomb explosion and that the two labor leaders now serving life terms in California penitentiaries were victims of a "yellow dog," District Attorney Mathews declared that he had completed a letter to Governor Simpson, outlining his findings in the case, to serve as a basis for a pardon.

Although expressing the firm conviction that Mooney and Billings had been convicted of a crime for which they could not be -and should not be- pardoned because of their supposed labor activities, the prosecutor evidently felt that the two men who had been "railroaded," and that because of their labor activities they were "rightfully" convicted, however, on the wrong evidence.
and not mainly its own battle, but also and principally, the battle of organized society against those, who by their conduct, seek to disrupt it. The present strike may, therefore, be justly considered in the light of a public service.

A NEW DEPARTURE IN THE POLICY OF THE MANUFACTURERS

When the manufacturers announced their intention to re-establish the system of piece-work, and, if that failed, they were greeted by a chorus of indignation from all sides. The publicized publication in general would have none of their special pleading in behalf of piece-work, and, in some cases, they condemned for their flagrant violation of the agreement with the Union. This strong public opinion has alarmed the manufacturers not a little. To allay the activity and make ready to sue their attorney, Mr. Max Steuer, stepped briskly in and brushing aside the noise of the present announcement in sweet accents that the main question now is how to control peace.

Peace is a very good thing, no doubt. But of what value is a peace concluded with notoriety and full knowledge of its tactics? What guarantee is there that the faithless violation of one contract will not repeat the same act on the day following? How can it be expected, if the contract was sung for peace, President Wilson answered quite justly: Peace with Germany, but not with the present rulers of Germany; not with the Hohenzollerns. In the case of the present contract, Vail and Wilhelm and his crew had to go. We, on our part, would be justified in taking a similar stand. We would be quite right in insisting that the Protecters' Association must go. But we do not take this stand. We are ready to give the transgressor a chance to reform and make good. We say to the manufacturers: Government, because of the absence of substantial evidence of your good faith; if you will repent and recant, if you will observe the terms of our previous past and reopen the factories and operate them under the conditions of the present agreement, manufacturers, however, would have none of that, thereby exposing the veracity of your spurious peace move. If peace is to be obtained in the cloak industry, the manufacturers, in the presence of facts, and a genuine desire for peace on both sides. We have ample demands on our workless hands of peace. The manufacturers, however, have been tried and the time is ripe.

Mr. Steuer's new move in the manufacturers' game differs radically from that of the recent union leader, Mr. Lefcourt. Mr. Steuer is not half as well informed as his predecessor, 'He no longer insists on week work and longer hours. This, he feels, is the main cause of mortal injury to his clients is a genuine desire for peace on both sides. We have ample demands on our workless hands of peace. The manufacturers, however, have been tried and the time is ripe.

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Which does not sound bad at all. The Union, too, has been seeking some such arrangement and has never refused to discuss it. When Mr. Steuer come to him with the knapsack of ready to co-operate with the employers whenever and whenever the employers proved they were in the right, and it has demonstrated, publicly in the past, but in the present case, a desire to charge its obligations faithfully. And now that the manufacturers have proclaimed their willingness to drop their demands of piece work and longer hours, whatever, indeed, is blocking the road to immediate peace?

At first blush there did not seem to be any. But it soon became evident to Mr. Steuer and to the Knapsack of Manufacturers. It's all very well and peace is a very good thing, but the contract violated by the manufacturers must stay broken—that was the inevitable conclusion of Mr. Steuer, who, for that reason, his Pacific pronouncement was intended not to promote peace in the industry, but to allay the angry seas of public opinion which continued to harass the manufacturers. Mr. Steuer has, therefore, been able now to add, that the rest would be easy. After Mr. Steuer has succeeded in shattering the moral fortress of the Union, the favorable public opinion, which, in his own hands, would be turned to the advantage of the manufacturers, to the advantage of the manufacturers. It was slow to grasp the significance of the demand that the contract remain broken; and he met this move of the manufacturers by a fitting counter stroke, reading from his speakers' statement as follows:

The manufacturers' position seems to be that an agreement between employers and workers is becoming impossible, and that there are to be allowed to maintain that attitude, what force or security would there be in a new agreement with them on the lines vaguely suggested by Steuer or Mr. Lefcourt? The letter of the law and the terms of settlement worked out with our employers can be considered the only determinating principle that must be adhered to. The agreements made are to be kept, not to be broken. The manufacturers must, in accordance with the terms which they agreed to uphold their obligations under the existing contract until June 1, 1921, before any consideration for additional arrangements can be fruitfully taken up with them.

