

"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

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Price, 2 Cents

PHILADELPHIA STRIKERS WAGE INSPIRING FIGHT

MORE SETTLEMENTS MADE—PRESIDENT SCHLESINGER AND VICE-PRESIDENT SIGMAN ADDRESS STRIKERS

The most sanguine optimist in our Union never imagined the girls belonging to our Waist and Dressmakers Union in Philadelphia are such splendid fighters. They surprise everyone by their tenacity, courage and energy and are winning the admiration of both friend and enemy in the fight they are waging.

The valiant stand of the strikers has struck like a thunderbolt into the midst of the employers. Against such a spirit nothing can hold. The employers are now realizing that they will not be able to bring the workers

back into the shops on their own "terms." Rather than to accept starvation wages and humiliation the workers are determined to strike indefinitely.

FINANCIAL AID WANTED

Meanwhile the entire membership of our International is called upon to begin immediately aiding the strikers and to help defeat the scheme of the bosses to starve them into submission. Our Philadelphia strikers must not be allowed to suffer want in this fight for bread and freedom and for hu-

mane conditions in the shops. This strike must at once be taken up by all our locals and Joint Boards with the immediate aim in view of coming to the assistance of the strikers.

Last Tuesday President Schlesinger and Vice-President Sigman addressed the strikers in all the meeting halls where they assembled. The situation of the strike has changed but little from last week. Individual settlements are being made but the big mass of the strikers is still in the fight.

The employers are of course doing their utmost to incite the police to acts of brutality upon the strikers. Such tactics, however, cannot produce waists and dresses in the shops. Meanwhile, remember the strikers want your financial aid!

CHICAGO LADIES' TAILORS WIN CLEAN-CUT VICTORY

Retain Old Scales and Standards

Readers of JUSTICE have been aware that a strike was going on in the ladies tailoring shops of Chicago, forced upon the workers by the employers who wanted to carry through a 30 per cent decrease in wages.

After a fight that lasted three weeks the workers won a complete victory and forced the employers to sign an agreement. The following are the contents of a telegram received by the General Office from Chicago.

"BROTHERS: We send you this news with a feeling of great joy because it heralds a victory we have won over the Ladies' Tailors Association that melted like snow under a July sun in this contest. We again retain the old conditions for which we fought. We convinced the employers that their news demands were a disguise for the exploitation and that we don't want to be modernized and would rather live up to such old principles as a living wage and humane treatment. They were forced to concede this fact because they could not get any strike-breakers from among our ranks."

(Signed) STRIKE COMMITTEE
Secretary, Ladies' Tailors Union,
Local No. 104, Chicago, Ill.

LABOR CANDIDATES AT GREAT RALLY

The Socialist Party municipal campaign will be formally opened Sunday afternoon, September 25th, at 2 o'clock in the Lexington Theatre, 51st street and Lexington avenue.

The speakers will be Morris Hillquit, Judge Jacob Panken, candidate for Mayor, Harriet Stanton Blatch, candidate for Comptroller and James Onal, candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen. Joseph D. Cannon, candidate for President of the Borough of Manhattan, will preside.

Admission to the meeting will be free.

A. F. of L. Takes Lead in Disarmament Movement

International and Central Labor Bodies Called Upon to Organize
Great Parades and Massmeetings

Plans to arouse the working class of America in support of the purpose underlying the International Conference on limitation of armaments have been announced by the American Federation of Labor in letters sent

to all central labor bodies by President Samuel Gompers by the direction of the Executive Council.

The plans call for a great national demonstration on Armistice Day on which the international conference

meets in Washington to begin its work of devising methods of decreasing armaments.

The plan for Armistice Day demonstrations revolves around the central labor bodies in the cities and communities throughout the country. Upon their response to this call and its effects hinges the success of the entire movement.

General Secretary Baroff receives the following letter from President Gompers bearing on this subject:

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BONNAZ EMBROIDERERS FIGHT "OPEN SHOP"

LOCAL 66 IN STRIKE AGAINST
TWELVE OF THE BIGGEST
FIRMS IN THE TRADE—ONE
FIRM SEEKS INJUNCTION
AND SUES UNION FOR
\$50,000 DAMAGES

As reported in JUSTICE two weeks ago, several Bonnaz Embroidery manufacturers of New York broke their agreement with the Bonnaz Embroidery Union, Local 66, demanding a 30 per cent decrease in wages. The Union attempted to reach an agreement with them but the employers replied with a lockout. As a result the fight is raging now in twelve big shops.

RICHTER BROS. SEEK INJUNCTION

Apparently the strike order with which the Union responded to the lockout did not please the employers, very much. The firm Richter Bros. of 30 West 14th Street, seems to feel particularly offended by the Union's action and it has now instituted a suit for \$50,000 damages against the Union and is seeking an injunction against President Schlesinger, Ossip Wolinsky, the Manager of Local 66, and the entire Executive Board of the Local. The hearing upon this application will take place in a day or so at the Supreme Court.

The Embroidery Workers' Union, Local 66, is well organized and well prepared for the fight. The Union is determined to wage the strike to a victorious end regardless of all obstacles that might be placed in its way by the employers.

WAIST AND DRESS JOINT BOARD CALLS DISTRICT MEETINGS

In addition to the "raids" regularly conducted by the organizing staff of the New York Waist and Dress Joint Board, mention of which was made in last week's JUSTICE, the Joint Board has ordered a series of district shop meetings under the auspices of the business agents of the locals.

According to Vice-President Halpern, Manager of the Joint Board, the business agents of the Union have been now charged with a special responsibility to see to it that no unorganized shops exist in their respective districts. All delinquent union shops must be put in good standing and the "open shops" must be unionized.

CHAIRMEN AND EXECUTIVE MEMBERS HELP

Of course, this difficult task cannot be thrown entirely upon the shoulders of the business agents alone. The managers of the union, as well as the unpaid officers, the shop chairmen, executive board members, and delegates to the Joint Board, are aiding in the drive. Each district is kept under the supervision of the Joint Board and the business agents are obliged to report from time to time concerning progress made. There is little doubt that this systematic campaign will bring worth-while returns to the Union and to the workers in the industry in general.

General Executive Board Meets Next Week in Philadelphia

The Sixth Quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board of our International will begin its sessions on Monday next, September 25, at the Hotel Majestic, Broad Street and Girard Avenue, Philadelphia.

The order of the day before this meeting will include a number of weighty problems which our International will be called upon to solve within the next few months. Among these, the question of concluding agreements with associations of employers in various cities and trades will be given due attention.

Reports will be rendered by president Schlesinger, General Secretary Baroff and a number of Vice-Presidents on the general conditions of the organization and the industry and on special subjects of importance and interest. The problems of unemployment and the prospects for the next season and organization campaigns in various unorganized and half-organized centers will also come up for discussion.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By MAX D. DANISH

THE RECALL IN NORTH DAKOTA

THE first attempt in the country to recall a Governor will take place in North Dakota on October 28th.

Organized labor will keep its eyes in the direction of North Dakota on that day, for, despite the fact that North Dakota is not an industrial State, the facts underlying this recall election is of paramount interest to all concerned with the fight of the working masses of the country against the powers of greed and concentrated wealth. The facts, in brief, are as follows:

In 1916 Governor Frazier was swept into office on the ticket of the Non-Partisan League, the farmers' labor organization, by 10,000 majority. Two years later, he was elected by 15,000 majority and last fall re-elected for his third term by 6,000 majority. The Non-Partisan League won the State on a platform of State-owned and operated industries, including mills and elevators, packing plants and a State bank. All these features the Non-Partisan administration North Dakota succeeded in carrying out in spite of a well-organized and bitter opposition.

The enmity incurred by the "embattled farmers" of the Northwest on the part of the grain-carriers, food monopolists and their backers, the bankers and Wall Street wolves, has found concrete expression in the organization of an Independent Voters' Association, anti-Union, a victory club and the regular old-party cohorts who had gone office-hungry for several years having been completely routed out by the farmers. These "citizens' committees" have tried to break the State-owned North Dakota Bank by spreading tons of calumny about the Non-Partisan administration in the hospitable columns of the Wall Street influenced press of the big cities, and have now instituted recall proceedings against the heads of the State administration on charges of "dishonest public service," "public property used for personal gain," etc.

Defeat for the Non-Partisan League will, no doubt, mean a serious setback for the farmers' movement in the Northwest to free their land and toll from the clutches of the proliferating monopolists, while a victory will spell the permanent elimination from power of the old-time political and financial grab-balls. Small wonder that this recall election is attracting the widest attention of clear-thinking men and women all over the land.

HOW NEW YORK AIDS HER UNEMPLOYED

FOR posterity's sake let's jot down here a few items of New York's remarkable achievements for her unemployed during last week.

Police Commissioner Earle declared night-stick work on the 600,000 men and women of New York out of work.

Slave marts were definitely forbidden as a means of relieving unemployment.

Twenty-five thousand men or more battled for hours with 350 bluecoats in an effort to get near some "cats" which "Zeros" from Boston had obtained for them.

The use of a hall was definitely forbidden by the authorities where the unemployed might get together and talk things over.

The first 3,000 buns, perfectly orderly and non-revolutionary in appearance, on their way to the out-of-work in Cooper Square, were ordered back by Ehrlich's men on suspicion that they were tainted with sedition and political propaganda.

Mayer Hyman issued a request to the employers and manufacturers of the city to get together in a "Business Revival Week-End" in order to relieve unemployment. After the metropolitan community had repaid its debts from this check, the employers agreed to take off week-end to try to understand what His Honor had meant by this immortal proposal.

OUT-OF-WORK DEMONSTRATIONS IN BRITAIN

NEXT to the Irish problem, the unemployment question surely looms up big and menacing on the English horizon. It is the course of the last two weeks, turbulent demonstrations by the unemployed have taken place in various cities in the British Isles and in most cities these demonstrations took the form of parades and petitions to the authorities accompanied frequently by the use of sticks, stones and iron bars and encounters with the police.

In London the situation is equally serious. Premier Lloyd George is conveniently sick at his country retreat and has refused to see a delegation of eight Labor mayors of the London boroughs who sought a personal interview with him on the unemployment question. The Premier sent word that no useful purpose would be served by receiving them. The eight doughy mayors, however, brushed aside this excuse and while "regretting the Premier's illness" which kept him from seeing them, in view of the terrible outlook of unemployment for the winter they were compelled to obey their moral convictions and proceed on their mission.

Which is but a register of the grimness of the determination of the leaders of English labor to get the Government to realize the desperate unemployment situation in Britain. With millions of bread-winners out of work and the destitution of winter staring them in the face, the situation might easily develop into a veritable catastrophe.

WILL THE SHOPMEN STRIKE?

THE railway shopmen belonging to the six federated shop-craft unions have voted to strike against the general railroad wage-reduction which went into effect on July 1, 1921.

This involves about one and a half million workers. The vote was overwhelmingly against the wage-cuts, but the strike will not be called until the new working rules, which are soon to be promulgated by the Railway Labor Board. Then another vote will be taken on the acceptance or rejection of these rules and instead of one issue the conflict will involve on both the question of the wage-reductions and the work regulations. These work rules are to take the place of National Agreements, which have been in force during wartime and until now upon all the railroads of the country.

It is, of course, too early to predict that this railroad strike will actually take place. Should the Four Brotherhoods decide to support the shopcraftmen the whole country is likely to become involved in a colossal conflict affecting the entire transportation system. It is still quite probable that in view of this the Labor Board and the Railway Executives might change their uncompromising attitude. The spirit of the workers, however, is resolute and firm. During the last two years the Union-smashing tactics of the Railway Executives has been responsible for the growth of a feeling of bitterness and resentment among the railway workers of the country.

HOWAT STILL ON DECK
ALEXANDER HOWAT, the uneducated leader of Kansas miners, is again attracting first-place publicity in the columns of the metropolitan press.

Howat, together with several of his fellow-leaders of the Kansas miners, it must be remembered, is under sentence to serve a year in jail for having ordered a strike of the miners in disobedience of a mandate from the Kansas Industrial Court. The case has been appealed to the United States Supreme Court. A few days ago, on the eve of his departure for the Convention of the Mine Workers at Indianapolis, Howat and his District Board ordered a strike of three hundred coal miners as a result of a dispute over the pay of some blacksmiths. When asked about the possible attention the Kansas Industrial Court might pay to this new violation of its august rights, Howat said laconically:

"The Kansas Industrial Court will receive no consideration in this matter at all."

We must admit that the treatment which this pet institution of Governor Allen's receives from the mine boss Alexander Howat of Kansas is simply shocking.

