12-23-1921

Justice (Vol. 3, Iss. 52)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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

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AGREEMENT IN CLOAK INDUSTRY MUST BE RESTORED

This is the Pivotal Center of the Conflict—Decision of Justice Wagner on Permanent Injunction Expected in Few Days—Steuer's New Peace Proposal—President Schlesinger's Stay in Chicago—Baroff Brings Greetings From Montreal Strike—Important Events of the Week.

CONFlict ON ALL FRONTS IN SPLENDID CONDITION

The great cloakmakers' strike is now centered entirely on the point of the restoration of the old agreement in the industry so arbitrarily broken by the Protective Association on November 14. The restoration of the agreement, of course, means the re-establishment of the conditions which this agreement guaranteed, namely, work-week, the 44-hour week, and all the other work standards and regulations.

Last Friday, Mr. E. D. Steuer, the attorney for the Protective Association, made a statement in the press relative to the setting of the strike. The statement was given wide publicity in all the trade papers. Mr. Steuer's statements were quite clear. One has to do considerable guess work to get at the concrete proposal made by him before deciding whether this proposal was made in full earnest. The interesting 'part about this plan is not its terms, but the preface to it, which sounds quite significant. It begins with the following words:

"The Union insists that the agreement made in June, 1919, is still in effect and that it is being observed until the end of its term. Therefore, let this be accepted by the manufacturers and let the cloakmakers go back to work.

"Mr. Steuer is the attorney for the manufacturers, and in his statements is supposed to speak for the manufacturers. When he, however, says: 'Let this be accepted by the manufacturers,' he makes the impression as if he speaks not for his clients, but for his own clients, to his clients. It appears as if he were an outsider and is suggesting to both parties a certain plan for a settlement. Such talk really does not become the lawyer for the Association. Such talk means either that he has no influence with his Association and is forced to make proposals to it concerning a settlement through the press, or that the statement has an ulterior meaning and is not meant seriously."

The Union has made the following statement last Tuesday in connection with this matter:

"Mr. Steuer's 'plan to end the cloakmakers' strike,' as outlined in today's papers, does not seem to me to offer a practical solution of the pending dispute. It seems to me that the manufacturers and workers in the industry, at least on the proposed 'agreement's' strike rates, are tending to widen rather than to heal the breach. In all his previous statements, Mr. Steuer has asserted that his plan does not lower wages and that they would be fully protected by the strike. However, the present sealed wages of half the industry that want to make an adequate labor return. In his last statements, he is coming more and more to his position. While he still repeats the formulas of a 'dollars' a week for a dollar's pay' he advances the demand of the decrease in wages, apparently as an independent condition and regardless of the productivity of the workers. In other respects the statement moves back and forth and seems to be without touching upon the concrete and vital point of the controversy. Mr. Steuer does not even inform us whether his clients are ready to abandon their demand for piece goods and increased hours of labor or to restate the subject of agreement between the parties. Mr. Steuer is quoted as saying that he is not interested in the terms 'piece work,' or 'week work.' This may be so, but it is not being stated or as he is understood, that the workers are vitally interested in this subject and can hardly be expected to give serious consideration to any proposition which does not include a definite statement of the attitude of the manufacturers on the various other points of similar importance. However, I know of Mr. Steuer only from the newspaper reports. It does not seem to be more than a personal and informal interview. According to the reports, it contains the agreement of the leading members of the Protective Association to be as ignorant of the plan as is the Union, which has received no written proposal or subject either from Mr. Steuer or from the Association.

Under these circumstances, we do not feel called upon to take any action on the statement on 'peace' called plan of Mr. Steuer's called plan."

UNION SUBMITS FINAL MEMORANDUM IN INJUNCTION PROCEEDINGS

On Wednesday, December 21, the Union submitted to Justice Robert F. Wagner, of the Supreme Court, the answer and the reply to the number of exhibits, as requested by him at the last hearing on the injunction proceedings. It is now daily expected that Justice Wagner will render his decision on the question of granting a permanent injunction against the Association. The basic facts in the Union's brief are the following:

1. The Union establishes the fact that the collective agreement between the Manufacturers' Protective Association and the Union, dated May 29, 1919, was in full force and legal effect on the 14th day of November, 1921, when the Association broke it. The amendments which have been added to the agreement—namely the wage award by ex-Governor Smith's Commission in 1919 and the supplementary agreement of June 3, 1921—were accepted by the parties and the parties continued operating under the terms of the collective agreement as amended.

2. The resolution adopted by the Protective Association on October 29, 1921, ordering its members to reissue work contracts, within work hours and reduce wages in their shops, and all subsequent actions by the Association constitute an unlawful conspiracy designed to deprive the workers of their rights under a contract. The resolution was adopted under request by the Association to its members to violate their agreements with their workers, which the members of this Association were bound to observe.

A court of equity will restrain by injunction an unlawful combination or conspiracy to interfere with rights under a contract where an action for damages will not afford an adequate remedy. The brief maintains, citing a number of leading cases to that effect, that combinations or conspiracies of workers, must employ lawful means for the purpose of attaining the ends set up, and that if the object to be attained is unlawful, or unlawful means are used to obtain a lawful thing, the combination is necessarily unlawful.

The decision of Justice Wagner is anxiously awaited in various circles and particularly by the active elements in the American labor movement. Almost daily inquiries are received at the General Office from international labor organizations asking for copies of the papers in the injunction proceedings and requesting

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Rand School Ball in Mad. Sq. Garden

The annual Rand School Ball will be held at 8:30 Friday, December 31, at Madison Square Garden. This ball is the biggest, gayest and most important event of the season. Do not fail to be there, if you are interested in genuine honest-to-goodness entertainment. At the Rand School Ball you are bound to meet friends you haven't met in years.

Cleveland Cloak Association Renews Contract with Union

The following telegram was received from Myer Perelman, manager of the Cleveland Joint Board:

"After negotiations lasting three months, the Cleveland Joint Board signed, today, an agreement with the Cleveland Ladies' Garment Manufacturers' Association. The agreement is to run one year, beginning December 21, and contain a number of items improving the position of the workers."

"Only one large firm, which rejoined the Association, the Cloak and Suit industry, finished. It failed to settle with the Union. If negotiations with this firm fail, a strike in its factory is inevitable."

Details of the settlement will be given in JUSTICE next week.

Our First Food Ship for Russia Leaves Dec. 23

As reported a week ago, our International, in spite of its numerous struggles and campaigns, did not neglect its duty towards the hungry of Soviet Russia.

The first food transport of the International leaves this Friday, December 23, with the 8, Jr. Orin from Pier 21. This transport consists of the following foodstuffs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Foodstuff</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wheat Flour</td>
<td>3,700,000 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn Flour</td>
<td>140,000 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans</td>
<td>200,000 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beef</td>
<td>37,500 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butter</td>
<td>150,000 lbs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This transport is made with the co-operation of the American Friends Society, the Quakers' organisation of this country. As noted above, this is only the first shipment, and it is hoped that a second shipment of food-stuffs will be made again in the near future.

