

"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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## NEW YORK DRESS AND WAIST JOINT BOARD

### VOTES \$50,000 FOR PHILADELPHIA STRIKERS

CLOAKMAKERS' JOINT BOARD OF NEW YORK WILL CONTRIBUTE \$2,000 WEEKLY AS LONG AS STRIKE LASTS

The strike of the Philadelphia waist and dressmakers has entered upon its fifth week.

Nevertheless, the undaunted strikers are just as eager for the fray as if it had only begun yesterday. They have an abiding faith in the outcome of the strike and know that victory will crown their efforts no matter how long the fight might last.

Last week an appeal was made in these columns for financial support for the strikers to defeat the designs of the Philadelphia employers to whip their workers back into the shops by the threat of starvation. The response came quick and generous. The Joint Board of the Waist and Dress-

makers' Union in New York decided, at its meeting last week to support the strike to the extent of \$50,000 to be paid out in \$5,000 weekly installments. The first check for that amount has already been forwarded to the International. The Waistmakers of New York were not alone in this act of splendid and loyal assistance to their fellow-workers in times of strike. The Joint Board of the powerful Cloakmakers' Union of New York took up the question of aid for the Philadelphia strikers last Friday night and unanimously decided to contribute \$2,000 weekly as long as the strike lasts.

These acts of solidarity on behalf of the New York Waist and Dress and

Cloakmakers have added, as it was to be expected, courage and determination to the Philadelphia strikers. In the employers' camp the news that the New York members of the International are contributing large sums to defend the Philadelphia strikers has created consternation. They see clearly now that their dreams of driving their starved workers back into the shops on their "own" conditions is an idle phantasm, and that it would be best for them to begin thinking of concluding peace with the Union.

Meanwhile, settlements are being made constantly and part of the striking army is returning to work. Among the settled firms there are some who have broken away from the Association.

## New York White Goods Workers' Local 62, Decide Half-Day Pay of Thursday, Sept. 29, To Go To The Russian Famine Fund

Our White Goods Workers' Union of New York, Local No. 62, have decided to fall in line with the great march of organizations for the cause of Russian Famine relief and determined at the meeting of Shop Chairladies, that Thursday, September 29, be the definite day on which they would give up half of their earnings for the hungry masses of Soviet Russia.

According to the opinion of Brother William Davis, the Manager of the Union, the girls of Local 62 will scrupulously observe this decision. Besides the meeting of the chairladies, the Union has also called a large number of shop meetings at which the question of Russian famine relief has been prominently discussed. These shop meetings have enthusiastically endorsed the plan and promised hearty co-operation.



Plenty of Demand—But No Market

## General Executive Board in Session at Philadelphia

The General Executive Board of our International has been in session throughout this week in Philadelphia, at Majestic Hotel, Girard Avenue and Broad Street.

On Monday morning, President Schlesinger opened the meeting with a report on the general situation in the ladies garment industry. He presented to the General Executive Board a detailed account of the relations between the various manufacturers' associations and the Union in a number of cities and also pointed out the difficulties that might be expected here and there when agreements will have to be renewed in the near future. After his report Secretary Baroff presented a report of the detailed activity of our International for the past three months.

On Thursday evening, the General Executive Board will adjourn to complete its meeting in New York City at the new headquarters of the Italian Cloakmakers' Union, Local No. 48, at 231 East 14th Street. The Italian Cloakmakers extended this invitation to the G. E. B. and the Board accepted it. A complete report of the proceedings of this quarterly meeting of the G. E. B., the readers will find in the next issue of JUSTICE.

## ORGANIZED LABOR WILL AID THE FANCY LEATHER GOODS WORKERS' UNION

On Thursday, September 22nd, Justice Strong of the Brooklyn Supreme Court had issued an injunction against the Fancy Leather Goods Workers' Union which has stirred to its depths the entire organized labor movement of New York and all over the country. The Fancy Leather Goods workers are conducting a strike against a certain firm in Jamaica, L. I. and the injunction which was issued against them simply forbids the picketing of the shop no matter how lawful and orderly.

On Monday afternoon, last, a special conference was held at the Civic Club, 14 W. 12th St., of practically all the unions of Greater New York called together for the purpose of considering this grave event. The Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union was represented by Brothers Israel Feinberg and Louis Langer. The conference elected a special committee to aid the Fancy Leather Goods Union to fight the injunction; to visit the Executive Board of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York and to propose to it a plan of action regarding this situation. The committee consists of Brothers I. Feinberg, of the Cloakmakers, L. D. Berger, of the Neckwear Makers Union, and I. Laderman, the Manager of the Fancy Leather Goods Workers' Union.

