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International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
(ILGWU)

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Justice (Vol. 3, Iss. 52)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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

Comments

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

"My righteousness I hold fast, and will not let it go."

—Job. 27.6

JUSTICE

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

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. III. No. 52

New York, Friday, December 23, 1921

Price, 2 Cents

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 guarantees, namely, week-work, the 44-hour week, and all the other well-standards and regulations.

Last Monday Mr. M. D. Steuer, the attorney for the Protective Association, made a statement in the press about the settlement of the strike. The statement was given wide publicity in all the trade papers. Mr. Steuer's statement is not altogether 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, for three years, be observed until the end of its term. Very well. 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 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. It may mean either that he has no influence with his Association and is forced to make proposals and is concerned a settlement through the press, or that the statement has an

ulterior meaning and is not meant sincerely.

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 paper, does not seem to me to offer a practical solution of the pending dispute between the employers and the workers in the industry. At least on one important point it strikes me as tending to widen rather than to heal the breach. In all his previous statements, Mr. Steuer has asserted that his clients do not demand a reduction in wages and that they would be fully satisfied to continue or even increase the present scale of wages provided that the workers would give their employers an adequate labor return. In his last statement he clearly recedes from that position. While he still repeats the formula of a "dollar's work 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 along smooth and plausible generalities 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 work and increased hours of labor or to renege the existing 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 entirely true so far as he is concerned, but the workers are vitally interested in that 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 that point and on other points of similar importance. However, I know of Mr. Steuer's "plan" only from the newspaper reports. It does not seem to be more than a personal and informal interview. Access to the papers which carried the interview, the leading members of the Protective Association seemed to be so ignorant of the details of the "plan" which has received no official communication on the subject either from Mr. Steuer or from the Association.

Under these circumstances, we do not

feel called upon to take any action whatsoever on Mr. Steuer's so-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 final brief and affidavit, including a 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 points 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 1920 and the supplementary agreement of June 2, 1921, were accepted by both sides and the parties continued operating under the terms of the collective agreement so amended.

2. The resolution adopted by the Protective Association on October 25, 1921, ordering its members to reintroduce piece work, lengthen work hours and reduce wages in their shops, and all subsequent actions by the Association constitute an unlawful conspiracy to deprive the workers of their rights under a contract. The resolution was a definite order and a direction by the Association to its members to violate their agreements with their workers,

which the members of this Association were bound to observe.

3. 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 of employers, like combinations of workers, must employ lawful methods for the attainment of lawful purposes. 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 (Continued on Page 2)

Rand School Ball in Mad. Sq. Garden

The annual Rand School Ball will take place on Saturday evening, 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 amusement. At the Rand School Ball you are bound to meet friends you haven't met in years.

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 S. S. Orta from pier 71. This transport consists of the following foodstuffs:

3,780,000 lbs. of Wheat Flour
1,400,000 lbs. of Corn Flour
200,000 lbs. of Beans
37,500 lbs. of Lined Oil
150,000 lbs. of Sugar

This shipment is made with the co-operation of the American Friends Society, the Quakers' organization of this country. As noted above, this

is only the first shipment, and it is hoped that a second shipment of foodstuffs 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 period and the bitter battle which it is waging for its existence, their gratitude for this token of friendship would, perhaps, be even greater. Of course, in times of peace in the industry, our contribution to the famished population 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.

Cleveland Cloak Association Renews Contract with Union

The following telegram was received today from Vice-President Myer Perlestein, 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 Decem-

ber 31, and contains a number of improved modifications.

"Only one large firm, which resigned from the Association,—the Landseman-Hersheimer Co.—has so far 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.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By MAX D. DANISH

HOOPER'S ANTI-STRIKE LAW
THE master cure has finally been found—a remedy to all ills that beset the transportation system of the land.

Ben W. Hooper, former Governor of Tennessee, and now Vice-Chairman of the United States Railroad Labor Board, speaking amidst the friendly surroundings of the New York Railroad Club, blazed forth a solution for the labor troubles on the railroads that is bound to place his name alongside with Governor Allen, of Kansas, among the immortal politicians who will save us even against our will.

Like Allen, the father of the Industrial Court of Kansas, Hooper is also a friend of labor. What else could he be? All he wants is to "curb the unjust demands of organized labor and control such of its activities as threaten the public welfare." In this he is very emphatic, for he claims that the survival of this 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 concrete expression in the form of an "absolutely impartial tribunal to decide all questions between the railroad managers and the workers." After that will come the millennium. Every man who will enter the employ of the railroad shall know that he is "serving the public." He must leave every hope behind him, whether he belongs to a union or not, and for that matter, why belong to a union? "Whatever rights man may have when engaged in a business of a public nature," says Mr. Hooper, "they have no such right to tie up railroads and interfere with the public and the comfort of the public." Of course the railroads are privately owned, managed and exploited. They are, to all intents and purposes, tightly closed private corporations, but when it comes to the workers, they are public utilities, public organizations and nothing short of a militarization of labor can keep them in nice, peaceful and comfortable order.

Like the anti-strike court of Kansas, this anti-strike law aims at one objective, to emasculate the strength of labor organization and to make them clay in the hands of "impartial tribunals" backed by the iron fist 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 strikers of that state.

GENERAL STRIKE MENACES GERMANY

GERMANY is threatened with a nation-wide strike of all State employees, particularly the railroad and postal workers, all of whom demand a pre-Christmas raise of 50 to 70 per cent.

In Berlin there is at present a strike on the elevated and subway roads which are completely tied up, and there are also strikes of janitors and building trades workers. This, however, is a mere bagatelle to the prospects of the new great strikes which, if carried into effect, would lead to a cessation of work similar to that experienced during the Kapp counter-revolution.

The terrible slump in the German currency and the consequent shrinkage of the purchasing power of the mark—guilty as it already was—is responsible, to a large extent, for this determination of the workers of Germany to strike at all costs. It is simply a matter of life and death with them, and between the starvation existence which they are now leading and the hardships and vicissitudes of a cen-

tral strike they have little to choose. The fact of the matter is that while German industry has been "blowing" since the armistice, the condition of the German workers has been getting worse and worse.

Thus far the Wirth Cabinet has turned down the demands of the workers. Between the devil of the colossal reparation indemnities which it cannot raise and the deep sea of an additional 60 billion mark deficit for the salaries, it squirms in utter helplessness, undecided on what methods of taxation to adopt to meet its ever growing needs. The organized workers of Germany are boldly demanding that the Government take over more and more public utilities and industries to meet the situation, while the industrialists are casting covetous eyes upon the State-owned railroads which they would have the Government surrender to them in return for a loan.

From all signs, however, the upper hand is with organized labor. The workers of Germany must live and they will carry out their demands.

THE FIGHTING WOMEN OF KANSAS

THE National Guard of Kansas went into camp last week against the wives of the striking miners.

No, it is no jest. The little town of Pittsburg, Kansas, has been, last week the scene of a situation which is quite a novelty in labor struggles. The wives of the several thousand miners who have been on strike for a number of weeks as a protest against the incarceration of their leaders, Alexander Howat and August Derby, for violating the ukase of the Industrial Court of Kansas, have taken the field against a number of blacklegs who have returned to work under the guard of State troops. The attack of the women, at least for the first few days, was quite successful and has brought the attempted operation of a few mines to a standstill.

The women, so the dispatches say, have fought off the men, but have done no damage to the property. They have jeered and laughed at the militiamen, but have attempted no violence. Nevertheless, the telegrams from the battlefield reassure us, "these women will not be excused by reason of sex for violation of the law and they will be prosecuted by the full rigor of the law."

Of course not, perish the thought! Already scores of miners' wives have been arrested after they had been "replied" by the infantry and cavalry of Kansas, and lodged in jail. As prisoners of war they will be, probably, dealt with all the rigidity of the law. There can be no talk of handling these "amazon" with silk gloves, despite the fact that most of them have had their little ones with them on the "fighting lines." Besides, a great many, so we are told, are wives of unaturalized Americans—good enough, to be sure, to mine coal for the mine owners of Kansas, but foreigners, nevertheless. And these might even be deported, babes and all, as alien agitators, don't you see?

One thing is quite safe, we are consoled. The troops in the mine fields of Kansas are there to stay until the war is over. That is what Howat is beaten and his forces are "put back to work in the mines."

SOUTH FIGHTS ANTI-LYNCH LAW

CRIVALRY is not yet dead below the Mason and Dixon Line. To be sure it is very much alive. In the South, you see, they are

very strong for the "protection of women," race riots, breeding of negroes, lynching parties of the Ku Klux Klan variety or otherwise, and such other outdoor sports. It would seem, however, that either the spirit of Prohibition or an opposition to lynching spirit in particular, has moved a few men in Congress to introduce a drastic anti-lynching law. It came about after impressive, blood-stained statistics have made it clear to a majority of Congressmen that Southern state laws against murder, arson and burning at stake were never meant to apply to colored people, and that Southern mobs, if they are to be left to the tender mercies of Southern legislation, will go on lynching negroes ad infinitum.

Immediately Southern Democracy in Congress rose like one man to kill the bill. Torrents of oratory have begun to be heard, and the floor has been filibuster against the Dyer Bill, and one parliamentary delay was put forward after another to sidetrack and delay the proposal.

When one reads the outbursts of

these Southern squires one can hardly believe that 55 years have already passed since the negro was categorically freed. Such torrents of abuse and vicious fulfury to explain away the blood of the hundreds that are annually sacrificed on the altar of Lynch law would shame even a plantation owner in the Congo. The Dyer Bill imposes a fine of \$5,000 and 5 years imprisonment upon any state or federal officer who fails to protect a victim of the mob; places a prison penalty of 5 years upon any such participant; provides that each county where a lynching occurs pay \$10,000 to the family of the victim.

The bill will probably pass the House and the Senate. It will, perhaps, be enacted into law. But, of course, it has to be enforced in the South and with knighthood in such flower as evidenced by the malfunctions of its representatives in Congress, who say that it will not be put to sleep, violated, distorted and made to suit the interests of the lynchers, as other legislation has been made?

Events of the Week in Cloak Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

information with regard to the developments of the suit. A very friendly telegram was received last week in connection with this matter from Clarence S. Darrow, the celebrated lawyer and attorney in the Debs and MacNamara cases. Mr. Darrow wired as follows:

"I was glad to see that the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union obtained an injunction against the employers for their deliberate violation of their contract. The use of the injunction in labor troubles has been invented and carried on and constantly urged and furthered by the employers until it has reached the point that whenever a strike occurs, they rush to court of chancery to persuade it to do police duty. This strike seems to grow out of a clear violation by the Cloak, Suit and Shirt Manufacturers' Protective Association of New York of an agreement made which they wished to violate. It might be well for the employers to learn that the courts can be reached by the workers as well as by them. I have never believed that courts of chancery should be called into service in such cases, but so long as they are resorted to by the employers, it is time the working men use the same method."

