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


PICKET DEMONSTRATION OF LAST MONDAY IMPRESSES NEW YORK

The strike of the Cloakmakers of Chicago, which was begun on Thursday, December 1, has turned out, as predicted, a splendid achievement. Like their fellow workers in New York, the men and women in the cloak shops of Chicago have left for shops to a person when the call of the union for a general strike was made.

Like in New York on the morning of November 14, the morning of December 1, in Chicago, it was entirely prophetic for parading or marching. The skies hung low and a mean, cold rain was drifting. In spite of that, the masses of cloakmakers that have poured out from the shops in solid formation, their heads lifted high, and confident of eventual victory, have marched, five thousand strong, to their first assembly point at Central Hall, 189 West Washington Street, to register for the fight against their employers.

The strike began at the minute of 10, the hour scheduled for by the leaders of the Cloakmakers’ Union of Chicago.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has taken up at its meeting last week the strikes in the cloak industry, conducted at present by our International and endorsed these strikes fully. This is the official letter forwarded by the Federation to our International.

A. F. of L. Endorses Nationwide Conflict in Cloak Industry

STRIKE IN CHICAGO A 100 PER CENT SUCCESS

The first transport of foodstuffs for the hungry masses of Soviet Russia, donated by the workers of our International, has left New York on December 1st. Despite the fact that the fight for the preservation of their Union is still at its height, in New York and everywhere, unity of our rank is unbroken. We have not lost sight of their friends abroad, and are working out our plans of relief on as big a scale as possible under the circumstances.

The first transport consists of carloads of flour, bags of beans, rice, sugar, and barrels of cottonseed oil. The 8,500 sacks will sail under the auspices of the "American Society of Friends." The Quakers’ organization, of America, which has been doing work of relief on a large scale in Russia for the last few years. Under their auspices it is certain that every pound of flour and every bag of beans will be properly distributed, and under the best arrangements possible.

In Questions Of Immediate Importance To The Workers, the ranking officials of the Cloakmakers, in place of the shipping from the New York port to the warehouses in Russia and all costs connected with the distribution of the food.

STRIKE OFFICERS REFUSE SALARIES WHILE STRIKE LASTS

Chicago for the walkout. At the sign of the clock the workers left their shops in the downtown section, on the Northwest Side and the West Side of Chicago, and within one half hour a car was turning in the Chicago Jaycees. 

(Abridged from the Chicago Daily News)

International Sends First Food Ship to Soviet Russia

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THE FURY OF HUNGER IN VIENNA

R"OTE IN VIENNA, where out during the last week in Vienna, the unfortified capital of a demisemphorical power, the pauper was being starved to death, that the newspaper reports state, red flags were raised on improvised masts, as the following account has been swept through the inner city. Windmills were smashed, and shops dealing in food were looted. The principal thoroughfares were strewn with wreckage as though a hurricane had swept through them, and most of the hotels frequented by the rich were in the hands of the police, and the half-starved population of Vienna to discuss the situation.

The most surprising thing about this volcanic outbreak of rioting in Vienna was the fact that it was not long, very long ago. That the hunger-hungry underemployed workers of Vienna, after months of fastening on the gaze of the world, have now been guided into dust—first by the terrors of war and later by the terrors of famine—can well be imagined, on the one hand, and the profits, the abominable "slopers," on the other. The latter are all the more pitiful because all these years patiently without attention, in the midst of the most menacing of all of a kind of a human drama, are those people who are hungry and desperate; so many of us.

STRANGLING PRISONERS OF WAR

As if more testimony was re- quired to prove the ef- fectiveness of the methods employed by the British in India to another country, and in another part of the natives against the "fire and sword" rule of the English rulers, the last British troops have been driven from the 64 Mophal prisoners while being transferred from one place to another under guard, in the course of a movement in all its hideousness.

The general state of mind of the population is summed up by the black spacy, believe, is best epitomised in the following report given, according to a recent dispatch of an agit- ated of the Holto Imperial, to an American correspondent who wandered if there were not sufficient police to handle the situation: "We are all hungry, and we wish to eat. These people are hungry and desperate; so many of us.

THE "OPEN SHOP" IN THE RAILWAY SHOPS?

A decision promulgating 148 railway shops in Philadelphia, of the employment of the six fed- eral railway companies, 5,000 men and supplementing the unemployment bill. Agreement of September, 1918, was handed down by the United States Labor Board at the end of last week. It must be kept in mind that during the recent strike crisis on the railways, the six ship shops affiliated with the American Federation of Labor—the conversion of the railroad companies, machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths and electrical workers—voted to walk out with the booksellers but that the Labor Board's decision was binding.

The decision was rendered unanimous and it is certain that every railway union has been followed by rebellions outbreaks throughout a number of Indian prov- inces, which have said a resistance of military rule over wide stretches.

In the case of the town of Khurja, expressed openly by the Hindoo population must have pleased the British Imperialists to the best and it is embellished into white-beaked steed.

So 64 Mophal prisoners have been given in some such list of the population, "We are all hungry, and we wish to eat. These people are hungry and desperate; so many of us.

FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS TO SAVE RUSSIA

F I R S T, Colonel Randall, the En- glish envoy to the Habsburg Relief Administration, and new former Governor Goodrich, of In- diana, when a machine to make bread and to destroy the millions of acres of land was ready and ready for feeding. Only a million pounds of flour, 25 bushels, will feed the millions of whites, of Russia, and the 25 bushels plus its possible thrush, will save, live new million, to feed the hungry humans in Russia, literally mill- ions of lives. The 25 bushels will grain help for export in quantities that make the estimated figure of 25 million bushels an understatement. Only last week a great dread- mought, a formidable "values de- clared, and on our great shipbuilding, the vessel will cost 40 million dollars. When finished. Under the Higher Executive, the new ship- ship will never see service and will be sent to the scrap heap.

Another vessel, the cost of the 25 million bushels plus its possible thrush, will save, be- cause now the American will save the human beings in Russia, literally millions of lives. The 25 bushels will grain help for export in quantities that make the estimated figure of 25 million bushels an understatement. Only last week a great dread- mought, a formidable "values de- clared, and on our great shipbuilding, the vessel will cost 40 million dollars. When finished. Under the Higher Executive, the new ship- ship will never see service and will be sent to the scrap heap.

Events of the Week in Cloak Strike (Continued from Page 1)

BIGGEST CHICAGO CLOAK FIRM SETTLES WITH UNION

Immediately after the strike broke out, the biggest cloak firm in Chicago, the P. B. Palmer, firm, settled with the union. The firm at once informed the union that it was ready to take back its workers on union contract, and the offer was promptly accepted.

The Chicago strike is in the hands of the officials of the Amalgamated, and First Vice President Morris Strigl, man of the International, is lending firm and energetic assistance to the strikers and is well-recognized ability. The following are the chairman of the various unions and the leaders of the cloak strike: General Strike Committee, H. Schoenlein; Settlement Committee, B. Biel; Organization Committee, D. Finkels; Ex- Out- Town Committee, S. Lidzerman; Central Committee, S. Kostons; 64 Mophal prisoners while being transferred from one place to another under guard, in the course of a movement in all its hideousness.