That same evening the committee paid a visit to the Executive Board of the Central Trades Council. The Executive Committee of the Council decided to co-operate fully with the conference and elected a committee to work hand in hand with the committee elected by the conference. The Council's committee consists of Brothers William Kehoe, Edward Keating, of the Moulders Union, and M. J. Feinstons, of the United Hebrew Trades.

## ITALIAN CLOAKMAKERS, LOCAL 48, WILL OPEN NEW HOME NEXT WEEK.

The Italian Cloakmakers' Union, Local 48, will celebrate next week the opening of their new magnificent home, at 231 East 14th Street, with a house-warming party and reception on a grand scale.

The erection of a labor temple for the Italian ladies' garment workers marks a further step in the remarkable advance made by Local 48 since it has begun organizing the Italian cloakmakers of New York.

Upon the occasion of this celebration, Local 48, under the management of Vice-President Ninfa, has issued a special souvenir journal full of interesting articles pertaining to the history of the local.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By MAX D. DANISH

THE STRONG DECISION

ELSWHERE in this paper the decision rendered by Justice Strong of the Brooklyn Supreme Court is dealt with at length. We only wish to say that if this savage club swung over the heads of the workers of New York will only serve to awaken our labor movement to the terrible menace it is facing, the menace of strangulation by judicial fiat, this blunderous decision will, perhaps, have achieved some good. It will bring to it the realization that the Strong decision is but a culmination of the campaign of malice and vilification undertaken on behalf of the Union-mashers and will stiffen its resistance and its will to fight back.

To give an idea of the Judge's breadth of vision and "Americanism" we shall quote some of his opening words: "Some foreigners coming to this country have a strange idea of freedom and liberty," writes the learned Justice. "Their cry is that all men are equal . . . The immigration laws are insufficient to curb them." And concludes: "Why picket at all? Picketing and the posting of sentinels are done as war measures. Our laws and institutions will not permit of the making of private war in such a manner."

Well done, well done. As a lesson in "One-Hundred-Per-Centum" it is the prettiest piece we have seen in a long time. Except for that reference to "private war," which is a recognition, by inference, of an existing class struggle and which shocks and mortifies us immensely. How did the learned judge let that slip by?

IN ENGLAND AND HERE

UNEMPLOYMENT is raging both in England and America. In America there are, according to conservative estimates, six and a half million unemployed. About a million and a half are out of work in Great Britain, which is, in proportion to the population, only about half as bad a situation as in the United States.

In England the unemployed workers are demanding, in an organized effort, through their Labor Party, their multitude of Labor Mayors and representatives, aid—immediate aid—from the Government. They do not regard this aid as alms, for they realize that they are part of the State and in time of stress the Government owes them such assistance as a matter of right. To relieve the situation, the Parliamentary Committee of Trade Union Congress proposes a Government department to initiate projects "in order to give as much employment as possible, to make adequate loans to the local authorities for the same purpose and to provide adequate maintenance for those persons for whom work cannot be found." It is also proposed that the Government introduce at once a scheme for reviving foreign trade through the granting of extensive credits.

Here, too, we are having an Unemployment Conference, just convened at Washington. We dislike to knock things for the sake of knocking, but what can one expect of a gathering called by the Government to meet a colossal, burning problem which is met at its very inception by such benediction like: ". . . we are not asked to solve the long controverted problems of our social system . . . I would have little enthusiasm for any proposed relief which seeks either palliation or tonic from the public treasury. The excess of stimulation from

that source is to be reckoned a cause of trouble rather than a source of cure!"

This from the lips of President Harding. Which, perhaps, sheds a light upon the philosophy back of Police Commissioner Enright's nightsticks that danced so merrily last week upon the heads of the hungry out-of-work as they rushed headlong towards Ledoux's buns. You see, food relief for the stomach of an enfeebled idler is nothing but a "palliative" and the public treasury must not waste a cent on such "trouble-making causes."

We, certainly, do these things differing upon this side of the herring pond.

THE HORRORS OF STATE-OWNED RAILWAYS

GENERAL W. W. ATTERBURY is the leading spirit among the railway magnates of the country and fighter par excellence of the railroad workers' Unions. The other day the General appeared before a meeting of the Mutual Association of the Pennsylvania Railroad, composed of the higher paid office staffs of the combine, and scattered the following pearls of wisdom before his admiring auditors:

"Already there was been a 12 per cent reduction in wages. It has affected us all. You who are close touch with operation, know better than I whether there can be a still further reduction in operation costs or use of material. There is nothing much left but a still further reduction in wages.

"It is not pleasant for me to have to suggest you this matter. It is not pleasant for you to hear. That is facing us, unless we want a receivership or Government ownership."

And listen to the borers:

"It isn't possible that you want to put yourself on a par with letter carriers, clerks, and other Government employees or army men, all of whom are notoriously underpaid, judged by our standards.