If the famished workers of Russia were to know of the numerous hard conflicts which confront our International at this time and the bitter struggle which it is waging for its existence, their gratitude for this token of friendship would be even greater. Of course, in times of peace in the industry, our contribution to the famished workers of Russia would have been even bigger. It is, nevertheless, a token of sincerity that even under the present circumstances we have not been remiss in fulfilling our duty in so far as it was possible.
**TOPICS OF THE WEEK**

**BY MAX D. DANISH**

**HOOVER’S ANTI-LYCHEN STRIKE FOUND, a remedy to all ill that beset the transportation system**

Ben W. Hoover, former Governor of Tennessee, and now Vice-Chairman of the newly formed Railways Board, speaking amidst the friendly surroundings of the New York Railroad Club, with the labor troubles on the railroads that is bound to place his name alongside the names of the great leaders of the present day. Among the immortal politicians who will be remembered for their labor achievements.

Like Allen, the father of the Industrial Court of Kansas, Hoover is also a friend of the working man, and he also could be? All he wants is to curtail the unjust demands of organized labor and control such of its activities as threaten the public welfare.

In his address, the governor expressed the belief that the republic depends upon the wisdom with which this "curbing" business is handled.

In short, he proposes an anti-strike law on the railroads which would have its effect in a similar manner to that of an "absolutely impartial tribunal" of the railroads to decide all questions between the railroads and their employees. After that will come the millennium. That is the lesson of the history of the railroad shall know that he is "serving the public." He must leave the every hope behind him, whether he belongs to a union or not, and for that matter, why belong to a union? Whatever one has employed in a strictly private business," says Mr. Hoover, "he has no right to interfere with the public and the comfort of the public." Of course the railroads are not a business any longer and exploited. They are, to all intents and purposes, tightly closed private corporations, when it comes to the workers, they are public utilities, public organizations and nothing else. It is a matter of labor and no one can keep them in nice, peaceful and contented ways.

The anti-strike court of Kansas, this anti-strike law aims at one object, to keep the railroads from getting away from the token of labor and management to make them play by the "impartial tribunal" rather than by the token of the law. Come to think of it, the Kansas Industrial Court is also an "impartial tribunal." Just watch how impartially it is handling now the most strikes of that state.

**GERMANY is threatened with a nation-wide strike of all State employees, particularly the railroad and postal workers, whom demand a pre-Christmas raise of $5 to 75 per cent.**

In Berlin there is at present a strike on the elevated and subway roads and in theYeah, and there are also strikes of janitors and building trades workers. This, however, is a matter of the prospects of the new great strikes which, if carried into effect, would lead to a condition such as that experienced during the Kupp counter-revolution.

The group in the German currency and the consequent shrinkage of the purchasing power of the mark under the present circumstances, responsible, to a large extent, for the determination of the State employees to make a strike at all costs. It is simply a matter of life and death with them, and they have good reasons for which they are now leading and the hardships and vicissitudes of a com-

**Events of the Week in Cloak Strike**

(Continued from Page 1)

**INFORMATION with regard to the developments of the suit. A very telling argument was made on Tuesday night in a week in connection with this matter was the case of the Americans, Z. S. Darrow and MacNamara. Case. Mr. Darrow was as follows:

"The grant of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union to employers to prevent them from violating the law in the matter of giving a fair wage to their employees who are workers in the garment industry is the function of the courts. The objective of the American Association has been a clear choice in the matter. They are "standing solidly" with the Protective Association in the matter. The situation is that an American Association and the Protective Association are at war. The contract strike against the Protective lasts for the moment well, quite naturally, not matter what the case.

"There are also rumors that the American Association is threatening to break the Union with an injunction. Mr. Morris Hillquit, the attorney for the Union, has declared in this connection, in which he said that the Union had every right, according to the law, to make a strike. In other words, if the Association, to stop work in the factories of the sub-manufacturers in time of strike of general strikes. Mr. Hillquit pointed to the clause in the agreement which forbids the Association to make any agreements with firms with which the Union is on strike. The attempt of the Protective Association to last for the moment well, quite naturally, not matter what the case.

"In order to that, Mr. Hillquit pointed out, right after the strike was called the Union declared that they would continue their work. The American Association can get their workers back, provided they would guarantee to the American Association that they would secure for the members of the Protective Association. The American Association is prepared to comply with this suggestion. The Union has also sent a letter in this connection to Dr. J. L. Magnes, who is an independent soldier of the campaigns supported by the members of the American Association.

**UNION ANNOUNCES LIST OF 700 SETTLED CONFLICTS, front page Tuesday evening at the American Cloak Association, the organization of the sub-manufacturers in the industry, was the meeting of the Hotel Astor. The meeting was addressed by Mr. M. D. Reusine, who, it appears, is also counsel to this Association.

"Of course, we are not in a position to discuss all the points in regard to that meeting. There are, however, rumors current that he counseled the General Manager of the Union to stand solidly with the Protective Association against the Union." Well, according to the law, the Protective Association and the American Association have a clear choice in the matter. They are "standing solidly" with the Protective Association. The contract strike against the Protective lasts for the moment well, quite naturally, not matter what the case.

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Events of the Week in Cloak Strike

(Continued from Page 3)

that the firms employed over 17,000 workers.

The Union has made the names of these firms public in order to inform the jobbers in the trade concerning the methods which they are using; that is to say, the orders made. Quite naturally, this was not very pleasant news to the firms which are still strike-bound; 110 of these firms are already working in the shops of their competitors, while their own factories are entirely closed. This is not a movement looking last week that the independent "stock houses" in the trade obligated themselves to the order of the Committee of 25 firms belonging to the Protective Association. They have signed an agreement in which they have deposited substantial amounts as security for the faithful carrying out of the agreement. It is the "Women's Ladies' Garment Association," the organization of the jobbers in the cloak industry, that has also agreed with the Union not to have its work made in any of the Protective shops as long as the cloak strike continues.

President Schlesinger's Visit to Chicago

President Schlesinger's visit to Chicago, as our western front, has culled some very pleasant news among the strikers of that city. On Friday afternoon, December 19, the President of the Cloakmakers' Union of Chicago had arranged for President Schlesinger a reception meeting at the Empire Theater. The house was crowded to capacity with strikers, who received his speech with a great ovation. Vice-President Schlossman was the chairman of the meeting. Brother Vogel in a brief talk outlined the situation concerning the conditions which presented the chief issues of the conflict. He was followed by Brother Schlesinger, who said, among other things, as follows:

"When I came to Chicago and spoke to Brothers Schlossman, Vogel and other leaders of the strike, I learned that you have got the situation as I feared. It seems strange to me that, if I lived and worked in Chicago so many years, should have to come to an agreement with me on so many questions from other sources. It is, nevertheless, a fact that everything is running well in this movement in your city."

"I wish to say to you that the cloak strikers of New York are not a bit backward in spirit and activity and that they are doing all they can to help you."

President Schlesinger continued to tell the strikers of Chicago how the manufacturers, emulating the workers in the industry, have organized an "International day" of organizations at Atlantic City, and how they broke the agreement with the Union in New York before it had time to run out its term.

"A strike is not a picnic," said President Schlesinger, "it entails suffering and sacrifices. But, like in this city, the cloakmakers of New York and Philadelphia are determined to keep the fight until they win. It is not a pleasant thing to strike in the midst of the busiest season, but the time has come for the manufacturers to change their stubborn policy. There is no longer work and no longer working hours in the cloak industry."