This is a clear and definite reply, without a trace of equivocation. It means that the manufacturers must work under the running agreement and that the time of June 1, 1921, and June 1 would be utilized in paving the way to a new pact?
In the Land of "The Dictatorship of the Proletariat"

By BEN AUGUST

III. THE TRADE UNIONS AND THE WORKERS

Like the United States or any other capitalist country, Russia has her trade unions.

In the capitalist countries workers organize in trade unions for the purpose of securing the better conditions of life, to procure better wages, shorter hours and general improvement of the working class. In the larger establishments and factories in the shops and plants, factories and mines throughout the country, every basis of modern trade unions, and the question naturally suggests itself whether in Russia, too, the workers are in need of trade unions as a means of obtaining these things. It is possible that in a land of the dictatorship of the proletariat, where capitalism is ostensibly abolished, where a social revolution is in progress,—that in such a land the workers should be compelled to fight for better treatment, better wages and shorter hours?

This thought will be dismissed by many as an outmoded and anachronistic one. The greater is one's acquaintance with the history and with the conditions prevailing in the land of "the dictatorship of the proletariat." One is fairly ready to say that in Russia, as in other countries, the workers have to fight for the improvement of their economic conditions, just as in any other country.

Many of the readers will fail to understand it all and will ask with astonishment: Why trade unions in Russia? Why to the Russian workers? Whom have they to fight? Of whom do they have to fight? What wages, higher wages and shorter hours? There certainly are no manufacturers or economic organizations as yet in Russia, so some of you, dear comrades, may be able to ask: What does the struggle against their own government, against themselves? These questions really are unanswerable.

And what is the need of arbitration if the manufacturers really want to make better work? As long as they are not all in the same condition, good work or bad, it is obvious that the workers will have been working on the product of the workers. If the factories show a better product it is because the workers are doing their best. The products are genuine because the workers are honest and industrious.

THE CLAMOR FOR PRODUCTION

The manufacturer no longer insists on the system of piece work; all they want is "production." This is their new catchword and it deserves a few words of comment on our part.

To begin with, we deny emphatically the charge that our workers, as a rule, have been giving their best. Not by words, however eloquent, but by deeds, the manufacturers must demonstrate their readiness to make peace with the Union.

What we are witnessing is the sad failure of their four years of "social revolution." It would be erroneous, however, to assume that the Russian workers have not made any demands of the Com- 4 Union, which has led to a state of revolution. Starved and brow- beaten as they have been, they have made demands. But their demands have been for those rights as those enjoyed by their fellow workers in capitalist countries, and not to be the mere tools for the profit of the few, but to wage a daily struggle for their existence. Just as in the United States and other countries, and to wage such a struggle successfully they are, naturally, in need of strong organizations. But in this re- spect they are practically impotent, for their struggles are ended by a bureaucratic dictatorship.

A resolution on the role of the trade unions, adopted by the Congress of the Communist Party and containing many thousands of words, deprives the workers of any right to take action, except when the right of the workers to manage their own unions. Evidently there was no intention of taking up this task, for they are not yet well versed in the creed of "their com- pany's business is none of our concern." The workers have been comeavored communists (which may happen a century or two from now) and not merely the workers who have been capped above this. In substance, is the argument of the congress.

In the same speech "comrade" Zinoviev has the following to say: "At the recent congress on the role of the trade unions, the question was also raised whether the trade unions in the future can play any role with the worker. (1) Some maintain that in the proletarian state this duty will not be fulfilled by the trade unions, but can only be done by the workers. (2) Yet most of the workers demand the trade unions. (3) But the trade unions must not be allowed to create the illusion that they can protect the workers' interests. (4) The trade unions are not the代替 labor unions. (5) But the workers will demand the trade unions, and in conclusion, (6) The workers need the trade unions and the workers are as much the more conscious and will demand a better trade union system."

In the printed document, Zinoviev states that "the trade unions should be maintained to the extent necessary for the development of the trade union movement, and also for the education of the workers; but they should not be allowed to develop in a manner which would be detrimental to the trade union movement, and also for the education of the workers."

In this same speech the Comrade Zinoviev also says: "In the present state of the trade unions, it is not possible to carry out any work, as the situation is bureaucratic and the workers are not allowed to express their own will."