THE SENATE COMMISSION IN MINGO

WITH the marching miners returned to their homes, their leaders Kinney and Mooney under arrest on trumped-up wild

charges of murder, and a dozen of miners on trial for the lives on similar charges, the situation in Mingo is, indeed, assuming a very peaceful and law-abiding character. Of course, it must be kept in mind that two federal regiments, watchful aeroplanes, machine guns, artillery, and Governor Morgan's martial law are still in the coal-mining regions.

The only disturbing feature, it would seem, is the so-called Senate Investigating Committee, reduced finally to Senators Kenyon and Shortridge of California, who have started an inquiry at Williamson and have gone among the tent colonies to get the miners' side of the underlying causes of industrial troubles in the Mingo region. That this Senate Committee is perfectly superfluous is evidenced by the feeling of annoyance which their inquiry has already caused to mine-owners and operators. As a matter of fact, the operators have already requested the Senate Committee to retire for the time being so that they might dispose in short order of the mine leaders and their more "turbulent" followers.

We would not be a bit surprised if the Senate Committee will follow this safe and sane course and retire for the time being. After Kinney and Mooney et al. are properly dealt with by hand-picked juries, the Senate Committee will be perfectly welcome to step back into the limelight and complete inquiries to their hearts' content.

A. F. of L. Calls for Disarmament Demonstrations

(Continued from Page 1.)

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor has decided that American organized labor must take the lead in impressing upon the International Conference for the Limitation of Armaments the overwhelming world determination to stop conducting international affairs on a military basis.

The international conference meets in Washington on November 11, 1921, upon invitation of the American government.

In accordance with the action of the executive council every central labor body in America is urged called upon to perform a definite duty in order that the disarmament conference may not forget its purpose and in order that the largest possible disarmament may be achieved.

"On the day of the opening of the disarmament conference there should be a great national American demonstration, giving voice to the thought and determination of America, backing up our government in its leadership toward disarmament and giving courage and determination to the American representatives in the international conference.

"The American trade union movement always making a clear distinction between disarmament and pacifism, has repeatedly declared for disarmament, because it has faith in democracy.

"The time has come now to speak with the full volume of our voice, joining with all other elements in American life and citizenship whose faith is akin to ours and whose love for peace is as deep.

Great Demonstration on Armistice Day

"In every city and town in America let there be a great demonstration on Armistice day!

"It is expected that every city central body will join in the national link in the great chain across the country.

"There should be a parade in every

locality—a great parade for disarmament. The parade is the first consideration. Suggestions that may be of assistance in the organization of a parade will be furnished by American Federation of Labor headquarters. These suggestions are intended merely to be helpful, but in addition, if the central thought in all parades can be similar, the national effectiveness of the effort will be increased.

"Every parade should end in a massing. The best obtainable speakers should address these great meetings. In ample time an address to the International Disarmament Conference will be forwarded to you for adoption at the massing, Friday, November 11, 1921 Armistice Day. Adoption of this address everywhere will mean the expression of the determination of millions of Americans in behalf of disarmament.

"It is highly desirable that this great Armistice Day disarmament demonstration be not alone the expression of labor's views of our citizenship, under labor's leadership. Labor takes the lead because it has a highly developed sense of duty, is devoutly American, thoroughly democratic, and has the great organization necessary to leadership in a crucial moment such as this.

Time Has Come To Disarm!

"Action is the need of the hour.
"The time has come to disarm!" is the slogan.

"The hour has struck to make good our faith in democracy, to bring success to a great constructive movement in which labor has even been the leader.

"Let no man fail, let no woman fail, let no local union fail, let no central body fail.

"Let the International Disarmament Conference know that the heart of America beats high in determination.

"Let this be America's greatest demonstration, America's greatest mandate, America's greatest pledge of faith for the peace of the world."

HAS LABOR PROFITEERED DURING THE WAR?

By ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG, Director

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

A great deal has been said and written about the high wages which the workers have been receiving in recent years. The newspapers of the country were full of accounts of how the workers were exacting prohibitive prices for their labor. It was particularly pointed out that during the war wages were increased entirely out of proportion and that the workers were able to secure the "enormous" rates only because they were in demand and because the employers could no longer depend on competition in the labor market. The eight or ten dollars a day carpenter and garment worker were held up as an example of labor profiteering.

While it is true that certain classes of skilled workers as represented by the building trades were receiving ten dollars a day, they were by no means growing wealthy or were able to save a great deal from their earnings. Students of economics in general and of earnings in relation to the cost of living in particular have long ago stopped mentioning the increases by the dollars and cents which they receive for their labor. They have come to distinguish between what they call money wages and real wages, the first representing the amount of money received and the second what the wages could buy in terms of food, shelter, clothing and other necessities of life. It is not the money in the pocket that concerns the worker, but rather the value of that money translated into the things which he needs for himself and his family. If the cost of the things which the worker's family needs to maintain itself in decency and comfort rises, the value of the money which the wage earner receives depreciates accordingly.

It is from this point of view that Prof. Paul H. Douglas of Chicago University and Miss Frances Lamberon have made a study of the movement of real wages from 1890 to 1918 and have published the results of their findings in the September issue of the *American Economic Review*, a publication devoted to the treatment of economic theory and problems.

The two students of wages and earnings carried further a study which was undertaken some years ago by Dr. I. M. Rubnow, an authority on social insurance and a statistician of note. Dr. Rubnow's study brought the wage statistics from 1890 down to 1912. Taking the 1890 average of wage rates for fifteen different industries, including woollen goods, cotton goods, boots and shoes, mill work, furniture, lumber, silk goods, bakeries, foundry and machine shops, marble and stone cutting, building trades, car building, knitted goods, book and job printing, and newspaper printing, and comparing it with the average wage rate for the same industries for 1912, Dr. Rubnow found that the actual purchasing power of the workers' hourly wages were reduced 8.2 per cent during those twenty-two years and that the purchasing power of full time earnings had declined 14.7 per cent during this period. In other words, comparing not the amount of wages but what the wages could actually buy in necessities of life the worker in 1912 found himself worse off than he was in 1890. His money wages were higher to be sure, but his real wages did not equal what the worker obtained twenty-two years before. Dr. Rubnow was able to ascertain all this by finding out what the average wage of the workers in the fifteen industries mentioned above could buy of certain basic food commodities in 1890 and comparing the purchasing power of the average wages in the same industries in 1912,

using the prices of the same food articles.

When Dr. Rubnow's figures were projected into any discussion of the failure of the American workers to actually improve their standard of living, the wartime wages were referred to as having greatly advanced the lot of the workers in this regard. Those who argued against increases in wages maintained that if Dr. Rubnow's data was carried through the war period it would tell a different story. The frequent and lavish increases which the workers supposedly received during 1914-1918 were expected to not only meet, but to overshadow the increases in prices of necessities of life which occurred during the same period. The present study of Prof. Douglas and Miss Lamberon, which covers the six-year period from 1912 to 1918, and, therefore, includes the prosperous war period, has substantiated the conclusions which Dr. Rubnow reached after studying the movement of wages and prices for the period from 1890 to 1912. This present investigation has employed the same method with a slight variation and has considered the same foods, and ten out of the fifteen industries studied before. The fact that the payrolls of ten instead of fifteen industries were considered at this time could not appreciably affect the result as an analysis of the average wages of ten and fifteen industries for the period 1890 to 1912 showed a very slight deviation. The result of the investigation showed that in the ten industries (woolen goods, cotton goods, boots and shoes, mill work, building trades, bakers, marble and stone cutters, foundry and machine shops, book and job printing and newspaper printing) the average number of hours agreed upon as a week's work has decreased 11.5 per cent in length in 1918, as compared with the average for 1890-1899; the decrease varying from 6.1 per cent in newspaper printing to 19.6 per cent in the baking industry. With regard to hourly wages, Prof. Douglas and Miss Lamberon find that the average rate for the ten industries has increased during the twenty-eight years 111.8 per cent, the increase varying from 46.1 per cent in newspaper printing to 102 per cent in the cotton goods industry. A comparison of full time earnings between 1890 and 1918 showed an average increase of 87.7 per cent during this period; the increase varying from 59.1 per cent in newspaper printing to 166.4 per cent in the woollen goods industry.

Having obtained the increases in wage rates and earnings during the twenty-eight years the writers turn to an analysis of the increases in the cost of living in order to find how the worker's family has fared when the earnings of the breadwinners were exchanged for the necessities of life. Following Dr. Rubnow's method and using the same food commodities which he uses for his comparisons, the prices of which are available for these years in the reports of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the investigators ascertained the comparative increase in the prices during the various years. While prices of foodstuffs alone were considered, it was found that if comparative index numbers for the cost of living as a whole were given the results would not be much different since food represents about 40 per cent of the total budget of a worker's family. Complete cost of living data could not be used because they have been given only in recent years while food prices are available for the entire period under consideration. The results of the comparison between the increases of wage rates and prices of food arti-

cles from 1890 to 1918, which showed the movement of real wages, was summarized by the writers as follows:

"The purchasing power of an hour's wage was 20.7 per cent less in 1918 than it had been during the years 1890-1899 and the purchasing power of full time weekly earnings was 28.6 per cent less than during this period."

In other words, the worker's family could buy on its income in 1918 from one-fifth to one-sixth less of foodstuffs than it could get for its earnings in 1890.

The investigators found that decreases in the purchasing power of the workers' wages were concentrated during the years 1907 to 1912 and in 1917. During the period 1907 to 1912, hourly wages increased 11 per cent and full time weekly earnings

70 per cent, while during 1912 to 1918 hourly wages increased 41 per cent and full time earnings 33 per cent. Retail food prices rose during the first period 22 per cent and during the second period 71 per cent. The net result was that the purchasing power of hourly wages actually decreased 9 per cent during 1907-1912, and of full time weekly earnings 13 per cent. Similarly during 1912-1918 the purchasing power of hourly wages decreased 17 per cent and that of full time weekly earnings 19 per cent. The writers also found that from 1912 to 1916 "money wages not only held their own, but indeed gained slightly upon prices, but the sudden upward movement of prices in 1916 was accompanied by only a slight increase in wage rates and the result was that in two years the purchasing power of hourly wages declined 157.1 per cent and the purchasing power of full time weekly earnings 20 per cent." The following is the summary table of index numbers from which the figures quoted above were obtained:

INDEX OF REAL WAGES, 1890-1918.

Year	Hours per Week	Wage per Hour	Full-time Weekly	Purchasing Power	
				Price of Food, etc.	Weekly Wage
1890	100.9	99.4	100.3	101.9	97.5
1891	100.8	99.3	100.1	103.4	96.9
1892	100.8	100.1	101.1	105.9	97.5
1893	101.1	101.4	104.4	104.1	97.1
1894	99.9	98.0	97.9	99.2	98.8
1895	100.1	98.2	97.9	97.1	101.7
1896	100.2	98.2	97.9	96.7	105.6
1897	99.5	100.2	99.7	96.7	103.6
1898	99.3	100.9	100.2	99.7	101.2
1899	98.7	102.4	101.2	96.7	102.5
1900	100.8	104.8	104.6	103.0	103.7
1901	97.5	108.7	106.9	108.5	100.1
1902	95.6	112.9	109.0	114.6	98.5
1903	95.4	112.9	108.9	114.6	98.5
1904	95.4	113.2	112.6	116.2	101.7
1905	95.4	120.0	114.4	116.4	101.2
1906	94.8	121.1	113.1	120.1	98.5
1907	93.6	121.2	123.7	125.9	104.3
1908	93.6	121.6	123.1	120.1	101.2
1909	92.4	127.4	124.4	127.2	97.1
1910	91.5	127.0	124.5	144.4	95.1
1911	92.2	139.8	128.9	143.0	97.3
1912	91.1	145.9	132.6	154.2	94.6
1913	90.6	152.1	137.0	155.2	92.7
1914	90.1	152.1	137.9	158.5	96.5
1915	89.2	152.5	135.5	156.5	97.5
1916	89.7	164.7	144.8	177.6	96.9
1917	88.5	167.0	145.9	176.9	71.6
1918	88.5	211.9	187.7	206.6	70.4

After analyzing the various possible criticisms which may arise regarding both the method and material chosen for their study, and showing that in the main the findings must be conclusive as to actual conditions which the American workers experienced during the period 1890-1918, the writers conclude their study with the following significant paragraph:

"All the evidence seems to indicate that at the termination of the great war, the return in commodities which the American workman received for an equal length of time worked (one hour) was from 10 to 20 per cent less than it was in the decade 1890-1899, and from 7 to 17 per cent less than it was before the sharp upward movement of prices in 1916. The purchasing power of the established week's work, moreover, was from 20 to 30 per cent less than in the nineties and from 10 to 20 per cent less than in 1915, American labor, as a whole, therefore, cannot legitimately be charged with having profiteered during the war. Rather, like Alice in Wonderland, it was compelled to run faster to stay in the same place."