The Jones Day, Saturday afternoon, President Schlesinger held two conferences, one with the Waltz and Lassmann Association and the other with the Cloak Association. The agreement in the dress trade is quite new, and the employers have forwarded certain demands to their workers which have not yet been worked out, but it was decided that conditions remain the same for another month and that the conferences will begin on the 16th when they then had to negotiate for a new agreement.

The same day took place the conference with the Cloak Manufacturers' Association. President Schlesinger said that he did not agree fully that the workers were to give an honest day's work in return for a day's work of the strikers. The Union will not concede piece work and will not recognize the "production system." This conference ended without any result.

We learn from his latest letter, President Schlesinger made the following statement:

"A strike in New York and Philadelphia is in a splendid condition. I have no doubt that if not for the recent sick strike of the year, which we are now passing through in the cloak industry, the strikers would be in a better condition to win the fight."

Justice
A Christmas Sermon

By NATHANIEL BUCHWALD

Once a year we simply must wax sentimental. The spirit of Yuletide is too palpable to ignore. And so we sit down and twinkle like champagne to a merry twinkle of good old Santa. Dispel whatever cynicism we may have displayed toward our society and its ways. Everyone is moved by a desire to help, to lighten the burdens and brighten the lives of the poor. We can no longer be angry with the rich, seeing how they haste to give the poor. We can no longer entertain the sinister doctrine of class struggle, in view of the kindness and unselbsness of the rich toward their unfortunate fellow beings.

And when you grow sentimental about our society, you begin to discover more and more of its good qualities until you work yourself up into a frenzy of admiration for things as they are. Instead of wishing for fundamental changes you begin to hope fervently that the present fundamental will happen to upset this blissful world, where the hearts of men go out to those who are happy because they can give, and the poor because they are given. A feeling arises in you, a desire to express this feeling to others when you know the good intentions of the men and women who would turn this world lopsidedly and destroy the very soul of our civilization. And who, by a sacred desire to save civilization you grow eloquent and prophetic and deliver yourself of some such sermon as the following:

"Christmas is the most embolming holiday of the Christian civilization, but few realize that there is a grave danger of its becoming a mere sentiment in the souls of men. If we want to perpetuate the observances of Yuletide we must work with might and main for the perpetuation of the present order of things, which makes it possible for people to be good and kind, and charitable.

"Saviors of the agents of the Evil Spirit who would do away with riches and poverty, with the lofty and exalted, with the benefactors and their benefactions and would drag down mankind to the same level of contentedness and well-being, thus depriving human beings both of the spirit of generosity and of gratitude."

"When we examine our social, political and economic institutions in the light of Christian charity, we see that they are based on profound moral truths, on fundamental spiritual necessities. It is easy to denounce the economic inequality in our society and preach the spurious gospel of Socialism or industrial democracy, or whatever you may call it, but to do so you must challenge the Scriptures where it is plainly stated that "the poor shall ye always have with you.""

"It is because of malfeasance that the Supreme power has endowed that kind of goodness always with it. The thought is inescapable. Rather we must, in all meekness accept the ways of Providence and enjoy its gifts and live without complaint. Those of us to whom it is given to comprehend the infinite wisdom of Providence, will realize that the poor are needed as objects of charity and kindness for the rich; that without the poor there would be no occasion for the wealthy to display their sense of human fellowship and their readiness to give of their wealth. Without the de-serving poor the charity institutions would go out of business and hundreds of society women would be at a loss how to spend for their many and various transgressions."

"Every virtue has meaning and value only as the contrast of sin. The good cannot exist save in the setting of evil. And virtues and vices must be related to their opposites, sin and evil, just as one of the theocase of the cloak makers, the Joint Board decided to close these cloak shops, too. The skirt makers responded as one man to the call of the Union, and today most of these shops have settled with the Union.

OUT-OF-TOWN COMMITTEE

A few of our employers have made up their minds that they would dodge the Union by running away to some small towns in the vicinity, where they would do their own work "peacefully and without the interference of the organization. Our Out-of-Town Committee, however, was following them and is taking care that no work is done wherever it is located these blacklisting nests.

Now look ahere, you go way down where you belong and stay there, D'Unrstand?"
Civil War Returns to Italy

By IRA W. BIRD

Clashes between the organized workers of Rome and the Fascisti during the strike at the Comattimento (White Guard) in Rome last month gave the Fascisti an excuse to abrogate the peace pact entered into last August between the General Confederation of Labor and the Socialist Party. So the civil war has been resumed by the labor unions, Socialists and Communists defending themselves from armed attack.

Although the Fascisti declared they came to Rome to hold a peaceful convention, they expected a plet to assemble 30,000 anti-White Guards to make a revolution and to establish a military dictatorship. The Fascisti leaders corresponded to the leaders of the Horthy military dictatorship in Hungary.

To block the growth of the master class from a strike like the Kapp "putsch" in Germany, which was defeated by the organized workers, the workers of Rome stopped work with the opening of the Fascisti congress and blocked the way to the capital so that there was no way for the Fascisti to get into the city. The General Strike did not serve a dual purpose. The union men and women were determined to work with the Fascisti where they could be easily attacked by their enemies and were concentrated in the working classes sections of that city.

Fascisti gangs seldom attack groups of union men of any numbers; although they are much better equipped with automatic pistols and rifles than the workers, the Fascisti appear to prefer to attack single workers or groups. Street car workers were attacked and beaten into insensibility for the crime of being members of the militant labor movement.

That the government suspected the Fascisti of planning a revolution, the state was indicated by the government taking over the capital for the White Guard convention. The center of the city appeared to be an armed camp. In many quarters of the capital there were more soldiers to be seen than during the most feverish periods of the war. The numerous barricades in the neighborhoods of Rome were packed with reserves of cavalry and infantry and the White Guard with dash to the city to protect the king and his government from this band of workers.

Although the Fascisti were hired by employers a year ago, other employers are now in Rome helping to establish the metal workers, to terrorize union members, Socialists and Communists and also to help the Fascisti get into power.

Bench Mussoni, once one of the Fascisti leaders in the capital of Italy, was the leader of the Fascisti workers in the peace treaty put the Socialists in many embarrassing situations.

Male and Female Garment Workers in Austria

By T. VAN DER HEEG

In the old days, before the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, Vienna was a very industrious city; but above all, it was a center of art that went back to the times of the Hapsburgs. The contrast between rich and poor—is between the parasites of society who sought pleasure and distraction in Vienna—and the workers who received their wages in weekly payments—and who, with their small weekly pay for work that brought hardly enough to exist, always had a feeling of unending hardship.

Since the war, however, the contrast between the food-tradesmen, musicians, and workers who are best on taking advantage of the depression of the Austrian crown on the one hand and the workers on the other hand has become one of the most startling consequences of the world war. According as Austria is nearing its complete financial and economic collapse, the failure of the working class to organize, to preserve their employment, is increasing, a circumstance which gives rise to a feeling of unrest.

Here we see the splendid results of the war and the "peace gold." The garment workers who are the poorest of the poor are on strike for their right to the theft, the poverty and the privations of the industrial workers, there is the lavish extravagance of the rich, especially of the "new rich," the "people" who have made it by means of the war. Day or the evening, the sight of the dilapidated trains and the lazy neglected streets, the sad expression of the woman and the men on whose faces the effects of lack of work are reflected, all this serves to bring out the contrast more glaringly, especially when one sees that in the shops everything is still obtainable, but for the poor, the dollars beyond the reach of the workers.