"If a receivership comes to the country's railroads there will be nothing left then for them to do but to reduce wages. We must view this matter as citizens of a great country, with a duty to perform outside of our own individual selfish feelings. Rates must come down. If it is not voluntarily, it will be forced by legislation."

Then came the glorious climax. As the General was leaving the room he was called back by the chairman.

"Everybody in this room who is with the General in this, raise his hand," called the chairman. All hands were raised. The General thanked them for their support and left. Can anything be more idiotic?

MINERS WILL RESIST WAGE CUTS

THE most cheerful news so far, in the avalanche of continuous wage reductions and pay-cuts which has filled the pages of the press for the last year, is the determined stand reported over the mines from Indianapolis, where the United Mine Workers are holding their annual convention at present, not to permit any wage reductions but to fight for an even improved scale when their agreements expire March 31, next.

There is additional cheer in the report of Secretary Green that the membership of the Miners' Union in over 515,000 right now, the greatest numerical strength ever achieved by any single organization in the land.

This report is particularly encouraging when one considers the terrible fight the Miners' Union has been waging recently in West Virginia, Kansas, Kentucky and other strongholds of entrenched privilege.

The miners are right. The argument that wage cutting would tend to decrease the cost of living has proved to be a gold brick and buncombe. They have taken cuts in a great many of essential industries and

the price of commodities is still sky-high. They have forced the farmer to take a dollar per bushel of wheat and bread is still as high as before. The jobbers, middlemen, retailers and bankers are buccaneering as un molested as before. The reduction of the coal-digger's earnings, will not reduce the price of coal. It will only take a piece of bread out of his mouth and that of his wife and children.

AMONG THE NEW YORK DESIGNERS

By M. LINKOFF

The Executive Board of the Designers, Local No. 45, seems to have struck the opportune moment for calling an open meeting for the members in the designers' trade. Notwithstanding the bad weather, the Blue Room of Hotel McAlpin was crowded with designers, union and non-union, who came to hear speakers at the meeting.

The conditions in the trade probably helped to make the designers realize the urgent necessity of organization. They have suffered heavily from the depression and are even now being discharged in large numbers. Under such conditions they feel the value of a strong industrial organization capable of representing them. Brother Israel Feinberg, General-Manager and Brother Louis Langer, Secretary of the Cloak Joint Board were present and spoke of the necessity of mutual aid and the maintenance of union conditions in the shops.

Brother Langer laid special emphasis on the necessity of having a strong organization in the designers' trade. "Wage earners cannot expect to better their conditions without being organized," he said "and it is only through the backing of the entire industry that the designers will be able to derive benefits from their organization." He went on to point out that the present trend of the cloak and suit industry makes it impossible for designers to become sub-manufacturers and called upon the designers to abandon idle dreams and to organize and affiliate with the other crafts in the industry for mutual aid in times of depression and oppression from the employers, like the present.

Brother Feinberg, in a clear and impressive speech expressed surprise at the designers who almost alone should try to maintain individual standards in industry when actors, teachers and even artists are seeking the protection of organization and affiliation with the entire labor movement. The designer, it would appear, has not yet realized the value of organization. And while other wage earners have already passed through

the first stages of organized effort for better conditions, designers are only beginning to seek light on this all-important matter. To prevent their economic ruin from chaotic conditions in the trade the designers must make a strong effort for building up an effective organization without delay. "We must be prepared," he said, "when the proper time comes, to be able to present the demands of the designers to the manufacturers and to enforce these demands through economic action."

Brother Feinberg characterized the Mutual Association as a small group of designers supported by some sub-manufacturers in order to divide them and to make an effective economic organization among the designers impossible. The assembled designers applauded vigorously when Brother Feinberg warned them that the time was coming when the union would not tolerate a non-union worker in the shop whether he be a designer, operator or member of any other craft.

Following Brothers Langer and Feinberg, several speakers from the floor, both members and non-members, addressed the meeting. The impression gained from the evening was the best. The members went away much encouraged by the prospects and twenty non-union men joined the organization, promising to be active in spreading the message of the Union throughout the trade.

MEMBERS OF INTERNATIONAL CAN SECURE TICKETS FOR JEWISH ART THEATRE AT HALF PRICE

The Educational Department has made arrangements with the new management of the Jewish Art Theatre that members can secure tickets at half price for performances on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday evenings and Saturday and Sunday matinees, excepting holidays.

Members will have to show a card at the office of the Jewish Art Theatre in order to obtain these privileges. These cards can be secured at the office of the Educational Department, 31 Union Square, upon the payment of five cents and can be retained for the entire season.

LADIES' TAILORS, SAMPLE MAKERS AND ALTERATION WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL No. 3

ATTENTION!