Instead of improving their standard of living, which was quite low before 1914, the American workers had to wage incessant struggles during the entire war period to main this standard. At the end of the war, during which workers were in great demand, and during which enormous profits were being made by employers, and notwithstanding all the increases in their wage scales, they were in fact behind their pre-war standard. The universal campaign for slashing wage rates, which was started last year and which has gathered momentum this year, aims to still further bring down the workers' standard of living. Very insignificant and rather slow decreases in certain items in the

cost of living are used as an excuse for cutting wages. Every dollar taken out of the weekly pay envelope means less food or clothing for the family, for prices are still high, and in the case of food, as government data shows, prices are increasing. During the month of August, retail food prices in New York City increased 6 per cent, as compared with July. There is no justification for decreases in wages, based upon the cost of living, particularly if a decent standard of living is taken in consideration. According to the study of Prof. Douglas and Miss Lamberon, the workers have still a great deal to maintain to them if they are to maintain their lean standards of pre-war years. There is no need for further proof than the only ones who came out of the war with flying colors are those who live from rent, interest or profit, and not from the sale of labor power.

PSYCHOANALYSIS AT THE RAND SCHOOL

In an interview today, Dr. A. A. Goldenweiser announced that he will begin a course of lectures on Psychoanalysis at the Rand School on Wednesday evening, Sept. 28. It is his aim, he said, both to give something to the hungry ones and also to help those who have swallowed it whole to overcome their state of mental indigestion.

Dr. Goldenweiser said that no preliminary preparation is necessary in order to grasp these lectures, and that he especially hopes to incite into his students a sane and less hysterical view of this subject than students generally seem to be of this subject.

The Strike of The French Textile Workers

By MARION LUCAS

Organized workers in France are fighting the same battle against wage reductions that is being forced on American workers by employers. Northern France is at present in the grip of a strike of 80,000 workers who walked out to show their sympathy with the striking textile workers of Lille, Tourcoing and Roubaix. The textile workers' strike began the 15th of August and the present fight is considered the most important one undertaken since the general strike of May, 1920.

About 60,000 textile workers went on strike the middle of August to prevent wage reductions in that industry. The manufacturers claimed that they could not compete with foreign markets at the present scale of wages. They also maintained that the reduction in the cost of living justified these decreases. The textile workers urged that since there has been no noticeable reduction in the cost of necessities they should continue to receive the same wages.

The General Confederation of Labor appealed to all workers to support the strikers and join the movement to fight the bosses' intention to reduce wages. It urged workers not to allow the manufacturers to wrest away the fruits of many bitter struggles in the past. It called attention to the fact that workers had won a living wage through organization and that their organizations must be maintained for a unified fight against the latest offensive of the bosses.

The textile workers had declared that any attempt to reduce their wages would be met with a strike. Several conferences were held between representatives of the workers and the manufacturers, but no agree-

ment was reached. It was on August 15th that the manufacturers declared their intention to cut wages. On that day all the textile workers in northern France went out on strike, unanimous in their intention to oppose the manufacturers until their demands were granted.

The manufacturers decided on this particular time to reduce wages because of the general unemployment throughout France. The condition of unemployment is particularly serious in the northern part of the country, where the majority of the textile mills are located. The bosses hoped that the workers would be afraid to strike because of the general industrial depression and took advantage of it to announce the reductions. To their surprise they found the textile workers no less combative than they had been when there was plenty of employment. The complete tie-up of the textile industry is witness to the fact that the French workers are always ready for a fight for their rights.

The strike of the textile workers is the more important because for two months there have been incessant strikes in all industries in the region of Lille. A French paper, in commenting on the strike situation in northern France announces that since large families are the rule among the workers this textile workers' strike affects at least 150,000 individuals. The French editor finds this an interesting social fact.

The strike of the bakers has necessitated the institution of relief work in several sections. Practically every industry in northern France was reported at a standstill last week Thursday. The workers feel that this fight is being waged not only for them-

selves but for the workers all over France. This is the first offensive of any size begun against the reduction of wages in France.

During the summer of this year the textile industry of France reported a falling off in production ranging all the way from 15 per cent to 75 per cent in some districts. The number of employees in this industry, which is the first to start the fight against the reduction of wages, was greater, perhaps, than in any other industry. The courage of the textile workers in initiating the great movement against the manufacturers has spurred on workers of all other industries to support them. Sympathetic strikes have also spread all over the country.

The manufacturers in the textile industry have been paying the workers an "indemnity" to meet the high cost of living. This indemnity, which was originally 75 centimes, was twice reduced by 15 centimes, making it only 45 centimes. Pretending that competition from the south with the system of the great manufacturing houses decided to reduce it another 20 centimes on the first of August. A labor inspector tried to conduct peaceful negotiations and settle the difficulty between the workers and manufacturers by arbitration. The workers, who wished to show their desire to yield as far as was compatible with their position, accepted the services of the labor inspector as representative and arbitrator. The new terms offered by the bosses were ridiculous. They had definitely decided upon a reduction of 20 centimes, and all that they granted to the workers was the postponement of this reduction from August 1st to August 15th, when 10 centimes would be taken off their pay, and September 1st, when 10 centimes more was to be deducted. Thus the workers would have accepted the projected reduction by September 1st instead of August 1st. A general strike was the only possible answer to make to these proposals.

Government officials have been discomfited by the tie-up of industry in the northern regions of France that a special meeting of the French Cabinet presided over by President Millerand was devoted to a discussion of the strike. The manufacturers have refused to meet representatives of the workers in conference in spite of the fact that the French Minister of Labor, Daniel Vincent, is in the strike district and has been trying since his arrival there to arrange for such a conference. The employers have stubbornly refused that there was nothing to arbitrate and that the wage reductions must stand as announced at the beginning of the strike.

Stirring demonstrations have been conducted by the workers in all of the affected towns. Parades of strikers are frequent and are conducted in a spirited but orderly manner. Practically all shops have closed. The street car companies have stopped service except in a few localities. The towns of Roubaix and Tourcoing are reported to be without gas.

The present strike in France is only a part of the international struggle between capital and labor. The Italian movement for reduction in wages began in March, when the F. I. A. T. Company in Turin locked out the workers. This was followed by similar action on the part of the great Michelin Company. The agricultural workers were the victims of the next move on the part of the bosses to reduce wages. Practically the only industry in Italy which was running at full speed, with no attempt at reductions was the building trade.

Everywhere the workers realize the necessity of national as well as international solidarity. With exchange in such a hectic state and competition increasingly bitter, the workers realize that they fight not only for themselves but for workers in other industries and other countries when such a common issue as the reduction of wages is at stake.

A KAKOPHONY OF K'S

By NATHANIEL BUCHWALD

We for the Ku Klux Klan!

The more we read the so-called K. K. X. exposures in the New York "World," the more are we determined to save up \$16.50, fall at the Klan of the first Kliegale, fall prostrate before him and beg of him the favor of admitting us into the Invisible Empire. Not only do we not begrudge the Kliegale his four dollars Kommission, but we are ready to pay him an extra bonus for the privilege of wearing the white robe and hood.

The afore-mentioned newspaper has rendered the Klan an invaluable service by advertising so widely its noble aims and lofty principles. The intended Kalamy turned out to be an ode of praise, whether the editors of the "World" like it or not. And should the Campaign of Ibel Kommission much longer, the outraged populace may give the "World" staff the tar-and-feather treatment, demolish the iniquitous building where the iniquitous "World" is lodged and erect upon its ruins an awe-inspiring Temple of the Imperial Wizard.

The arch-kakumatist of the World, who is Nigger, Catholic, Jew and Bolshevik rolled into one, threatens legal action and Kapsessional investigation against the Klan. Let there be a magnified Attorney General who might take the charges of the "World" seriously, we hereby suggest a course of legal defense, that will knock 'em dead. We saw Jeral attion and he-

hance we believe in the adequacy of the law to cope with the task of maintaining order in our Nigger-ridden, Jew-infested, Catholic-ran country, but because the Klan is not yet strong enough to substitute on a national scale, the methods of Kluzim for those of so-called government. Our line of defense is simple: admit the allegations and demur. Take responsibility for all the actions charged against the Klan and prove that they are a Kredit and an honor to the Klan and the Country.

Let us take up the charges one by one.

The Ku Klux Klan is an anti-Negro organization. Quite right, but what of it? Would you want the Niggers to run the country? Would you want the African savages to participate in your elections and determine white men's affairs? And if a Nigger has committed a Krime would you leave his punishment to the emaskilate courts of law? And if lynchings are to be carried out would you leave it to an untrained, inefficient mob rather than to the well-organized lynch-experts of the Invisible Empire?

The Ku Klux Klan is anti-Semitic, that is, against the Jews. Granted, but have not the Jews brought about the World War? Are not the Jews persecuted in all civilized countries? Why should we be an exception? And if the damned Jews are to be halted and it is to be proved that they are the cause of all evil, from the boll-weevil to the disastrous floods in Texas, whom would you entrust with the task? The Ku Klux Klan that

made a speciality of all kinds of baiting, or the bungler and amateur Henry Ford?

The Ku Klux Klan is anti-Catholic. Well, why not? Why should it discriminate against the Catholics and exclude them from its sphere of operation? Most of the Catholics are Irish, anyhow, and the Irish are a troublesome lot, rebelling against the King and the British Empire. This, the Klan cannot tolerate, for it, too, is an Empire, and the safety of its Realm as well as the authority of its King Kliegale is endangered by individuals and groups who rebel against Kings and Emperors. So, you see, this Catholic baiting is merely a case of self-defense on the part of the Klan.

Other charges and allegations can be similarly disposed of via demurrers. And the less specific assertions and insinuations can be met with an annihilating fire of thunderous words and a deluge of K-abounding kries. The "World" and its spineless followers held up the Klan to ridicule because the official designations of its officers sound more like the noises of the jungle than human language. Now, it is no use arguing with persons who are utterly devoid of the romantic and poetic sense. Only those who have been imbued with the spirit of the Ku Klux Klan will appreciate the mystifying power of the Klan's nomenclature. It must be remembered that the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan are the Knights of the Night, or symbols as well as practical purposes. And night, darkness, is always mysterious and mystifying. Now to express properly the mysterious aspect of the Invisible Empire (You see—"Invisible," because at night you cannot see its doings out in the country districts) the Emperor and Imperial Wizard has produced, from the dark

depths of his mystik wizardry, such black pearls of Klanship poetry as Klargoo, Klexter, Kligrapp, Klolkard, Klabe, Klolan, Kliegale. It may not mean anything to you, but then these words are not intended to carry dictionary meanings but to impress and inspire the faithful, particularly the novices.

The charges of extortion on the part of the Kliegales with their assistant Cyclops and Night Hawks are more than ridiculous. There is no extortion of any kind practiced by the Klan or any of its Kings and Kligrapps. The publik get more than their money's worth. You pay seven cents to see any punk movie, where the Klutching-Hand or the Black Klav does some cheap stunts. In the course of a year the movie expense alone will amount to more than it costs you to become a member of the Klan, including the kommission of the Kliegale and the price of the robe and hood. For this small amount you are initiated into the mysteries of the most mystic Order of Knights, you are not merely a prosaic spectator, but an exalted participant in rituals and adventures which beat the movie serial all hollow. If you are fortunate enough you may even have an opportunity to take part in a lynch performance, not on the stage, you know, but the sure-enough thing. At all events you will have more than one occasion to attend a jolly tar-and-feather party with some confounded agitator as the immediate object.

So, you see, all around it pays to be one of the Klan. It is a great and noble institution from the political, social, mental and moral standpoint, as a high-school debater might say. We will conclude, therefore, as we opened:

Us for the Ku Klux Klan!

News from Cleveland

By MEYER PERLSTEIN

The organization Committee appointed by the Joint Board to organize the shop of Prints-Biederman is doing active work. They are visiting individual workers of that shop, inducing them, once for all, to do away with the childish arrangements they have in their shop, and join the ranks of organized labor.