In the conclusion they have the following: "The trade unions are necessary for the development of the trade union movement, and also for the education of the workers; but they should not be allowed to develop in a manner which would be detrimental to the trade union movement, and also for the education of the workers."

In the absence of any definite statement of the "Communist" Party on the role of the trade unions, the question is whether the workers are to be treated as mere tools for the profit of the few, or whether they are to be allowed to organize their own unions, and to wage such a struggle successfully. The workers are naturally, in need of strong organizations. But in this respect they are practically impotent, for their struggles are ended by a bureaucratic dictatorship. (Continued on Page 9)

According to the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Russian workers should be the one class to manage and control the industries. The workers should govern not only and not to men like Zinoviev and his kind, but are drawn up on the basis of trade dictators; and it is for this reason that
THE STAGE

John Drinkwater's "Oliver Cromwell," which William Harris will eventually produce, will be published in book form in two weeks. There will be a London production in the near future, with Henry Alleyne in the leading role.

"Little Miss Raffin" will be the same of the Bolten-Caryll musical comedy that the Snubbers will soon produce.

Mabel Elina will play the leading female role in "Red Payen," in which McIntyre & Heath will be starred.

"The Madras House" will be continued at the Neighborhood Playhouse until December 18.

Arnold Daly will play the leading male role in both "The Wife With the Smile" and "Bouhobourch," which the Theatre Guild will present at the Garrick next Monday. Catherine Proctor has been engaged for the former and Olive May will play the leading feminine role in "Bouhobourch."

The Commonwealth Center's "cinema week" which tomorrow will present the second act of Gourd's "Faust," with Beatrice Bowen, Harry Thompson, Dillon Shadb- and others, conducted by Roland Japo.

"The Faust Circassian," by Gladys Unger will open in Washington to-night and tomorrow will include Claude King, Ethel Dane, Ronn, John H. Brewer, Echin Gayler, Helen Sinnett and others.

Lillian Tashman will enter the cast at "Lillies of the Field" next week.

Frank Reicher will be seen in the double bill at the Garrick next Mon- day.

John Cromwell has entered the cast of "Mario Antoinette," in which Grace Georget will be seen at the Play- house tonight.

"Ambrose Johnnys Adventure," now running in London, with Cheer-

FRIEDMAN & SENTER

WORKSHOPS in men's and young men's clothes at reasonable prices. Our clothes are fashioned by the leading house of the country, including the famous:

"Skolny Clothes"

Workmanship equal to the best Fifth Avenue tailoring. Fit guaranteed by expert tailors. Material absolutely guaranteed.

Try on and be convinced.

ONE FLIGHT UP
156 W. 44th Street
(Next to Claridge Hotel)
OPEN EVENINGS

If you can manage, during a hot U.S. Army regulation week in silence and never make the startling discovery that the words you are about to be conveyed to you are by William Harris. It is the work of Walter Hackett. It will be produced by Mr. Harris in a series of readings, under the title of "Captain Applejack," with Wallace Edinger heading the cast.

A revival of "The Chocolate Sol- diers," with Donald Brian and Teresa Wright in the leading roles, is announced by the Shubertas to follow R. H. Beth- ern and Juliana Marlowe at the Coun- cill. "Captain Applejack" has also been engaged for the cast. Re- hearsals began yesterday, and the production is due on the stage at a ter- tury in about a month. It is eleven years since "The Chocolate Soldier" was first produced in New York.

Doris Keane will be seen this sea- son as the star of "The Castrion," a play by Melchior Lengel, author of "L'Epiphan," and Laefa Biro. The production will be made by Charles Frohman, Inc., and the play will come to New York early in the new year. "The Castrion" is well known on the Continent, where it has already been played in several languages. David Berenson will direct the American rights to the play until recently, when he relinquished them at the request of Miss Keane.

The new bill of The Theatre Guild, which will open at the Garrick on No- vember 28, will include two-two-act plays from the French. In addition to "The Castrion," already an- nounced, there will be "Bouhobourch" by Georges Courtenne.