We are all hungry, and we wish to eat. These people are hungry and desperate; so many of us.

NEW YORK UNION CLOAK STRIKERS COMMITTEE MEETS CHICAGO STRIKERS

At the ballot meeting of the General Strike Committee, held on November 18, in Bryant Hall, Presi- dent Stonewall was present and read the following telegram to the workers who had been informed, being the particular notices for the day.

"FLAT TOP" IS COMPLETE AND WORKERS ARE IN GOOD SPIRITS. CONVAY TO STRIKERS FRATERNAL PROCEEDINGS. A SUBSTANCE THAT ALL RESOURCES OF OUR INTERNATIONAL UNION WILL BE USED TO MEET THE PRECIPITATE. WE ARE WAGING A BATTLE THAT IS OF HUMAN WORK STANDARDS IN OUR INDUSTRY. WE WILL NOT BE SHAKEN. OUR EMPLOYERS WILL ABANDON THE IDEA OF BRINGING THE STRIKERS TO THE SWARTING SYSTEM IN THEIR FACTORIES."

THE STRIKE IN PHILADELPHIA

The general strike in Philadelphia is in full swing, and the workers are enthusiastic for the issues of the fight, and will wage their struggle until they achieve victory.

Like in New York, there are no real reports of disturbance in the strikes, but it is held that as the climate is made very comfortable, and every effort is taken that the signed-up firms shall not make the work of any of the strike leaders.

Deer Sire —
I have for you for your letter of November 25th enclosing copy of a statement of the American Textile Workers, endorse for the Coast, on the part of the striking unions, as has been the case in previous years. This is a fair and I see that it is nothing but a reiteration of the same undeniable position of the employers, i.e., that they are not willing to enter into any new contract through the Intermediary between the parties, and that the only way to dispose of the workers is for the employers to abide by their decision. After President Shappieger had been notified of the receipt of such a letter, he sent the following reply to Mr. H. I. Kerwin, the Secretary of the Department of Labor:

NEW LIFE AND VIGOR AMONG THE WALTER REED STRIKERS

The wait and dress strike in Philadelphia is fourteen years old, yet the villain girls are just as courageous and determined to win their battle as if the strike had just begun. If necessary, we shall strike another year, we shall win. It is the opinion among the strikers. "We are not counting the weeks, we know that we shall strike until we win."

The cloak strike in Philadelphia is in full force, and the fighters in the waist and dress ranks. Last week, the waist and dress strikers met in Washington, meeting in Grand Fraternity Hall, where they are now located. The strikers included John Paulding, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor; Abraham Blum, General Manager of Walter Reed Brothers; and Joseph Blum, General Manager of the Waist and Dress Brotherhood. In the course of his address, the President of the Waist and Dress Brotherhood, referred to the state of the strikers, asked them whether, in view of the fact that this strike, after fourteen years already, they would want to return to work.

The strike on the front in New York is in full swing and as speed as it began, the interest in the strike in the general public is increasing, and the struggle is unyielding, and the strategy of the "general staff" of the International is receiving the widest recognition and admiration from everybody.

The leaders of the Protective As- sociation, the President, Mr. Steuer, at the head, are still proceeding with the work of the organization. During last week Mr. Steuer again turned to the beginning with Washington, on the part of the strikers, and professing his willing- ness to leave everything to the strikers, he has left them to abide by their decision. After President Shappieger had been notified of the receipt of such a letter, he sent the following reply to Mr. H. I. Kerwin, the Secretary of the Department of Labor:

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(Continued on Page 20)
The "Glory" of Piece Work

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

When the decree of the Clock, Suit & Shirting Manufacturers' Association providing for the re-establishment of the piece-work system, all in increase in hours of labor, said to be of wages was promulgated on October 7, 1921, President Schlesinger characterized the move of the manufacturers as "an attempt to bring about a return of the sweat- shop system, or piece-work system as a sweat-shop system by President Schlesinger evoked an interesting discussion between the controversy with the director of manufacturers' publicity, Mr. Lef- courte, and the editor of the New York Times as proprietors.

The following day Mr. Lefcourte secara suulently rejected President Schlesinger's characterization and the Times editor advised the manufacturers that the manufacturers did not intend to do as the union feared. The pro- duction of piece-work would lead to, as the "Joint Board of Sanitary Con- trol" of the manufactures, Mr. Schlesinger later wrote to the Times that "clean floors, sanitary conditions, and other matters which were within the prov- isions of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control and any feature of sweat-shop in the garment trades." He then proceeded to explain the new system as, as representatives of the workers affected in this conflict, branded the program of the clock manufacturers as an "attempt to return to the old sweat shop system." He "(the sweat-shop's chief men- ter)," continued President Schlesinger, furnished the workers with a means under the manner in which the workers were driven and sweated, the long hours and the deplorable conditions, that will permit the worker to breathe freely and which have furnished a greater amount of the ills, and the cupidity and malfeasance, and, in the reintroduction of piece-work would mean the return of that chaos, that muck-mill rush, and that overcrowding of defenses operators which ex- isted in the clock industry until May, 1919, when piece-work was abolished.

The sweat-shop epithet hurled at the manufacturers' piece-work pro- gram prevaled and though the New York Times again attempted to re- move the odium of that epithet from the workmen, the press, and the public, and abandoned reference to the brandmark fastened upon the manufacturers by the union.

To the outsider the controversy has been primarily an academic one. The uninitiated may not be con- cerned in this discussion a difference defines the conditions under which the unions in their present strength have fought for and attained their present position.

The emphasis which the union has put on this question from the very beginning, is insisted upon the characterization of piece-work as a sweat-shop system and the necessity of a well considered union. The experience of the union with piece-work up to 1919 has convinced the workers of its detri- mental nature as a system of work. The union fully appreciates the only motives of output and profit see only quantities of finished products. They do not consider a piece-work system that the method of production may be detrimental to the health and general welfare of the workers. They are only interested in the fact that a method of production may be detrimental to the health and general welfare of the workers. They are only interested in the fact that a method of production may be detrimental to the health and general welfare of the workers. They are only interested in the fact that a method of production may be detrimental to the health and general welfare of the workers.

The piece-work system is in com- mon with all other systems of wage-labor. It is the same with all other systems of labor. It is the same with all other systems of labor. It is the same with all other systems of labor. It is the same with all other systems of labor. It is the same with all other systems of labor.

LUNO OPPOSED TO PIECE- WORK

The opposition to piece-work as a method of production was not origi- nated with the garment workers. In Europe, where the labor movement is older, every progressive and well- meaning labor organization is strenuous opposition to the continua- tion of the piece-work system. Simil- arly, in America, where the labor movement has manifested an inconstant method of production and has waged a long and bitter battle against its abolition.

The struggle against piece-work was not born of blind opposition or sheer cussedness. It was dictated by very fundamental reasons. Its pro- nunciation tended to undermine the health of the workers and had a demographic influence upon them.

In order to stop such a system in preserving the health of the workers and in preserving them as much as possible from the dangers of disease, disease, disease, and new strain, it is interested in bringing about a high moral quality of fellowship, cooperation, and friendly com- panionship in the workroom, and also protects the workers from the unfair practices of the employers. The sweat- shop is prone to take of his workers.