The organized garment workers of Cleveland are determined to see the shop of Prints-Biederman Co. organized. It may be true that so far as hours of labor, wages and minor shop conditions are concerned, the workers of Prints-Biederman are enjoying the same as the workers in the Union shops. It is also true that lately the conditions in the shop have become worse than before. The benefits still enjoyed by the workers are not due to the Shop Council they have. It is not because their employers are any better than the other employers in our industry. They are enjoying a few minor privileges because of the Union in this city. If there had not been a Union in this town, conditions in all of the shops would be much worse than they are at present, and the conditions in the Prints-Biederman shop would surely not be what they are today.

Fortunately, there is a Union in Cleveland, and as this Union is struggling daily for the benefits of those who are producing the garments in this industry, the Prints-Biederman Company knows that if the workers in their shop were to receive less than the workers of the other shops, those same workers would immediately join the Union, and in order to keep them away from the organization, the firm is trying to give them the same conditions which the workers in the Union shops are enjoying.

A Question of Human Rights

However, besides wages and hours, the human rights which the workers in Union shops are enjoying the Prints-Biederman workers do not enjoy. In the Union shops, the Union workers have gained the freedom of thought, the freedom of expression, and the freedom of complaint when they are discriminated against by the firm. In the Union shops the workers have learned that the employer cannot throw out a worker for any trivial reason. The only time the

employer may discharge a worker is when there are good reasons for it. In the Prints-Biederman shop, the worker is still at the mercy of the employer. There the employer may throw out a worker at any time he feels like doing it, and there is no power in that shop to assure the worker a just and fair deal.

It is true that this company is boasting of their so-called Shop Democracy, their Shop Government, but all those who know what shop democracy created by employers means, know that it is created by the employers for the benefit of the employers. So far as the workers are concerned, they do not gain anything by it. On the contrary they are so enslaved that they are afraid to express themselves freely, and if they do, they are thrown out, and there is no power to protect them.

The Shop Council elected does not do what the workers desire them to do, but does exactly what the firm bids it to do. Shop Councils of this kind are organized by the employers for the purpose of keeping back the workers from joining the ranks of organized labor, for the employers know that under Shop Councils of this kind, the workers must play the fiddle which the employers wish them to play. No intelligent American worker has any use for councils and fake government of this kind.

Sham "Democracy"

The Committee sent by the Union to talk to the workers around the shop finds that as soon as one of the workers of that shop begins to talk to them, there is a forelayer or a foreman behind her, stopping her. Is this what we call democracy? If some of the workers become interested enough to listen to what the Union has to say to them, Mr. Hoffman is on the job delivering his pretty speeches and going from worker to worker with that great broad smile on his face, advising them not to listen to these agitators.

Workers in this city are determined to do away with the paternalistic slavery and sham democracy in the shop of the Prints-Biederman Company and the organized workers of this city appeal to the intelligent workers of this shop to remember that the time has come when the

workers of this factory should no longer fear to join the Union. That the time has come for the workers in this shop to realize that the smiles and speeches of Mr. Hoffman do not do them much good. That the grocer will give them nothing in return for his smiles. The time has come when the workers in this shop should remember that the shop where they spend the best part of their lives, must give them more in return than they are getting at present, and the only way the workers can succeed in establishing real democratic conditions in this shop is by joining the Union, by joining the ranks of Organized Labor, and all the workers should be combined to bring about better living and better human conditions for all those who toil.

Every organized worker in this city is determined to go the limit in having this shop unionized. In the very near future hundreds of our organized workers will be called upon to be around this shop, and induce the workers of the Prints-Biederman Company to get rid of their sham democracy and become free men and women.

The organized workers in the city are determined that before the year expires the workers of the Prints-Biederman Company must be organized. The Union is ready to go through with any expense and with any sacrifice which may be necessary to see that the shop of Prints-Biederman becomes a Union shop.

COMMITTEE OF ELEVEN TO MEET OUR EMPLOYERS

On the first of October of this year, negotiations with our employers will begin, in reference to an agreement for the year of 1922. For this purpose a committee of eleven was appointed to work out the propositions the workers may have, and also present them to the employers. The Committee consists of two members from the Joint Board, one member of every Local, our manager, Brother Perlstein, and the President of our International, Benjamin Schlesinger.

This Committee had its first session last Saturday, when the propositions which will be submitted to the employers were discussed. In due time, the propositions decided by the Committee will be submitted to our mem-

bership and if it approves of same, the Committee will submit them to our employers.

HELPING THE STARVING IN SOVIET RUSSIA

In order to lend a helping hand to the struggling Russians our Union in this city decided that it must do its bit. For this purpose a committee was appointed, which brought this question before the Cleveland Federation of Labor, and the latter, acting on the request of our locals, unanimously endorsed the efforts of our Union, and also decided that the Cleveland Federation of Labor, representing all the organized workers of this city, is ready to put its shoulder to the wheel and help the starving people on the other side.

A committee was appointed, which together with a committee of our Union, arranged a conference of all the organizations in this city. This conference was held last Friday at the North Congregational Church, St. Clair and East 72nd Street, where plans were laid for a tremendous campaign to get the workers in this city interested in lending a helping hand to their starving sisters and brothers on the other side.

WOMEN-GARMENT MAKERS, LOCAL No. 29

Our girls are beginning to become interested in their meetings. The attendance at the last few meetings was more satisfactory, especially at the last meeting, when Judge Manuel Levin delivered an address on the subject of "Injunctions and Labor Unions."

A lively discussion took place at the meeting of this local in regard to the report of the Organization Committee as to the progress they are making in organizing the shop of Prints-Biederman. A few of the members of this local expressed very constructive ideas as to how this shop may be unionized. A few of the girls who worked for the Prints-Biederman Company some time ago told of their experiences at that shop, of the different tricks practiced by individuals of this firm, to keep the workers away from the organization. Some of the tricks are very romantic and our members had a good laugh at the expense of some of the managers of this shop.

THE DESTINN UNITY CONCERT

Although the campaign to push the Emmy Destinn concert, to be given for the benefit of Unity House, has just begun, the Committee is very hopeful for its success. It is expected that all the I. L. G. W. U. locals in the city will co-operate.

As a matter of fact, it is expected that Carnegie Hall, on the evening of Friday, October 28th, will be a real reunion of members of many locals who have not met since the successful Russian Relief February. Most probably every local will take one or two boxes and the hall will be filled with I. L. G. W. U. banners. Other organizations are also being invited to take boxes.

The chief drawing card of the evening, besides, of course, the fact that the concert is for the Workers' Unity House, is the fame of the soloist. For many years, Mme. Destinn was connected as prima donna soprano with the Berlin Opera House. Later she came to this country and stayed with the Metropolitan for seven years, as one of its leading figures. By some critics she is acclaimed as the greatest living dramatic soprano.

Tickets for the concert are on sale at Room 6, 16 West 21st Street, and at all branch and local offices of the International.

RECOGNITION FOR GOOD SERVICES

The committee, appointed by the Joint Board of the Dress and Waist-makers' Union, for the purpose of publicly expressing the sentiments of above named Union to Brother Sigmund Halman upon his resignation as a paid officer of the Union, met on Wednesday, September 13, 1921 at 16 West 21st Street and decided to express to him a feeling of deep re-

gret over his determination to leave us to be present with a gold pen. PRESS COMMITTEE

RUSSIAN RELIEF FUND INSTRUCTIONS

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

New York City: 46 East 23d St., 35 E. 2nd St., 1714 Lexington Ave.
Brooklyn: 99 McKibben Street.
Bronxville: 215 Sackman Street.
JERSEY City: 76 Montgomery Street
Newark: 103 Montgomery Street.

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

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

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

Embroidery Workers Union, Local No. 6, 394 E. 150th St.
Raincoat Makers Union, Local No. 20, 22 W. 17th St.
Home Dress Workers Union, Local No. 41, 22 W. 17th St.
Children Dress Mkr. Union, Local No. 56, 22 W. 17th St.
White Goods Wkr. Union, Local No. 62, 117 Second Ave.
Custom Dress Mkr. Union, Local No. 90, 724 Lexington Ave.
Sales Clerks Union, Local No. 131, 71 W. 118th St.

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EDITORIALS

WASTED EFFORTS

The New York State Federation of Labor is again knocking at the door of the two old capitalist parties. It humbly pleads again that conventions of these parties—which are to assemble in the near future—deign to include in their platforms a few labor planks.

We read this "news" and we wonder: How long, oh, how long will our Federation be scaling to such a discredited, stupid and detrimental policy? Is there no limit to their gullibility? And how many years, indeed, will these leaders have to repeat these "experiments" before they finally learn that the workers can gain absolutely nothing from such a policy?

Had the leaders of our State Federation been adherents of the "legislative" or parliamentary idea; had they believed that the workers stand to gain a great deal more through the enactment of beneficial labor legislation than through the economic struggle, we could, perhaps, understand them. Persons with firm convictions, we could then say, do not get discouraged by temporary setbacks or sad experience. Men suffering from an idée fixe will not be found lacking in explanations for their failures and will not be deterred from pursuing their course by past defeats. This, however, is not the case with the leaders of the Federation. They are not fanatics of the "legislative" idea. On the other hand, when the problem of enactment by legislation of the eight-hour day, for instance, comes up for discussion, the heads of the Federation assail it in unmitigated terms. Arbitration courts, industrial courts and similar strike-forbidding agencies are just as vigorously opposed by the Federation. The plan for State insurance of unemployment meets with just as energetic opposition on their part, and whenever a choice is presented, as to whether the State or the workers themselves, through their own strength and struggle, achieve a certain objective, the Federation is always for the latter medium.

It is, therefore, quite clear that the Federation and its entire spirit is, if not anti-legislative, at least very suspicious of the State's efforts on behalf of the workers. Yet, on the eve of political elections, these selfsame leaders forget their everyday attitude and commence pilgrimages to the conventions of the old parties with a supply of "planks" in their hands.

Isn't it, to say the least, strange?

Let some of our readers might suspect us that we are loaning the leaders of our State Federation our own thoughts and ideas and that, in point of true fact, they are not at all anti-legislative in word and action, we wish to quote here from an editorial in the "American Federationist" (and the reader might find similar editorials in the "Federationist" by the score) which will prove that we have not exaggerated the attitude of the Federation in the least. This editorial was reprinted in Samuel Gompers' book "Labor and the Employer,"—quite a readable and interesting collection of articles, by the way. Here it is:

"An eight-hour workday established by law must be enforced by Government agents. The welfare of the worker is thus removed from his own control. It was demonstrated, however, that when the achievement of economic purposes is transferred to government agents, the economic organizations become weakened. Such is the charmed circle which undermines the force and saps the vitality of the only safeguard of the workers. Many trades have established the eight-hour day by law. The miners of Missouri have accomplished that and together with it their organization became weak and its progressive spirit disappeared. The miners of Colorado insist that they have an eight-hour workday on the statute books of that State; but they have no eight-hour workday in the mines of Colorado."

It is, therefore, clear that the Federation and its leaders are decidedly not adherents of the "legislative" idea. They know from experience how little the worker can depend upon the friendship of the State and its laws. How can their amiability towards the two capitalist parties in times of election be therefore explained? Are they just mystifying us plain mortals, or are they simply engaged in pleasant time-killing, coupled with some pleasant publicity? Perhaps, the last explanation is the true one, but does it benefit the Federation, does it benefit the labor movement? Does not this shrieking contradiction between the theory and the practice of the Federation affect badly its true work, the work of organizing the unorganized and of fortifying the position of the organized?

We put this simple question to the leaders of the Federation and we offer our thanks in advance to those who might answer

it. And if it is unanswerable, we should like to know how long such a conduct can be tolerated. One of the two. Either the Federation declares its anti-legislative policy as false or it acts in accordance with its principles and teachings. Glaring inconsistencies cannot be kept up forever.

ONE MORE WORD ABOUT UNEMPLOYMENT

It is hardly believable that any of the workers expect even the slightest amelioration of the terrors of unemployment from the conference called together by President Harding. Its sterility is still further augmented by the fact that the workers, the labor movement—will hardly be represented at that conference. Harding is strictly consistent. He knows no "classes" nor groups but "Americans" only. From the point of view of Harding there are no six million unemployed workers in this country but six million idle "Americans." Consequently, he has invited to this conference a few "Americans" who, he believes, can find the proper method for dealing with unemployment.

From the Harding point of view, it would be folly to invite to such a conference representatives of the labor movement as such, who might bring forth most embarrassing proposals, such as, for instance, the promulgation of a legal six-hour work-day, in times of industrial crises, or the limitation of output of individual workers and similar unheard of plans. Such "meddling" by representatives of labor might disrupt the conference as has happened once to a conference called together by ex-President Wilson. It is, therefore, more advisable that it be attended by as few workers as possible, even though it might appear like playing "Hamlet" without Hamlet. What is impossible on the theatrical stage might become possible on the political arena and our political comedians are such deft artists that they can be relied upon to do the trick.