MUSIC NOTES

The Metropolitan is to hold its long- postponed concert in memory of Ca- stro Soriano. The concert will be given by the Metropolitan Opera, the Verdell Choir and the New York Philharmonic Society. The programme includes "Porgy," by Gershwin, and "Federico," by de Falla. The concert will be broadcast over the radio stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

"White Lily Tea"

COLUMBIA TEA

Theatre Guild

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The theatre opened with a long- awaited performance of "The Great Gatsby," which had been postponed due to the illness of its leading actor, Walter Huston. The play, adapted from the F. Scott Fitzgerald novel, was directed by George Cukor and starred Lew Ayres as Jay Gatsby and Greta Garbo as Daisy Buchanan. The production received mixed reviews, with some critics praising the acting and set design, while others found the adaptation lacking compared to the novel. The theatre continued to feature a variety of plays, including musicals, dramas, and comedies, with the ambiance of the Great Hall remaining a hallmark of the venue. The theatre's popularity as a cultural destination continued to grow, drawing audiences from across the city and beyond. The theatre's dedication to high-quality productions and its commitment to providing a diverse range of entertainment options set it apart from many other venues of its time.
LABOR THE WORLD OVER

DOMESTIC ITEMS

AUTO KILL 9,103
The census bureau reports that 9,103 persons were killed by autos and other motor vehicles except motorcycles in the United States last year. This represents a death rate of 20.5 per 100,000, and is 1 per cent higher than the 1920 rate.

RAIL INCOMES HIGHER
The September report of the earnings of 183 of the 201 class 1 railroads, issued by the bureau of railway economics, show net operating income of $79,465,000, as compared with $70,022,668 for the same roads during September, 1920.

WORKERS' WAGES DOWN; OFFICIALS SALARY UP
Washington, Oct. 29.—Secretary of War Weeks has inaugurated an economic policy in the Panama canal zone, on recommendation of a commission. Wages of workers are reduced and the many concessions given them as an inducement to go to Panama when health was managed is taken down.

The “economy” program stopped with the wage workers, for the commission recommended that the salary of the governor of the canal zone be increased 50 per cent and that he also be allowed an additional $4,000 as president of the Panama railroad, for “entertainment expenses.”

It is estimated that the canal zone will be operated under what anti-unionists term “open” shop.

UNEMPLOYMENT DROPS
Unemployment throughout the nation decreased 1.1 per cent during the month of October, according to figures of the Department of Labor. This means that 1,000,000 found employment, either temporary or permanent.

FOOD PRICES DECLINE
Though wage prices have dropped 45 per cent since 1920, the retail cost of living has dropped only 18 per cent, according to Professor W. S. Osborn of Columbia University. The average weekly wage in New York State has been cut 12 per cent from last year.

WORKERS LOSE AVERAGE OF 20 DAYS
Sickness, accidents and personal affairs now cause industrial workers to absente themselves an average of 20 days per year each, according to statistics of the Department of Labor.

WOULD TURN OVER FACTORY FOR TWO YEARS
B. P. Green, president of the Lynch Shoe Company of Lynn, Mass., stands ready today to turn over his plant, valued at $150,000, to the Heel Workers’ Union of Lynn, Mass., for two years, provided the union will furnish a bond that at the end of that time will return the plant in as good condition as it is now. In making this offer Mr. Green says he wishes to prove to the shoe workers it is impossible to get and do business under existing conditions.

SEVEN BILLIONS IN MINES
A total capital of $8,556,000,000 was invested in the mining industries in the United States last year, the Census bureau announced. Petroleum and natural gas headed the list of industries, while bituminous coal was the second.

BLACKLIST IN OIL FIELDS
The labor situation in the old fields of Bakergeld, Cal., continues critical following events that marked the termination of the strike. Many of the strikers returning to work are being refused employment, according to theButte County Oil Workers’ Union, and in some degree the operators have initiated a lock-out.

WAGE CHANGES IN EUROPE
Wage changes in Great Britain, France and Germany during and since the war have been rapidly and widely in the different localities, according to the National Industrial Conference Board of New York City, which has just issued a report on that subject. The report compiled from authoritative sources shows that wages in these countries during the war period had greatly increased and that since the war there has come a more or less general system of adjusting wages according to selling prices of commodities, values and output of products and by negotiations between employers’ associations and trade unions in all three countries.

THE TRADES UNIONS IN RUSSIA
(Continued from Page 7)

are the only organizations to protect the workers from the evils of bureaucracy.

To this argument I reply:

I have quoted the above passages from Lenin’s speech to show that the trade unions in Russia are not run by the workers, that their decisions are determined by the Communist party, and that the Communists are not even members of the trade unions.