The piece-work system is in common with all other systems of labor. It is the same with all other systems of labor. It is the same with all other systems of labor. It is the same with all other systems of labor. It is the same with all other systems of labor. It is the same with all other systems of labor.

The union is not alone in its con- viction that the piece-work system is inimical to the health and well-being of labor. It has on its side the experience, but the findings of those who have studied the problem from the point of view of health, sanitation and humane welfare in general.

Industrial hygiene is a new subject of study in this country, yet there is a great amount of material regarding the physiological effects of different branches of work.

Piece-work as a system of work has been studied by specialists and workers. A few of the more important studies shall quote just a few of the available studies which refer to this sub- ject. In a study of the effects of the position which President Schles- stering took when he declared the sys- tem in its present form is a "heinous" and an abominable sweat-shop system. The opposition of the union to the relin- quishment of the system or changes endorsed by every authority of physi- ological and industrial hygiene,


Events of the Week in Cloak Strike

(Continued from Page 2)

open to discussion. It not, however, is the only question of some existing contract" from the judgment of the proposed con- flicts, which means that the workers are required to wear their rights under the existing contract with their em- ployers, and they are an extension in the arbitrary violation of its terms.

In "The "Glory of Piece Work," December 31, 1921, I recited the situa- tion of the union. The existing agreements in our industry which will expire, the record of payrolls, and the record of agreements on the part of the employers, and the importance of the agreements.

"For these reasons, our Union must adhere without any change, that the Employers' Association, in any further negotiations, re- nounce its right to make any agreement under the terms of the existing contracts. There is nothing in Mr. Steuer's last communication to you to induce the union to change its position. Further- more, the fact of the existing contract between the parties has been sub- mitted to the Court of this State in an action by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union against the Clock, Suit & Shirting Manufacturers' Association. This action has been in- itiated by the union against the Association. The decision of the Court of Appeal has not been made, but the workers of the union asked for a new contract. This is an attempt to secure protection for the workers of our industries, to prevent the union from being Vieted against the agreements made on the right of the union to make any further agreements of which the employers have the right to make any agreement under the terms of the existing contracts. Therefore, you can no longer maintain that the men have no right to make any such agreement any longer as a result of the existing contracts."

HEARING ON INJUNCTION POST- PONED FOR A WEEK

On December 5, 1921, the Injunction proceeding against Mr. Steuer, Robert W. Wagner, of the Supreme Court, was continued until next Monday by consent of both parties. Mr. Steuer of the Association asked a week's adjournment for the sake of case and Harrington Hilquit and Un- termyer, for the union, have con- curred.

It would seem, however, that this postponement has created a wrong impression among some people. It was misrepresented as a sign of peace, or the beginning of negotiations to

words peace. These rumors, how- ever, have no foundation of fact, for so long as the Protective Association has not indicated that it is ready to restore the old agreement, peace is not to be expected.

In order to effect these rumors and to reiterate the threat, the union has announced to the workers that it will not recognize the new agreement until the eleventh of December, when the workers walked out.

At the last hearing before the State Labor Board the union rep- resented their respective positions and is an informal letter between counsel and the offers of both organizations after which the report was re- visited. With the broken contract between the union and the clock union on the basis of which the union will return to the shop of a member of the clock union.

Unions READY FOR NEW SUIT AGAINST ASSOCIATION

As the outlook of the Union against the Association has been written in the various newspapers of the country, the situation of the nation, this time against the members of the Protective Association, is now that the union will demand the courts that the employers pay his workers full wages for the entire time of the strike. The lawyers of the Union, Morris Hilquit and San-
Salvaging Our Civilization

By NATHANIEL BUCHWALD

There is a difference of opinion as to whether the war is over for everybody. If so, the world is very seriously ill is admitted by all. The optimists believe that the patient has a fighting chance; that, given the will, the world can be saved from the clutches of destruction.

One of the most eminent physicians sitting by the bedside of the sick world thinks that she can be saved. We are going to see if he is right. Mr. Wells. He is a very serious-minded man, and the British in him does not beseech his vision. His diagnosis is none too reassuring. He sees a world in chaos and on the verge of complete collapse, but he is convinced that by a common effort of the civilized nations the world can be put on its feet again. Common effort is the only effective cure he can find, and his prescription is one of the convincing of his plea, is bent upon evolving a common will out of the welter of selfish ambitions.

Mr. Wells is worth dwelling upon, for he represents the best of the world that is. He depicted Mr. Wells had his way he would rescue the world from its present plight and put it on its feet again. His scheme of an international understanding in a spirit of amity would surely have brought another disaster in the near future. His program for emergency relief would have brought about the breakdown of ordered society in Europe and assure the continuance of the collapse of civilization. He quotes his phrase. If put in complete charge of the rescue work, Mr. Wells would perhaps succeed in salvaging the world.

But Mr. Wells will not be as assigned to the tasks. Those who held sway over the destinies of the world will not be converted by the gospel of socialism. They will not relish the weakness and futility of Mr. Wells' position. For, after all, Wells is a socialist, and the leaders of his epoch espoused of liberalism, and liberalism is little more than an ethical welfare-worship, and the socialism of Wells is in the spirit of manualism, and manualism is a part of the laissez-faire system of society. On a world scale man has never been remade by preaching, and all human efforts to the salvation of the world is a preachment of this or that brand of social righteousness and efficiency.

What is the matter with the world today? It is prone with anemia. The "white civilization" is an invalid, no longer capable of caring for itself. The civilization based on a system of private ownership of the means of production is in the throes of a crisis. The powers, great and small alike, are dictated by national greed, by the desire of the rulers of a country to increase the dominion of their country by increasing the area of colonial possession. They still ply their trade of cunning, of fraud. They are more tightly interlocked. Threatened by common peril, the hearts of the jungle will suspend warfare, will seek a constructive place of safety. But not even this private instinct of self-preservation can save the civilization.

Standing on the brink of an abyss, the governments of the world are looking to one thing, to push one another, if possible, as if by mutual destruction. It is amidst such weird scramble of the old organizations: "The Central Union of Ship Assistants and Clerks," which is the federation of all the main labor organizations in Germany; the "Fawkes' Union", the "Union of Technical Directors"; the "General Union of Bank Clerks;" the "Association of Theatrical Employees;" the "German Union of Printers and Publishers;" the "Union of Employees in the Book and Newspaper Trade;" the "International Federation of Tailors' Cutters;" the "Coal Ship-Workers and the Union of Stevedores and Men."

It is in accordance with this idea of the "unity front" that after the Bureau of Employment, in every industrial union, in which the manual and non-manual workers would be combined, was given very serious consideration. In particular, the President of the German Metal Workers' Union, Mr. W. Althoff, has been called by the trade union movement for a new bargaining conference. This idea of the "unity front" can only be realized by the co-operation of manual and non-manual workers. There is nothing to be gained by economic democracy.