A very important Branch Meeting will be held for the Sample Makers on Saturday, October 1st, at 1 P. M., in our regular meeting rooms, Labor Temple, 14th Street and 2nd Avenue.

It is the duty of every sample maker and cloak tailor to be present at this meeting, as there are many questions of the Executive Board to be decided upon.

EXECUTIVE BOARD, LOCAL NO. 3, SAMUEL LEFKOVITS, Manager-Secretary.

## WHY IS A SCAB?

By VIRGINIA SPENCER and CLARE OUSLEY

(Experiences in a Strike Shop)

"(From the 'New Republic'.)  
"Each... the fish of human kind. It is a... (The weekly) home...  
"... a workman who will not join our side...  
"... the workers'..."

So Mr. Webster disposes of the scab. But what manner of person is this scab and why will he not "join or act with the labor union"? This curiosity prompted us to take a flier in industry recently. We wanted to know something more definite about scab work. A couple of weeks experience as strike breakers in the garment industry cannot produce sweeping conclusions; it can produce impressions. We found, as is frequently the case where there are conflicting factions, that Judy O'Grady on the picket line and Judy O'Grady sewing on scab hooks and eyes are essentially the same. Through the mercy of fate or accident they have come at opposing tangents but in reality they are folks very much like each other.

The industrial conflict is usually conceived as something involving only two forces—the employer and the employee—with occasional attention to a nebulous portion denominated the Public. We soon realized that the problem was not even of this simplicity. The antagonism between union and non-union workers, never negligible, shifts to open strife when the two become striker and scab.

Getting access to a "strike shop" was much easier than we had anticipated. The union officials were entirely sympathetic with the student viewpoint and therefore offered no objection to the venture. Job getting was surprisingly simple. The Monday morning word carried an advertisement for "drapers and finishers. Apply room 202, 334 Fifth Avenue." Arriving shortly before nine we found room 202 was the office of Fasanella's Detective Agency. Fasanella's requirements were simple. Each applicant was asked as he entered: "Lookin' for work? Belong to the union? What kind of work can you do?"

We replied that we were, we didn't and that we "finished." To our vast relief the last statement as well as the others was accepted at its face value. While furnishing cards of introduction to the dozen or so applicants the gentleman detective re-

marked genially: "Remember, we don't want any union folks. THIS IS ALL OPEN SHOP." Which may or may not be a practical promise, he gave a definition as any of the "open shop."

At the time we entered our first shop, the strike of the members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union had been running for some six weeks. It was primarily a strike for the closed shop and at that time was confined to the half dozen or so places where a concerted attempt had been made by the employers to change from the former closed shop to the open shop basis. The local union had called its members out on strike. The employers had responded by filling their places as completely as possible with non-union workers. The union resorted immediately to its usual weapon, the picket line. Three employers retaliated by applying for an injunction against the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, to prohibit any form of picketing—peaceful or otherwise—on the part of union members. This injunction was granted and finally served. When we went to work however, the pickets were on the job by seven-thirty in the morning, through the noon hour, and again at closing time in the afternoon. Police were stationed at each entrance of the building keeping the pickets moving and prohibiting them from walking down the street to abreact. We were told by both strikers and non-strikers of rude treatment of the pickets by the police but in our brief observation of the picket line we saw none. The establishment we entered was then running practically at full force. Judging from the attitude of both the employers and the union the whole matter had resolved itself into a trial of endurance. There seemed little hope of compromise; the issue was clear cut and one side or the other must necessarily weaken and yield in the course of the next few weeks.

We were asked no questions concerning our experience or ability when we appeared at the shop. We merely presented our Fasanella cards and were assigned to places at the work tables. It did not take long to detect the undercurrent of animosity of the girls in the shop toward that red haired termanog, Rosie—the

forelady. Rosie's consistent policy seemed to be that of browbeating those in whom she detected any timidity. Fortunately, ours soon wore off. Her respect was directly proportionate to one's facility with the retort disconcertor.

Intimidation and distrust were the predominant feelings among the workers; intimidation by the pickets and distrust of each other. The usual greetings were: "Did you get home all right last night? Did they bother you this morning?" One girl brought her umbrellas every morning with no reference to the weather but as a possible means of defense and offense. This physical timidity seemed much greater than the conditions warranted. Possibly they were unconsciously translating into objective terms their fear of a majority class opinion. Such physical intimidation seemed even more curious since the firm's hired detectives were always available for purposes of protection. They surrounded the door night and morning in addition to the regular policemen stationed there. A detective escort was furnished on the request of any worker. At least one, with a pistol protruding from his pocket, patrolled the shop at intervals. This atmosphere naturally bred distrust. Each worker suspected that her neighbor might be a spy. Real opinions were expressed gradually. It was only after several days when the girls at our table had become convinced of our having no union affiliations that they would talk freely.