STRIKERS ARE RECEIVING BENEFITS ALREADY

On Monday, December 19, the Union has begun paying strike benefits, as announced in last week's "Justice."

As a matter of fact, the Union has commenced giving out relief money in most needy cases a few weeks ago. Last week over \$3,000 was paid out to such individual applicants. This, however, was done in sort of unofficial way. Officially the Union has started the payment of regular strike benefits on last Monday, as decided upon by the General Strike Committee at its meeting on Tuesday, December 13, at Stuyvesant Casino.

The benefit checks are being given out to the strikers at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place, and are being cashed at the banking office of the Union at Hennington Hall. The Relief Committee has systematized the paying of the benefits in a very complete and satisfactory manner. Brother Bernard Schanz, the manager of Local No. 1, is the Chairman of the Relief Committee.

NEWS FROM THE NEW YORK FRONT

Today a week ago the American Cloak Association, the organization of the sub-manufacturers in the trade, has held a meeting at the Hotel Astor. The meeting was addressed by Mr. M. D. Steuer, who, it

appears, is also counsel to this Association.

At that meeting, Mr. Steuer has said to know what he means. There are, however, rumors current that he counseled the members of the American Association to "stand solidly with the Protective Association against the Union." Well, come to think, the members of the American Association have a slim choice in the matter. They are "subbing" for Protective firms, and what other alternative but that of "standing solidly" with the Protective Association have they? As long as the strike against the Protective lasts the Union will, quite naturally, not settle with them.

There are also rumors that the American Association is threatening the Union with an injunction. Mr. Morris Hillquit, the attorney for the Union, has made a declaration in this connection, in which he said that the Union had every right, according to its agreement with the American Association, to stop work in the factories of the sub-manufacturers in time of a general strike. Mr. Hillquit pointed to the clause in the agreement with this Association which forbids its members to work for firms with which the Union is on strike. The attempt of the Protective Association to force piece-work upon the industry has brought about a general strike in the cloak trade and it was inevitable, therefore, that the strike extend to the American Association shops.

In addition to that, Mr. Hillquit pointed out, right after the strike was called the Union declared that the shops of the members of the American Association can get their workers back, provided they would guarantee that they would not make any work for the members of the Protective Association. The American Association, however, did not make any reply to this suggestion. The Union has also sent a letter in this connection to Dr. J. L. Magee, who acts as holder of the securities deposited by the members of the American Association at the time they had settled with the Union.

UNION ANNOUNCES LIST OF 700 SETTLED SHOPS

Last Friday the Union announced a list of all the settlements made until last week. The list includes the names of more than 700 firms, and Executive Edward Feinberg, the General Manager of the Joint Board, declared

(Continued on Page 3)

Facts and Figures That Talk

By ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG

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

RAILWAY SALARIES AND WAGES

The railroad corporations have been making an assault upon the wage standards of the railway workers. The railroads, they claim, cannot afford to pay the high scales of wages which the workers are receiving. The Railway Labor Board, a heritage of the war, accommodated the "poor" corporations, notwithstanding the mass of evidence submitted by the workers which showed that the "exorbitant" wages do not enable them to maintain themselves and their families in decency.

Congressman Park, of Arkansas, was the other day in the House and gave one of the reasons why the railroads cannot afford to continue the prevailing scales of wages.

The workers' wages are in conflict with the salaries paid to the officials, and when the proletariat is in the way of the capitalists, the rules of the corporations provide that the welfare of the first must be subordinated to that of the second.

In the course of his remarks, Representative Parks quoted figures which he obtained from the Interstate Commerce Commission. They showed that the Pennsylvania Railroad, which was the leader in the wage-cutting campaign, was paying to its officials salaries many times higher than what it paid to its skilled mechanics. The following table shows that the annual salaries of the Pennsylvania Railroad officials totaled \$589,150 or an average of \$21,000 per official.

Samuel S. Bea, President	.....\$74,000
James J. Turner, vice-pres.	.....60,000
W. Scarborough, vice-pres.	.....50,000
W. Hayward Miles, vice-pres.	.....35,000
Edward B. Taylor, vice-pres.	.....31,250
C. L. Pack, vice-pres.	.....30,000
William Ballas Dixon, vice-pres.	.....30,000
D. T. McCabe, vice-pres.	.....30,000
B. McKen, vice-pres.	.....25,000

A. M. Schoemaker, vice-pres.	..... 25,000
Henry Tuttle, vice-pres.	..... 25,000
James F. Fabensack, treasurer	..... 25,000
William Newell Barnard, special assistant to gen.-mgr.	..... 25,000
Thomas Todd, chief engineer	..... 25,000
Francis L. Gower, chief counsel	..... 20,000
C. S. Hesterman, chief counsel	..... 20,000
Heiderick Hurst, chief counsel	..... 20,000
Lowell & Richards, solicitors	..... 25,000
O. B. Patterson, chief solicitor	..... 20,000

CONCENTRATION OF RAILWAY CONTROL

The railroads have been bled white by its owners and financial manipulators. Salaries and dividends to the directors have been a particular source of impoverishment of the railroads. Recent hearings in New York showed that local transit companies have been paying dividends out of property of their carriage companies. When the companies went into the hands of receivers like the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, it is paying to its receiver an annual salary of \$100,000 and the court has reserved the right to increase this petty sum.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has just issued a report which proves the allegations of the railway workers and others who have studied the problem, that the interlocking directorates of the railway companies are a menace to the railway system. A small coteries of financial magnates control the destinies of one of the most important industries in the United States. The condition of the workers, the traveling public and the shippers are at the mercy of a few Wall Street financiers. The Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered William Vanderbilt, George F. Baker to give up their directorships in about fifty railroads and retain only three each. The following list of directorships, which the three men hold is an example of the control which is exercised over the

railway systems of this country.

ROCKEFELLER'S DOMAIN

William Rockefeller is a director of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; the Central, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis; the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western; the Indiana Harbor Belt; Lake Erie & Western; Michigan Central; New York & Harlem; New York Central; Oregon Short Line; Oregon, Washington Railroad & Navigation; Ottawa & New York; Peoples Light & Railroad Company; Retland Railroad Company; Pittsburgh & Lake Erie; St. Lawrence & Adirondack; Union Pacific; Wallkill Valley, and West Shore Railroad companies.

VANDERBILT'S HOLDINGS

Harold S. Vanderbilt is a member of the board of directors of the Canada Southern; the Chicago & North-western; the Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis & Cleveland; the Cleveland and Newcastle; the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis; the Columbus, Hope and Greenburg; the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western; the Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee; the Erie & Western; the Ft. Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville; the Genesee Falls Railway Company; the Hudson River Connecting Railroad Corporation; the Joliet & Northern Indiana; the Kanawha & Michigan; the Kanawha & West Virginia; the Lake Erie & Pittsburgh; the Lake Erie, New York & Erie; the Lake Erie, New York, St. Paul & Northern Ohio; the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie; the Rutland Railroad Company; the St. Clair & Western; the St. Lawrence & Adirondack; the Schoenstatt Railway Co.; the Shenandoah Valley; the Vermont, Greenburg & Rushville; the West Virginia, New York, West Virginia & West Shore Railroad companies.

WHY BAKER RULES

George F. Baker is a director of the following lines: Central Railroad of New Jersey; the Cleveland, Cin-

cinnati, Chicago & St. Louis; the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western; the Erie; the Lake Erie and Western; the Lehigh Valley; the Michigan Central; the New Jersey Junction Railroad Company; the New York & Harlem; the New York & Long Branch; the New York Central; the New York, Chicago & St. Louis; the New York, Susquehanna & Western; the Northern Pacific; the Philadelphia & Reading; the Pullman Co.; the Reading Co.; the Rutland Railroad Company; the Wallkill Valley; and the West Shore.

THE SOUTH AND THE NEGRO

Having "freed" the Negroes from chattel slavery sixty years ago, what is the South offering, them in the way of opportunities for economic and cultural advancement? Though politically disfranchised, the Negroes are seeking for opportunities to improve their lot. That they are denied those opportunities in the South is proven by the following comparative analysis of the extent of educational and relief agencies provided for the white and colored citizens of Mississippi.

According to the 1920 census, the total population of Mississippi is 1,790,618. The Negroes number 935,194 or 52.2 per cent, the Whites 855,424 or 47.7 per cent, and the remainder of 1,475 was distributed among the other races. The Negroes represent more than half of the state's population.

The following comparison will illustrate how the majority of the population is treated in the way of provisions for cultural advancement and social security:

	White	Colored
C. enrollment per 1000	..... 125	..... 10
W. enrollment per 1000	..... 100	..... 5
W. high schools	..... 44	..... 4
Agricultural high schools	..... 14	..... 1
W. libraries	..... 10	..... 1
W. Y. N. Y. libraries	..... 1	..... 1
W. Y. N. Y. libraries	..... 1	..... 1
W. Y. N. Y. libraries	..... 1	..... 1
W. Y. N. Y. libraries	..... 1	..... 1
W. Y. N. Y. libraries	..... 1	..... 1

The South does not believe in the emancipated Negroes. It wants to keep them in subjection. The way to do it is to keep them in ignorance.

Events of the Week in Cloak Strike

(Continued from Page 2)

that these 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 places where they can have their orders made. Quite naturally, this was not very pleasant news to the firms which are still strike-bound; 17,500 cloakmakers are already working in the shops of their competitors, while their own factories are empty! It was also made known during last week that the independent "stock houses" in the trade obligated themselves not to give any work to firms belonging to the Protective Association. They have signed an agreement with the Union and have deposited substantial amounts as security for the faithful carrying out of this undertaking. The Merchant Ladies' Garment Association, the organization of the jobbers in the cloak industry, has also agreed with the Union not to have its work made in any of the Protective shops as long as the strike lasts.

PRESIDENT SCHLESINGER'S THREE DAYS IN CHICAGO

President Schlesinger's visit to Chicago on our western front, has called forth a great deal of enthusiasm among the strikers of that city. On Friday afternoon, December 16, the Joint Board 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 great attention. Vice-President Schoolman was the chairman of the meeting. Brother Vogel in a brief talk outlined the situation in Chicago, and 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 Schoolman, Vogel and other leaders of the strike, I learned that you have got the situation well in hand. It seems strange that I, who lived and worked in Chicago so many years, should have to get information on the local situation from other sources. It is, nevertheless, a fact that everything is running well in this conflict in your city.