In order to secure this co-operation in the local branches a further development of the "Afa Federation" which was founded in 1913, has been the League of Non-Manual Workers Associations (the "OGDA"), neither in capitalist production, nor in the class struggle, there is the Federation of Unions of Salaried Employees (the "BGDOA"), and the "Federal Association of Liberal Artists," the "Labor Association for the Uniformity of Labor Rights," which was founded in 1913. It has become the central national organization embracing all Free Employers Unions and combines the following organizations: "The Central Union of Ship Assistants and Clerks," which is the federation of all the main labor organizations in Germany; the "Fawkes' Union", the "Union of Technical Directors"; the "General Union of Bank Clerks;" the "Association of Theatrical Employees;" the "German Union of Printers and Publishers;" the "Union of Employees in the Book and Newspaper Trade;" the "International Federation of Tailors' Cutters;" the "Coal Ship-Workers and the Union of Stevedores and Men."

"A MOUTHFUL OF WISDOM"

It is said that the average workman in Germany is much better fed than in the olden days—a clean, wholesome, healthy mouthful of teeth. How many of the workers in Germany can perfectly set of teeth—how many know what is happening to the teeth when they are not present? On Friday, December 4th, an interesting lecture on Teeth will be given by Dr. D. C. White, Chief of the Union Health Center, 131 Est 13th Street. This lecture will be illustrated by lantern slides and moving pictures.

Dr. Max Price, chief of the Dental Clinic of the Union Health Center, will preside at the lecture.
I am a lone human being and I enjoy the unbridled freedom of my being. I must obey and no mother in whose womb I ever lay could have a more invaluable gift of having brought me into this vale of tears. I am owned by no master, I am free, I am the sole lord of my belongings and insure moments. I am running after neither friend nor foe, but I am running for my life, and I am not yet compensated for the effort. I seek not the company of the wise, for I know that I am no wiser after I had met them. They would not solve the problems that use to puzzle me. But if I failed, it is long since that I have waived these doubts away and they weary me no more.

Gene is the only one I see when I seek to quote and count about above favorably in search of a resting place for my burning head. Gene is the long sleepers who Quân, I would free and yearn and drench my pillow with helpless tears. My wounds have been nailed from every side, and I am not a short time since, stillness reigns, the stillness of a deserted bed. I have little chance to see, which I had once received in reply from the frigid skies of the Northern Tier. They will not even give an answer—such a friend finds a frenzied reunion in my own eyes.

I was seventeen when I first made acquaintance with the great river, the great river of the Taiga. Each morning I would visit this huge stream, whose waters run through the mighty forest of the taiga, and feel a sense of power and freedom. I was so moved by the beauty and majesty of the river that I fell in love with it.

The great river served as a bond between me and the outside world. I felt a strong connection to the elements and the natural world, and I was able to express my feelings through the act of washing clothes on the banks of the river and cathedral bathed in the sun.

Over my head and beneath my feet were cages, and in each cage a human being. We were all lying in cages, in cages that had been designed to hold us in our places. We were separated, one from another.

I was not released from the cage, and I was not allowed to move. For a while, I lay there on the floor of the cage, surrounded by the walls of the cage, feeling trapped and unable to move.

I was at the mercy of those who held me captive, and I could do nothing to escape. But through it all, I knew that I had to stay strong and carry on.

I was no longer a child, and I was no longer a slave. I was a human being, and I had the right to be free. And I would not be denied that right.
EDITORIALS

IS IT RIGHT OR IS IT WRONG?

Some time, rather sooner than later, we intend to write a letter on the subject of this week's Justice. We cannot resist the temptation to say that we have always held the view which we hope to prove by irrefutable facts that our so-called radicals are, in one more way, more backward in the realm of frank thinking and determination of facts than are most of us, and that we shall prove that their "radicalism" is of the petrified, moss-grown variety and that they live, breathe and act only in accord with a formula concocted for its admirers, as a Code of Conduct, 'from which they do not deviate a hair's breadth. We shall establish the fact that, as far as hating independent thought and an inability to look realities straight in the face is concerned, our orthodox radicals resemble their fellows in orthodoxy of the Christian and Jewish faiths. We believe they do more than simply tolerate the theory of the quasi-radical, of the fellow who merely cloaks himself in a mantle of radicalism to cover up his or her petty personal ambitions, desires and ambitions, and that those who believe in what they speak or write, those who are far more radical than the first species and who are likely to exercise a centripetal, not a centrifugal, force in a narrow way, and cause some injury to the labor movement.

We shall not, however, extend ourselves this time too widely. We shall just remain within our bounds by regarding the injury inflicted against one of our Union against the manufacturers. Perhaps, the little that we have to say about it for the present, will carry some light to a few confused minds.

Let us, first, explain what is an injunction, as applied herefore outside the shop, in the form of a court order, prohibiting labor from doing such things as the employer pleads they are doing. Not that according to the law the land every person is permitted to quit work without any preliminary explanations or apologies. And since in compelling labor to agree, their employers, it is all the slightest doubt that two, three or ten thousand workers may strike as well. The right to strike is, therefore, one of the essential rights of the labor movement that is threatened. Deprive him of the right and you will convert him into a child of slavery.

Conducting the injunction and deprives the worker from the right to strike. It forbids him from making his strike effective, i.e., to inform the workers of the fact that he is striking so that they might not, knowingly or negligently, interfere with the strike. The injunction frequently forbids the employer from making use of his money, saved by him in his Union, for the benefit of the interests of his strike. This is all does not because the employer commits a crime, but on the assumption that he is likely to commit damage to the employer.

Such is the brief the nature of every injunction issued against workers in times of strikes. Quite naturally, the enlightened and mind of the workers in the interest of the community has been shown in the use of injunctions to break labor strikes from the very first moment it went into operation. The labor movement has been interpreted to the employers and labor unions, that is, as a confine of the law. The movement has altered the procedure so as to keep away from this evil, thus not with the law, but with the workers, their employers, and the workers' unions. The employers have spent millions of dollars in fighting the injunctions in courts but it availed little. In rare cases the workers attempted to disobey injunctions and the result was that the strikers were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, but the injunctions still continued. Of course, had great masses of workers shown such a spirit of self-sacrifice, "the just" might swiftly come to an end. All this, however, is a mere wish and a hope. The workers in their fights have as yet to develop the courage required to face and batter down this legalized illegality. So far, the injunction is still with us.

Well, it occurred that in the course of the ineffective fight of the workers against the court order that led to the law, the employers have succeeded in a new method of lockout. They have, namely, decided to turn the tables and to demand from the courts the injunction against the workers. This is, no matter what the practical results of the move might be, the employers refuse to grant an injunction against the employers, it would prove beyond all shadow of doubt that the weapon is forged solely against the workers and for the employers alone. It appears, on the contrary, and, in that, that the courts would grant such an injunction, it would deal a blow in the labor movement. "An injunction, in practice in general, as the employers would be wary henceforth to employ the courts in the event of a strike in order to come to know that it can be used just as effectively against them.