The evolution of active union antagonism among these girls was obvious. They do not come to the factory for the purpose of breaking the strike but because they need work. Although they are nearly all experienced garment workers they happen, mainly through inertia or lack of interest, not to have joined the union. Having once come in as strike breakers they are quick to feel the approbrium of the strikers whose places they have taken. They have become scabs and between scab and striker there can be only hatred. The business of peacefully earning their living has been interrupted and the natural result is bitterness toward the cause of the interruption. Their latent instinct of pugnacity is aroused. They become bitterly intolerant of all members of the union. Their ideas of labor organization become warped and distorted by their personal hatreds. This attitude was exemplified in May, an attractive young mulatto at our table. Apparently May was of more than ordinary education and personal ambition. At night she studied elocution. Her genteel manner and her unflattering courtesy were noticeable. Her was not a nature one would readily suspect of unreasoning prejudices. And yet she was as vehement as any in her denunciations of the union—as blind as any in her failure to realize the existence of an underlying purpose or principle. She too saw only warring personalities.

Something of this same surprising

violent personal animosity was also observed in Susie, a care-free, light-hearted Negro girl from South Carolina. Her outlook on life was utterly childlike in its simplicity. She had no conception of the meaning of labor organization. When we assumed ignorance and asked her the cause of the strike, she replied vaguely: "Oh, they're 'nasty strikers'—wantin' more money or som'pin'. I'd just like to see my scissors at one of 'em if she said anything to me."

Not once, even in response to the direct question, did we find a worker who knew the reason for the strike. As a matter of fact, one old woman who sought employment with us, was actually hired and went to work without knowing of the existence of the strike. There was nothing in the process of employment to convey this information.

The nearest approach to an understanding of the theories of labor unionism we found in one of the drapers, a comely, rather mature woman whose knowledge of sewing had been learned in high school. In one of the heated lunch hour discussions she explained that she agreed with the purpose of labor organization—"uniting for protection"—as she expressed it, but that she "wouldn't belong to any union made up of foreigners who came over here to get away from conditions in their own country and then weren't satisfied with what they found." This might have been attributed to 100 per cent Americanism had she not remarked a few minutes later, utterly unconcerned of her inconsistency: "You can't get justice in any court in the United States. Better get it yourself. If a picket hits you finish her up before the policemen gets there." Her attitude toward the union, which she considered "made up of foreigners" was simply one of unreasoning race hatred.

It's a thin shingle that hasn't two sides. Fully realizing this, we were eager to find among the strike breakers any sincere convictions as defense for their position. We found instead utter lack of comprehension of any fundamental issue—only confusion and strife over union methods; only petty animosities and race hatreds; only selfish absorption in keeping a job.

The non-union worker having thus become, through accident of circumstance rather than through conviction, a scab, comes into direct conflict with the union. Having once taken a side in the contested question she proceeds upon the assumption that hers is the right side. She does not deliberate upon the actual issues of the contest but concentrates upon personal hatred of those "awful pickets" who are on the other side of this particular question. Her attitude evolves into one of open belligerency and thenceforward her position is that of avowed antagonism. With such a start this is the material from which the professional strike breaker may easily be developed.

## Union Health Center Celebrates Its First Anniversary

Members of the Executive and Relief Committees of the seven local participating in the Union Health Center at 231 East 17th Street, have been invited by Vice-President Wander and the Board of Directors of the Center to spend the evening of October 5th, at the Center. The occasion is the celebration of the first anniversary of the new building. It will give the members of the Executive and Relief Committees an opportunity to acquaint themselves with the work done during the last year by the Union Health Center and its plans for further expansion and extension by the members of the local.

During the year that the medical and dental activities have been in the new building an enormous amount of medical and dental work has been done for the members of the Union. Over twenty-one thousand people have been examined and treated at the Health Center and it is estimated that nearly thirty thousand persons will be treated in the Medical and Dental Departments during the year. The Dental Department will take in

during the year about \$40,000 with expenses about the same, while the Dental Department during this year about \$20,000 with about as much expenses.

New Medical Clinics, such as Heart Disease Clinic by Dr. Joseph Barsky, of Beth Israel Hospital, and a Stomach and Digestion Clinic by Dr. A. I. Ringer, of the Post Graduate Hospital, have been added, and arrangements have been made to increase the facilities of the Medical and Dental Departments so as to make the work of both departments as perfect as possible.

At the celebration the Medical and Dental Staffs will be introduced to the members present, several new health motion pictures will be shown by our own motion picture apparatus and refreshments will be served.

Members of Executive and Relief Committees will receive personal invitation cards, although all members of the Joint Boards, Executive and Relief Committees, are invited to be present.

## Wisdom of the Poor Fish

The Poor Fish says he does not believe wages should be high or low, but they ought to be "reasonable."