I have quoted the above passages from Lenin’s speech to show the inferiority of the trade unions in Russia. I have quoted the above passages from Lenin’s speech to show that the trade unions in Russia are not run by the workers, that their decisions are determined by the Communist party, and that the Communists are not even members of the trade unions.

The Russian workers satisfied with this state of affairs? The only possible answer, is “No”; a thousand times “No”!

This is what I want you to remember: If the Russian workers were really satisfied with the Communist dictatorship, they would not have written the present series of articles. The truth of the matter is that the Russian workers are not satisfied and are fighting and striking the Communist government. Yes, they strike, they practice sabotage, they defraud the government, they produce as little as possible and do as much damage as possible. This will be adjudged in my next article.

FOREIGN ITEMS

ITALY

ROMANS ARE FARING BETTER
Although the cost of living is still going up in Rome and milk, meat, fish, butter and bread all cost more than they did during the summer, figures lately published by the central council of the guilds show that the prosperity of the people is steadily increasing; that the Romans eat and drink better than they did in 1920.—Wash. Star, Nov. 8.

AFRICA

RAISING WAGES IN ADELAIDE, AUSTRALIA
THAT OF GENERAL STRIKE
Threat of a general strike in the Rand Globe Fields, in Johannesburg, Africa, if the Government puts into force its proposals providing for the relief of the workers in the mining industry. The strike is likely to result in the negotiations between representatives of the Government and the white miners, that the Premier has been promising for many months that these wages will be raised.

WIRER STRIKE MUST END
The Federation of Labor Council of Greater Berlin has served an all-out upon the hotel and the restaurant owners that intend the wages’ strike within three days, organized labor will come to the assistance of the strikers with a general strike.

ENGLAND

EXPLOITING CHILDREN
At an educational conference held on October 15 by the Nottinghamshire Federation of Labor, Mr. B. C. Badger (Workers’ Educational Association) stated that in Nottingham 1,400 to 1,000 children were released from school at a time when 15,000 adults were signing at the Labor Exchange, last Christmas. “I am told,” he added, “that within a fortnight 4,000 children had found employment. Unemployment will not be remedied by putting children into factories and keeping adults out.”

NEW TRADES UNION CHAIRMAN
Mr. B. R. Walker has been elected Chairman of the new General Council of the Trades Union Congress, which has now taken the place of the old Parliamentary Committee. He is the general secretary of the National Union of Agricultural Laborers, the Union which is very much to the fore just now, because, with the Workers’ Union, it is engaged in a great struggle against the confiscation of wages out of the account of wages cuts and the worsening of conditions on the land.

TO CANCEL THE WAR DEBTS
The Board of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution urging on the British Government “the expediency of endeavouring to arrange for the debt-free remission of the inter-war indemnity claims arising from the war as one of the most practical steps to ameliorate the existing chaotic conditions of the foreign exchange, largely responsible for stagnation in trade and for unemployment.”

CIVIL IDEA SPREADING
“Gild principles in industry have come to stay,” says the labor editor of Reynolds’ Newspaper.

“Among the latest to adopt this idea seriously are a number of London tailoring employers, who have created a new system of gild of clothiers, guaranteeing the best possible work produced under the best possible conditions. Judging from the satisfactory results which have attended the efforts in the building and other trades, there is little reason to anticipate anything but success in the new venture. While guaranteeing good work and contenting employers with reasonable profit, there is considerable satisfaction for both men in the gild, owing to the almost total lack of risk of unfounded contracts through labor trouble.”

START MUNICIPAL STORE
Public officials and the unemployed throughout England are watching the progress of Liberal’s municipal store.

The trade officials have received reports obtained by the unemployed on their credit relief slips, local authorities opened the store to give the best possible value to the needy. A saving of 20 per cent is claimed, representing $500,000 a week to the taxpayers, and incidentally increased supplies to the workless.

Some shopkeepers have two sets of prices—one for the unfortunate, armed only with the municipal credit slip, and another for the cash customers.
The following courses in Economics and History of the Labor Movement will be given in the Unit Centers on Mondays, at 8:30, beginning November 23.

At the East Side Unity Center, P. S. 63, Fourth St., near 1st Ave., Mr. Sonon De Leon will give courses on the application of Economics and the Workers. He will make an explanation of the basic principles and ideas behind the labor movement and show how it relates to the direct benefits on the lives of workers. The problems studied will be the production and distribution of wealth, how labor's contribution is both the origin of the modern working class, international trade, industrial waste, and industrial crises. Students are put in touch with the latest government and other documents on the questions of economic management to gather and interpret current information with regard to them.