And if there is nothing to expect from the Harding Conference, what is there to be done? The question becomes more and more burning from day to day. It is not only the problem of six-million of unemployed workers, a problem that is in itself very grave. But this huge unemployed and hungry army hangs like the sword of Democles over the entire organized labor movement. Wages are being mercilessly cut in various trades. The workers are compelled to work for meagre returns and yet they fear to resist these heartless atrocities. The six-million-strong unemployed army employed in this powerful weapon in the hands of capital—will stay with us until the wages of the workers are reduced to the lowest minimum. Until then organized capital will not hurry to part with its invincible club. On the other hand, it will try to increase this army so that it might go on unmolested with its wage-cutting and labor-crushing program.

It is too clear, therefore, that the unemployment problem is not causing and cannot cause great worry either to our government or to organized capital. It is a grave and terrible problem for the workers only. And aside from the feeling of pity, of human compassion with our unfortunate unemployed brothers and sisters, the impulse of self-defence and protection must compel us to take a deep interest in the millions of unemployed. The question is, how can we do it?

Our answer to this—and while it might be considered by some as very impractical, it is, in our opinion, the only one that might solve the problem under the present circumstances,—is the following: The American Federation of Labor must call together, as soon as possible, a special convention for the sole purpose of dealing with the problem of unemployment. This convention must adopt a decision that as long as the industrial crisis lasts, no worker in any trade must work more than four hours a day and must agree to get half of the wages he or she receives now on condition that his or her place be occupied for the remaining four hours by those of their fellow-men and women who are at present idle.

We know of an instance when one labor organization, the Hebrew Typographical Union of New York, had saved itself from eclipse, years ago, through such a decision when linotype machines were first being introduced into the printing shops. Today it is an influential and strong local and it had saved its life thru this course of broadminded and intelligent egotism which it had adopted at that time. What was possible twenty odd years ago for one small union can be made possible in our days for the entire labor movement. Essentially the workers will lose nothing through it, for the increase of the army of the unemployed will give the employers ever-greater opportunities for cutting wages. It surely would be far more desirable to have the wages of four hours go to the unemployed than into the pockets of the employers.

Nevertheless, we are not deluding ourselves. We know too well the general labor movement of the country and we know that our voice will sound like a call in the wilderness. But what about our own movement? We must, at this hour, be not only radical in word and spirit, but likewise in action. If in the clothing trade, for instance, one-third of the membership is out of work and two-thirds work full time and earn full wages; if the same conditions obtain among our cloakmakers, dressmakers, etc., why should not our unions decide upon a definite and irrevocable policy that all who belong to our organization must have some work to do? It is true that some will suffer for a while, but isn't it clear that this is the only method by which we can save our unions that have been built up at such cost and travail? Isn't it clear that this is the only method by which we might hope to defend ourselves against the limitless appetites of the bosses?

Marching Through West Virginia

By HEBER BLANKENHORN

(From the Nation)

If—as the war correspondents used to begin—you will place your left hand on the map of West Virginia, with the edge of the palm along the Kanawha River at Charleston, the down-pointing thumb will lie along the road southwest into Logan and Mingo counties, and the outstretched fingers will represent the valleys whence the miners collected for the march along the thumb-line. That region has filled the country's newspapers with communique, dealing with contending "armies," "lines" held along Spruce Knob, Ridge, incline-camps, machine-gun nests, bombing planes, so many dead for the day, so many wounded.

Marmet is ten miles from the State capital at the mouth of Lens Creek Valley. On the afternoon of August 22 a cordon of 100 armed men is stretched across the dirt road, the mine railroad, and the creek, barring out officers of the law, reporters, and all inquirers. Inside lies the "trouble." The miners have been mobilizing for four days. A sniping airplane has just been driven off with hundreds of shots. Accident and a chance acquaintance let me in.

The men, a glance shows, are mountaineers, in blue overalls or parts of khaki uniform, carrying rifles as casually as picks or shovels. They are typical. The whole village seems to be out, except the children, women and old men. They

show the usual mining-town mixture of cordiality and suspicion to strangers. But the mining-camp air of loneliness and lethargy is gone. Lens Creek Valley is electric and bustling. They mention the towns they come from, dozens of names, in the New River region, in Fayette County, in counties far to the north. All are union men, some railroaders. After a mile we reach camp. Hundreds are moving out of it—toward Logan. Over half are youths, a quarter are Negroes; another quarter seem to be heads of families, sober looking, sober speaking. Camp is being broken to a point four miles further on. Trucks of provisions, meat, groceries, canned goods move up past us.

"This time we're sure going through to Mingo," the boys say. "Them Baldwin-Feltses (company detectives) has got to go. They gotta stop shooting miners down down here. Keeney turned us back the last time, him and that last Governor. Maybe Keeney was right that time. This new Governor got elected on a promise to take these Baldwin-Feltses out. If nobody else can bugle them thugs, we're the boys that can. This time we go through with it."

"What started you?"

"This thing's been brewing a long while. Then two of our people gets shot down on the courthouse steps—you heard of Sid Hatfield and Ed

Chambers? The Governor gives them a safe conduct; they leave their guns behind and get killed in front of their wives. It was a trap."

"But that was several weeks ago."

"Well, it takes a while for word to get 'round. Then they let his murderer, that Baldwin-Felts, Lively, out on bond—free—with a hundred miners in jail on no charges at all—just martial law. Well, we heard from up the river that everybody was coming here. We knew what for. When we found lots had no guns we sent back to get them."

Bang! Bang-bang! from below in the valley.

"That's a high-power," one remarks. "What are those damn folks wasting ammunition for? Maybe that airplane's come back. You know, several hundred service men was drilling this morning. After five minutes they was putting right smart amount of snap into it."

We have forded the creek a dozen times, have passed through Hershaw—a mean-looking mining village—we pass hundreds of men; then an auto with women passes us.

"See our Red Cross nurses?"

The women have nurses' white head-dresses, with big blue letters on the band over the brow, "U. M. W."

"They're wives of some of the boys. They had experience nursing. They say they'll see this through."

A man says: "I got five children.

became so marked that a number of local branches had to be dissolved.

The report of Comrade Ringebach is written with great candor and indicates the weak points of the French organization without any coloring. He is of opinion that the ties between the Central Executive and the branches should be again made firmer.

In this direction something has already been done through a greater number of visits by executive members to the branches and by holding of district meetings. According to Ringebach, it is necessary that further friction within the union should cease. The branch at Limoges in May, 1920, sent, for instance, a circular to other branches in which it was requested that contributions due to the Central Executive should be held back and a new union should be formed.

Fortunately, this act was repudiated by other branches, although the Seine branch later joined the opposition. They only changed their attitude after Pierre Dumas, the former secretary, had resigned office. This, however, did not remove all the difficulties, for certain Paris branches perpetrated later on various acts, contrary to the spirit of organization, and attempted to form an organization of dissenters inside the union.

Comrade Ringebach in his report is of opinion that the congress held on the 1st-4th August should clear the air.

In looking at the situation of the French Union objectively, it seems to us that the appalling fall in membership is not due primarily to the great amount of unemployment. In America and Scandinavia also there has been unemployment on a very large scale in the garment making industry. The unions in Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands, to name only some, have also had to struggle against large scale unemployment. But this has not had great influence on the membership figures. Very probably this is the outcome of the more solid form of organization in these countries. The unions in France are based on a loose federative form of organization, owing to which the ties be-

I worked once in Logan. I thought this thing over a long time 'fore I started. Now I ain't going back." He thoughtfully weighs some long brass cartridges in his hand. Four others in the group do the same. The five kinds of heavy cartridges are all different, but each gun looks spotlessly well kept. One youngster in uniform even wears his overcoat cap. Does this look like the Argonne? "Them hills want no steep."

At the upper camp are a thousand men in a group. Expressions of determination are frequent and profane. Explanations of the "army's" purpose do not agree. "We want the law." "We want justice." "We're going to drive out the mine guards." "Going to get our people out of jail." "A protest against the Governor's martial law in Mingo."

A pleasant man, remarkable for a white collar is asking a pistol out of his belt. "What do you boys really think you can do?" He gives a short laugh. "Well, John Brown tried something once at Harper's Ferry, didn't he?" Back in Charleston I was still wondering what to reply. But the "army" seemed too many-headed ever to march.

11

So much for the "inside." Outside the Charleston newspapers displayed some perturbation over the miners at Marmet, who were "ravishing the country, robbing passers-by, and threatening death to law officers." "A law and order league" is pointed out the "crime wave" had just been organized. Governor E. F. Morgan had addressed it; "moonshine liquor, pistol-toting, and automobiles" were the three great evils responsible for West Virginia lawlessness, he said; the miners were at Marmet "for the sole purpose of terrorizing the government of the State."

Otherwise West Virginia was normal; the strike of miners in Mingo County was still on, in its fifteenth month. The heads of the union, C. F. Keeney, president, and Fred Mooney, secretary, of District 17, United Mine Workers, "had washed their hands" of the Marmet affair.

Next day "Mother Jones, veteran organizer of the U. M. W., exhorted the miners to disband. She read what purported to be a telegram from President Harding promising that the Baldwin-Felts mine guards would go. The miners, through Keeney and Mooney, learned from the White House that no such telegram had been sent. That night the army, now swelled to 8,000, marched.

(To be continued.)

tween the branches and the executive are soon lost. When during a period of great unemployment a number of the members get at loggerheads on what are considered "questions of principle" then it can be understood that matters must go wrong.

It is to be understood that the great mass of the workers and especially the women must turn against an organization wherein the daily routine of a trade union is thrust into the background by mutual wrangling and bickering. The history of the French Garment Workers' Federation is, like that of trade unionism in France in general during recent times: Mutilated by internal dissent, the French movement is like a warning light at sea for the trade unions of other countries.

Let us hope that the congress of the French Federation of Garment Makers will find the right course again in order to escape from the present impasse. In a subsequent article we will deal with the results of the congress.

The French Federation of Garment Workers

By T. VAN DER HEEG

Secretary International Clothing Workers Federation

If we examine the situation of the trade union movement in the garment making industry throughout the world it will appear that practically all unions have emerged from the world war stronger and more influential.

We are glad to say that not only in America but also in Europe the movement was able to withstand the reaction which prevailed during 1920 and 1921. The news from one country, however, is dismal. That country is France. During 1919 it appeared as if the trade union movement among the dressmakers and tailors in the extensive garment making industry of that great country had at last commenced to take root. At the Congress at Lyon, in 1919, the secretary submitted a return showing a total of 26,000 financial members, while the number on the books was estimated at 40,000. A total of 26,000 financial members was not much for France with its extensive garment making industry, but it held out promise for the future.

This promise has not been fulfilled. Since 1919 the French Union has been steadily on the decline as the following figures will show:

	Paying members	Branches
First half year, 1919	26,000	250
Second half year, 1919	25,000	240
First half year, 1920	23,000	230
Second half year, 1920	21,000	220
First half year, 1921	19,000	210

The plan, indeed, contains nothing strikingly new as far as our unions are concerned. The Cloakmakers' organization has already taken some definite steps in this direction. Most of its locals have warned their members to refrain from overtime unless every seat in the shop is filled. In many shops a division of work is practiced among the workers. So far so good, but it is not enough. The thousands outside the shops who are going around idle have not yet been considered. Only a decision, fully and honestly lived up to, that each and every worker in the industry must have some work, can relieve the present situation.

IN THE REALM OF BOOKS

"DUST," BY MR. AND MRS. E. HALDEMAN-JULIUS
(Bretonais's)

By BERT TOULERS

It is a hopeful phenomenon that a story like *Dust* has attained the popularity of a "best seller," and it encourages one to believe that the day is not distant when also in America works of literature will hold their own against the ever-increasing quantity of literary drivel.

As a story *Dust* is "gripping" enough, but the plot is characterized to the treatment and character development, and the mutations in the minds and hearts of the heroes are perhaps more compelling than the highlights in the dramatic series of events.