# IN BRYANT PARK

By NATHANIEL BUCHWALD

It is about time somebody cleaned up Bryant Park. In its present condition it is a disgrace to our city and an eyesore to all true lovers of harmony and beauty. The park would furnish a fitting background for our impressive and imposing Library, through the negligence of our public authorities, it had not become a loitering place for all kinds of human rubbish. The proximity of Fifth Avenue, the promenading and shopping place of our wealthier and better citizens, renders it imperative that the park be preserved and maintained as a municipal ornament and not a public nuisance.

The other day we happened in that section of our great city, and the sight of sprawling figures littering the lawns of Bryant Park filled us with disgust and indignation. There was no mistaking these individuals who lay flat on their backs staring blankly in the void. Bags, one, singly, unkempt—they clearly belonged to that shiftless class of habitual idlers, or in the parlance of the day—unemployed.

We are aware of the fact that lots of people are out of work. The papers have been writing about it, our Mayor has issued an appeal to the public to help the unemployed, and our various agencies of charity are busy planning for the jobless. Which is as it should be. For the sake of the argument we will agree with the calamity howlers that the situation is critical, that the number of jobless has reached alarming proportions and that something or

other ought to be done about it. Granted that unemployment is a bad thing, why parade it? Why expose ugly parts to the public gaze?

We congratulate Police Commissioner Enright upon his brave and fearless action in preventing the planned "slave auction" at Bryant Park. He did his plain duty by not permitting that individual Ledoux to hold up our constitution and our democracy to ridicule. The Commissioner ought to keep up his good work and run out the jobless riff-raff from the show places of our metropolis. By so doing he may spare us a great deal of embarrassment and mortification. We are expecting distinguished visitors from Europe, among whom there will be the Prime Minister of France, Marshall Foch, and some titled personages from England. What if these visitors were to see the disgraceful spectacle at Bryant Park? We would have to bury our faces in shame if any of our great guests, while parading along Fifth Avenue, were to catch sight of this litter of human wretchedness, lack of our magnificent Public Library.

"The poor ye shall always have with you," but there is no reason why we should display bad taste about it. We have lots of capital and anything things like we don't brag about them and don't display them in prominent places. Thank Heaven there are plenty of unskilled streets in New York; let the police see to it that these unpleasant elements are

confined to the slums, waterfronts and squalid places.

Of course, all public-spirited citizens owe it to the community to help solve the unemployment question. Not that the question can ever be solved, but just the same they ought to try. The millions of jobless men and women will be encouraged and comforted when they see that the public authorities and the patriotic rich really take their plight to heart. And even if the result of the profound deliberations on the part of the public servants and the captains of industry will not actually result in the employment for the unemployed, the moral effect will be none the less salutary. Their faith in our political and industrial leaders will be strengthened and this will help them time over the hard times.

It is to be hoped that the clergy, too, will join in the praiseworthy effort to solve the unemployment problem. Fitting sermons may be delivered in the fashionably as well as popular churches. Charity must be the keynote of the sermons for the rich and patience—for the poor.

Properly speaking, this unemployment business justly falls within the province of Heaven. Mere earthly wisdom cannot cope with a situation which is as old as civilization. Chief Justice Taft, while President of the United States, spoke the wisdom of the ages when he said that "God alone knows the best way to solve the problem. And if God, in His infinite wisdom chooses not to disclose the solution to man, it behooves us not to fly in the face of Providence."

It is to be hoped that President Harding's conference on unemployment will be conducted in a spirit of

meekness and that none of the gentlemen there will be godless enough to presume that they can actually solve the problem of unemployment. According to the present indications no serious attempts will be made at that conference to solve the problem as a whole. What will be achieved there is a moral solution, so to speak. Men representing both capital and labor will sit at the same table and deliver themselves of lofty sentiments and noble wishes, which in itself will tend to bring about a closer harmony between employer and employee. Such harmony at present needed more than at any other time, for unemployment and consequent want on the parts of millions are quite likely to arouse in them a feeling of jealousy of those who can live in comfort without working. Such a spirit would be detrimental to the best interests of our society. The gentlemen now sitting at Washington, therefore, primarily concern themselves with the task of safeguarding the morals of the unemployed, lest the latter become unruly and disrespectful toward their betters and elders.

Should the Washington conference fail to achieve this collective peace of mind it may well happen that the jobless, influenced by malicious agitators, will create riot and disorder. This is, really, the most disquieting aspect of the situation. But we may be reassured, on the other hand, by the fact that new inventions of warfare, such as the tear-gas and laughing-gas recently practiced by the Riot Squads of the metropolitan police, make the suppression of riots a comparatively easy task. So the situation is not so critical after all.