At the Second Floor Unity Center, P. S. 42, Washington Avenue and Claremont Park, at the same time, Mr. McLean will give an explanation of the History of the American Labor Movement. The class will be conducted in a discussion of major tendencies and considerations of the labor movement in America from the early years up to the present day.

The more important labor organizations will be discussed and compared, culminating in a discussion of the aims, activities, and forms of organization of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

Throughout the course special attention will be given to the explanation of the fundamental principles of the labor movement in general.

To that end, an inquiry with illustrated material from history will be given:

(a) What is a labor movement?
(b) What calls for a labor movement?
(c) What are its possible aims?
(d) What are the possible methods?
(e) What are the various forms of labor organizations?

At the Brownsville Unity Center, P. S. 84, Gates and Clemence Avenues, Dr. Parker, U.C. I. R., will give an explanation of the History of Trade Unionism in the U.S. Site will make a survey of the beginning and development of trade unions in the United States and the industrial conditions responsible for its growth.

There follows the history of the struggles of labor organizations throughout the country, their victories and defeats. Special stress is placed on the examination of their tactics and principles in the different periods of economic history.

On Tuesdays, at 8:30, commencing November 24, the following courses will be given:

At the Wailmakers' Unity Center, B. P. 40, 295 M. St., Mr. Max Levin will give the same course as in the Second Bronx Unity Center on the History of the Labor Movement.

At the Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 116, Inter-Continental Organization, Mr. Sonon De Leon will repeat his course which he gave at the East Side Unity Center on Economic Problems and the Workers.

At the Harlem Unity Center, P. B. 171, 103rd St., near Fifth Ave., Mr. A. L. Wilbert gives a course in Economics which will deal with aspects of "The Making of a Living.

Every person's income is derived from any of the following sources. Sometimes it is derived from all four, as in the case of a farmer who owns his land, pays his own taxes, maintains the farm himself and does his own work. But in most cases at least one of the above sources is not included, gets the major part of his income either: (1) by working with his hands on the farm, working with his brain, (2) by Owning land or some other natural resource, (4) by owning capital—the means of production.

This course will attempt to indicate the status of each of these sources of income, (b) the present status of each class of income, (c) the main sources of which labor may appeal to each income class and, (4) the probable future of each income class.

At the Bayside Unity Center, P. S. 43, Brown Place and 125th St., Miss Theresa Wolfson will give a course in Labor and Business Problems. In this course a study will be made of the problems which confront women in industry. Throughout the course special attention will be given to the organization of the arguments advanced to justify the limitations and inequalities imposed on the position of a woman at the end, an inquiry will be made of the following:

What future hold in store for women work identical with that of man's? Or will there be a division of labor along sex lines with efficiency through division of labor and supplementation?

The course will be given once a week in the evening and one each week for one hour a week in the History of Industry and Trade Union in the U.S., to be held in the Center.

The class is gymnastics will also meet one evening a week.

Let us work altogether for this purpose of the Willamshurg Unity Center.

CHANCE IN THE WORKERS' UNI

The attention of our members is called to the fact that a slight change has been made in the arrangements of the classes in our Workers' University. Dr. Carman's course on the Industry and Trade Union in the U.S. will be given on Sundays, at 11:30.

Mr. Willer's course on Economic Problems will be given on Saturdays, at 2:30.

EAST SIDE UNITY CENTER TO HAVE TRIP TO MUSEUM OF ART

Students of the East Side Unity Center, P. S. 63, Fourth St., near 1st Avenue, will enjoy another trip to the Museum of Art next Sunday afternoon, Nov. 27.

The party will meet in front of the school building at three o'clock.

A letter was read from Spencer Miller, Jr., Secretary of the Workers' Educational Bureau, congratulating the Educational Department upon its activities. He wrote:

"The 5th anniversary of the opening of the Workers' University, let me convey to the Educational Department the hearty congratulations of those who understand the workers' educational movement. Your educational work is one of the very foundations of this movement in America. Upon the success of your enterprise the destiny of this movement in America rests, in part. We are sure that you and your students and teachers are conscious of this as a great idea. We are glad to take this opportunity to pass to you our complete readiness to be of service to the Department in any manner that lies within our power."

Mr. Perry Schneider, a teacher of the English classes in English, will direct this trip again. All students are welcome to join.