"I wish to say you that the cloak strikers of New York are not a bit backward in spirit and activities from their Chicago brothers, and I am happy to convey to you their sincerest wishes for a speedy victory." President Schlesinger continued to describe the development of the fight in New York, how the manufacturers, emulating the workers in the industry, have organized an "international" of employers' 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 sacrifice. But, like in this city, the cloakmakers of New York and Philadelphia are determined to stay in the fight until they win. It is not a pleasure to strike in the midst of winter, but the approach of the busy season will compel the manufacturers to change their stubborn attitude. There will be no piece-work and no longer working hours in the cloak industry."

The following day, Saturday afternoon, President Schlesinger held two conferences with the Waist and Dress Association and the other with the Cloak Association.

The agreement in the dress trade in Chicago has recently expired, and the employers have forwarded certain demands to their workers. As a result of the conference it was decided that the conference would meet for another month and that another conference in the trade be then had to negotiate for a new agreement.

On that same day took place the conference with the Cloak Manufacturers' Association. President Schoolman stated to them that the Union agrees fully that the workers are to give an honest day's work in return for a day's pay, but that the Union will not concede piece work and will not recognize a "standard" in the trade. The conference ended without any result.

Before his leaving Chicago, President Schlesinger made the following statement:

"The strike in New York and Philadelphia is in a splendid condition. I have no doubt that we will see the regular slack period of the year,

which we are now passing through in the cloak industry, use strike would have been settled long ago. Victory is, however, certain. The employers have unhesitated the sword first, but we shall use the sword to put it back, after we have repaid their aggression on every front."

SECRETARY BAROFF BRINGS GREETINGS FROM MONTREAL

Last week Secretary Baroff visited Montreal to take a look at the cloak strike in that city which is eight weeks old by this time.

Secretary Baroff spent Friday, Saturday and Sunday, December 17, 18 and 19 in that city. He attended meetings of the General Strike Committee and also addressed meetings of the strikers in the hotel. He was greeted everywhere with enthusiasm and ovations.

Here is what Secretary Baroff has to say about the Montreal strike: "About sixty per cent of the strikers have already returned to work in the settled shops. Those who are still out are determined to put 'the place in the sun' no matter how long it takes to achieve that. The Cloakmakers' Union in Montreal is also fighting injunction proceedings started against it by a certain firm. The Union has appealed the case and it is probable that this will be carried to the highest court in the British Empire, in London, England.

"You can see, therefore, that the present cloakmakers' fight is not only national, but an international affair. It is not only extended to New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Montreal and Los Angeles, but they will be soon talking about it in London."

A Christmas Sermon

By NATHANIEL BUCHWALD

Once a year we simply must wax sentimental. The spirit of Yuletide is irresistible. The beaming face and 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 burden and brighten the lives of the poor. We can no longer be angry with the rich, seeing how they hustle to give the poor a good time. We can no longer entertain the sinister doctrine of class struggle, in view of the kindness and usefulness 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 nothing fundamental will happen to upset this blissful world, where the hearts of men go out to one another, where the rich are happy because they can give, and the poor because they are given. A feeling akin to holy terror seizes upon you when you think of the goddess

men and women who would turn this world topsy-turvy and destroy the very soul of our civilization. And winged 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 ennobling holiday of the Christian civilization. But few realize that there is a grave danger of its becoming a mere sweet memory in the souls of men. If we want to perpetuate the observance 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.

"Beware of the agents of the Evil Spirit who would do away with riches and with poverty, with the lowly and exalted, with the benefactors and their beneficiaries 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 eco-

nomic inequality in our society and preach the spurious gospel of Socialism or industrial democracy, or whatever you may name it, but in doing so you militate against the Scriptures where it is plainly stated that 'the poor shall ye always have with ye.'

"It is because of malevolence that the Supreme power has ordained that the poor always be with us! The thought is inadmissible. Rather, we must, in all meekness accept the ways of Providence and carry out its will without complaint. These 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 deserving poor the charity institutions would go out of business and hundreds of society women would be at a loss how to atone for their many and various transgressions. The contrite sinner would simply have no opportunity to do penance. The millionaire, who came by his millions via breaking some of the commandments would not be given a chance to make peace with his soul.

"Every virtue has meaning and value only as the contrast of sin. The good cannot exist save in the setting of evil. And if virtue and goodness are to endure, we must see to it that their opposites, sin and evil,

are preserved. To assure the continual recurrence of the Christmas spirit we must first assure the permanency of the social conditions and economic institutions that make it necessary for some people to beg and for others to give. The breadline is needed for the good of the soul both of those who hand out and those who receive.

"Peace on earth and good will to men is an inspiring ideal to preach and no one would wish that this gospel ever ceases to be preached. But to assure the everlasting preaching of it we must first bend all efforts in the direction of maintaining enmity and envy and ill-will among men, otherwise the gospel of "peace and good will" will have fallen into disuse simply because there will be no need of it, no demand for it.

"You will realize, therefore, that the present order of things is both wise and righteous, since it provides for the continuation of Christian charity and supplies sharp contrasts to lofty ideals and sacred principles, and you will further realize that any attempt to change the present order with a view of abolishing its evils and the inequality among men, is subversive of religion and morality and should be resisted by all the right-thinking citizens of the community, Amen."

Some such sermon suggests itself to every upright and public-spirited person on the eve of Christmas, and this is all good and well as far as it

(Continued on Page 7)

A Letter from Philadelphia

By A. NEUBAUER

Seventy per cent of the Philadelphia cloak strikers are already back at work. The strike is in first-class shape, and we expect that before long the rest of the workers will be back in their shops.

The entire energy of our Union is now concentrated on the twelve manufacturers who are still in the Association, clinging to that body through the kind offer of co-operation extended to it by the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber of Commerce is using every means available to hold them in leash, but the Chamber of Commerce cannot make cloaks for them, and if our employers do want to make cloaks they will have to make them under Union conditions and under week-work.

For the time being these obstinate manufacturers have become prominent personages. With the aid of the Chamber of Commerce statements are being given out in their name in the press, in which they denounce Lenin, Trotsky and God knows whom else, under the illusion that they are hurting thereby the Union. Last week they have, of a sudden, issued a statement that they were going to open the shops (as if their shops had been closed until now). They invited all the workers to come back to make cloaks for them under "open shop" conditions or under what they now call the "American plan." Of course, nothing came of it. The workers made fun of this pompous manifesto, and their shops remain as empty as before. Our workers have sensed the true meaning of this invitation, and have quite properly ignored it.

At this moment negotiations are being conducted with some employers which, we believe, will lead to a settlement. Perhaps, before these lines are printed, our strike will dwindle down just to a few firms which will be shortly compelled to settle with the Union individually.

SKIRT MAKERS VERY ACTIVE

Together with the cloakmakers, there have gone down on strike the

skirt makers in the single shops. These factories have been in quite a deplorable condition until now. While in the bigger cloak shops, where the Union had ample control, there was week-work and the shops were clean and sanitary, the skirt shops were operating under the worst possible conditions. Piece-work, small wages and petty sweatshops prevail in these establishments. Not infrequently the workers would not receive any wages at all after a week's work, as the so-called employer was insolvent from the beginning. When preparations were being made for the general

strike of the cloak makers, the Joint Board decided to call out these skirt shops, too. The skirt makers responded like one man to the call of the Union, and today most of these shops have settled with the Union.

OUT-OF-TOWN COMMITTEE DOING GOOD WORK

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 could do their work "peacefully," and without the interference of the organization. Our Out-of-Town Committee, however, is energetically pursuing them and is taking care that no scab work is done wherever it can locate these blackleg nests.

One of the biggest of our employers, for instance, has decided that he would open a shop in Allentown. Our committee, however, discovered this in time and dispatched a sub-committee to that city. At the last meeting of the Central Labor Union of Allentown the committee, with Brother Abraham Tivim as its spokesman, appeared before the body, and after explaining to them the situation, was promised unqualified support and co-operation. A resolution was adopted which pledged every labor unionist of that city to work hand in hand with the cloak makers of Philadelphia and to prevent scabbing in Allentown. The foundation was also laid for the formation of a local of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in that city.



WAGES—THE LAST TO GO UP. THE FIRST TO COME DOWN

Civil War Returns to Italy

By IRA W. BIRD

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

Although the Fascisti declared they came to Rome to hold a peaceful congress of organized workers organized a plot to assemble 30,000 armed White Guards in the capital for a revolutionary strike and the establishment of a military dictatorship. The Fascisti leaders correspond to the leaders of the North military dictatorship in Hungary.

To block the gunmen of the matter 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 announced that all industries of the capital would be idle until the White Guard delegation left the city. The general strike served a double purpose. The union men and women were removed from isolated jobs where they could be easily attacked by their enemies and were concentrated in the working class sections of that city.

Fascisti gangs seldom attack groups of workmen of equal numbers. Although they are much better equipped with automatic pistols and rifles than the workers, the gunmen appear to prefer to attack single workers or pairs. Street car workers often are dragged from their cars and beaten into insensibility for the crime of being members of the militant street car workers' union.

That the government suspected this

leaders of the Fascisti were plotting against the state was indicated by the great numbers of soldiers brought to 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 war mobilization. The numerous barracks in the neighborhood of Rome were packed with reserves of cavalry and infantry, all in readiness for a dash into the city to protect the king and his government from this band of reckless cutthroats.

Although the Fasci di Combattimento was organized with high ideals, something like the World War Veterans in the United States, the bands of veterans of the world war soon abandoned their campaign for "freedom, democracy and a better world for the returned soldier" to become a national society of gunmen with all the evils that would come in a combination here of the American Legion and the Ku Klux Klan. The Fascisti were hired by employers a year ago, after the occupation of factories by the metal workers, to terrorize union members, Socialists and Communists into abandoning their struggle for better conditions for the workers of Italy.

As the violence of the "punitive expeditions" of the Fascisti increased, the workers were compelled to resort to violence in their defense. The formation of fighting groups among the workers caused a pacifist element to arise in the White Guard movement which came near causing a break in the organization. The pacifist group contended that the enemies of the progressive labor movement should resort to the ballot for the extermination of their foes.

Benito Mussolini, once one of the foremost figures of the Socialist Party of Italy, was the leader of the fac-

tion which urged the anti-labor elements to elect their representatives to parliament to combat by peaceful, legislative methods the ever growing power of the workers. The parliamentary group of the Fascisti, about 30 deputies, supported this peaceful program.