In the midst of all disasters and adventures, the Austrian workers have never ceased in their struggle against the greed of the capitalists and the power of the state. The strike was preceded itself in the political arena as well as in the trades union. The struggle against unemployment is increasing its influence. The Austrian Union of Tailors and Tailors' Menders of Vienna adopted a resolution in favor of the Congress, Comrade Johann Smilka, was able to point with a sense of pride to the work accomplished since 1921 the union has increased its membership. In 1920 there were 25,955 members; in 1923 all about 90 persons per hour) the contributions were very low.

The contributions were as follows: first class, 3 crowns; second class, 2 crowns; and third class, 1 crown. Contributions are now fixed as follows: For a weekly wage exceeding 3,000 crowns, 4,000,000 crowns; 2,500 crowns, 2,000 crowns; 1,500 crowns, 2,000 crowns per week; and for a weekly wage not exceeding 2,000 crowns, 20 crowns per week. If the wages are increased the Executive Committee has the right to raise the contributions.

There were three foreign delegations present at the Congress. The German delegation was led by Comrade Hans Reduit, Platt, and the Danish union President, William P. Arp. They were joined by the Danish trade unionists in order that the workers of other lands are with them heart and soul.

The Special Congress had the pleasant duty to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the union. This year the union has been 25 years in existence, and Johann Smilka has been the president since the beginning. In view of the circumstances in Austria, there could be nothing in the nature of a real congress. However, the Social-Democratic party and the Social-Conservatism, as well as the Austrian party of the International Clothing industry. Congress was held in the company with another task. The rest of the union has to be brought more in conformity with its expenditure and more in proportion to the hourly wages of the members.

In proportion to the hourly wages (the average of about 90 crowns per hour) the contributions were very low.

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Mr. Samuel Untermyer, special counsel of our International in the injunction proceedings started by it against the proprietors of the Cloakmakers' Union, is deeply concerned with the immediate consequences of a decision handed down last week by the Lockwood Committee of the New York State Labor Board. This decision is nota only a judgment against the Cloakmakers' Union, but against the whole labor movement. It is a staggering blow to the balance of power in the world of industrial struggle. It is a verdict against all the idealistic motives that have guided the labor movement.

The decision is based on the assumption that the Cloakmakers' Union is a monopoly organization, and that it is therefore illegal. This is a travesty of justice. The Cloakmakers' Union is not a monopoly, but a democratic organization. It is composed of a large number of local unions, each of which is independent and autonomous. It is not controlled by any central authority, but is governed by a democratic system of representation. The decision is therefore a violation of the principles of democracy and of the right of free association.

The decision is also based on the assumption that the Cloakmakers' Union is a trade union, and that it is therefore illegal. This is a misapprehension of the law. The Cloakmakers' Union is a trade union, but it is also a democratic organization. It is not controlled by any central authority, but is governed by a democratic system of representation. The decision is therefore a violation of the principles of democracy and of the right of free association.

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Tidings from Chicago

By H. SCHOOLMAN

Every wheel is at a standstill. That may be true enough about the wheels of industry, but if you will make an appearance at the office of the Union, one finds that things are not as quiet as might be. Just a few weeks ago the bands and the bottle of the shop has moved over to the office of the Union. Hundreds of them are coming down to see us. It is a great sight to see how many of them in a great hurry, some a little more and some less. I can see my task is not yet accomplished with their task. From their faces one can see that they are coming to us with a purpose of their minds that their minds are set upon an earnest mission.

Telegraph service diagrams and special delivery letters arrive every minute. Various committees arrive and depart. The atmosphere is peculiar at headquarters. "Enemies" seem to have become friends of the same affection. The movement on the part of some members has been forgiven. Everyone is straining towards the goal, everybody's ambition seems to be one thing, every soul is animated with one purpose, which was to make and defeat the enormous and crusty designs of the bosses. I wish to wish to be friendly with the whole world; even feel that after the fight is over, the bosses will come down to meet the missing of the holiday spirit that has come to us during the days of struggle.

Long Picket Hours Mean Short Work Hours

Who can say that our Chicago bosses are fools? Here some of them, especially of the smaller variety, have been long since in the shops. They have said that they will not work unless there is a strike. Others invite the pickets to come in and warm up a bit as evidence that there is no strike. All of them assure the workers that they have the slightest intention to do anything for the next few weeks, in order that when the workers are back into the shop and try to make a sample or a duplicate. The pickets are putting up these tricks through special investigators, and believe next week the picketing hours will be longer. I believe they are going to cheerfully abide by this decision as they know the old rule—longer picketing hours means shorter working hours in the end.

In general, the workers are becoming more and more aware of the special strike conditions and are carrying out faithfully the orders of their shop chairman.

I don’t know her life story; her name is Mrs. Green, a somewhat scared looking person, and with the stamp of many years of ill health. She is a woman of dash. She is coming to us over her. She comes from a little town in Poland. Her husband had died some few years ago. Since then she has been supporting herself and three children by "knitting" in close shops. She works always in shops which are located on the North side of the city where she is able to come to her home and she can occasionally pay a steady visit to her little flat at the end of the day. She is very brave and strong. When she comes to the office to pay her dues in her quiet, though determined manner, it is the rule, make room for her so that she need not stand long in line.

I haven’t seen Mary for the last few months and I was wondering what had happened to her for she was always among the pickets on the first of the month. I supposed she was probably out of work, or perhaps she was working for a man without having any dues to pay to him. At any rate, I almost forbore to approach her as I began to meet and many members who usually pay their dues through some other fellow of their shop because getting it at the office, and our meetings became crowded with such absentees, Mary, too, came to the office. Her face was even paler than usual. She talked to us as if from crying. She came over with a guilty face to the picket line and handed over $1.50 together with her book. Quite contrary to her habit she said to me in the corner, "We don’t want any piece of this work. We don’t want it. I cannot work longer hours than what I do. My children want me, my children need me and I have the same fish. I love them too much."

I tried to say something in reply, but I didn’t know enough Polish to make myself understood. She didn’t understand English whether she could afford to part with such a large amount of money. She handed over her money, together that sum, saying that as long as the strike lasts she might not be able to work any more.

I complied with her request. Long after she left me I thought to myself that our Union cannot lose a strike with such members, and my firm faith in the victory of our struggle became even firmer.

A Christmas Sermon

(Continued from Page 4)

But the matter must not rest there. With the Christmas holiday over we must put off our "good will toward men," till next Christmas and get busy ruling the country of the troubleshooters’ elements who would abolish Christmas by abolishing poverty and consequently—charity. In our crusade against those enemies of society we must make no fine distinction between the bourgeoisie, labor unionists, partisan leaguers, as long as they would banish poverty and destroy the agencies making for poverty. These solutions should always be sympathized with, a gift a charity that will exist.

Christmas is always a time in the community and cast into prisons or deported from our country, a great work is done that is not to be seen. We must show no leniency to them. We must enforce with an iron hand, the gospel of good will toward men. We must make relentless war upon those who shall thwart our efforts to spread the message of peace on earth. We must indeed, resist all attempts actually to establish peace on earth. The Yankee gospel will become worthless and useless. In a word, we must preserve the things as they are that we may preach of things as they should be.