In a style of dignity and sincerity the authors lead, through the medium of a realistic narrative, into the ever new and ever old labyrinth of human character. The behavior of the persons in the story is made understandable and significant in the light of their inner motives and reactions. Martin Wade would be a mere self-made man if he were not disclosed to us as a victim of his irremediable urge to work, to labor and accumulate material possessions, which to him are the physical measure of success, the crystallization of his overpowering passion for physical and mental exertion. Rose Wade, Martin's wife, would be a commonplace unhappy woman whose husband does not appreciate her finer sensibilities, if she were not a remarkable study in character development, a convincing illustration of the inability of the human soul to accommodate itself to new and strange moulds. Martin's belated burst of passion would be a stereotyped case of a middle-aged married man falling in love with a pretty young girl, if it were not convincingly portrayed as an unequal battle between the callousness and the fine points of his being, in which the former win out. Instead of the conventional jealousy scene on

THE FULL PENALTY FOR NEGLECT

Neglect and improper care of an injured finger and refusal to follow instructions of doctors at Union Health Center resulted on September 15th in death of Joseph Lefkowitz, of 22 Ridge Street, a member of Local 35.

On August 15th, Lefkowitz came to the Union Health Center with an injured first finger which was very painful. It was covered with dirty yellow ointment and was swollen to three times its natural size. To save the finger it would be necessary to open it up and clean out the pus and decayed flesh. But the man refused this treatment even after his doctor urged by Dr. Rinkoff, resident physician at the Union Health Center, Dr. George M. Price, the director, and Mr. Roman, an official of Local 35.

For three days he was urged to have it opened and he steadfastly refused, saying he could get a doctor to treat it who would not cut him. So he went to a "Feldscher," a man who had been a barber in his own country, and who professed to treat such cases. The "Feldscher" operated on the pus out twice a day, but it was not cleaned out thoroughly and so spread to the hand and then up the arm. Dr. Rinkoff continued to visit the man, hoping that he might make him realize his condition and go to a hospital before it was too late to save his life. But neither the doctor nor his own wife could influence him. When it was too late a physician was

the part of his despaired and neglected wife we see a truly human response such as only an author who loves truth and has a high power of psychological penetration can depict.

Not in the most elegant and lacking in dust. The troubled life of Rose, the vice of work which holds Martin in its grip, the fierce reaction on the part of their young son, the entire course of this rough-hewn drama, is bound up with the very soil of the sparsely populated section of Kansas, where Martin laid the foundation of his magnificent farm. Martin and his wife are both a product of the soil, of the matter-of-fact standards, of the material criticism of life which the soil generates. The farm is cultivated and it cultivates. The interaction is complete and inexorable.

Yet *Dust* is not a great novel. One reads it, enjoys it and forgets it. With its excellent truth, with all the authors' fine workmanship, with all the psychological convincings which its pages breathe, it fails to haunt or linger in one's memory. Again we see that a good story well told is not enough to make it an enduring work of literature. That which is destined to live must have in it something of the eternal and the elemental. *Dust* has some of that. Its scope is rightly limited. Its significances does not extend beyond the able analysis of the inner lives of a particular set of human beings. Its plot is but a local configuration of circumstances and events. Its inner realism is not all-human and its outer realism is not all-American. It is a local, provincial affair in every respect. It fails as anything at all in *Dust* that may claim universality it is, perhaps, the implied, if not intended, idea that life values must be measured in terms of inner, spiritual and not outer, material achievement. But this truism, even if strongly impressed, is hardly enough to earn for a work of literature a place in the Hall of Fame.

It must be noted, however, that *Dust* is a first novel and as such it is very promising indeed.

called in, but Lefkowitz died on September 15th.

It is in order to give the members of the I. L. G. W. U. immediate expert care that the Union Health Center was established. If the members will immediately go there for care and treatment when sick or injured, much suffering, loss of time and money will be avoided.

Beware of quacks, and of advice from those who know no more than you do. Seek the advice of experts at your own clinic and then follow their instructions.

DOCTOR LEO WOLMAN ON UNEMPLOYMENT CONFERENCE.
Dr. Leo Wolman who has been concerned with our Educational Department for the past three years, who is a member of the Executive Committee of our Faculty and who is in charge of the course at our Workers' University on American Trade Union Policies, has been appointed by President Harding as a member of the Economic Advisory Council to the National Conference on Unemployment.

Dr. Wolman is one of the best informed men in the Labor Movement in this country. He is an economist who knows the problems and policies of the labor movement, not merely from theory, but from actual contact with it.

No doubt Dr. Wolman will be an asset and contribute much to solve the problem of unemployment, if it were a problem which can be solved through such conferences.

THE STAGE

By THEODORE LAULIN

THE DETOUR, a play in three acts, by Owen Davis, at the Bijou Theatre.

Owen Davis' sins against good drama are many and grave. When the day of judgment comes, we are afraid, the accusing angel will be a damning case against Mr. Davis. With the righteousness of a celestial prosecutor he will lay before the heavenly jury the many blood-and-thunder melodramas, the many murders and atrocities which the playwright had caused to be committed on our much-suffering stage.

Probably by way of penance and contrition the sinner Owen Davis has now written "The Detour," and there is no doubt in our mind but that this righteous deed of his, if justly checked off against his murderous melodramas, will go a long way in mitigating the punishment in the beyond. For "The Detour" is anything but a blood-and-thunder piece. The motive force of the play is not an adventure, nor a particularly acute triangle, nor even a case of riches versus youth, but a rather vague, though potent yearning for an ideal on the part of a mere farmer's wife. In the gray reality of her kitchen, in the endless drudgery of the tasks of housewifery, Helen Hardy has been cherishing a fond dream—to see her daughter freed from the deadening prose of the farm and established in New York, where she may live in terms of art and ideals. Through her daughter, Mrs. Hardy seeks her own spiritual emancipation from a life of pots and kettles. Kate is rather clever at drawing and painting, and her mother is certain that Kate will some day become a great artist. The girl likes her art well enough, but Tom Lane, an unsophisticated farmer lad,

is even dearer to her than her brush and easel, though she is loath to admit it. Her mother has been saving the butter and egg money for many years, but has been denying herself the most elementary comforts to the end that Kate may go to New York and study art. When all is set for the momentous journey and the Hardy family is about to be broken up, to the great grief of both Tom and Stephen Hardy, a vaunting painter of note examines Kate's best picture and finds it devoid of art, and Kate devoid of talent. Helen Hardy is heartbroken, but Kate isn't. The girl is more than rewarded for the loss of prospective fame by the person of Tom Lane. Father is doubly happy; his wife is to remain with him and her savings will enable him to buy the coveted twenty acres of adjoining land. Yet Helen is not resigned. When her mother-of-fact husband suggests the possibility of a baby-girl resulting in the near future from the happy union of Kate and Tom, Mrs. Hardy's dream takes new possession of her, and we hear the ring of silver coins as she drops them into the jar—she starts anew in the hope that some day, perhaps, through her granddaughter she will achieve the emancipation of her soul.

Effie Shannon plays the part of Helen Hardy and she plays it right well. Unusual though it is for a farmer's wife to dream big and idle dreams, she does dream them in a most convincing manner and impresses one as the most plausible of the lot. Augustin Duncan makes a splendid Helen Hardy. There is a whiff of the fresh-plowed soil about him, but the playwright makes him do and say things that destroy the totality of impression. Kate, as a mediocre girl is well drawn, but Winifred Lenihan hardly does justice to the part.

THEATRICAL NOTES

"Thank You," by Winchell Smith and Tom Cushing, will come to the Longacre Theatre in a few weeks. The piece is produced by John Golden and will have Harry Davenport in the leading role.

"Blossom Time" will open at the Ambassador Theatre on Wednesday night of next week, instead of Monday.

Nival Keppwell will be in the cast of "Main Street."

"The Demi-Virgin," by Avery Hopwood, was produced in Atlantic City last night by A. H. Woods, and will come to New York in about two weeks. The cast is headed by Hazel Dawn and Kenneth Douglas.

Arnold Bennett's "The Tilt," will be placed in rehearsal this week.

"The Skirt," Bessie Barricade's vehicle, has ended its road engagement, and will come to New York after revisions.

The Colonial Theatre anniversary of the Ziegfeld "Follies" will be celebrated on the stage of the Globe Theatre a week from Saturday night, after the final New York performance of the present production. A dinner will be given to the company.

"A Bachelor's Night," by William Collier, will be produced in Baltimore on Oct. 3 by John Cost. The cast will include Herbert Voss, Isabel Irving, Lella Frost, William Rosell, Lilian Tashman, Amy Ongley and others.

Olga Petrova, despite her recent accident, has begun rehearsals in "The White Peacock," which the Selwyns will produce. The play was written by Maud Petrova.

Vera Michelena and Orrin Johnson will head the cast of "Love Dreams" when that musical comedy is produced here by Musical Morocco. It will be renamed "The Notorious Romeo."

Frank Loler will play the leading comedy role in "Phi-Phi," which the Shuberts are producing.

Chauncey O'Connell will begin a tour in "Ragged Edgitt" in Altona tomorrow.

MUSIC NOTES

A piano recital by Frank La Forge and Ernesto Seruman, in conjunction with the Decca Piano, will be given at Aeolian Hall tomorrow night. The pianists will be assisted by Charles Carver, Marguerite Schilling, Arthur Kraft and Charlotte Ryan. Tickets, which are complimentary, will be obtainable at Aeolian Hall this afternoon.

Alfred Kirovitch, the Russian pianist, will give his first recital of the season in Carnegie Hall on Oct. 3.

Reinold Werrernath's first New York appearance of the season will be made at Carnegie Hall on Nov. 13.

Selma Palmgren will be heard in his first New York recital at Aeolian Hall on the night of Oct. 4.

Frederick Warren will begin his fourth annual series of concerts at the Selwyn Theatre early in January.

LABOR THE WORLD OVER

FOREIGN ITEMS

ENGLAND

The recent Cardiff convention of the British Trades Union Congress made a radical change in the executive functions of the congress. The parliamentary committee has been discontinued. This committee served as an executive council for the congress in legislative and industrial matters. The general staff, with somewhat broader powers, has taken its place. It will consist of 32 members, divided into six sections, representing 18 trade groups, and has been created with the purpose of bringing about a fusion of closely related groups in industry. Among its duties are co-ordinating industrial action when taken by affiliated unions, maintaining fraternal relations with the labor movement of other countries, adjusting inter-union disputes, assisting trade unions in the work of organization and carrying on propaganda with a view to strengthening the labor movement.

According to official statements of the government, there are still 1,500,000 registered unemployed, and 400,000 persons working on short time in England.

The World's Methodist Conference at London adopted a resolution calling for international disarmament and the complete abolition of war. The Conference is said to have spoken in behalf of 32,000,000 followers.

AUSTRALIA

All paper mill employees in New South Wales have been granted the 44-hour week, the working time to be divided into 5½ days. The same working conditions will apply to coachmakers, coach painters, coach trimmers, wheelwrights, metal workers on coaches and all laborers and assistants in the coachmaking industry. Brush and broom makers, malting house employees and bridge and wharf carpenters also obtain the shorter work week. Practically all of the workers of Queensland, New Zealand and New South Wales are now on a 44-hour week basis.

ARGENTINA

If a so-called anti-trust bill pending in the Argentine Congress becomes a law the workers of that country will be legally hamstrung. Among other things, the bill seeks to prohibit throughout the republic "all individual or collective acts, and all industrial, commercial or transportation combines, whether the latter be for traffic by land, river or sea, in any manner and in any part of the country, which may tend to produce or do produce the artificial rise or fall of prices of goods to the prejudice of the consumer." The bill further prohibits "the abandonment of growing crops or products, the closing down of factories, plants, quarries, mines or any other productive industry when such abandonment or closing down be caused by indemnitities paid to the owners of such industries."

The penalties prescribed for violation of the law range from \$500 to \$4,000 and imprisonment for from one to three years.

The proposed law has been designed for "the suppression of trusts or combinations in restraint of trade, monopolies, etc."

RUSSIA

The task of greasing Russia's wheels to facilitate the work of American relief is to be put up to the central executive committee of the All-Russian Soviets. This was the promise made by Kamenev, head of the Soviet Relief Committee and President of the Moscow Soviet, at a conference with American Relief Administration representatives in which Litvinoff also took part.

Kamenev said frankly that the American Relief program, which calls for twenty carloads daily from Riga to Moscow and Moscow to the Volga, outstripped the capacity of Russia unless the railroads were speeded up.

In point of fact it is already evident that the relatively small shipments now en route are not coming fast enough. For one thing there is the disorganization consequent on seven years of war. Secondly, there is a mass of red tape and an elaborate system of checking and controlling which leads to delay. Thirdly, there is great waste of time over minor details. It seems hard to get even the smallest thing done right away. The Russians themselves admit this characteristic failing.

Finally there is an element here, as is natural after such a revolution, to which liberty means the right to do as you please, equality the right to tell anyone to go to blazes and fraternity the right to take what is yours and stick to what I've got.