Letters From Professors Beard and Miller

At the opening of the Workers' University last Friday, the audience felt the absence of Prof. Charles A. Beard, who was announced as one of the speakers. This absence was an indication of the fact to the fact that Prof. Beard's mother died suddenly in the West, and he was unable to come to New York. However, Prof. Beard wrote to the Students that he was extremely sorry for his regret that he would be unable to be present.

In this letter, which was read at the celebration, he stated that he was keenly alive to the distinctive position which the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, through its Workers' University and Unity Centers, occupies in the development of Workers' Education in the United States. He indicated that the U.S. has definite opportunities and has definite responsibilities. In the discharge of this important function, the Educational Department has shown a fine understanding of the value and merit of Workers' Education.

"The importance of your work, so intelligently conceived and carefully handled by you, is one which we understand who support the workers' educational movement. Your educational work is one of the very foundation stones of this movement in America. Upon the success of your enterprise the destiny of this movement in America rests, in part. We are sure that you and your students and teachers are conscious of this as a great idea. We are glad to take this opportunity to pass to you our complete readiness to be of service to the Department in any manner that lies within our power."
ACTIVITIES IN LOCAL 89

By LUIGI ANTONINI

The Executive Board of the Italian Dress and Waistmakers’ Union and later the membership meeting of the said Local, at a meeting held on Saturday, November 5th, have taken occasion to greet the anniversary of the Russian Proletarian Revolution, and at the same time condemn the wave of reaction which pervades the country, with the campaign for the “open shop” in full swing; the cutting of wages, the unemployment and the denial of constitutional rights and liberties and the detention of political prisoners.

It also took occasion to salute the great apostle of Socialism, Eugene V. Debs, to whom the following telegram was sent:

“Upon the occasion of your 66th Birthday, one of the luminous days of contemporary history, the Italian Dress and Waistmakers’ Union, Local 89, extends you your reverence and love. In this period of dark reaction from above and mass vacillation below, we remember with mingled pride and sadness your valiant and farseeing direction of the American Railway Union and we offer our most earnest wishes that the day may soon dawn when through your united efforts the workers of the world may be restored to your leadership in the vanguard of every forward movement of the human race.”

In conjunction with the Russian Revolution celebration was taken of the case of Mollie Steiner, the young dressmaker, member of our Union, who together with three other comrades—victims of the war hysteria—was condemned to twenty years imprisonment, sentence being then commuted to deportation. Without discussion the Membership decided to ask the Executive Board to contribute $50.00 towards the expenses of her voyage, inasmuch as it furnishes the sentence to deportation she is compelled to pay for her own passage.

The following telegram was dispatched to Comrade Steiner:

“The membership of the Italian Dress and Waistmakers’ Union, meeting on the eve of the glorious anniversary of the Russian Revolution, unanimously extends to you the warmest feelings of their deep admiration for your brave conduct and of their abiding comradesly love. We shall always remember and cherish your sweet memory and accompany you with throbbed hearts in your voyage toward the dawn.”

The meeting, after taking notice of the deportations and of the monstrous case of injustice against Sacco and Vanzetti, praised the action of the workers of all other parts of the country and Europe and decided to call upon the workers of this city for a mass all-out agitation for re-establishing tolerable conditions in the United States.

The following telegrams were sent to the Governor of Massachusetts and Judge Thayer, in connection with the Sacco and Vanzetti case:

* Judges Webster Thayer, Dedham Court, Dedham, Mass.

* We, the Italian Dress and Waistmakers’ Union, Local 89, I. L. G. W. U., representing 10,000 organized workers in the needle industry, urge you in the name of justice and humanity to grant new trials to Sacco and Vanzetti. We believe the jury committed a grave error, swayed by prejudice, and that verdict is unsupported by evidence. We appeal to you to avoid shame of Judicial murder.”

* Governor Channing H. Cox

State House, Boston, Mass.

“We, the Italian Dress and Waistmakers’ Union, Local 89, I. L. G. W. U., representing 10,000 organized workers in the needle industry, appeal to you in the name of justice and humanity to use your official prerogatives to save Sacco and Vanzetti from electric chair, and Massachusetts from shame of judicial murder.”

Socialists Will Aid Cloak Strikers

Resolution Adopted at a Meeting of the Sixth A. D.