It could have, therefore, been expected that this suit would create a panic on the part of some of the employers. The cry that our union suit had "dissipated" the tactics of the struggles of labor may have had some justification. The fact of the matter, however, is that one of the leading employers has in his possession the right to Employers in the state of New York to present a suit in the courts to be compelled to deal with the workers, and, of course, this does not in the least detract from the vigor of its tactics. From here on it is to be expected that the more the employers were now compelled to withdraw suits at the instance of the strike that had it undertaken a new plan which would make it lighter for our strikers to picket, fight and win—by turning the injunction suit back against those who had used it all the time against the workers with such deadly effects.

We want it clearly understood that what we have said here was not intended merely for the benefit of our workers, but it requires no defense before any person who can think and reason logically and courageously.

We have only brought this forth as an example of the tactics of the employers. It is quite possible to understand how different is from what has been done before, confuses and upset them, the movement and the courts. As a result, the movement is compelled to deal considerably with the courts, and, of course, this does not in the least detract from the vigor of its tactics. From here on it is to be expected that the more the employers were now compelled to withdraw suits at the instance of the strike that had it undertaken a new plan which would make it lighter for our strikers to picket, fight and win—by turning the injunction suit back against those who had used it all the time against the workers with such deadly effects.

The truth is that all the commentators and hair-splittings of our psychologists and sociologists have not achieved what has its own logic and methods. These methods cannot be fully determined by any wiseacre in advance, but depend entirely upon the character of the clash, the strength of the workers, the co-operation of the employers, the direction of the public, and any other element that may influence, to a greater or lesser extent, the movement.

The struggle would have to depend for its success upon the home-made generalship of these "philosophers," it could not have lasted a day. Fortunately, the workers, their unions and the community took their own way.

They do not split hairs in the strike offices, but are grappling with huge realities. The sole aim and purpose that actuates the leaders of the strike conflict is its winning. And when the conflict ever occurs to any of these actively engaged workers.—"Is it right or is it wrong?"—their reply is ready at hand: "Everything that leads to the winning of the strike is right, and as possible is right; everything that might lead to defeat and to the triumph of the enemy is wrong and should be avoided."

THE STRIKE AT THE PRESENT MOMENT

The condition of the strike is splendid, beyond the slightest doubt.

About 14,000 strikers have already returned to work in shops signed up under full Union conditions. Many more thousands could have returned, if not for the extreme care exercised by the employers in preventing the coming in of non-union men or individual employer that applies for a settlement. The Union is determined to fight it out with the Association to ultimate and final victory.

There were some reports last week to the effect that the manufacturers—in order to bring the fight to an end—have declared themselves ready to confer with the employers. The conference is supposed to have already taken place. This is not true. Of course, the Union will not refuse a conference, but one condition must be that there is no individual employer that demands a settlement in the piece-work and longer working-hours and must restore the agreement of 1919 which they had broken. Only on this basis will the Union enter into a conference. It has been pointed out that there might be built up in the industry to oversee the faithful carrying out of the agreement by both sides. This is the one and only way for ending the strike.

The striking clothmakers will, therefore, not pay the least attention to any rumors concerning the "end" of the strike, rumors which are only likely to diminish their vigilance and affect their
Injunctions Against Employers

By Morris Hilquit

The striking cloakmakers of New York have obtained a preliminary injunction preventing them from engaging in the business of employ- ing workers in the industry. The order is based on the theory that the action of the association, by denying employment to its members to introduce the piece work system and a labor week of 40 hours is a restraint of trade, and that the cloakmakers are not an association of employers in the industry. In effect, it entrains the Association from enforcing its resolution by ordering, advising or helping its members to withdraw from disciplining such members as would resume operations under the old terms.

The practical effect of the injunction, if it is made permanent, will be to withdraw from all association members the support and guidance of the powerful organization and to set them free to make individual settlements with the Union.

The proceeding is novel in its application of the Sherman Anti- trust law to restrict an associa- tion and interest and comment. It has caused a sort of puzzled bewilderment among the cloakmakers who met with copious criticism from the "ultra radical" wing of the labor movement.

The grounds of this criticism are as varied as they are amusing. The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has charged that the injunction isUltra a dangerous precedent which could be turned against organized labor by all the industrial unions. The charge is based on a sovereign contempt of facts. The cloakmakers are not a monopo- lized industry because the courts have decided that the successful cloaks made by the courts to induce workers to be employed in the industry are definitely and firmly established in our whole system of jurisprudence. It was on that ground that a swamping injunction against the United Mine Workers' Union was upheld by the U.S. circuit court of the land in the famous Hitchinson Coal Co. case, and that similar injunctions were in the cloakmaking industry. The Clothing Workers' Union, the Dress and Waistmakers' Union and scores of other unions are as successfully organized in other states. The "precedent" which the present case establishes is only spirit, and which are, probably, spread for that purpose. If any- thing of importance will occur, it will reach the workers' from the Union, from their strike committee. Let us accordingly sit tight and be before: "Let everyone do his full duty at his post!"

THE CLOAK STRIKE IN CHICAGO

Last Thursday there has begun the strike of the cloakmakers in Chicago.

The Chicago strike is in excellent hands. We only have to recall the events of the last Convention of our International in Chi- cago. Mere words cannot convey the spirit of the cloakmakers as they marched into the great convention hall to greet their spokesmen; the complete and tasteful arrangements of that conven- tion. We have come to believe that the cloakmakers of Chicago will measure up fully to the fight which their employers have forced upon them.

Action for the leadership of the Chicago cloakmakers is on par with the rank and file of the Union. Vice-President Schoolman is not a novice in labor struggles, and Vice-President Sigman, who has gone to Chicago to direct the fight, is well-versed in leadership in our movement. We fail to see, indeed, what chances the Chicago employers have for winning this fight. The Chicago strike came as a surprise to the employers. We may wait for the outcome of the New York fight. We are sure they will live to regret their blunders.

The strike has spread fast to every front. It has, indeed, become a national fight, and its victory, we are con- fident, will be national in scope, too. The fires of victory will be spreading fast among the cloakmakers. The victories which have been obtained for the cloakmakers of Chicago will measure up fully to the fight which their employers have forced upon them.

Whitewashing the Facts

Big army and navy advocates are much disturbed because the facts re- garding government expenditures have at last reached the public. The citizens of the country have learned that the war appropriation of the United States government for the fiscal year 1917-18 has grown from 18.3 per cent of the wealth of the country to 46.4 per cent, and that wars and to prepare for future wars.

It is necessary to cover up these disturbing facts. Their methods are to spread the "patriotic" propaganda are regrouping the year's figures and spreading them over the country. They have been forced to drop the "patriotic" programs, and the figures, in their campaign against the government, and Navy and Army by way of contrast, have been forced to give the facts. The costs of the World War, comprising $22.2 billion of the whole, have been placed together, and it is stated that they were an entirely separate item. Ba- sked are placed the entire amount of the current appropriations for the Army and Navy by way of contrast, and are given, as if they could be considered together. They are to be taken separately; there is to be no comparison in the report. It is stated that the costs of past destruction and to prepare for more, or in other words, to just rearmament of the naval and military power of the world.

That is the fact the militarists would cover up and what is the truth has been found out. The country is learning where over three-fourths of his taxes go, no amount of whitewash- ing of the facts is going to silence his protests. These protests are pouring into Washington from all sides. They have started the conferences which is meeting in this city; results which shall mean a real readjustment in the armament of the world.