Wisdom of the Poor Fish

The Poor Fish says a man ought to be entitled to what belongs to him

The Sacco-Vanzetti Appeal

Evidence that America is awake to the challenge of those who are trying to kill Sacco and Vanzetti, despite the proof of their innocence, is plucking up every day in the form of resolutions, editorial comment and personal guffaw of co-operation. The Sons of Italy, a fraternal order representing 125,000 Italian-Americans, at the recent convention in Trenton, N. J., pledged its co-operation and demanded a new trial. Ananias France, for instance, in an appeal to the "American" literature, was severely criticized and ferociously attacked for his appeal to America to save two labor agitators.

The case now rests with Judge Webster Thayer, in whose power it lies to grant Sacco and Vanzetti a new trial. Meanwhile a bill of exceptions to Judge Thayer’s earlier rulings is being prepared by the defense attorneys, Fred H. Moore, Jeremiah McAnaney and their associates, which will be presented to the Superior Court by January 15, unless another extension of time is made. On November 22 the "World" correspondent said: "It is sufficient here to state that a group of distinguished lawyers believe that the evidence against Sacco and Vanzetti is flimsy."
The Modern Novel
And the Class Struggle

By DAVID P. BERENBERG

V. TWO WOMEN

Women have, from the earliest days of our literature, been the butt of our novelties. They have, of course, produced their share of trash, but such work they have, thanks to the benevolence of the public, been driven down to us from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries a little more batchingly than the works of women. Helen Martin and Mary Johnston are only two modern writers who, by reaching out into the larger world, have made this dictum ridiculous. There are few American writers who see the industrial classes as well as do these two women.

Helen Martin is a Pennsylvania Dutch woman. It is a queer piece of life in a side-path of the world that unfolds in her many books. It is a queer folk she writes about, but an interesting folk. The Pennsylvania Dutch farmers—the descendants of those who came to the North and Pennsylvania in the days preceding the Revolution—are a very shrewd folk. Helen Martin has brought this thrift into a vice with them. They subdivide their lives into 10; they are frugal, reticent, and they judge the world. Besides, these are superstitions, ignorant and unprogressive. They keep the industries and the thrift to the point of meanness, many of them have grown rich. The individual is in the hands of his wife; it has filled their pocket; it has given their green newfields to feed their children; it has bought their butter, nor has it abated their stubborn ignorance. In short, nothing is gained by pretending that Miss Martin's tales even approach greatness—a section of Miss Martin's books reveals America a part of itself. Nowhere is the stench materiality of American life more evident in theulia with the people among that form the theme of these books. So much of American life is in the air of the places and the soil of the people, in the all-night coal districts. And it is proverbial that it takes people these people a long time to win wealth gainfully. They are still in the less fortunate world. The class struggle is still in the new; it is still often signalled by actual individual physical conflict.

Miss Martin fixes her searchlight almost on the society. That hasn't made for good literature—except in the heads of a consummate artist—but it has shone upon the material side of the material culture for the sociologist. It leads to a remorseless repetition of characters and plots; one reads one of her books—and there are more than a dozen—feels that one has read them all. Yet that is worth reading—it doesn't make much sense, but it deals with the same situations, the same symbols, as "Martha", or "The Mennonite Maid", or "Christian or Fanatic." There are many who have seen through the pain of poverty. The anguish of suppressed yearning for the heaven of the other world, the struggle with youthful sins with a staid, stolid conservation are recurrent themes. They are pretty pictures, but not so one-sided that she cannot visualize that other struggle of the disinherited peoples. She knows the people; she can write them; she is not afraid to write them, even if it is to suffer, she throws herself into the side of the workers. She does not dodge situations of grave social ability, she knows them. She writes of strikers, and she writes of them well; she reveals the spiritual experiences that occur in them. She pillories the hypocrisy of the masters, their mean- ness to the workers, their personal and industrial motives; their misuse of ethical and religious weapons; their mastery of any kind and independence. To be sure, she leaves the impression that all these things are peculiarities of the Pennsylvania Dutch.

But the theme are not the actual themes of her novels. They are incidents, intended to serve as background against which her characters may act. But she is evidently in earnest in the position she has taken. Blood and thunder of the familiar London type she cannot write. If she is a worker, she is not a worker; she is a workwoman, and she is a workwoman, but she is a workwoman who has made her own world. She has made her own world, and she makes her world known. Helen Martin, it is safe to say, is speaking to the conscience of that public. Her public is somewhat secti- onal, but she is talking to the conscience of any public. The prose is precise and we are trying to overlook the chapter and the chapter with its pictures of industrial cruelty and infamy as better books do not. In quite a different way Mary Johnston is also trying to break into public complacency. This woman is by nature a humorous and a careful student. She writes consciously and she writes well. She writes for the great public, and she writes for the great public and the great public. And at the same time she avoids sloppy sentiment.

The theme is the power of the making the past rise before our eyes. The days of "stickertalk" permeations in American life and the infighting of slavery in the American colonies, the days of Jefferson and of Jacobinism in the United States, are the themes she has written beautifully. Nor does she fail to bring out whatever of social events and currents other writers have portrayed as without meaning. She has written of these themes with her genius for the possession of her soul. In a most remarkable study, "The Memory", she has call to mind that as it has not been done before, the story of the enslavement of woman; of her subsequent long struggle for emancipation, which is yet not complete.

The six-part is a part of the class-struggle, and Mary Johnston is big enough to see this. We are deeply interested in her new understanding of the history. There are many little facts that lie buried in dusty books of reference mentioning on library shelves. She has brought them out, related them to great events, furnished them up, and made them potent in the hands of people in which we are interested.

"Hagar"

"The Dibbuk," now playing at the Yiddish Art Theatre, has had the longest consecutive run of any Yidd- dish play in this city. The performance will end on the hundred and nineteenth night.

Leo Ditzchak's company "Face Value," which will open at the new Forty-ninth Street Theatre, will include Frances Underwood, Clara Macskin, Neddie Burt, Lee Miller, Or- sey Daly, Josephine Hannan, and others.

Margale Gillmore will play the leading feminine role in "Be," which The Theatre Guild will present at the Garrick on January 9th. In the play Miss Gillmore will continue in "Alias Jimmy Valentine."

Dicken's "A Christmas Carol" will be played by William Owen's Mas- catties at the Shubert Theatre at a series of matinees beginning Decem- ber 22.

The next program of the Provence- town Players, which will succeed "The Fantasticks," will be made up of one-act plays—"A Little Act of Justice," by Norman G. Lindop; "Fronthook," by Donald Cook- ley and "The Stick-Up," by Pierre Lovig.

"The Steamboat Tenacity," a com-edy by John L. Magee, will be pro- duced next month by Alexander Don- gan. George Gaul will head the cast.

An orchestra scale of $5.25. will be maintained at the Century for the re- view of "The Castello Soldier."

A Novelty play by some of Colum- bia University's dramatic department, assisted by the Northeast chamber of music artists, is announced at the Manhattan on Christmas Day, and on December 23 at the Brooklyn Academy.