WHEREAS, the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union of this city is now engaged in a struggle to resist the breaking down of the working conditions gained by a series of hard battles, and

WHEREAS, this attempt was made in the most arrogant and audacious manner by a group of manufacturers calling themselves the Manufacturers’ Protective Association, and

WHEREAS, these manufacturers organized a nationwide association for the purpose of making a general assault upon the members of the International, with an intent to destroy this militant body of fighters and all they have accomplished in behalf of the workers engaged in their industry,

Therefore, be it Resolved, by the members of the SOCIALIST PARTY of the 6th Assembly District, in meeting assembled on November 14, 1921, that we pledge our all to these valiant fighters so that they may emerge victoriously from this battle and continue to hold the banner of class-conscious labor unionism in this nation and save themselves and their families from the slaving system that prevails in this Industry prior to the advent of their organization.

Be it Further Resolved to forward copies of this resolution to the offices of the I. L. G. W. U. and the labor press of this city.

LOUIS REIFF, Organiser.

THE RAND SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

7 EAST 15th STREET

New Classes in English

A splendid opportunity to learn the English language.

ENGLISH B2—

Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, 8:40 to 10 p.m., beginning Nov. 15.

ENGLISH C2—

Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, 7:30 to 8:30 p.m., beginning Nov. 15.

Fee $3 per month—$7.50 for 3 months.

SPECIAL ENGLISH CLASS—

(For persons who cannot attend three evenings a week)
Monday, 8-10 p.m., beginning Nov. 21, by Marius Hansome

Fee, $2 per month—$6 for three months.

“Your Boy’s Future!”

Your boy’s future, well being and position in life may depend upon the attention you pay to his eyes now.

Eye-strain is a serious matter, and what may seem but a constant ache, poor memory, ill temper, dulness, etc. This usually causes indifference in your child’s studies and his school attendance, which in his turn has its effects later in life.

Take no chances. Bring your boy to one of our offices, where a scientific test will be made, and determine whether he needs glasses or not. If he does, our well equipped optical department will fit him properly.

Avoid future troubles and disappointments.

DR. BARNETT L. BECKER

Optometrist and Oculist

102 LENOX AVENUE 895 PROSPECT AVENUE

215 EAST BROADWAY 262 EAST FORDHAM ROAD

New Rochelle, N. Y. New Rochelle, N. Y.

678 PITKIN AVENUE

Near Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn

YOUR EYES ARE MENTALLY AND PHYSICALLY THE MOST IMPORTANT ORGANS OF YOUR BODY. IT IS YOUR DUTY TO SEE TO IT THAT THEY ARE WELL CARED FOR. INVEST IN THE FUTURE OF YOUR BOY.

YOUR FUTURE DEPENDS ON YOUR BOY’S.

THE MODERN FASHION SCHOOL

Call Any Evening from 1-4 and Saturday Afternoon from 2-4

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Near Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn

Your Eyes are MENTALLY AND PHYSICALLY the most important organs of your body. It is your duty to see to it that they are well cared for. Invest in the future of your boy.

Your future depends on your boy’s.
A MEETING OF ALL TEACHERS

At a meeting of the faculty of the Educational Department held last Monday night, each of the members made numerous suggestions for the Workers' University and Unity Centers for next semester.

The interest of the teachers was exceedingly gratifying. They are connected with our educational work not merely as teachers, but also as friends of the Labor Movement, and particularly of the International.

The contributions of these teachers to the cause of Workers' Education is notable. It is one of the most refreshing signs of the co-operation between the intellectual and working classes in our country.

The Educational Department was represented by Fannie M. Cohn, Alexander Fishbinder, Secretary and Director, respectively of the Educational Department.

The students were represented by the secretary of the Students' Council, Vera Kaiserman.

DESIGNERS OF LADIES' GARMENTS ARE IN GREAT DEMAND!

A GOOD PROFESSION FOR MEN AND WOMEN!

Easy to Learn, Pays Big Money

Become a Successful Dressmaker

Take a Practical Course of Instruction in the Mitchell Schools

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Telephone: Blythe 3-633

Boston Branch: 453 Washington Street, Dexter Building

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.

Elections: Saturday, December 17th, 12:30 to 6 P. M., at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place

GENERAL:
COAT AND SUIT:
WAIST AND DRESS:
MISCELLANEOUS:

Monday, November 25th
Monday, December 5th
Monday, December 12th
Monday, December 19th

Meetings begin at 7:30 P. M.

AT ARINGTON HALL, 23 ST. MARKS PLACE

Cutters of All Branches

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

The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10!