PICTURESQUE LANGUAGE—FIERY MAJOR REBUKED

Major Sigman, who fought as a member of the House of Representa- tives, said that factory girls were getting 7s. a week and had to go about barefooted.

Mr. Jack Hills: Wages paid by Unionist employers.

Sir Keith Fraser: I do not care a damn by whom they were paid. Or rather, I should say I do not care a bit. The wages were disgracefully low.

The Deputy Speaker: I must ask the Hon. Baronet to be a little less picturesque in his language.

WAR MAILS

A New York postman has been ordered to be removed from the Naval Mail service in the House of Commons, said that factory girls were getting 7s. a week and had to go about barefooted.

The Postman: If they are paying 7s. a week and having to go about barefooted, I should think the figure should be doubled.
The Modern Novel
And the Class Struggle

by David P.

BERENSON

first here. Occasionally the book deals with the passions and desires and the de-

sires of their fears and desires. It is a study of bourgeois morals in con-

form with the stage. It has grown out of the need for which these morals were created. It is a

study of bourgeois characters. What is

exploded. "Fraternity," that ancient

shibboleth of the bourgeoisie is made

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tister, half angel and half fool. All

around this loveable creature rage the

contradictions that make fraternity im-

possible. It is in concepts like this that

Galsworthy is particularly win-

ning. What he does is to point up the

old precept of fraternity seriously is open to question.

So list work-written in complete

Galsworthy. He is now developing himself largely to the stage. He is chiefly

against the wanton killing of animals. He is also an optimist and

unfortunate that he should have fallen into this pitfall. But the rest

of his work deals with the people of the clay and pottery dis-

tricts of England. The Five Towns, an invention of Bennett, but based

on actuality, is a roaring, bumbling,

flaming piece of industrial England.

In this novel he tells of the workers who yesterday were Midland Farmers.

In them also live the nobles and

notables of the pottery industry. They, too, were,

only yesterday, Midland farmers. Out

of the lives of these workers is

side-splitting "Comedy Humains" that

is just as grim as it is funny.

Reading Bennett systematically,

and reading him carefully, is

reading the history of the indus-

trial revolution. The wide story of

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LABOR THE WORLD OVER

DOMESTIC ITEMS

WANT PROMISE KEPT

The convention of the California state federation of labor has called upon District Attorney Brady of this city to immediately carry out his publicly made demand and to have the 200 men who were released in the Money and Billings cases and submit same to the governor.

The convention declared: "The position taken by the federation has been more than amply justified by the events of the past year; namely, the confession of perjury by John McDonald, the confession of Draper Hand, detective of the notorious 'bomb bureau'; the testimony of Hatcher of Woodland as to the perjury of Wilson; the false reports of former, assistant district attorney, as to the insufficiency of the evidence. These men have now been imprisened for five years for a crime which they are palpably innocent of, and of which evidence has never demonstrated to have constituted a deliberate 'frame up.'"

GAINS IN LOUISIANA

At the special session of the Louisiana legisltature organized labor defeated every anti-social proposal, while convincing the legislature of the justice of every demand which was adopted.

The defeated bills include repeal of the laborers' lien law and another which would turn the state into a strikebreaker where a strike interferes with commerce.

The legislature passed an act giving working men the right to vote in all elections, establishing free employment bureaus under the state labor commission, and requiring the state to engage in all construction and other work now contemplated.

Labor also secured the passage of a bill which provides for the recall of all labor officials who are found guilty of official malfeasance at any time during their term of office. A bill was defeated which would have submerged 25 of the qualified voters. The high percentage will retard the practical application of the law in many cases, but a forward step has been made by accepting the recall principle.

FUNNY BUSINESS MEN

"Money talks, if the Cleveland chamber of commerce realizes how funny it is," says Charles Smith, business representative of the Building Trades Council of Cleveland.

"Did you see their advertisement on the milk drivers' strike the other day?" The last thing they will call attention to the fact that they were founded in 1843, and then set out to express ideas on the anti-union shop, which suggests that they haven't progressed a day since they established themselves."

WILL FIGHT WAGE CUTS

The strategy of the A.F. of L. railway worker's department is to not only fight those wage cuts that counter move for higher rates.

In a letter to system federations, President Jewett presents a line of defense that will make uniform action possible. He says that when railroad management ask for wage cuts, their conference, an immediate answer should follow asking the railroad to submit by letter, and in detail, its proposal. System federations should insist on 30 days intervening before the conference, when the system's wage increase shall be presented and then, on failure to agree, a demand should be made that the matter go up to the railroad labor board.

COPPER PROFITS CONCEALED

The government had filed suits against former directors of seven mining companies organized in the Anaconda Copper Company. It is charged that the directors failed to report profits aggregating $9,500,000.

Other suits filed by the government for claims aggregate $600,000 against 44 of common stock representing surplus issued as dividends for exchange of other shares for stock of corporate reorganizations. The United States supreme court has ruled that these stock dividends are taxable and do not come under their former decision that tax dividends that stay in the company are exempt from taxation.

BIG DOCK STRIKE

A score of unions along the water front in New Orleans have suspended work because of wage reductions. The port is completely tied up.

PRINTERS ENJOINED

Superior Court Judge Banks has issued an injunction against the Typographical Union of Bridgeport, Conn., "the members, sympathizers and agents of interfering with the business of several newspapers in this city." The enjoined cannot picket or boycott and must be careful what statements they make regarding the affairs of the newspapers.

PREFER WOMAN IN LUMBER LABOR

Women carrying lumber is depicted in a pamphlet, "Health Problems of Women in Industry," issued by the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor.

Under the picture is this information: "One employer said he preferred women for the work because they are cheaper and two places at once if they could possibly manage it."

The pamphlet makes this reference to conditions under which many northern women were forced to work:

"Long hours in the factories are not as serious for the man, who is through work when he leaves his job at night, as they are for the woman, who, besides hours in the factories, has to work six hours at home. The married woman in industry, who is forced to work because of economic necessity, is a laborer who has husband's death, incapacity or inability to earn the adequate wage for himself and her family, must usually take whatever job she can get, without much question of wages or hours."

"But she is the one worker in all the group who must tend the protection of the law, for the care of her children and household will take many hours and much strength, and her health will suffer if hours of work are not limited."

FOREIGN ITEMS

CRIPPLES MAR MILITARY GLITTER

Before a deputation of French Ministers did the official wreath on the tomb of the unknown soldier today, a huge American army, which had been at war attempted to place their own wreath on the grave, carrying red flags and singing the Red International... The Police Commissioner told the stripped demonstrators that they must not touch the grave, but they must put away the Red flags and withdraw the inscription on the wreath, which ran: "To the unknown Polish from the red scarf keep of the red international."

But the crowd was supplied with shouts of "Down with war." Later, when the Government delegation were laying their wreath on the tomb, shouts of "Down with war" were again raised.

ONE INTERNATIONAL

At the French Socialist Congress, Mr. Tom Shaw, M.P., called upon the French Socialist Party to associate itself with the efforts of the British for the establishment of one and strong Labor International.