"Chicago Opera Farewell Season In New York" is the heading of current announcements of the visit of Mary Garden and her fellow-artists, due here January 2 and continuing until February 25, at the Manhattan.

Vette Gillibert is again to give the December concert at the Frick Neighborhood Playhouse, as well as a matinee of other song on New Year's Day.

Mme. Tseranitskis' fourth and last concert took place at Albert Hall, Lon- don, December 18, as a benefit for the Italian Hospital. The gross receipts were $2,000. There were present the Royal family, the Prince of Monaco, the President of the French and other.

Tseranitskis will sing at La Scala, in a satisfactory book. There is hardly a woman who has not felt the urge that Hagar Ashdown feels. The situation is hopeless, but it is romance that rings true.

Of the dignified book, "The Wen- tinn," by George Edwards, and "Among tenders" novel is it truly splendid. Here is history made to move the blood, hand in hand with the touch of the artist. In this work Mary Johnston understands to the letter the country which breed and from her original surrender of supremacy defines the goal toward which woman must struggle and work.

Dolitts many melodies, Mary John- ston sees the connection of the sex question with the problem of woman's redemption. The economic struggle has its reflex in all phases of her life. She knows of the greater strug- gle, she knows of the smaller, she knows she is called on to take sides she does so. But the economic struggle is the great one; all the rest prove to be the themes of her books.

Both Mary Johnston and Helen Martin are working hard. While Miss Martin is only writing her old books over again, Mary Johnston is reaching out for new ones. She has announced that her recent books has yielded to the modern form for the mystic. If mystic is not lacking, the form will be useful, but she will not yield. She may, however, turn her talents again to something useful.
LABOR THE WORLD OVER

DOMESTIC ITEMS

LOCKWOOD COMMITTEE PROPOSES "BLOOD MONEY" CHARGE

The belief in trade union circles was that Electrical Workers' Union No. 15 collected about $250,000 a year in dues from non-union workers who received permission to work from week to week, said Thomas N. Naughton, an electrical worker and organizer of a rival union, in his testimony before the Lockwood Committee yesterday. He said the men had been blacked and forced to pay "blood money" for permission to work.

PACKERS RESPONSIBLE

Abolition by the employers of arbitration machinery established by the United States Government, is the direct cause of the present strike in the packing industry, according to a statement issued here yesterday by the largest national packers in Chicago. The statement was signed by six of the named associations of Butcher Workmen, whose members are involved in the controversy.

KANSAS COURT ENJOINS STRIKE

The Kansas court on Friday issued an emergency restraining order to packers and union officials in Kansas City, Kansas, to "continue the present status, terms and conditions of employment." This order, according to Attorney General Hopkins, constitutes a virtual injunction against the strike.

PLEA FOR CREATIVE WORK

"Work must be made fascinating before the major waste in modern industry may be reduced," said Walter N. Pelcok, a consulting engineer of New York, in a paper read before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, at its annual meeting in New York. "The greatest source of waste in modern industry is to be found in the idleness of the knowledge and creative capacities of men.

WOULD MILITARIZE LABOR

An intensive training system similar to that used by our army in the late war as recommended today as a step to improve the working conditions and output of workers in the A. Xeric industries by D. B. Buell, of Omaha, Nebraska, director of the Railway Education Bureau, at the annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

R. R. EARNINGS INCREASE

Net railroad earnings for October, in 129 class One railroads, amounted to $1,585,499,235, a gain of $47,120,639 over the figures com- piled from the Interstate Commerce Commission report by the Asso- ciation of Railway Executives. Operating expenses in October consumed 74 per cent of revenue, as compared with 82 per cent for the same month last year.

Figurestaken out from the Workmen's Compensation Board of Pennsylvania show that from January 1, 1916, to November 1, 1921, 7,788 men were killed in the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania, this number being 30 per cent of all the deaths by industrial accidents in the State.

Striking rail workers of the Tillinghast-Bible and Vernon Company are planning to open a co-operative dairy, William Ashton, International Organizer of the Teamsters Union, announced last night. Negotiations, with the farmers to whom the milk is to be delivered, are to be started immediately, and the milk will be sold on a cost-plus basis.

A move to launch a labor party in the United States on the lines of the British Labor party, which plays a powerful part in British politics, was announced by the members of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist party in Cleveland.

COURT MUST DECIDE IS PICKETING LEGAL

For the third time the United States Supreme Court has ordered arguments on whether picketing is legal.

The case was argued before the court on October 8, 1918. Two years later the court again argued it, and now the court is hearing lawyers discuss the case again.

It is the first time the question has ever been presented squarely to this court and the time given to it by the supreme justices would indicate its real importance.

In November, 1912, the American Steel Foundries, a New Jersey corporation, closed its plant at Granite City, III. On April 14, the following year, dissenting interest in the 500,000 shares of stock were called on the stock exchange, but the committee refused a hearing. A strike was called and the union pickets, which included the company appealed to Federal Judge Humphreys for an injunction, which was granted.

The case has been brought before the court a number of times as peaceful picketing and that the Granite City central trades council is an unlawful combination.

On appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals Judge Humphreys' views were set aside. The Circuit Court refused to rehear the case, and the court of appeal gave the decision to the United States Supreme Court, which has had the case before it since March 7, 1917.

INDIAN TRADE UNIONISTS

Indian trade unionism is struggling for its existence at Bombay, where a number of Hindu Ahmedabad Mills was recently invited by the ap- pointment of its joint arbitrators and the President of the Mill- Owners' Association. The disagreement of the arbitrators produced a fresh crisis. In Calcutta the tramway workers, and in Amiss the watchmakers' strike, are both calling for the removal of their grievances. At the ap- proaching second annual conference of the Indian Trades Union Congress the whole Indian situation will be reviewed, and it is hoped, a strong executive will be formed to deal with it.

FOREIGN ITEMS

ENGLAND

MORE BEER IN ENGLAND

In a Parliament answer, it is revealed that the consumption of beer in standard barrels and spirits in proof gallons for the years ended March 31st, 1919, 1920, and 1921, was as follows:

Year ended March 31st

1919 1920 1921
Beer-Standard Barrels 12,554,000 15,651,000 26,278,000
Spirtue-Proof Gallons 36,267,000 32,467,000 26,012,000

These figures show a remarkable increase in beer consumption, the quantity for the year ended last March being more than double that of 1919.

1,423,000 UNEMPLOYED

The Employment Exchanges in the United Kingdom show that on October 1st there were approximately 1,423,000 persons wholly unemployed, an increase of 30,000 on the week, almost entirely accounted for by people registering to qualify for the second special period of benefit.

"DIED GAME"

"The died game, looking for work!"

So said the Seventeen Coroner at the inquest on William Hines, (24), of Greenwich, who walked himself to death in seeking a job.

He was seen at Greenwich—whither he had tramped from Greenwich, twelve miles away—to stagger suddenly and fall, and he died before medical aid could be obtained.

A coroner's inquest was held at Greenwich, but there was nothing to account for death.

"The fact that stiffening set in within a quarter of an hour proves that the man must have been thoroughly exhausted," he said.

He attributed death to "heart failure caused by over-fatigue. Hines ap- parently had no food since he left his home."

Verdict: "Death from natural causes."