## With The Waist and Dress Joint Board

By M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary

Brother Elias Reisinger, Manager of the Philadelphia Waist and Dress Union, and Vice-President Sigman appeared before the last meeting of the Joint Board of the Waist and Dress Industry in New York in behalf of the strike conducted at present in Philadelphia. They recited in detail the conditions which preceded the strike and pointed out the fact that it is a fight for the very existence of the union and described the heroic stand which the strikers are putting up in this conflict. The city administration has its police force, it would seem, at the disposal of the manufacturers and they are using clubs, fines and court sentences of all kinds freely and indiscriminately against the strikers. Vice-President Sigman made it clear to the Board that it is up to the New York Waist and Dress organization to help and help liberally, as it is not only evident that the Philadelphia Union is the strike of the New York Joint Board. Besides, it is the moral duty of the New York workers to help those who are so splendidly waging the battle of their International.

It was unanimously decided that the

Waist and Dress Joint Board contribute weekly \$3,000 towards the Philadelphia strike.

Sister Lulu Bartlett Montgomery, representing the strikers of Mingo and Logan counties, West Virginia, appeared before the Board stating that the coal miners in that territory are striking for the right of being organized against the authority of the local coal operators for the last fourteen months. The local, State and Federal authorities have proved in this strike that they are working not only hand in hand with the coal barons but that they are actually doing as they are bidden. She recited how their homes were raided and how at present they are being sheltered and fed by their Union in tent colonies. In order to be in a position to conduct their fight against the organized coal magnates, financial aid is needed and she requested the Board to contribute towards that fund as much as possible.

The request was referred to the Board of Directors with instructions for favorable action.

M. Wincher	.....	Glickman & Rifkin, 132 W. 21st St.	.....	32.75
A. Anshelton	.....	Greenberg & Friedman, 114 W. 27th St.	.....	51.00
E. Minkes	.....	Lo Greenfield, 15 W. 32nd St.	.....	146.30
A. Einbender	Dr. Co.	.....	.....	37.60
A. Goodman	.....	Mr. Holland, 1395 East New York Ave., Bklyn.	.....	19.95
M. Holtzman	.....	Holway, 127 W. 27th St.	.....	42.90
J. Festsin	.....	Max Harn, 132 W. 21st St.	.....	25.00
R. Hyffman	.....	Hawitz & Cohen, 154 W. 31st St.	.....	48.00
A. Kahn	.....	Jacobson & Kass, 236 Fifth Ave.	.....	35.95
M. Berg	.....	Jerome House Co., 65 W. 38th St.	.....	58.71
J. Klapper	.....	23 E. 10th St.	.....	25.00
J. Cantor	.....	Krugman & Peliz, 143 W. 30th St.	.....	22.40
W. Eisner	.....	M. Kurczak, 11 E. 26th St.	.....	60.05
M. Nasson	.....	Leffell, 107 W. 21st St.	.....	57.00
P. Prager	.....	Lion Cost, Co., 11 W. 17th St.	.....	58.08
J. Areidias	.....	Mensch & Sonnenbun, 22 W. 21st St.	.....	43.50
R. Shilvot	.....	Marvel Cost. Co., 19 W. 21st St.	.....	65.61
S. Berg	.....	Maggel & Fishel, 145 W. 23rd St.	.....	37.00
S. Finkelstein	.....	Panetta & Rosenberg, 18 E. 23rd St.	.....	39.00
K. Remono	.....	C. Patrick, 119 W. 25th St.	.....	6.00
E. Babin	.....	Ray Dr. Co., 27 W. 21st St.	.....	25.00
B. Rosalinsky	.....	M. Fermluter, 140 W. 22nd St.	.....	64.00
M. Brownstein	.....	Priest & Reiss, 148 W. 23rd St.	.....	66.65
T. Fuchs	.....	H. Rashke, 44 E. 32nd St.	.....	35.00
M. Dohney	.....	Ray Dr. Co., 212 Seventh Ave.	.....	25.25
M. Dohney	.....	I. Rosenthal, 133 W. 23rd St.	.....	37.00
F. Hallack	.....	Roemer Dr. House, 108 W. 32nd St.	.....	131.82
M. Levisner	.....	Rothstein, 137 W. 19th St.	.....	87.75
E. Goldstein	.....	Schwarz & Marcus, 38 W. 21st St.	.....	77.50
F. Shapiro	.....	B. Shelnbaum, 45 E. 20th St.	.....	43.00
A. Otakoff	.....	H. Siman, 38 W. 24th St.	.....	47.00
M. N. Dr. Co.	.....	M. Dr. Co., 110 W. 18th St.	.....	48.75
D. Britov	.....	B. Sklar & Co., 41 W. 17th St.	.....	20.50
S. Gottlieb	.....	Spector & Periberg, 15 W. 30th St.	.....	40.00
E. Shapiro	.....	F. Storer, 142 E. 32d St.	.....	50.00
I. Pink	.....	Trio Cost. Co., 36 W. 20th St.	.....	90.00
A. Zitrin	.....	Waldo, Stein & Schlesinger, 25 W. 26th St.	.....	16.00
B. Salkin	.....	Wolf & Horn, 37 W. 28th St.	.....	27.50