If the American Relief Administration's work is to be efficient its road must be cleared of all these obstacles. That Kamenev and Litvinoff fully realize this and intend it to be done is the best proof of the good will with which Americans here feel the Soviet Government is animated.

Walter Duranty, in a special cable to the New York Times, declares that there are 900,000 children without food and hundreds of thousands of others facing starvation in the Russian Tartar Republic.

FRANCE

The strikers in the Lille and Roubaix regions estimate their strength at more than 90,000. The employers have thus far refused to compromise, but the Minister of Labor has arranged a conference between workers and employers from which some hope of settlement may be derived.

The strike situation in the Lille industrial area will be discussed at a meeting of the French Cabinet over which President Millerand will preside.

GERMANY

The National Association of German Housewives has asked the Prussian Parliament to recognize it formally as a labor union, but the request was denied when it was learned that the organization's constitution had failed to specify whether the housewives were employers or employees.

Revelations of a new and far-reaching plot by reactionaries to overthrow the German Republic by force are declared to have resulted from the police investigation into the assassination of Erzberger.

CAPE COLONY

In 1889 there were in the four states of Cape Colony which now comprise the Union, 551 factories. This number has increased until in 1917 it has reached over 2,300.

CANADA

Crops are rotting on thousands of acres around Creelman, Sask., because labor cannot be obtained at wages which farmers are able to pay.

JAPAN

The growing unrest among the workers of Japan, which has culminated in the shipyards in Kobe and elsewhere and in strikes of arsenal workers in Tokyo, are important, as they show a sharp demarcation of the classes with the workmen as a class lining up against employers as a class.

DOMESTIC ITEMS

The A. F. of L. in a letter addressed to all national and international unions, state federations of labor and city central bodies, requests that copies of all injunctions issued in labor cases and of decisions of courts relating to labor be sent to the president of the federation. The object of collecting these data is to be in a position to give information to all labor organizations as to the methods of procedure in cases of injunctions and to help them in court cases. The Denver convention of the A. F. of L. adopted strong resolutions against unwarrantable injunctions restraining labor organizations from adopting legitimate means to maintain American living standards. "Not only are the courts overstepping constitutional rights," the letter declares, "but they are building a wall of class distinction by enjoining trade unions from doing certain things that are declared lawful when done by associations of employers. Not long ago one judge who represents the reactionary members of the judiciary declared it to be the duty of the courts 'to stand at all times as the representatives of capital' in labor struggles."

Authority to organize a state militia in West Virginia was granted by the last legislature, the law taking effect July 28. Since then one company has been organized. The total force will consist of a regiment of 1,888 men. Up to the time of the miners' row in Mingo County the state officials had shown no particular haste in getting the state militia in working order, relying upon the state constabulary to keep the miners in subjection. But since the general commanding the United States troops sent into Mingo County to keep order declared that the serious part of the trouble in the mining regions was due to the acts of officials and not to the conduct of the miners and their leaders, the organization of the militia is being carried on with unbecomingly haste. The mine owners are apparently eager to have an armed force on the ground which can be relied upon to follow their orders, and to have that force clothed in a state uniform doing the work of pluggies and the people of private detective agencies will have a good "moral" effect on the gunmen outside of West Virginia. As one miner expressed it, "putting a militia man's uniform on a gunman will not change his nature or make him anything but a gunman."

Chicago's expert on high cost of living declares that the milk trust has been pouring surplus milk into the sewers to keep up the retail price. The assistant district attorney goes the food expert one better by charging the combine with robbing both the farmers and the consumers of milk, buying from the farmer for 14c a quart and selling to the consumers at 14c a quart. Deducting overhead expense in handling, cost of bottling, pasteurizing and distribution, the combine has a profit of about 100 per cent. The qualms of conscience which may afflict some of the directors of the combine when they meet a baby's funeral may be eased by donating a dollar now and then to the baby's milk fund.

The trades assembly of St. Paul has purchased a site for \$40,000 on which a labor temple to cost \$100,000 will be built. All of the stock in the proposed structure will be held by bona-fide labor organizations and none will be sold to individuals. The active building operations will be carried on by the Labor Temple Association, an incorporated body controlled by the trades assembly.

The 68,000 workers in the navy yards of the country have framed a protest to the President and the Secretary of the Navy against the wage award of the navy wage board. This award cut the wages of the government employees in navy yards from 10 to 20 per cent. The workers declare that the board paid no attention to the economic facts adduced at the two-week hearing of the case.

The state board of censors for moving pictures has refused permission to exhibit in Kansas a film production in which over 200 miners are represented as having a strike. The permit was not issued because the board felt that the exhibition would inspire class antagonisms that would be "damaging to the public interest." A facetious comment upon the board's action proposes that the strike in the moving picture be submitted to the industrial relations court to find out whether or not it is according to the "can't-strike" law.

The convention of the United Mine Workers was opened in Indianapolis September 20. The important work of the meeting will be the drafting of both anthracite and bituminous wage scales, to be effective April 1, 1922. After drafting the scales will be submitted for consideration by the joint wage scale committee, composed of both miners and operators.

Judge Landis has granted a rehearing of the arbitration proceedings in which he served as arbitrator and cut the wages of workers in the building trades of Chicago about 12½ per cent and changed their working conditions. Both the Building Construction Employers' Association and the Associated Builders have protested against his decision to rehear the question.

Educational Comment and Notes

COMING COURSES

Our readers will recall that some time ago it was announced that all of the courses to be given during the coming season will be described in this page.

Beginning with the next issue of JUSTICE, we shall publish a detailed description of each course, so that our members may know what we are planning for them.

Those who are interested are urged to note these descriptions in the future issues of JUSTICE.

HIGH SCHOOL CLASSES

Our members have noticed that in the announcements of the Educational Department attention is called constantly to classes in High School English.

What are these classes? And for whom are they?

These classes are intended for those of our members who know the English language, can speak, read and write with ease.

What will they learn in the High School classes? A great deal. First of all, there is much intensive work in writing correctly. They will study English grammar, and particularly the construction of correct sentences and the use of correct English idioms.

In addition, there is a continued study of spelling, one of the most

important elements in the English language.

Thirdly, the students will have a great deal of practice in speaking. They will be trained to express their ideas clearly and intelligently. This is perhaps the most important kind of work that our members can engage in, because it helps them directly in their own personal life and in their work in our union. Those who can express themselves clearly are those who can address meetings and can command the attention of their fellow workers.

Lastly, and perhaps chiefly, the students will become acquainted with some of the best literature in our language. There is no doubt that acquaintance with the work of our great writers and poets is in itself one of the finest things that one can obtain and add much to one's enjoyment of the beauties of life.

Classes in High School English doing the work described here are organized in each of our Unity Centers. Those who think that they are qualified, should join these classes at once.

You will meet your fellow workers in these classes. You will meet in a spirit of intellectual fellowship and comradeship. You will have the benefit of instruction from trained high school teachers.

Join these classes at once and ask your fellow workers to do the same.

Labor Education in Portland, Oregon

Those who are following the development of our educational work are aware of the fact that the plans and methods adopted by the Educational Department of the International have attracted attention throughout our country. Several letters from other cities have already been published, showing that Labor educational organizations elsewhere are profiting by our experience.

The following letters from Portland, Oregon, are interesting and encouraging. It is encouraging because one of the aims of our Department is not merely to educate our own members but to create such a strong desire for education on the part of workers elsewhere, that labor organizations throughout the country will sooner or later organize their own educational departments and join in the movement for Labor Education.

Miss Fannia M. Cohn,
New York City.

Dear Madam: At the request of Mr. E. E. Schwartztrauber, President of the Portland High School Teachers' Union, I am writing to ask you if you will be kind enough to give us some information regarding the educational work you are doing in Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. We should like to know what courses you are giving; what new ones, if any, you are planning to give; and how the work is financed. Any advice you may give regarding things that should

not be done in starting an undertaking of this sort, will be welcome.

The Central Labor Council of Portland is planning to begin classes for workers as soon as their new Labor Temple is completed. In preparation for this, the Portland High School Teachers' Union is making a study of what has been done elsewhere. Any suggestions you may give us will be most thankfully received.

Very truly yours,
MAY DARLING

My dear Miss Cohn:

On behalf of our committee on Workers' College, I wish to thank you for your cordial letter and the material you sent us. We found both most helpful.

Since you were kind enough to say that you would be willing to send us outlines of courses prepared by your teachers, we are accepting your offer. However, we hope if you are at any expense in furnishing these, you will let us pay for them. We should be glad to have the outlines for any, or all, of the following courses:

1. Applied Economics, Mr. Solon De Lee;
2. The Labor Movement Today, Mr. Max Levin;
3. Modern Labor Economic Institutions, Mr. A. L. Wilbert;
4. American and European Unionism, Mr. Margaret Daniels;
5. Sociology, Dr. P. C. Moore;
6. The Co-operative Movement, Dr. J. P. Warburton;
7. Boycotts and Strikes, Dr. H. W. Laidler.

Thanking you again for your helpful interest, I am

Fraternally yours,
MAY DARLING

Local Unions and Education

A number of our local unions have lately shown more interest in the educational work of our International than they have ever before.

At the meeting of Ladies' Branch of the Cloak Finishers Union, Local 9, on Thursday evening, September 15th, Fannia M. Cohn devoted some time at the meeting in describing our educational work to be conducted during the coming season.

The members were told about the Unity Centers and the important courses to be given there, not only in English but also in subjects concerning Labor and Unionism.

The importance of joining such classes was pointed out to them and the fact that large numbers registered after the meeting showed that they understood the importance of education for the Labor Movement. It is gratifying to note that a large number of the members who registered explained that they wished not only to learn English but even more than that, they were anxious to study the History and Principles of Unionism as given in the various classes in our Unity Centers.

In Local 41 and 50, the active members and officers have made ar-

The Education of Class Conscious Workers

J. M. MACTAVISH,
Secretary Workers Educational Trade Union Committee of England

It is still not unusual to advise the workers to "pursue knowledge and education 'for their own sake.'" I do not know what the phrase means. To say that anything—knowledge, education, or whatever it may be—is desirable for its own sake is no more than a lazy man's device for avoiding deep thinking, enabling him to feel virtuous while indulging an idle curiosity.

Since, however, what is most fundamental in the educational process is hidden from us and likely to remain so, there is no harm in talking about what we hold dear in terms of ultimate values. Mistaken as the idea undoubtedly is, there are many good people who derive as much comfort and virtue from talking about knowledge and education in terms of ultimate values as primitive people do from rubbing the belly of a bull-roarer.

Don't let us run away with the idea that we derive our virtues from our knowledge of the truth. If virtue had awaited the coming of truth, civilization would have been seriously retarded. Many of our virtues, more especially many of the more popular of the social virtues of civilization are derived, not from its knowledge of the truth, but from the intense faith with which it clings to a series of interesting primitive beliefs, and in so far as these help to save us from a relapse to barbarism, we have perhaps right to say that they are true. Time permitting I would like to spend many years studying the primitive characteristics of civilized communities, including those of many University Dons. But to talk about education in terms of poetic endorsement isn't going to take us very far with the organized workers, for the working class movement is above all empirical. It is content to leave the

problem of ultimate values to the philosophers and theologians who, so far, have contributed but little to the solution of workers' problems.

Education is not an end in itself, it is but a means towards the attainment of many purposes; so many indeed that no educational generalization, no matter how comprehensive is comprehensive enough. It always misses something dear to the heart of individuals and groups for which they none the less strive.

Amongst the many conflicting schools of thought, as to what ought to be the purpose of education, there is general agreement that it must aim at the development of personality and character and powers of judgment. The men and women who lack in personality and character or who fail to form sound judgments, more especially when dealing with serious problems, are like ships on the ocean without captain, pilot or rudder. Unless they can contrive to become parasitic on others who will steer their little ships, inevitably they strand on the shoals of life.

What constitutes personality and character? How do we develop powers of judgment? Who do we regard as the personalities and characters whose judgments we rely upon most? If I were to submit these questions to a mixed audience in England and insist that it should answer the final question! Why? I would turn it into a Donny Brook Fair in half an hour!

Let us assume such an audience—consisting of Orangemen, Sinn Feiners, Communists, Guild Socialists, Street Socialists, Laborites, Coalitionists, Asquithians and last but not least Roman Catholics, Conformists and Non-Conformists.

(To be Continued.)

rankings to reach as many of their members as possible and acquaint them with the educational activities of the International.

It can be seen very easily that if other locals would imitate this example and devote some time to the presentation of our educational activities, the effect would be very valuable.