The direct actionists of the White Guard were in the majority throughout the controversy, however. They contended that the only way to destroy the unions and the Socialist and Communist movements was by violence. They pointed with pride to the drop in the Socialist and Communist vote and the decrease in union activity in sections where the White Terror was greatest. At a congress in Florence, in September, the secretary of the Fascisti demonstrated the success of "direct action" in hundreds of cities where Chambers of Labor had been burned or looted, where all cooperative organizations had been destroyed and where the Socialist and Communist city councilors and other officials had been compelled to resign.

The "direct action" group in the Fascisti was about to expel the pacifist element when the clashes between the strikers of Rome and their enemies converted the parliamentarians. After two weeks of raids and counter attacks in Rome, in which hundreds of workers

of unequal struggles, Benito Mussolini announced for the parliamentarians that the peace treaty would be considered at an end, and that Socialists and members of the General Confederation of Labor were no longer protected by the closed season for White Guard gunmen.

There had been no complete cessation of the civil war since the peace pact was signed at Rome last August by Mussolini and representatives of the General Confederation of Labor and the Socialist Party. The Communist Party of Italy was not a party to the peace treaty and the civil war continued between Fascisti and Communists.

The peace treaty put the Fascisti in many embarrassing situations. At

times Socialist officials were compelled to issue manifestos denouncing Communists for attacking members of the White Guard. In one city the Socialist mayor gave the Communists an occasion to charge that the Socialists had sold out the workers to the masters by issuing a joint manifesto with the commander of the Fascisti, calling for a public demonstration in honor of a Fascisti who had been killed by a Communist.

Now that Socialists and conservative union officials are also on the defensive in Italy's civil war, the bitter campaign conducted by Communists against the leadership of the Confederation of Labor may be moderated. During the last four months the attacks of the conservative leaders of the Confederation and the Socialist Party occupied more space in the Communist press of Italy than attacks on the Fascisti and other leaders of the movement to destroy the labor organizations of the country.

That there will be peaceful, conservative progress by the General Confederation of Labor—if not compelled to resort to a general strike for defense—was indicated by the vote of delegates to the Confederation congress last month. The left wing, composed of Communists and Anarchists, advocated a general strike of all workers in every section of the country to force betterment of conditions.

This program was voted by the delegates. In its place the delegates adopted a program of thorough investigation of the industries of the country so that a comprehensive plan of reorganization of industry can be proposed to the government.

Dependent on other nations for coal and raw materials, Italy is in no position to establish a Socialist state. About 90 per cent of those who are federated in the labor movement realize this, but they are equally aware of the fact that a Socialist state, crippled as it may be by enemies on all sides, will be preferable to a military dictatorship. The future of the Italian labor movement depends greatly on the developments in the civil war.

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 splendor and pleasure. The sharp contrast between rich and poor—between the parasite of society who sought pleasure and distraction in Vienna—and the workman who received 30 to 40 crowns a week for his drudging toil has always been a feature of Viennese life.

Since the war, however, the contrast between the food-tricklers, money-market gamblers and all those who are best up taking advantage of the depreciation of the Austrian crown on the one hand and the workers on the other hand has become one of the most terrible consequences of the world-war. According as Austria is nearing its complete financial and economic collapse, the fate of the workers for the consequences of unemployment is increasing, a circumstance which gives rise to a feeling of despair.

Here we see the splendid results of the world war and the "peace policy" of the Entente powers! With brazen-faced hypocrisy the proprietorial classes reproach the workers with being unworky and give them sympathy on the virtues of thrift. In contrast

to the thrift, the poverty and the privations of the industrious workers, there is the lavish extravagance of the rich, especially of the "new rich." A walk through Vienna during the day or the evening, the sight of the dilapidated trams and the sadly neglected streets, the sad expression of the women and the men on whose faces anxiety for the future is 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 fabulous prices beyond the reach of the workers.

In the midst of all disasters and adversities, the Austrian workers have succeeded in remaining united in their struggle against the greed of the capitalists and the power of the reactionaries. That unity has manifested itself in the political arena as well as in the trade unions. The trade union movement has succeeded in increasing its influence. The Austrian Union of Tailors and Tailoresses is proof of that fact. The President of the Congress, Comrade Johann Smilka, was able to point with a feeling of satisfaction to the fact that even since 1919 the union has increased its membership. In 1919 the union comprised 51 branches with 11,835 members; in 1921 82 com-

prised 59 branches and 14,043 members. For a comparatively small country, as Austria now is, that is a respectable figure. In Vienna alone, 12,146 tailors and tailoresses are organized in the union.

A report on the activities of the union submitted to the Congress by President Smilka, as well as the preliminary remarks by the Secretary Franz Bolognani on wage movements, showed once more the thoroughly unsound state of the industrial life of Austria. The continued increase in the cost of living necessitates continuous wage movements.

To an outsider and perhaps also to the overworked trade union officials in Austria, all this might sometimes appear to be a hopeless task. These incessant negotiations and strikes, however, are necessary in Austria. In order to avoid complete destruction, the working classes there are obliged to put up a bitter and stubborn fight for higher wages.

Since last July, especially, food prices have increased enormously, owing to the depreciation of the crown. And, although it may sound a bit fantastic, a tailor who at present earns 80 to 90 crowns an hour, or 4,000 to 5,000 crowns a week, finds it a hard task to get out an existence for himself and his family. For that reason, although wages had been increased just recently, the Special Congress was obliged to decide to approach the employers with fresh demands for an increase of wages in all branches of the clothing industry.

The Congress was also confronted with another task. The resources of the union had 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 ladies' tailors in Vienna earn about 90 crowns per hour) the contributions were very low.

The former rates of contributions were as follows: First class, 9 crowns; second class, 7 crowns; and third class, 5 crowns. The contributions are now fixed as follows: For a weekly wage exceeding 5,000 crowns, 35 crowns per week; from 2,000 to 3,000 crowns, 25 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 accordingly.

There were three foreign delegates present at the Congress. The German representative is Augustin Piatt, and the Danish union's President, William P. Arup. They assured our male and female comrades in Austria that the workers of other lands are with them heart and soul in their great struggle.

The Special Congress had the pleasant duty to celebrate the 25th anniversary of two important events; this year the union has been 25 years in existence, and Johann Smilka has been for 25 years its President. In view of the circumstances in Austria, there could be nothing in the nature of a banquet or anything of that sort. Smilka, however, was the recipient of hearty congratulations from the delegates at the Congress; and on behalf of the International Clothing Workers' Federation, William P. Arup presented a bouquet to the indefatigable veteran Smilka.

JUSTICE

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EDITORIALS

NEW "CHARGES" AGAINST OUR UNION

Mr. Samuel Untermyer, special counsel of our International in the injunction proceedings started by it against the pledge-breaking cloak manufacturers in New York, is also chief counsel to the Lockwood Investigating Committee, which is doing splendid work in exposing evil-doing and crookedness in some labor organizations as well as employers' combinations. What Mr. Untermyer has already achieved in this respect is a subject to which we should like to return at some other time to point out its importance for our labor movement and for the public in general. It is interesting, nevertheless, to mention that both to the Lockwood Committee and to the Cloakmakers' Union Mr. Untermyer is giving his services free, actuated solely by a desire to render valuable and distinct public service.

Well, one day last week, a certain Leo Sherman, who maintains that he is a cloak manufacturer, bitterly complained in a letter to Mr. Untermyer against his work for the Cloakmakers' Union. This alleged manufacturer, while appreciating very keenly the work Mr. Untermyer is doing as attorney for the Lockwood Committee, cannot at all understand why he defends the interests of the Cloakmakers' Union, which, he says, is not one iota better than the Electricians' Union, the Plasterers' Union in the building trades that are at present being investigated by him. So this doughty "cloak manufacturer" demands an account from Mr. Untermyer for his inconsistent action.

It is curious, to begin with, that this employer has no evidence of the wickedness of the Cloakmakers' Union as far as he himself is concerned. All his allegations refer to other manufacturers, who, he claims, are ready to tell Mr. Untermyer all about them, and to prove to him that all the evils that he had discovered through the Lockwood Committee in the building trades exist in the Cloakmakers' Union, too. In all consistency, therefore, he maintains, rather than to be its defender, Mr. Untermyer should be the relentless prosecutor of the cloakmakers' organization.

Well, this hiding behind the back of other manufacturers on the part of our accuser is, to say the least, quite suspicious. If the Cloakmakers' Union is really as bad and as vicious as Mr. Sherman would have us believe, why not point out some of the wrongs the Union has committed against him? If the Union's methods and policies are bad, they must be bad with regard to all manufacturers. We could, perhaps, understand him, if he were an outsider, one that did not belong to the industry. In such a case his "hearsay evidence" could have some color of justification. But isn't it queer that a cloak manufacturer who has come daily in contact with the Union has not a scintilla of proof to support his charges against it, but has to call upon some mysterious "manufacturers" from the outside to bolster up his grievances?

This fact in itself should militate sufficiently against his "charges" to deserve their complete disregard on our part. Nevertheless, we are inclined to forego his lame and rather suspicious start and look into his accusations per se, keeping out of our minds the tainted source from which they emanate.

The first charge, to use his own words, is as follows: "Does the Cloakmakers' Union permit the installation of time-saving machines or inventions to save labor costs? No." In other words, that means that the advanced and progressive Cloakmakers' Union fights every new machine, every new invention intended to lighten labor and lessen production costs. There is only one answer possible to such an allegation: It is a lie out of the whole cloth. The Cloakmakers' Union is not opposed to any time-saving machinery that has been introduced or might be introduced in the ladies' garment industry. It does not belong to the type of retrogressive unions of the early days of the nineteenth century, which, in sheer blindness, smashed machinery and work-devices, treating them as "opponents." Quite to the contrary—it welcomes with joy every new machine that might ease the task of the worker. All it wants is that these machines be manned by Union people, and that they serve the interests of the workers no less than the interests of the employers. Can this be styled as "opposition to new machinery?"

His second "charge," to quote him again, is: "Did the Cloakmakers' Union fine their members for speeding? Yes." This is another brazen lie. It is hardly believable that a bona fide cloak employer could have the temerity to come out with such a statement. If the cloakmakers in the shops would all be receiving the same wage a charge of this kind could, at least be within the realm of supposition. The case, however,

is not such. A large number of the workers in all the branches of the cloak industry are paid above the minimum scale, depending upon their individual speed and skill. The Union has not only not interfered with it, but has, under its agreement with the employers, seen to it that such above-the-average workers receive pay in accordance with their special skill and speed. To talk about fining a worker for speedy and skilful work is rot and nonsense.