FOR A COMMITTEE OF ACTION

The Congress of the French Socialist Party passed a resolution urging the Executive of the Vienna Reconstructors to approach the British Labor Party with a view to forming an International Committee of Action that should include Socialist and Communist organizations now affiliated to the Moscow, Vienna or London Internationals. This Committee of Action, if created, should organize the working classes of the world for common action in political and economic fields, and in the event of any new war dangers.

CZECO-SLOVAKIA

MORE SECRET TREATIES

The Foreign Office at Prague and Poland and Czechoslovakia, M. Skirimut and M. Bene, have just added another treaty to the long list of pacts concluded over the heads of the peoples. The new treaty not only aligns Czechoslovakia with Poland against Germany, but also makes the Poles of the Czech's benevolent neutrality in the event of the former entering another armed conflict with Russia. Obviously antiだけging a storm of indignation from Czech Labor, who are justified to protest that the treaty is not aimed against Soviet Russia.

BOHEMIAN MINERS STRAY RIGHT

For the congress of the Czech and Bohemian Miners' Federation ended yesterday at Prague with a dramatic battle, the Right Socialists obtaining a scant majority by 31 to 84 over the Communists in the election of the executive. The Czech Socialists were entirely defeated. It is against a split within the organization, and will remain inside the organization.

ITALY

FASCIST LEAVE, ROME STRIKE ENDS

An attack by Fascisti on railmen here, in which a worker was mortally wounded, has given rise to a general strike. The Railmen's Union called a strike immediately, appealing to the other unions to show solidarity, and the general strike began this afternoon.

Mr. Mussolini, who came to Rome for their annual congress were held up.

Clothed in rags, their faces showing signs of defeat, and escorted by police, the last remnants of the 10,000 Fascisti who invaded Rome ten days ago passed through the streets last night on their way to the station. The word to the workers, when the general strike was proclaimed, was "Return work after the Fascisti have left Rome." and work, therefore, was resumed in all industries this morning.

ITALIAN LABOR AND AMSTERDAM

An appeal to the International was reaffirmed by the Italian Trades Union Congress at Verona. "Amsterdam," said the mover of the resolution, "is the only International with real labor strength. We look to Moscow as an ideal which is coming, but we trust live on ideals, and some day, a reality that passes for solution."
Professor Carter Goodrich in the Workers' University, Saturday, December 17

On December 17th, the class in Trade Unionism, under the guidance of well-known specialists will take up problems involved in the big question of the Trade Union Movement. Professor Goodrich’s discussion will be the last in this series of talks. Our members are urged to avail themselves of this opportunity of hearing an authority who know the facts and not only the name of the trade union. Those who have not been able to join Dr. Weilman’s class or to attend previous lectures are not only in time but not at present. There is no doubt that the lecture and the discussion will be of great value to all our members. Professor Goodrich will meet the class on Saturday, December 17th, at 2:30 p.m., in our Workers’ University, at the Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 16th Street.

MR. STOLPER’S CLASS IN OUR WORKERS’ UNIVERSITY.

To our great regret, Mr. Stolper’s illness prevented him from meeting his class on Saturday. However, he will be present on Sunday, December 15th. The subject of the lesson will be Gerhard Hauptmann’s great play, "The Weavers."

THE CLASS IN LITERATURE AT OUR WORKERS’ UNIVERSITY

In order not to disappoint the class in literature last Saturday, December 24th, Mr. Alexander Fischandler conducted the class in the absence of B. R. J. Stolper.

The subject of the lesson was, "World Literature!" The class discussed the elements which make up a masterpiece, and discovered from the examination of such works as those of Shakespeare’s "Hamlet," "Othello," "King Lear," and "Macbeth," as well as a number of other great works of literature, that the most fundamental factor in all these is that of universality. It was shown that a great work of literature must express something which is true at all times and all places, and amongst all peoples. Otherwise, the work is but shoddy and loses its hold upon the reading world.

The class was very interested in this discussion and left with a clear understanding of some of the reasons why the great masterpieces of the world appeal to them more than others.

EAST SIDE UNITY CENTER TO HAVE ANOTHER TRIP TO MUSEUM FRIDAY, JANUARY 20TH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21ST

Another trip to the Museum of Natural History has been planned for the benefit of the class in the East Side Unity Center, P. S. 84, by the courtesy of the Museum. The trip will be conducted by Mr. Perry Schneider, teacher of English in our Unity Centers. The group will meet at 12 o’clock sharp in front of the school building, and from there to the Museum situated at 72nd Street and Columbus Avenue. Mr. Schneider has made all arrangements that the trip be a very successful one.

All members of the Center are invited.

WEEKLY CALENDAR

WORKERS’ UNIVERSITY SATURDAY, DEC. 10

Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 16th Street
1:30 p.m.—B. R. J. Stolper, Modern Literature. Hauptmann’s "Penny." 1:30 p.m.—D. B. L. Millet. Current Economic Literature.(third Sunday of the month)
4:30 p.m.—A. M. —A. Fishandler. Psychology—Conservatism and Radicalism. 5:30 p.m.—M. J. G. C. Bunyan. "Life's Enemies—The Heart."

MOON DAY, DEC. 12

Unity Centers
East Side Unity Center
8:30 p.m.—Solem De Leon. Applied Economics.
9:30 p.m.—Solem De Leon. History of Labor Movement.
Brownsville Unity Center
8:30 p.m.—M. J. G. C. Bunyan. History of Labor Movement.
Hamlet Unity Center
8:30 p.m.—M. J. G. C. Bunyan. How Man Makes a Living.
9:30 p.m.—Solem De Leon. Applied Economics.
Lower Bronx Unity Center
8:30 p.m.—Solem De Leon. Applied Economics.

For further information apply at office of Educational Department, 31 Union Square, Room 1603.

Outlines and Text-Books

Most of our students know that while discussion and lectures in the classes are extremely valuable, the use of outlines and text-books makes the work still more so, as well as permanent.

Our students should remember that the outlines which are given with each lesson are really a condensed textbook. It is possible that in those outlines at any future time, the students are enabled to recall the subject matter and also to understand it properly.

It is hoped that these outlines will be kept and bound, so as to form a permanent reference book.

The use of text-books is also recommended. In all cases, the text-books supplement the work by giving more information on the subject and a more detailed explanation on the various points raised in the class.

In connection with Dr. Weilman’s courses in Trade Unionism, students are advised to read Hinton’s "Trade Unionism in the United States."

The class in Psychology is advised to read W. E. Federman’s "Human Traits and Their Social Significance.

Members of the class in Social and Industrial History of the United States are advised to read Van Meter’s "Economic History of the United States."

These books can be ordered through the Educational Department of the International at reduced prices.

Extension of the Workers’ University in Brownsville Unity Center to Start Friday, December 9th

The Educational Department has found it possible to open an extension of the Workers’ University in the Brownsville Unity Center, P. S. 84, Stone and Glenmore Avenues, Brownsville. The extension will begin next Friday evening, Dec. 9, at 7:45, and will continue every Friday evening thereafter.

Our members can register for this course at the offices of the Wabash and Brooklyn Union, 60 Graham Avenue; at the Children’s Dress and Housekeepers’ Union, 1703 Pitkin Avenue, or at the Unity Center, on Union Square.