It is particularly important that a few, perhaps two or three, enthusiastic members should take it upon themselves to approach some of their fellow workers and by personal appeal and explanation persuade them to join one of our classes.

Such members can obtain blank registration cards from the office of the Educational Department, 31 Union Square, Room 1003.

Their co-operation in this matter will be of the utmost value to the International and to the Labor Movement.

NEXT SEASON'S COURSES IN THE UNITY CENTERS

3. How Man Makes a Living
Mr. Wilbert's course on this subject in the Unity Centers next season will prove of great interest to our students.

Every person's income is derived from any of four sources. Sometimes a person derives his income from all four, as in the case of a farmer who owns his land, possesses his own capital, manages the farm himself and does his own work. But in most cases every individual, dependant not included, gets the major part of his income either: (1) By working with his hands; (2) By working with his brain; (3) By owning land or some other natural resource; (4) By own-

ing capital—the means of production.

This course will attempt to indicate: (a) The origin of each of these sources of income; (b) The present status of each class of income; (c) The relation of the labor movement to each income class, and (d) The probable future of each income class.

UNITY CENTERS

East Side Unity Center, P. S. 63, Fourth Street, near First Avenue, Manhattan;

Waltmakers' Unity Center, P. S. 40, 320 East 29th Street, Manhattan;

Harlem Unity Center, P. S. 171,

130rd Street, between Madison and Fifth Avenues, Manhattan;

Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 54, Intervale Avenue and Freeman Street, Bronx;

Second Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 42, Washington Avenue and Claremont Parkway;

Lower Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 43, Brown Place and 135th Street, Bronx;

Brownsville Unity Center, P. S. 84, Stone and Glenmore Avenues, Brooklyn;

Williamsburg Unity Center, P. S. 147, Bushwick Avenue and McKibben Street, Brooklyn.

STUDENTS OF UNITY CENTERS AND WORKERS' UNIVERSITY WHO HAVE CHANGED RESIDENCE ARE REQUESTED TO SEND NEW ADDRESSES TO OFFICE OF EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

With The Waist and Dress Joint Board

By M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary

(Minutes of Meeting, September 14, 1921)

Brother Harry Berlin in the chair. Local No. 66, Benatz Embroiderers' Union, reported that the Association of Embroidery Manufacturers as well as the Independent Manufacturers demanded a 30 per cent reduction of wages which was refused by the Union and as a result several shops are out on strike. A request was made by Local 66 that the Joint Board appoint someone to assist in conducting this strike. This matter was referred to the General Manager.

Upon motion it was decided that the General Manager call a conference of all the Local Secretaries for the purpose of taking up the matter of having all Shop Chairmen, who pay dues for the members of various locals, turn this money over to the office of the Joint Board which in turn, should reimburse the respective locals.

Brother Hochman, Manager of the Independent Department reported that according to arrangements made, the organization campaign has begun

to function Tuesday, September 13 and that results commensurate with the work are expected.

Brother Halpern reported upon conditions prevailing in the Philadelphia strike and urged that money to aid the strikers be sent there at the earliest possible moment. It was therefore moved to instruct the Business Agents to facilitate this work among the members and it was further decided that the auditor of the International be requested to go over the records of the locals in order to enable the Local Secretaries to turn over all monies collected for the Strike Fund to the Joint Board without further delay.

Again the question of the out-of-town situation and the efforts the International was expending in that direction was brought before the meeting through a communication from Local 25 which stated that sufficient efforts had not been made for a conference with officers of the International and requested that such a con-

ference be arranged. A discussion disclosed that the general officers of the International were out of town and that the out-of-town work was being done by the best of the ability of that office. However Local 25 insisted that it had new organization plans and these are to be submitted to the Board of Directors.

A communication was received from Local No. 89 which stated that Salvatore Milazza was appointed to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of one of their officers. It further suggested that the Joint Board should not expect these in poor health to be able to do the assignments made by it but should, above everything else, consider the health of its officers. In regard to the amendment to the Constitution as proposed by Local 22, Local 89 rejects same on the ground that unless all paid officers are elected by referendum they should not be permitted to resort to referendum. Also that the proposed amendment would simply tend to waste time, money and energy without giving any better results. Local 89 also voiced its regret at the resignation of Brother Hayman.

A communication was received from Sister Panna Cohen, Secretary of the Educational Committee of the International requesting that the Joint Board appoint a committee of three for the purpose of assisting in the educational work. The question was raised whether or not the Joint Board would appoint an Educational Director as was the practice of Local 25 heretofore to which the Chairman

replied that it was the belief of the Joint Board that the arrangements made by the International were sufficient and that no Educational Director would therefore be appointed. Sisters Chanowitz, Hirsch and Brother Galasse were appointed to serve on the Educational Committee.

The report of the Grievance Committee charging four workers of the shop of Shaffer and Miller, 349 West 24th Street, with refusing to go down on strike when ordered to do so and six workers of the Bradford Dress Company with having violated the hours of labor by working on Sunday, was placed before the Joint Board. The committee fined the defendants \$25.00 each with the exception of three who claimed that they had recently joined the Union and were not fully familiar with its rules. It was decided to concur with the decisions of the Grievance Committee.

The appeal Committee recommended to reverse the fine imposed upon Israel Mankel, employed by the firm of Levinck & Son, on the ground of lack of sufficient evidence to establish the fact that he committed the violence with which he was charged. Upon motion the recommendation was adopted.

The communication which was received from the Public Ownership League of America, requesting that the Joint Board either make a deposit in the Public Ownership Bank of North Dakota or purchase some of their State Bonds was referred to the Board of Directors.

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WAIST and DRESSMAKERS

Members of Locals 10 22 25 58 60 66 and 89

There are manufacturers in your trade who are using the slack period which we are now going through as an opportunity for not employing cutters. There are also instance of improper methods in settling prices for piece workers. This is in violation of our agreement and you are therefore requested, especially if you are a Shop Chairman, to take cognizance of the following:

- (1) If your employer is not employing a cutter in your shop, notify your union officers immediately.
- (2) Advise with your Union before settling prices for piece workers.
- (3) Determine whether the Embroidery brought into your shop is being made in a Union Embroidery shop. If not, report to your Union Office immediately. Pay special attention to these suggestions.

Fraternally yours,

JOINT BOARD DRESS & WAISTMAKERS' UNION

J. HALPERIN, General Manager

M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary

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The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

By ISRAEL LEWIN

WAIST AND DRESS

Under the leadership of General Manager of the Joint Board, Brother Jacob Halpern, an extensive organization campaign has been started in the waist and dress industry. The lines along which this campaign is being conducted are very novel. Every morning the entire staff of business agents, as well as the higher officials of the Joint Board and the executive board members of the different locals affiliated with the Joint Board, make a sudden descent on a given block, and non-union workers are approached both personally and through leaflets with a view to having them organize. At the same time, non-union shops are being stopped off from work and the firms made to settle with the union.

Taking into consideration the fact that the trade is abnormally slow, the success of this unique organization campaign is phenomenal, and it is hoped that as soon as conditions in the industry improve, it will be productive of greater results.

Members of Local No. 10 are hereby appealed to and requested to assist these committees in whatever way possible.

MISCELLANEOUS

As our members were informed some time ago, Brother Weinstein, Manager of the Miscellaneous Division, resigned his office. The Executive Board has now come to the conclusion that in order to best serve the interests of the above division, General Secretary Lewin be appointed supervisor of this branch, with the assistance of Brothers Perlmutter and Shenker, Managers of the Cloak & Suit and Waist & Dress Departments, respectively.

Brother Lewin has already assumed his duties as supervisor, and members in this branch are urged to co-operate with him in his work.

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

A communication was received from the Joint Board of the Waist and Dress Industry, asking us to vote on the following amendment to Article 4, Section 2, of the Joint Board Constitution, which was adopted by the Joint Board and is now up for the approval of the different executive boards of the locals. The following

is the amendment: "The General Manager, General Secretary-Treasurer and Department Managers shall be elected by the Joint Board, subject to ratification through a referendum vote by the membership." Under the old clause only the General Manager and the General Secretary were up for a referendum of the membership. Under this new amendment it is sought to have the department managers go through a referendum as well. On motion the Executive Board decided to disapprove of the newly-proposed amendment and to so notify the Joint Board.

Nathan Bieder, No. 5242 appeared on summons, charged by Brother Hyman Rosenbaum, No. 3214 with staying in after working hours in the shop of S. D. S., 130 West 20th St.; also that on Saturdays he does not quit at twelve o'clock sharp. He ascribes the actions of Brother Bieder to the fact that he would like to have him, Brother Rosenbaum, out of the place, and he is trying to show the firm that he does more work than the other cutter. Brother Bieder admits that on one occasion he stayed in until 5:30 P. M. to match some belts, and that on Saturdays he stays in a few minutes after twelve o'clock, as he has charge of the cutting department. Brother Bieder was instructed as to his future behavior as a union man, and the case was held in abeyance.

Abraham Rieback, No. 5791, appeared on summons, charged by Business Manager Shenker with having worked on Sunday, August 28th, at the Bradford Dress Co., 202 West 26th St. Business Agent Friedman of the Joint Board found him in the shop at 11 A. M. Brother Rieback admits to the charge, "but states that his employer told him that he had called up Brother Shapiro, business agent of the Joint Board, and was given permission to have his shop open on that day. Brother Rieback has already been called before the Joint Board with the rest of the workers in the shop on this charge and was found guilty and fined \$25. The Executive Board approves of this decision."

Albert Frank, No. 4105A and Sam Frank, No. 4715, appeared on summons, charged by Brother Morris

Miechom, No. 18106 with giving false testimony against him before an impartial chairman, before whom his complaint against the firm of Blate Broc. & Love, 37 West 25th St., for discharge, was taken up. At that hearing, both brothers stated that he, Brother Miechom, was in the habit of going to the men's room about six or seven times a day; that it took him two days to cut a certain lot, where it should have taken him only half of the time, and also gave some more testimony along those lines. This charge is corroborated in the minutes of the case, as presented to the impartial chairman. On motion the Executive Board decided to withdraw the working cards of Brothers Albert and Sam Frank for the above house by Saturday, September 17th.

Isidore Goldenberg, No. 5707A, appeared on summons, charged with having worked on Saturday afternoon, July 23rd, at the Fitz Roy Dress Co., 349 7th Avenue. Brothers Alex Sussman, No. 6600 and Abe Newton, No. 6392, appeared as witnesses against him, stating that they saw him go out of the shop at about 1:30 P. M. Brother Goldenberg admits to the charge but claims that that being his first week, he asked the boss whether he should come in to work the fol-

lowing week, and was told by him to wait until the other partner came in, and that is the reason that he came out late. On motion Brother Goldenberg was censured and the case was dismissed.

Joseph Alterowitz, No. 5064A, appeared on summons, charged by Business Agent Orinsky of the Joint Board with working on two jobs at the same time, and also with acting in a manner detrimental to the interests of the workers of the shop. Brother Alterowitz, who is working for Kurts & Price, 135 West 17th Street, was sent by the firm on a Friday afternoon to work for a subsidiary shop of the above concern, where he worked until Tuesday afternoon of the following week, and then returned to his former place. When the workers of the inside shop approached him and inquired of him as to where he worked, he denied the fact that he worked at all. Brother Alterowitz admits that he went to work on Friday afternoon for a subsidiary shop by the name of the R & K, 135 West 17th Street, but that the reason he did so was that the lot could not be cut by any other cutter, as he had worked on the same garments in the inside shop. On motion a fine of \$25 was imposed.

CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10 ATTENTION!

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

GENERAL and SPECIAL:

Adoption of Amendments to Constitution
Monday, September 26th

CLOAK AND SUIT: - - - Monday, October 3rd
WAIST AND DRESS: - - - Monday, October 10th
MISCELLANEOUS: - - - Monday, October 17th

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.

NOTICE

All locals of the I. L. G. W. U. are requested to communicate with Local 81, Chicago, if a former member of Local 81, named Phillip Sweet, makes application or has joined any Local.

Sweet is an ex-soldier, height 5 ft. 6 in., weight 165 lbs.

Write to A. J. Zuley, Sec'y, Local 81, 1815 W. Division St., Chicago.



\$1.50

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DRESSMAKERS of Local No. 22

A Series of Important
BRANCH MEETINGS
of the
DRESSMAKERS' UNION Local No. 22

will take place NEXT WEEK

Watch for announcements in the Daily Latop Press for the Day and Place of the Meetings.

EXECUTIVE BOARD, DRESSMAKERS' UNION
Local No. 22, I. L. G. W. U.

I. SCHEINHOLTZ, Secretary