The third charge, in his own words, is as follows: "Does the Cloakmakers' Union fine firms and withhold their securities without trial, by the unbridled authority of their business agents through a medium of stoppages or strikes? Yes." Well, then, according to this "manufacturer," any business agent of the Union can walk into a cloak shop and call the workers out on strike without reason or cause whatever. Now, let us see. Most of the firms in the cloak trade belong either to one or the other employers' associations, the "Protective" or the "American," and of course no sane person would believe that these associations could exist even a day if the Union were given to such irresponsible practice. The independent firms have individual agreements with the Union, and the enforcement of the regulations of these agreements is based on a mutual understanding. This story about "abuse and unbridled authority" is a mean and base concoction, as no business agent has any personal right to call out strikes in the cloak industry. Strikes, when absolutely unavoidable, are called by the authority and instruction of the Joint Board and its manager. Even the bitterest enemies of our Union have long ago conceded this.

The final charge is that the Union has established "a life-job right with no opportunity to terminate an inefficient or abusive worker's employment." Like all the previous "charges," this one is far removed from the truth, and the best proof against it lies in the fact that one cannot find a shop in the cloak industry in which a large proportion of the workers does not consist of new workers, such as have come from other shops. How could this have been possible if the workers had a "life-job right," as this "manufacturer" alleges? It is true, such an assertion was recently made by that arch-renege of the labor movement, former secretary of the International Union, John Dyer. This fellow has made it his business, whenever there is a controversy between the manufacturers and the workers in the ladies' garment industry, to attack the Union and to take sides with the employers. But his actions merely accentuate the good sense of the organization in having got rid of him, and they put the indelible stamp of falsehood upon everything he says with regard to the Union.

According to the agreement and the practice in the cloak industry, an employer has a right to discharge a worker, provided he can give good reasons for doing so. If he can prove that such a worker has either shown incapacity for the job; that his conduct was indecent or abusive, and has had a demoralizing influence upon the other workers in the shop, the Union does not object to such a discharge.

It would seem that the leveling of such "charges" against the Union is a new departure in the manufacturers' tactics. How hopelessly weak their cause is, if they must resort to such thrashed-out and long-ago exploded falsehoods! We do not wish, of course, to assert that it is absolutely impossible for a business agent on a rare occasion to misuse his authority, or that a worker might not do some shirking on the job in a Union composed of sixty thousand workers' exceptions might occur. What we can prove, however, is that our general policy is as far removed from the policies of the unions that are at present under the fire of the Lockwood Committee as the North Pole is removed from the South Pole.

No one regrets any more the practices of such quasi-labor unions, which are to all intents and purposes little trusts, than our International. An effort to influence the public that our unions are corrupt or dishonest is, therefore, doubly brazen and abominable. This letter to Mr. Untermyer by a "cloak manufacturer," we do not doubt for a moment, will not only be taken by him at its true value, but will accentuate the moral bankruptcy of the employers who are trying to "capture" some public opinion on their behalf by such spurious and disingenuous methods.

THE SIXTH WEEK OF THE CONFLICT

Next Monday will mark the end of the sixth week since the cloakmakers of New York have left their shops in a revolt against slavery and oppression. It would not be amiss to take stock of what the Cloakmakers' Union has succeeded in accomplishing during the six weeks. The clearer we can contemplate that portion of the road which we have already covered, the safer will be our arrival at the final goal.

On November 1, Mr. Lefcourt, at that time spokesman for the Manufacturers' Protective Association, made the following statement in the press:

"There will be no conferences, no negotiations with the Union. The manufacturers have so decided among themselves. We have turned the tables. That's all. In 1919 the workers told us that they were going to introduce the week-work system, and they called no conferences. Why should we do it now? We are the doctors now."

These few words, containing a few untruths, such, for instance, as that the workers themselves, on their own accord, had introduced the week-work, had nevertheless expressed completely the state of mind of the manufacturers at that time. They were so confident of a victory over the Union that they wouldn't even negotiate with it! Piece-work, longer hours, smaller wages—all

Tidings from Chicago

By H. SCHOOLMAN

Every wheel is at a standstill. That may be true enough about the cloak shops. But when one puts in an appearance at the office of the Union, one finds that things are a-cut at all quiet. It seems as if the hustle and bustle of the shops has moved over to the office of the Union. Hundreds of persons come in and go out, many of them in a great hurry, some a little more quietly, but everyone preoccupied with his task. From their faces one can see that they are engaged in something very important, that their minds are set upon an earnest mission.

Telephones, telegrams and special delivery letters arrive every minute. Various committees arrive and depart after conferences. This is a peculiar atmosphere at headquarters. "Enemies" seem to have become friends again, and some infractions on the part of some members have been forgiven. Everyone is straining towards one goal, everybody's ambition seems to be one thing, every soul is animated with one desire—to win the big battle and defeat the enormous and cruel designs of the bosses. In such an atmosphere one wishes to be friendly with the entire world; one even feels that after the fight is over there will be something 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 hung locks upon their shops in an endeavor to fool the pickets and make them believe that they are meek and inactive and never even contemplate to open. Others invite the pickets to come in and warm up a bit as evidence of their "indecisiveness" and "All of them assure the workers that they haven't the slightest intention to

do any work for the next few weeks, but after the pickets leave they steal back into the shop and try to make a sample or a duplicate. The picket committee has learned of these tricks through special investigators, and beginning next week the picketing hours will be lengthened. The strikers will cheerfully abide by this decision as they know the old rule—longer picket hours means shorter working hours in the end.

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

I don't know her life story; her name is Mary Grandek; she is a pale, somewhat scared looking person, and with the stamp of many years of incessant toil written in large letters all over her. She comes from a little town in Poland. Her husband had left her some four years ago. Since then she has been supporting, and bringing up three children by "finishing" in cloak shops. She works always in shops which are located on the Northwest side as these shops are nearer to her home and she can occasionally pay a stealthy visit to her little flat to see how the children are getting along. When she comes to the office to pay her dues in her quiet, though hurried manner, our members, as a 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 prompt with her payments on the first of the month. I supposed she was probably out of work, or perhaps married and working for a man without having any dues to pay to him. At any rate, I almost forgot about her. When the strikers began to meet and many members who usually pay their dues through

some other fellow of their shop began putting in an appearance in our office, and our meetings became crowded with such absentees, Mary, too, came to the office. Her face was even paler than usual, and her eyes were red as if from crying. She came over with a guilty face to the window and handed over \$19.46, together with her book. Quite contrary to her habit she said to me in Polish: "We don't want any piece work." We don't want it. I cannot work longer hours than what I do. My children want me, my children

want me. I love them too much." I tried to say something in reply, but I didn't know enough Polish to make myself understood. I asked her in English whether she could afford to part with such a large amount of money. But she insisted upon giving up that sum, saying that as long as the strike lasts she might not be able to pay any dues.

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)

goes. 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 ridding the country of the troublesome elements who would abolish Christmas by abolishing poverty and consequently—charity. In our crusade against these enemies of society we must make no distinction between Socialists, Communists, labor unionists, partisan leaguers, as all of these are alike in that they would banish poverty and destroy the agencies making for poverty. These pernicious elements ought to be separated from the community and cast into prisons or deported from our shores or got rid of in any expeditious manner. 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 would thwart our efforts to spread the doctrine of peace on earth. We must, indeed, resist all attempts actually to establish peace on earth, for then our Yuletide 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.

The Sacco-Vanzetti Appeal

Evidence that America is awake to the challenge of those who are trying to kill Sacco and Vanzetti, despite the proofs of their innocence, is piling up every day in the form of resolutions, editorial comment and personal proffers of co-operation: The Sons of Italy, a fraternal order representing 125,000 Italian-Americans, at its recent convention in Trenton, N. J., pledged its co-operation and demanded a new trial. Anatole France, the winner of the Nobel prize in literature, was severely criticized and ferociously attacked for his appeal to America to save these two labor organizers.

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 the court's legal 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 20 the "World" correspondent said: "It is sufficient here to state that a group of distinguished spectators of the court proceedings believe that the evidence against Sacco and Vanzetti is flimsy."

these things they had already had in their vest pockets. And accordingly they treated public opinion with scorn and contempt.

Less than two months have passed, and how completely has their tone changed! If they speak about piece-work now it is in such a subdued, little voice that one can hardly hear it. Not a word is heard about longer work-hours, and their lawyer keeps on continually harping on "peace." What has brought about this change? Of course, to a considerable extent it was due to the capable leadership of our Union. Quite naturally, the invincible justice of our cause was also a contributory factor. But above everything else it was the remarkable solidarity of our big membership, the splendid fight that the tens of thousands of our men are waging so firmly, calmly and fearlessly that has wrought this change. They deserve the biggest share of credit for this miraculous change in the tone, talk and acting of our bosses.

It was this battle royal that has ground into dust all the plans of the manufacturers. They had figured that the cloak-makers, hit hard by the unemployment of the last few months before the strike, would not respond to the call of the Union, and would remain satisfied with the crumbs that the bosses might be willing to leave for them. They have calculated that even if the workers would go down on strike, they would be stampeded back quickly, as the Union could not possibly support such a huge army. How badly disappointed they are. For five weeks this army has remained in the field without demanding a cent from the Union, and now after six weeks of striking, only those have asked for benefits who could not stand the strain any longer. Thousands upon thousands still refuse strike benefits, and will do without them for as long as they can hold out. The employers have also counted upon certain differences of opinion on trade problems within our ranks, in the belief that they could benefit by it in accordance with the old maxim, "Divide and rule." Their disappointment, however, followed quickly. In this great fight, all former dissensions have vanished and the rare specimens of habitual disturbers dare not raise their heads. "One and undivided" is the great battle cry of the great cloak army.

Such are the results of the six weeks of fighting. Are we already upon the threshold of a victory? We cannot and we must not think of it at this moment. It is true, the manufacturers have been compelled to change their tone and their talk through the powerful blows they have received from the fighting workers and public opinion in general. It appears to us, however, that deep within their hearts their thoughts are not changed. We still believe that Mr. Lefcourt was a true spokesman of theirs than Mr. Steuer. Had they really given up

their craving for piece-work and longer work-hours, they would have acted logically and consistently by asking the Union to send the workers back under the old conditions and bring the strike to an end. Why don't they do it? There is only one answer. The employers changed their mode of talking, but not their hearts. These are still the same as they were on November 1, when Mr. Lefcourt had made the famous "doctor" statement to the press.