We hope that our members will realize the importance of making a success of the attempt to develop a branch of the Workers’ University of our International in Brownsville.

Life’s Enemies—The Heart

There are many facts which members of the International Ladies Garment Workers’ Union are not familiar with—firstly—that there are approximately 2,609,000 persons in the United States suffering from heart diseases; secondly, that this means one out of every fifty workers; thirdly, in the clothing trades of 50,000 workers, approximately, 1,750 members have heart disease.

The Union Health Center has its "Heart Clinic" which is held every Wednesday, at 1 P. M. The physicians in this clinic try to cure heart disease, but the health lectures are arranged for the purpose of giving the facts to the workers, as to how they can best take care of this most precious organ.
With the Waist and Dress Joint Board.

(Minutes of Meeting, November 25th)

Brother Nathan Riesel in Chair.

A communication was received from Local No. 22, in regard to the reducing of the staff, asking that it be done as soon as the Research Department of the organization, had completed the census of the present standing of the membership of the respective Joint Board, Brothers Halpern and Mackoff were appointed to put the matter through with the employers.

In view of the fact that the Joint Board had granted a sick leave to Brother Berlin, President of the Joint Board, Brother N. Riesel was authorized to act in his place and to transact all financial business invested in that office.

Sister Jennie Matyas submitted a report of the concert held on the 5th of October in Carnegie Hall. According to figures, the result was much better than expected. The net proceeds of the affair was $246.25. It must be taken into account that the hard times and unemployment, which惬 in the waist and dress industries have hampened a great deal the success of this event. The results were gratifying, and, Miss Matyas stated affairs of this kind are worth while for the promotion of good will and the furtherance of the labor movement, and should be heartily encouraged. As the Unity House is located in an industrial section of the city, it is all the more important that something can be done to keep the workers' summer home in the minds of the members not to be neglected.

The report was adopted with thanks.

Four Months with the Independent Department

By JULIUS HOCHMAN, Manager

Brother Julian Hochman recently submitted a four-months report of the Independent department. The first meeting of Brother Bernstein's district was not well attended as there were only 150 present.

The next meeting was held in the union hall and was well attended.

The Women's Trade Union League was formed and the union hall was given to the women for their use.

The Independent Department has been very successful.

COMPLAINTS

Independent—During this period, 1008 complaints were attended to, and 133 complaints were closed without action.

The manner of closing complaints was as follows: 24% of the complaints were closed without action, 55% of the complaints were closed with action, and 19% of the complaints were closed with no action.

The number of complaints closed during this period was 133, of which 22 were closed without action, 6 were closed with action, and 5 were closed with no action.

VISITS

The number of visits made during this period was 239, of which 229 were made in shops of the Independent Department, 5 were made in the headquarters of the Waist Association, and 5 were made in sample rooms of the Independent Department.

The total number of visits made in shops of the Independent Department was 229, of which 5 were made in sample rooms of the Independent Department, 17 were made in Waist Association shops, and 17 were made in sample rooms of the Independent Department.

DISTRICT MEETINGS

In accordance with the decisions of the national meeting, efforts are being made to call a series of district meetings.

Your Boy's Future!

Your boy's future, well being and position in life may depend upon the decisions made by him and his parents. The proper guidance of his youth is an important problem. The opportunities of higher education and his school attendance, which in turn has its effects later in life.

The following is a selection from a recent article by a well known author on the subject of education. It is a selection from the journal of a leading educational institution.

The article is entitled: "The Future of Your Boy," and is reproduced below. It is a brief summary of the main points made by the author.

DR. BARNETT L. BECKER

Optometrist and Oculist

102 LENOX AVENUE

Near 16th St.

85 PROSPECT AVENUE

Near 4th St.

215 EAST BROADWAY

Near 2nd St.

670 EAST FORDHAM ROAD

Near Cross St.

1709 PUTNAM AVENUE

New York

Your Boy's Future

Your boy's future, well being and position in life, may depend upon the decisions made by him and his parents...
CLOAK AND SUIT
No working class movement, whether for the immediate improvement of conditions or as a movement for fundamental changes, has been without its agent provocateur. And so we find these types of bosses’ hirings in the midst of a strike in the cloak industry, shouting phrases under the guise of “Letism.” David Dubinsky, Chairman of Arbitration Board, where the cutters meet, tells an interesting story of one of this type. Details are not important. Suffice it to say that one of the workers in this present strike who was always in the habit of condemning the union, while under the influence of his offices, was heard to say that he was a mild and lukewarm in its relations with the employing class, was unmasked. It was found that not only was this not true but he was also a member of the corporation for which he worked. Of course, the shop was bailed out for a time, but that is a fact that the organization will take the necessary steps to properly discipline this “savior of the working class.”

Despite such hindrance as given here, which, on the whole, is more or less an isolated one, the union has the strike well in hand, and the very optimistic spirit of the workers continues unabated. The very well attended mass meeting of the cutters was held last Tuesday, with Israel Finkelberg, General Manager of the Joint Board, as one of the speakers. Another meeting has been arranged for next Wednesday at Arbitration Hall. The meeting will be attended only by workers whose shops have been settled. This meeting has been arranged for the purpose of taking up very important matters regarding the strike. It will be addressed by Saul Mets, District Manager of the Cloak makers’ Union and Chairman of the Organization Committee; Louis Langer, Secretary of the Joint Board and Samuel Schefel, Manager of the Cloak Division of Local No. 15, and David Dubinsky, President of the Cutters’ Union, who will use their strength in the Greater Color Stands. Cutters working in settled shops are urged to attend this meeting, as matters of importance in their shops will also be taken up.

DRESS AND WAIST
A conference was finally arranged between the Dress and Waist Joint Board and the Association of Dress Manufacturers, which is a continuation of the two conferences held some time ago. That took place last Thursday afternoon at which sub-committees represented the two organizations. Details cannot be given, as to what definite conclusions were arrived at the time of going to press. The best that can be said is that the four joint boards will continue to meet. Although no agreement at this point will be rendered in those columns, as to the time of the meeting may be given at Joint Board meeting next Thursday, 11th.

Aside from this, there is little of importance that occurred during the past week. The possible exception is that a number of candidates who occupied positions withdrew their names, which will make the election in this division less keen. Samuel Nelson, Morris Strauss, Joe B. Schefel, and Samuel Greenberg withdrew as candidates for the Executive Board. Joseph Lewin withdrew his candidacy for delegate to the Joint Board. Dress and wait cutters are still Unite against accepting employment in Philadelphia, as there is a strike in the industry in that city at the present time. One of the concerns there, the Union Dress and Skirt Company, 1350 Arch Street, is advertising in New York City paper for cutters.

MISCELLANEOUS
At the last meeting of the Executive Board the question of making final arrangements for proper affiliation by the cutters with the newly-formed Joint Board was taken up. Due to the lateness of the hour the Board could only receive the report rendered by Brothers Joseph Fish and Max Boeller, members of the committee, which took up this matter with the new Joint Board. For final disposition of this, a special meeting of the Board took place last Tuesday, the result of which will be given to the members at their next meeting.