CHURCHES AND UNEMPLOYMENT

After a service held in St. Philip's Church, Covern Garden, a demonstra- tion of the churches followed, last Saturday, in Trafalgar Square, on behalf of the unemployed. A resolution was passed demanding full work or mainte- nance for those workers as "a human right," pointing out various forms of unemployment, both in the interests of the national welfare, and calling for more strenuous endeavors to restore the economic stability of Europe. Dr. Orchard called for the formation of "municipal dole clubs," and the ringing of a bell with Charles Roden Buxton, referring to the policy supported at the last general election of punishing our enemies, said that in turning a deaf ear to the appeal, "the wheels of industry creak again."

G. A. N. Amen declared that unemployment was an outrage against economic law and a violation of all the Christian principles which we profess when we call ourselves Christians.

FRANCE

WARS ARE COSTLY

It is estimated that France's war expenditures total 240,000,000,000 francs, or at the normal rate of exchange of the dollar figured at five to one, $60,000,000,000. The French army budget for 1922 is $1,000,000,000.

DEMANDS OF THE FRENCH TRADE UNIONS

The French trade unions, expressing the following demands to the Government:

(1) The transference of the State of 25 per cent of the shares of all limited companies; (2) Socialization of the coal industry; (3) Cessation of the use of military tribunals and taxation of all traffic in checks; (4) Restriction of imports to necessary articles; (5) A tax on all goods leaving the country to cover the amount gained by the profit on the exchange, and the collection of income tax and of the capital levy (which has not been made this year).

THE GENEVA LABOR CONGRESS

Following a long debate on the retention of agricultural questions on the agenda at the International Labor Conference at Geneva (in connection with the League of Nations) it was decided by 63 votes against 20 to retain the question of applying the Washington decisions (at eight-hour day, for instance) to agricultural labor. As, however, this did not constitute a two-thirds majority, the question will not be discussed at Geneva this year.

The Workers' delegates who were thus defeated by the French and Swiss Gov- ernments and employers, decided, however, not to withdraw, as at first sug- ged, the subsequent discussion. Unemployment and the protection of women and children in agriculture are to be included in this year's agenda, though the French delegates will not take part in these discussions.

LABOR IN MALTA

A Labor Party in the Maltese Parliament, which was opened on Monday, and it has declined to join the Coalition.

If there is need of a strong Labor movement anywhere, it is in that island, where the standard of life of the workers is so low that the currency includes a coin worth a third of a farthing. The party led to a number of deaths was due, in the main, to the high price of bread.

VATICAN HELPS RUSSIAN FAMILIES

The Pope will probably add shortly to his gift of $300,000 for Russian famine relief. The decision is a result of Dr. Nansen's visit here.

SAVING RUSSIAN CHILDREN

In an appeal to the Prime Minister of New Zealand to join in the effort to "Save the Children Fund for Russia," Sir James Allen, High Commissioner in Great Britain for New Zealand, has telegraphed that the "Save the Children Fund" here had undertook to fend 250,000 children in Russia instead of only 100,000 as first announced. New Zealand has already contributed $300,000 to the fund.
Training for the Service of the Workers

By J. P. Warbase

(From Lecture given at our Workers' University on Dec. 9, 1921.)

How can the working people train themselves to administer industries in which they will work? There is only one way. It can not be done by dreaming or talking or writing, or setting up committees. We must have a training in this. The only way the training can be had is by doing the training. All the training that the people are capable of is the only way the workers can run the new industries and administrative machinery for the people. This training is not short cut. There is no easy way.

It is said by some, who have not taken the trouble to study the subject, that the workers are already trained for this purpose. They say that all modern manufacturing is carried on by the workers; everybody who performs useful service is a worker; some say they have always received salaries, but they are workers by that theory. And so the workers are already trained workers; all that is needed is to take over the industries and let the workers go on only for the people instead of for the capitalists.

They say: let the people vote to some extent, and if they want revolution and socialise the industries and then the present workers would be trained workers. We say that only the industries would be run for the service of all the people instead of the service of the capitalist.

This is the prevalent theory. I wish it would work. It has been tried. It has failed. It fails every time. That it was tried, was not more than an attempt at revolution, and it failed. People who say it is a good thing, are not radical workers. Radical workers do not say such things. People who say it is a good thing, are not revolutionary workers.

Suppose the people were determined to have a socialization of the industries in the United States. Suppose the people were determined that the majority of the men who work in the majority of the industries should be elected officials. They are workers. Suppose the people were determined that all the workers should have the right to vote. Suppose the people were determined that the workers should have the right to vote for, and against, the policies of the business men of their industries. Suppose the people were determined that both the workers and the employers should have the right to organize, and to strike, and to bargain collectively, and to make contracts for the betterment of wages and working conditions, and to make contracts in regard to the duration of the hours of work, and the condition of the work, and in regard to all matters of interest, and things which are important.

This is a big mistake. It makes people count workers and men as a kind of material, which is neither profit nor loss, but which is merchandise, and which the capitalists can sell to the highest bidder. They have neither interest, nor object, nor purpose in the economic life of this country, and in the political life of the country. They have no particular interest or purpose in the economic, political, or social life of the country, but they are the material that will be used in all of these affairs.

Union Health Center Lecture

Two of every hundred of the members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union suffer from pulmonary tuberculosis or consumption. That means that there are already several thousand people in our trade alone. The United Health Center, 131 East 17th Street, New York, is working against this per-nicious disease, which is sweeping down the health of our workers that care is almost impossible unless the disease is caught in its early stages. A special 100 clinic has been established at the Health Center every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Dr. H. Schwart is the specialist in this clinic. The treatment cannot be obtained in the Union Hospital. The consumption is the preventive work. A lecture by Dr. Ira Goldstein, of the United Health Center, will be given on Friday evening, December 13, at the Health Center, 131 East 17th Street. The public is invited to attend. All members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union are requested to attend.
How Clothing Workers Fare in Russia

(Compiled from Various Sources)

Economic conditions are on the mend in Soviet Russia, according to available statistics, and with it the lot of the industrial workers, especially those in the clothing industry, has improved. Petrograd and Moscow where the centralized clothing factories operated by the government are situated are becoming busy. Large supplies of clothing have already been manufactured to replace the tattered and patched garments of many miners, metal workers, railroad engineers and others laboring in essential industries.

Besides the big nationalized clothing factories employing from 2,000 to 8,000 workers in each unit where ready-made garments are made somewhat similar to the highly developed ready-to-wear clothing industry in the United States, although much more casually and less skillfully, privately operated factories are springing up. The hand tailoring shops and home work, until recently abolished by official decree, are again being established under the recent proclamation of the Soviet government.

Most of the task of supplying the population with manufactured goods has developed upon the small industries which the conquest of the nationalized industry is still restricted to the needs of the State. The clothing factories are still administered by socialized institutions under the Prosecutor, the Soviet Council and Supply Establishment, set up by decree in July, 1919.

The aim of this institution was to furnish workers in factories with clothing, boots, overcoats, etc., necessary to enable them to continue their work. The administration board included representatives of the Commission for the Regulation and Distribution of Supplies, the Labor Commissioners and the Central Council of Trade Unions. The actual direction of affairs was in the hands of the Central Council of Trade Unions, which concurred on this work for the State and whose representative was chairman of the board.