Our call to the workers, therefore, is: Beware! Be on the lookout! The manufacturers are never dangerous to us when they are brutally open-minded. It is only when they change their voices, when they don the fur of a lamb that they might become a menace to us. Some inexperienced workers might fall prey to the illusion that the fight is already at an end, that the victory of the Union is certain, and their energy, their vigilance, their fighting spirit might become weakened. It is for such a moment that our wolves in sheepskins are watching.

The workers must not take any stock in the smooth and glib talk of the employers. No matter how long the fight should last—six weeks, more and perhaps twice that long—it will not be brought to an end before the two principal demands, week-work and the 44-hour week, are won by the workers without the least shadow of a doubt. There should be no thought and no talk of an early termination of the strike until the Union will proclaim the news of victory. Until that hour the fight must be maintained with all the fire and the enthusiasm that has marked it from its beginning.

WISDOM OF THE POOR FISH

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



The Modern Novel And the Class Struggle

By DAVID P. BERENBERG

V. TWO WOMEN

Women have, from the earliest days of the novel, been among the best of our novelists. They have, of course, produced their share of trash, but of the same that have come down to us from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries a remarkable proportion are the names of women.

A sentimentality descended to us from the far-gone days of chivalry presupposes that the proper subject for the woman novelist is woman. Helen Martin and Mary Johnston are only two modern writers who, by reaching out into the larger world, make this dictum ridiculous. There are few American writers who see the industrial chaos as well as do these two women.

Helen Martin is a Pennsylvania Dutch woman. It is a queer picture 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 Germans who settled in Pennsylvania in the days preceding the Revolution—are a very thrifty lot. If we are to believe Mrs. Martin, thrift becomes a vice with them. They subordinate their lives to it; they make it the criterion by which they judge the world. Besides, they are superstitious, ignorant and unprogressive. Being industrious and thrifty to the point of miserliness, many of them have grown rich. The industrial revolution has sharpened their wits; it has filled their pockets; it has given their greed new fields to feed upon. But it has not widened their horizon, nor has it abated their stubborn ignorance.

In a small way—nothing is gained by pretending that Miss Martin's talents even approach greatness—a series of Miss Martin's books reveals to America a part of itself. Nowhere is the stark materiality of American life so clear as in the district and among the people that form the themes of these books. So much of America's wealth is new—especially in the mid and west districts. And it is proverbial that it takes people three generations to learn how to use wealth gracefully. These people are still fiercely proud of their wealth. They are as fiercely contemptuous of the less fortunate. The class struggle is still in the raw; it is still often signalized by actual individual physical conflict.

Miss Martin fixes her searchlight always on the same spot. That habit doesn't make for good literature—except in the hands of a consummate artist—but it does provide good laboratory material for the sociologist. It leads to a tiresome repetition of characters and places. After one has read one of her books—and there are more than a dozen—one feels that one has read them all. Yet that one is worth reading—it doesn't make much difference whether it be "Barabette" or "Martha, the Mennonite Maid," or "Christian or Fanatic."

Helen Martin must have lived through a painful youth. The anguish of suppressed yearning for the beautiful; the struggle of an aspiring youthfulness with a stolid, stolid conservatism are recurrent themes. This struggle has made her one-sided, but not so one-sided that she cannot visualize that other struggle of the disaffected for a share in the good things of life. Because she knows what it is to suffer, she throws her heart unreservedly to the side of the

workers. She does not dodge situations that other writers of greater ability have shunned. She writes of strikes, and she writes of them well; she seems to have had actual experience in them. She pillories the hypocrisy of the masters; their meanness; the confusion of process and ethical motives; their misuses of industrial and religious weapons; their merciless suppression of any sign of independence. To be sure, she leaves the impression that all these things are chiefly the vices of the Pennsylvania Dutch.

These things are not the actual themes of her novels. They are incidents, intended to serve as backgrounds against which her characters may unfold. But she is evidently in earnest in the position she has taken. Blood and thunder of the familiar London type she cannot write. Nor are her works the careful compilations of Sinclair. To my mind, they are, therefore, the more effective in doing what they set out to do. Helen Martin speaks to a wide public; she is speaking to the conscience of that public. Her public is somewhat sentimental—and sentimentality is Helen Martin's most glaring vice. This public is precisely the group we are trying to reach, and she is reaching them with her pen. Her books are not so much and so many as they are.

In quite a different way Mary Johnston is also trying to break into public complacency. This woman is an artist and a careful student. She writes conscientiously and she writes well. She writes for the great public and her works are read. And at the same time she avoids sloppy sentiment.

She possesses the power of making the past rise before our eyes. The days of "witchcraft persecutions in England, the days of the coming of slavery in the American colonies, the days of Jefferson and of Jacobinism in the United States, of these she has written beautifully. Nor does she fail to bring out whatever of social significance underlies events which other writers have portrayed as without meaning. She has written of the modern woman and of her struggle for the possession of her soul. In a most remarkable study, "The Wanders," she has visualized for us as it has not been done before, the story of the enslavement of woman, and of her subsequent long struggle for emancipation, which is yet not complete.

The sex-struggle is part of the class-struggle, and Mary Johnston is big enough to see this. We are deeply indebted to her real understanding of history. There are many little facts that lie buried in dusty books of reference mouldering on library shelves. She has brought them out, related them to great events, furnished them up, and now they illuminate time and people in which we are interested.

No one can read "Lewis Rand" without wondering being better able to understand Thomas Jefferson and his time. We cannot read "Audrey" without feeling the terrible significance, spiritually, of slavery. Mary Johnston does not moralize, she portrays. There is no moral so pointed as a simple record of what happened.

"The Witch" reads like a record of our own day. It deals with the witchcraft days in England, but with its story of persecution, of spies, its falls, and its auto-da-fé, it reads quite nicely like the story of Lusk and Palmer.

"Hagar" is another thoroughly

"The Dibbuk," now playing at the Yiddish Art Theatre, has had the longest consecutive run of any Yiddish play in this city. The performance tonight will be the one hundred and fifteenth.

Leo Ditrachstein's company in "Face Value," which will open at the new Forty-ninth Street Theatre, will include Frances Underwood, Clara Mackin, Nellie Burt, Lee Miller, Orlando Daly, Josephine Hammer, and others.

Margalo Gillmore will play the leading feminine role in "He," which The Theatre Guild will present at the Garrick on January 9th. In the meantime Miss Gillmore will continue in "Alas Jimmy Valentine."

Dickens's "A Christmas Carol" will be played by Lillian Owen's Marionettes at the Shubert Theatre at a series of matinees beginning December 22.

The next program of the Provincetown Players, which will succeed "The Hand of the Potter" next month, will be made up of one-act-plays—"A Little Act of Justice," by Norman C. Lindsay; "Footsteps," by Donald Corley and "The Stick-Up," by Pierre Loring.

"The Steamboat Tenacity," a comedy by Charles Vildrac, will be produced next month by Augustus Duncan. George Gail will lead the cast.

An orchestra scale of \$2.50 will be maintained at the Century for the revival of "The Chocolate Soldier."

A Nativity play by some of Columbia's dramatic departments, and by the Norfolk chamber of music artists is announced at the Manhattan on Christmas Day, and on December 28 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 23 and continuing until February 25, at the Manhattan.

Yvette Guilbert is again to give the Christmas night program at the Neighborhood Playhouse, as well as a matinee of other songs on New Year's Day.

Mme. Tetrazzini's fourth and last concert took place at Albert Hall, London, December 18, as a benefit for the Italian Hospital. The ticket sales were \$9,000. There were present the Royal family, the Prince of Monaco, Marchioness of Kedleston and others. Tetrazzini will sing at La Scala, in

Milan, in January. She expects to be in America early in March.

Albert Coates, English musical director and composer, arrived from London on the White Star liner Cedric with Mrs. Coates, making his second visit to New York at the invitation of Walter Drowsch. Mr. Coates will conduct at several concerts of the New York Symphony Orchestra. Senor Pablo Casals, Spanish 'cellist, arrived on the same liner from England, where he had been giving recitals in London. After his concert tour here, which will last until next Spring, he will return to Barcelona, where he directs a large orchestra during the Summer months.

There will be a testimonial performance to Jerome P. Adler, at the Manhattan Opera House on Sunday night, Jan. 15, in honor of his fiftieth year in the theatre. The committee includes Otto H. Kahn, David Belasco, Adolph Lewisohn, Judge Otto A. Rosalaky, John Drew and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise.

A comedy entitled "Prince Lulu" will be presented in Yiddish by Maurice Swartz and his company at the Irving Place Theatre next month.

"The Verge" will return to the Provincetown Theatre for the week beginning next Monday.

Lucresia Bori will be welcomed on Broadway for the first time this season in "La Bohème" on Wednesday, next, with Yvonne d'Arle, Chamblé, Scotti, Didier and Rothler. The holiday week opens next Monday with Farrar and Crimi in "Zaza," as a Christmas matinee, and that evening "Ernani," sung by Ponselle, Martinelli, and Danise. Additional operas are Thursday, "Mefistofele," with Alda, Esmon, Gigli and Marchionni; Friday, "Lohengrin," Farrar, Pette and Rothler. Saturday matinee, "Die Walküre," Jeritta, Matsonauer, Sembach and Whitehill, and Saturday night, "Fora del Destino," with Ponselle and Martinelli, in a special performance for New Year's Eve. On Monday, Jan. 2, there is a New Year's matinee of "Parsifal."

The Philharmonic Orchestra is devoting a fortnight to rehearsals without public appearances. On Friday afternoon, December 30th, at Carnegie Hall, Henry Hadley will conduct a program which includes a revival of Glazounoff's Fifth Symphony and the first New York performance of the Indian Sketches of Henry F. Gilbert, a work on native American themes. It is then to be an American composer. The other members of Mr. Hadley's program are Reznicek's overture, "Donna Diana," a sketch from "The Steppes of Middle Asia" by Borodin, and Liszt's Polonaise in E major.

satisfactory book. There is hardly a woman who has not felt the urge that Hagar Ashendyn feels. The story is romance, but it is romance that rings true.

Of the dignified book, "The Wanders," I have already spoken. Among "wanderer" novels it is truly splendid. Here is history made to live. Here is propaganda handled with the touch of the artist. In this work Mary Johnston undertakes to follow woman down the ages, from her original surrender of supremacy defines the goal toward which woman is going—equal dignity with man.

Unlike many feminists, Mary Johnston sees the connection of the economic problem with the problem of

woman's redemption. The economic struggle has its reflex in all phases of life. She knows of the greater struggle, she refers to it constantly; where she is called on to take sides she does so. But the economic subjection of women has so far proved to be the theme of her books.

Both Mary Johnston and Helen Martin are still writing. While Miss Martin is only writing her old books over again, Mary Johnston is reaching out for new fields to conquer. In her recent books she has yielded to the moderns fair for the mystic. If she continues along these lines her usefulness will be impaired. She may, however, turn her talents again to something useful.

LABOR THE WORLD OVER

DOMESTIC ITEMS

LOCKWOOD COMMITTEE PROBES "BLOOD MONEY" CHARGE

The belief in trade union circles was that Electrical Workers' Union No. 3 collected about \$250,000 a year in dues from non-union workers who received permission to work from week to week, said Thomas D. Naughton, an electrical worker and organizer of a rival union, in his testimony before the Lockwood Committee yesterday. He said the men had been mulcted 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 Labor Bureau, Inc., economic advisers to the Amalgamated Association of Butcher Workmen, whose members are involved in the controversy.

KANSAS COURT ENJOINS STRIKE

The Kansas Court of Industrial Relations issued a temporary 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. Polakow, 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 is recommended today as a step to improve the working conditions and output of workers in the American industries by D. C. Bagli, 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 199 class One railroads, amounted to \$105,196,283, the largest figure in many months, according to figures compiled today from the Interstate Commerce Commission report by the Association of Railway Executives. Operating expenses in October consumed 74 per cent of revenue, as compared with 82 per cent for the same month of last year.

Figures given out by the Workmen's Compensation Board of Pennsylvania show that from January 1, 1916, to November 1, 1921, 3,783 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 milk wagon drivers of the Telling-Belle 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 obtain milk 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 started at a meeting 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—on October 9, 1920—it was again argued, and now the court is having 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 they realize its importance.

In November, 1912, the American Steel Foundries, a New Jersey corporation, closed its plant at Granite City, Ill. On April 14, the following year, sending the central trades council and various locals called on the management, but the committee was refused a hearing. A strike was called and the unionists picketed. The company appealed to Federal Judge Humphreys for an injunction, which was granted. The court held that there is no such thing 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 company appealed 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 general strike at the Ahmedabad Mills was recently averted by the appointment of joint arbitrators of Gandhi and the President of the Mill-Owners' Association. The disagreement of the arbitrators produced a fresh crisis. In Calcutta the tramway workers, and in Assam the miserably-paid coolies, are both calling for the removal of their grievances. At the approaching second annual conference of the Indian Trades Union Congress the whole industrial 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—

Mr. Hilton Young, in a Parliament answer, writes that the consumption of beer in standard barrels and sprits in proof gallons for the years ended March 31st, 1919, 1920, and 1921, was as follows:

	Year ended March 31		
	1919	1920	1921
Beer—Standard Barrels:	12,721,000	24,787,000	26,294,000
Spirits—Proof Gallons:	15,591,000	24,267,000	20,167,000

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

1,423,600 UNEMPLOYED

The five registers of the Employment Exchange in the United Kingdom show that on October 31st there were approximately 1,423,600 persons wholly unemployed, an increase of 29,360 on the week, almost entirely accounted for by people registering to qualify for the second special period of benefit.

"DIED GAME"

"He died game, looking for work!" So said the Sevenoaks Coroner at the inquest on William Hines, 16, of Greenwich, who walked himself to death in seeking a job.

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

A doctor stated that 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 apparently had no food since he left his home.

Verdict: "Death from natural causes."

CHURCHES AND UNEMPLOYMENT

After a service held in St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden, a demonstration of the churches followed, last Saturday, in Trafalgar Square, on behalf of the unemployed. A resolution was passed demanding full work or maintenance for the workless as "a human right," pointing out various forms of work called for 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 forgiveness of our debtors, and the giving of credits to Germany and Russia. 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 claims of humanity we turned a blind eye to economic. C. G. Ammen 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, \$48,000,000,000. The French army budget for 1922 is \$1,005,000,000.

DEMANDS OF THE FRENCH TRADE UNIONS

The General Commission of Trades Unions issues 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) Control of the export of money values 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; (6) Speedy 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 of the agenda at the International Labor Conference at Geneva (in connection with the League of Nations) it was decided by 65 votes against 39 to retain the question of applying the Washington decisions (an 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 Governments and employers, decided, however, not to withdraw, as at first suggested, from the subsequent discussions. 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

There is a strong Labor Party in the Maltese Parliament, which was opened on Tuesday, 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 trouble after the Armistice that led to a number of deaths was due, in the main, to the high price of bread.

VATICAN HELPS RUSSIAN FAMINE

The Pope will probably aid shortly to his gift of \$200,000 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 raise funds for the "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 has undertaken to feed 250,000 children in Russia instead of only 100,000 as first announced. New Zealand has already contributed \$200,000 to the fund.

Educational Comment and Notes

A Letter From the International Labor Office

The following communication was received by the Educational Department from the International Labor Office.

Nov. 29, 1921

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union,
31 Union Square,
New York City.

The International Labor Office desires to establish and maintain close relations with all organizations interested in workers' education, including, of course, vocational education and guidance. I think it highly desirable that the International Labor Office compile and publish information in regard to all organizations dealing with workers' education throughout the world. This publication should, I think, be in addition to the addresses and principal officers, brief statements giving the origin, aims, scope and activities of all associations and in-

stitutions specially concerned with workers' education. I should like to get your opinion as to the desirability of such a publication. If you think well of it I should be glad to receive any suggestions you may have as to the form and nature of the proposed publication.

If am sending you, under separate cover, a copy of a catalog describing the publications of the International Labor Office, together with the Table of Contents of the International Labor Review, a pamphlet on the "International Labor Organization and the First Year of its Work," the Table of Contents of the Daily Intelligence, and a sample copy of the Official Bulletin.

I should be glad to hear from you at any time regarding the work of your organization.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) ROYAL MEEKER
Chief Scientific Division

Training for the Service of the Workers

By J. P. WARBASSE

(From Lecture given at our Workers' University on Dec. 16, 1921.)

How can the working people train themselves to administer industries in the interest of the working people? There is only one way. It can not be done by dreaming or talking or reading. Voting once a year does not give this training. The only way the training can be had is by doing the thing. Administering industries for the people is the only way the workers can be trained to administer industries for the people. There is no short cut. There is no easy way.

It is said by some, who have not taken the pains to get the information on the subject, that the workers are already trained for this purpose. They say that all modern industry is carried on by the workers; everybody who performs useful service is a worker; some receive wages, some receive salaries, but they are workers. They say that the manual laborer, the boss and the superintendent are trained workers; all that is needed is to take over the industries and let the work go on only for the people instead of for the capitalists.

They say: let the people vote to socialize the industries, or have a revolution and socialize the industries and then the present workers would continue at their jobs just the same only the industries would be run for the service of all the people instead of for the profit of the few.

This is the prevalent theory. I wish it would work. It has been tried. It does not work. It fails every time. That it would work, was never more than a theory—a theory without one speck of historic corroboration. People who say it will work call themselves radicals. They are not radicals. Radicals do not say such things.

Suppose the people were determined to have a socialization of industries in the United States. Suppose the majority had voted for it and the majority of elected officials were for it; or, what is more probable, suppose the capitalist system went to smash; what would the workers get out of the wreckage? Would the people who are now on the job serve the workers? Many make the mistake to assume that because a man performs useful service, his sympathies are with the interests of labor. This is a big mistake. It makes people count wrong. Most working people, to begin with, have the capitalist psychology. By far the great majority of workers in the United States have it. They have a vague interest in the academic theory that things should be made for use; but they have always made things for profit and done things for profit. Their work and their problems have always been in that field.

I want to talk plainly and not be misunderstood. The trade union movement is absolutely necessary to save the workers from the most abject form of slavery and the bones from tyranny. But a movement which is concerned wholly with the worker as a producer can not change the motive of industry from profit to use. The same is true of the syndicalist, the communist and the guild socialist movements. They are all primarily concerned for the worker as a producer. And as a producer the worker is interested primarily in getting as much for his labor as possible out of the people. That means profits. Profits for the producer means production for profit and not for use. But the people—all of the people—the consumers—are interested in getting good and useful things and beautiful things. And good and beautiful things will not emanate from industry run for profits. The capitalists are not the only class capable of this system of industry; it is possible for workers to run industry for profit too. The only industry that is carried on for use is the industry controlled not by the producers, but by the consumers.

Now let us come back to the workers again. Who are the people occupying the higher places in modern industry, and how did they get there? I will tell you. They are the men who have been traitors to the cause of their brother workers. The man who carries tales to the superintendent, who spies on the workers, who tips off the officials that the men are talking union or strike; he is the fellow who gets the promotion if he is good for anything at all. The door-walker was once a clerk who squealed on the union. The section boss was once a track man who was always "loyal" to the company. The whole directing and managing personnel of modern industry is loaded up with stool pigeons and traitors to the cause of the workers. And in order to keep their jobs, the more "loyal" to the bosses do they have to be. And the higher in the scale of promotion they go, the dirtier must be the tricks they are willing to put over on their workers. The whole executive and managerial force of modern industry is rotten with the scum of labor that has floated to the top. What chance has an out-and-out friend of the working people and of the cause of labor to rise to an executive position? Very little.

And this is the material that the dreamers in the Labor Movement look to. Industry is something more than hands and wheels. It requires directors, superintendents, organizers and executives.

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 almost seventeen hundred consumptives in our trade alone. The Union Health Center, 131 East 17th Street, is waging war against this serious disease, which as it breaks down is almost impossible unless the disease is caught in its early stages. A special

lung clinic has been established at the Health Center every Thursday evening at 5 o'clock. Dr. H. Schwartz is the specialist in this clinic.

The most important work in consumption is the preventative work. A lecture by Dr. Iago Galidson, of the New York Tuberculosis Association, will be given Friday evening, December 23, at the Health Center. The lecture will be illustrated by slides and pictures. All members of the International should attend this lecture.

The West and the East

A number of very serious mistakes are made by those in the Labor Movement who were born in Europe and whose entire experience in America was gained in the eastern part of the country. These persons have no first-hand knowledge of the characteristics of the American people who live in other parts of the country, particularly in the West. Still more serious, they do not know well what were the conditions which have practically determined the methods of thinking of the present generation of the American people.

Those who studied American history know that to a very large extent the social and economic conditions of America today are very largely the result of the life of those pioneers who left the East in the middle of the 19th century, went out West, settled

on the free land and developed the western states. Only when one is acquainted with this portion of American history and its results, can one understand the motives and methods of America today.