In 1920 the national factories attempted to clothe 5,000,000 workers. This vast task was not wholly carried out, but by the heroic efforts of workers in the textile, leather and clothing industries the following was accomplished with the means at hand:

Two suits of working clothes durable and well made, were supplied for 2,000,000 persons, or 26 per cent of the requirement.

Underwear was provided for 790,000 persons, or 15.3 per cent of the amount required.

Leather and felt boots were provided for 675,000, or 12.3 per cent of the requirement.

Top coats were distributed for 445,000 workers, or 7 per cent of the 1,500,000 workers who needed these garments.

Overcoats and jackets were made and distributed.

In 1921 the amount manufactured is estimated to have been at least double the 1920 production, according to statistics published by the Economic Research and reports of the All-Russia Congress of Trade Unions.

The number of factory workers increased from 642,000 in December, 1919, to 3,574,850 in March, 1921.

The average wage of a clothing worker in the big Moscow and Petrograd factories is 1,500 rubles a month and is set by the trade union, factory committee representative and a representative of the state. While this might seem an extraordinary wage, it amounts to the decline in value of the paper ruble, to about $12 a month in American currency. 1,000 rubles has declined in value from $500 in the Cars' time to about 1 cent now.

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DRESS and WAISTMAKERS

ATTENTION!

Monday, December 26, is Christmas. It is one of the Legal Holidays on which our members must not work and for which our members must work. Members of the Union are requested to report any violations of this rule to our offices.

Fraternally yours,

M. K. MACKOFF,
Secretary Joint Board Waist and Dressmakers' Union,
New York C ty.

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Each Three Sessions a Week—

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND THURSDAYS

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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 the cause of headaches, poor memory, ill temper, dullness, etc. This usually accounts for much of your child's studies and his school attendance, which in turn has its effects later in life. Take no chances. Bring your boy in one of our offices, where a scientific test applied by our highly skilled optometrist will determine whether he needs glasses or not. If he does, our well equipped optical department will fit them properly.

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Deans and Waits Division
Two Years Ago

Votes

John W. Settle

187
John C. June

128

General

Max Stoller

157
V. Mishalski

113

Max Beckerman

97
Harry Beckerman

77

Julius Levine

68
J. E. Shurtlef

68

David Praghting

11
S. Sedovsky

41

Five Delegates to Joint Board

Votes

Max Stoller

157
V. Mishalski

113

Max Beckerman

97
Harry Beckerman

77

Julius Levine

68
J. E. Shurtlef

68

David Praghting

11
S. Sedovsky

41

Three Members to Executive Board

Votes

S. Rottenberg

177
Max Beckerman

30
David Praghting

26
Louis Gilbert

26

This list was taken from the election
book. Some errors may have
creep in here; it should, therefore,
not be considered official. The
results for the Miscellaneous Division
are not given here, due to an error on
the ballot. The Executive Board will
have to decide this matter. Herman
Weinstein, Max Zuckerman and Morris
Alvior were the candidates for the
second seat on the board. The last two
received the highest number of votes,
and may, therefore, be declared
elected.

CLOAK AND SUIT

As the weeks pass and the
settlements with independent employers
continue, so the number of the
strikeors grows each week to see a
victorious end. This was evidenced last
Monday, when an extraordinary pick-
ing demonstration was staged by the
workers. The strike is now mainly
propped up by these of the
employers who want to institute slave
conditions of work.

Meetings and entertainments are
being held in various halls where the
strikeors' committee was elected. This
was held last week in the Hall.

The strike or blacklisting, Shlesinger calls the
attention of the cutters to the fact that they
are required to register on Friday
in order to be eligible for benefits
next following week. Those who fail to
register will be deprived of their
benefits.

WAIST AND DRESS

A report of the conditions in the
dress and waist division as regards
employment and matters affecting the
division was received at the last
meeting of this branch. In all the
report was quite well received, containing
many good suggestions.

It was shown that 97 per cent of
the members of this division took out
working cards, which speaks quite
well for the union's control of the
shops. It was also shown that 65 per
cent of the cutters who worked the year
received more than the minimum
scale of wages. As much, how-
ever, cannot be said as regards actual
earnings. The vast majority of the
cutters did not work six months this
year and the short wages did not
grow. Otherwise, soup houses
would have to be established.

The coming season in the dress
and waist trade is shaping up very
favorably, although the past two
weeks showed a slight change for the
c better. All indications point to the
fact that wages will not go down. Otherwise, soup houses
would have to be established.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Executive Board, in replying
to the request of the Joint Board in
these trades for the sending of five
representatives to the last meeting of
those appointments to the incoming
President. However, in view of the fac-
that this convention will soon be
started in some of these trades, the
board may send a temporary repre-

A strike was called in one of the
houses by the newly
organized Joint Board. Difficulty
was found by the members to get the
 clearer, mainly to a
misunderstanding. The cutter in
question did not want to go down
until ordered to do so by local 10.
Members of this division are won'ted
against the increasing price of
shirts. The Joint Board has full authority to
call a strike. And it is a violation if a
call to strike is not promptly obeyed.

Irving Wortman, No. 1291, ap-
ppeared on summons, charged by Herman
Roseman, No. 1074, with (1) giving him a forged working
card at the shop of Mr. Maxwell in
Dress Ck, 36-44 East 33rd Street
(2) a strike was called in the above
house a few weeks ago during the
course of which Brother Wortman
went up to the shop to hold a confer-
ence with the boss, (3) that he tried
to conceal a conspiracy against Brother Rosenblum and that in order
to get him out of the above shop and in order to
besmirch that about, he re-
quested striker Maxwell in the shop,
by the name of Herman Goldstein,
No. 2225, to go down with him to the
union and Brother Rosenblum as a
strike maker in the shop. These
charges are being corroborated by Cuthbert, a striker who was
present at the Executive Board.
Wortman denies that he produced a forged card, and states
that having been a dropped member
he did not have a card and was not
asked for one until the end of the
second week, whereupon he went to
the office and got a one-week card,
which he produced before the Execu-
tive Board. He further states that
there was not a strike but a stoppage
on the part of the girls and that he
therefore went up to see whether the
trouble was settled and that when he
went up there he found some of the
girls of the shop and spoke to them
with the place where the strikers met.
As to the third charge, of conspiring against Brother Rosen-
blum, he states that he did speak to
Brother Goldstein about going to the
union to lodge a complaint against
Brother Rosenblum for misbehavior,
but as Rosenblum at one time
assaulted him. In view of the fact
that Rosenblum was in the
theatrical discharge from the above
house, this entire matter was held
in abeyance.

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CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

ATTENTION!

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS

Newly Elected Officers Will Be Installed on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24TH,

AT ARLINGTON HALL,

23 St. Marks Place, at 1:30 P. M.

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

Cloak and Suit . . . . . . . . ....Monday, January 9th

Waist and Dress . . . . . . . ....Monday, January 16th

Miscellaneous . . . . . . . . ....Monday, January 23rd

General . . . . . . . . . . ....Monday, January 30th

General Order of Business at Each Meeting:

CHAIRMAN WILL APPOINT ADDITIONAL MEMBERS TO EXECUTIVE BOARD

Meetings Begin at 7:30 P. M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place

Cutters of All Branches

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