The students in Dr. Carman's class in Social and Industrial History were very fortunate last week to hear Dr. Carman discuss this subject.

It formed part of the course and dealt with the entire problem of the influence of the West upon the ideal of the East. The members of the class learned to what extent this influence operated and to what extent it modified the ideals and character of all America today. Dr. Carman will continue the discussion of this problem on Sunday, January 8th, at 11:30 a. m. Members are advised not to miss it.

and 21st, and on Sunday, December 25th and January 1st.

The Unity Centers will be closed during the week commencing Monday, December 26th.

During that week our students will enjoy their vacation from school. We hope they will find time and opportunity to spend their evenings in some other equally profitable and pleasant occupations.

The classes will reopen Tuesday evening, January 3rd.

Those of our students who wish to obtain copies of 10-cent books which were recommended to them by the teachers at our Unity Center and Workers' University, can order them through the Educational Department at reduced prices.

TICKETS FOR THE YIDDISH ART THEATRE

Our members can still obtain a season card for the Yiddish Art Theatre which will entitle them to ten half-price tickets for performances on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays; also Saturday and Sunday matinees, receiving holidays and announced benefit performances.

These tickets must be obtained at the box office on the day of the performance.

WORKERS' UNIVERSITY AND UNITY CENTERS WILL BE CLOSED DURING XMAS WEEK

Our Workers' University will be closed on Saturday, December 24th

Labor-Owned Company Produces Film Picture

"THE NEW DISCIPLE," produced by the Federation Film Corporation of Seattle, is ready for release. This is the first economic drama ever produced, and the first motion picture made by a strictly labor-owned company.

It is fully expected that the first showing will be in a New York Broadway theatre, opening Xmas week and plans are complete for immediate showings in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and arrangements are under way for other cities and states.

"The New Disciple" is not based

upon prejudice—but upon truth. It exposes the hypocrisy of the so-called American plan, and shows the danger that awaits labor—both organized and unorganized—if this wolf in sheep's clothing is permitted to gain a foothold.

Motion picture producers and exhibitors alike are watching the results of this picture. They are asking—will labor and the general public support this kind of drama? If so then we may look for other producers to imitate, at least make their productions more favorable to labor than they have in the past.

DR. J. P. WARBASSE AND THE WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

Last Saturday, December 10th, the class in Trade Union Policy listened to a discussion by Dr. J. P. Warbasse, the well-known authority on the Co-operative Movement, and President of the Co-operative League of America.

Dr. Warbasse's subject was the Co-operative Movement and Trade Unions.

Dr. Warbasse had spent last summer in Europe attending the Co-operative Convention. At this session he described to the students the latest developments of the Co-operative Movement in Europe and his impressions of the conditions abroad.

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 humming once more. Large supplies of clothing have recently 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 5,000 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 modestly and less skillfully, privately operated factories are springing up. The kind tailoring shops and home work, until recently shelved 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 while the output of the nationalized industry is still restricted to the needs of the State. The clothing factories are still administered as socialized institutions under the Presoblied, the Soviet Clothing 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., neces-

sary to enable them to continue their work. The administration board included representatives of the Commission for the Regulation and Distribution of Supplies, the Labor Commissariat and the Central Council of Trade Unions. The actual direction of affairs was in the hands of the Central Council of Trade Unions, which carried 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 3,600,000 persons, or 36 per cent of the requirement.

Underwear was provided for 700,000 persons, or 15.8 per cent of the amount required.

Leather and felt boots were provided for 672,000, or 13.2 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.

Over 1,132,000 shirts 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 "Ekonomicheskaya Zhizn" and reports of the All-Russia Council of Trade Unions. The number of factory workers increased from 642,000 in December, 1919, to 3,374,820 in

March, 1921.

The average wage of a clothing worker in the big Moscow and Petrograd factories is 1,200,000 rubles a month and is set by the trade union, factory committeeman and a representative of the state. While this

might seem an extraordinary wage, it amounts, owing 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 Czar's 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 all week-workers must get paid.

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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ENGLISH A AND C—7:30 P. M.

ENGLISH B AND D—8:40 P. M.

Each Three Sessions a Week—

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND THURSDAYS

Fee \$3 a Month—\$7.50 for Three Months

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DEC. 31, 1921

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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.

Eyes strain is the cause of headaches, poor memory, ill temper, dullness, etc. This usually causes indifference in your child's studies and his school attendance, which in turn has its effects later in life.

Take no chances. Bring your boy to 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.

Avoid future troubles and disappointments.

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DR. BARNETT L. BECKER

The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

GENERAL

By SAM B. SHENKER

The canvassing of the votes of the election held last Saturday at Arlington Hall, which was completed Sunday morning at 4:30 o'clock, resulted in the election of David Dubinsky as General Manager of the local. Some eleven hundred votes were cast. That a larger number of cutters did not participate was due mainly to the fact that the present year saw an unprecedented slack in the dress and waist industry and the strike in the cloak trade, which placed this large number in the category of suspended members.

The interest of the membership centered itself around the two aspirants for the management. There were no issues as in past years. The fight was merely one man against another. The winning candidates received a majority of votes of both of the branches in the local. Dubinsky got a total of 616 votes, while Max Goerstein polled 399. For the winner were cast 167 cloak and 149 dress votes. The losing candidate received 272 cloak and 127 dress votes.

In compliance with the provisions of the rules of the local, the newly-elected officers will be installed on Saturday at 1:30 o'clock at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place. Appointments in the Executive Board will also be made. There are no provisions as to when these are to be made. It is customary for the incoming President to decide this point. Accordingly, it is believed that President-elect Perlmutter will make his appointments at the regular meetings of the various divisions.

In line with past installations, prominent officials of our parent organizations will render addresses. If possible, International President Schlesinger will be one of the speakers. The International head is taken up very much with the strikes now going on in the cloak industry, and it is speculative as to whether he will find time. However, should he fail to come, First Vice-President Morris Sigman will represent the International. Israel Fineberg and Jacob Halpern, Managers of the Cloak and Suit and Dress and Waist Joint Boards, respectively, will represent these organizations.

The following is the result of the election:

PRESIDENT
Samuel Perlmutter..... No contest

VICE-PRESIDENT
Max Stoller..... 551 Jacob Lubin..... 324

GENERAL SECRETARY
Joseph Fish..... 589 Julius Samuels..... 271

GENERAL MANAGER
D. Dubinsky..... 616 M. Goerstein..... 399

BUSINESS AGENT
Sam B. Shenker..... No contest

INNER GUARD
Samuel Masover..... No contest

Three Delegates to C. T. & F. C.
Benj. Beck..... 539 Jacob Lubin..... 286
Leahy Nagler..... 528 Harry Shapiro..... 252
Louis Panken..... 479 Meyr Zakhin..... 155

CLOAK AND SUIT DIVISION
Five Delegates to Joint Board

Sam Katz..... 578 Sol Bernstein..... 225
M. Heineberg..... 577 Jacob Pomer..... 263
H. Zaslansky..... 510 H. Mustover..... 232
Phillip Ansel..... 322 Mirry Lerner..... 154
M. Goldstein..... 317

Three Members to Executive Board
Benj. Rubin..... 443 M. Goldstein..... 240
Phillip Ansel..... 423 Isidore Levitan..... 150
Max Katz..... 470

DRESS AND WAIST DIVISION

Two Business Agents
Votes
John W. Settle..... 147 John C. Ryan..... 123
Adolph Rosen..... 109

Five Delegates to Joint Board
Votes
Max Stoller..... 157 V. Michalovsky..... 74
Harry Berlin..... 156 Max Beckerman..... 67
Julius Levin..... 122 J. R. Shafel..... 65
Marion Foster..... 125 Harry Shapiro..... 64
David Frablin..... 111 S. Zabovsky..... 45

Three Members to Executive Board
Votes
S. Rothenberg..... 177 Max Beckerman..... 53
Max Stoller..... 133 V. Michalovsky..... 33
David Frablin..... 119 Louis Gilbert..... 35

This list was taken from the election board. Some errors may have crept 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, Meyer Zakhin and Morris Alonvi were candidates for the two posts on the board. The last two received the highest number of votes, and may, therefore, be declared elected.

CLOAK AND SUIT

As the weeks march past and settlements with independent employers continue, so the determination of the strikers grows each week to see a victorious end. This was evidenced last Monday, when an extraordinary picketing demonstration was staged by the workers. The strike now is mainly on against those of the employers who want to institute slave conditions of work.

Meetings and entertainments are held daily in the halls where the strikers congregate. Benefit was paid out this week. In this connection Hall Chairman Dubinsky calls the attention of the cutters to the fact that they are required to register on Friday in order to be eligible for benefit on the following week. Those who fail to register will be deprived of their share.

WAIST AND DRESS

A report of the conditions in the dress and waist division as regards employment and matters affecting the division proper was rendered at the last meeting of this branch. In all the report was quite well received, considering everything.

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 this year received more than the minimum scale of wages. As such, however, cannot be said as regards actual earnings. The vast majority of the cutters did not work six months this year. It is fortunate that wages did not go down. Otherwise, many houses would have to be established.

The coming season in the dress and waist trade does not yet look promising, although the past two weeks showed a slight change for the better. As to the conferences, all that can be said for the present is that they still continue.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Executive Board, in reply to the request of the Joint Board in these trades for the sending of five representatives, decided to leave these appointments to the incoming President. However, in view of the fact that negotiations will soon be started in some of these trades, the board may send a temporary representative.

A strike was called in one of the houses controlled by the newly-created Joint Board. Difficulty was found by the manager to have the cutter come down, due 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 warned against stands of this kind. 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, appeared on summons, charged by Herman Rosenblum, No. 1074, with (1) having given him a forged working card at the shop of the Martyne Dress Co., 38-44 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 conference with the boss, (3) that he tried to concoct a conspiracy against Brother Rosenblum and that in order to get him out of the above shop and in order to bring that about, he requested another cutter in the shop by the name of Herman Goldstein, No. 9229, to go down with him to the union and lodge a complaint against Brother Rosenblum as being a troublemaker in the shop. These charges are corroborated by Cutter Goldstein, who was present at the Executive Board. Brother 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 Executive 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 people of the shop and went together with them to the place where the strikers met. As to the third charge, of conspiring against Brother Rosenblum, he states that he did speak to Brother Goldstein about going to the union to lodge a complaint against Brother Rosenblum for misbehavior, as Brother Rosenblum at one time assaulted him. In view of the fact that Brother Rosenblum was in the meantime discharged from the above house, this entire matter was held in abeyance.

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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

Special 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.