### Office Staff of the Joint Board Dress & Waistmakers' Union

Elias Mandorf	.....	44.69	Miss Fried	.....	5.00
Eva Sachatoff	.....	3.93	Rose Kerenky	.....	5.30
Helma Connolly	.....	4.94	Stacy Lipsitz	.....	5.50
Grace Hagan	.....	4.83	E. Pevsht	.....	5.60
Rose Davis	.....	3.93	Faye Tobin	.....	5.30
Eda Grelch	.....	5.39	E. Odin	.....	5.00
Lillian Mosewits	.....	5.00			

### Officers of the Joint Board Dress & Waistmakers' Union

M. K. Mackoff	.....	\$12.73	J. Fortney	.....	10.00
J. Halperin	.....	18.11	S. L. Fishel	.....	12.54
A. E. Friedman	.....	10.00	O. Orlans	.....	10.00
B. Ackerman	.....	10.00	R. Perr	.....	10.00
J. Shernick	.....	7.27	S. Reich	.....	10.00
M. Cohen	.....	10.00	M. Stamen	.....	10.00
S. Amico	.....	10.00	M. Stamen	.....	10.00
P. Oretsky	.....	10.00	J. W. Settle	.....	10.00
N. Pogron	.....	10.00	F. Liberti	.....	10.00
G. Shapiro	.....	10.00	P. Liberti	.....	10.00
N. Schechter	.....	10.00	O. Grassl	.....	10.00
A. Crivello	.....	10.00	M. Moshkowitz	.....	10.00
E. Maguire	.....	10.00	S. Gross	.....	10.00
A. Soden	.....	10.00	S. Camen	.....	10.00
G. DiNola	.....	10.00	K. Campanella	.....	7.27
J. Chasari	.....	10.00	M. Insaldi	.....	10.00
G. Sharpe	.....	10.00	M. Eisenfeld	.....	10.00

## RUSSIAN FAMINE FUND COLLECTIONS IN WAIST AND DRESS SHOPS

The following are names of Shop Chairmen who have already answered the call of our International and

Shop Chairman	Name of Shop	Amount	
B. Miller	.....	Astors Cost. Co., 129 W. 22nd St.	\$ 68.50
E. Steinberg	.....	Hertha Cohen, 35 2nd St.	44.90
J. Hoffman	.....	Block & Schiller, 142 W. 29th St.	122.36
C. Fox	.....	Borax & Cohen, 60 W. 25th St.	28.20
T. Goldberg	.....	Borough Dr. Co., 143 W. 19th St.	19.00
Z. Goldfeld	.....	Consolidated, 137 W. 24th St.	51.50
G. Panzer	.....	Cornell Cost. Co., 27 W. 24th St.	10.50
J. Pasitello	.....	Corona Dr. Co., 8 E. 27th St.	41.50
E. Ostrowsky	.....	Fischel & Yellin, 146 Sixth Ave.	23.12
D. Feinseller	.....	C. Epstein, 130 W. 26th St.	40.00
S. Rosen	.....	B. C. Faulkner, 31 E. 31st St.	68.10
E. Zichowsky	.....	Fischel & Yellin, 146 Sixth Ave.	23.12
I. Berkin	.....	Friedman & Ader, 41 E. 26th St.	15.00
A. Langer	.....	Futernarsky & Bon, 153 E. 20th St.	33.00

turned over money collected by them to the workers to the office of the Joint Board.

## DOINGS IN LOCAL No. 3

By SAMUEL LEFKOVITS

This is my first report in our official organ since I became manager-secretary of Local No. 3. There may have been some things to report on, but my policy is not to report about matters which are half done. It was July 18th when I took over the office from my predecessor, Brother Schatzberg (in the best order, it may be said). The sample season was over and the season for the cloak tailors was supposed to have been in full swing, but to our regret it was a season only in name but not in fact. Many of our members were out of work altogether, and those who were lucky enough to have jobs worked only part time. The newly elected Executive Board could therefore do very little at that time in behalf of our members who work in cloak shops.

On the 22nd of August, we received a communication from the National Garment Retailers' Association, Couturiers Division, informing us that the agreement between the Ladies Tailors' Union and their members is about to expire, on the 1st and the 15th of September, and they believe that in the interest of both parties a conference should be held before the expiration of the agreement. We immediately referred this communication to the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union, with which body we are now fully affiliated and which has the sole jurisdiction to act on any trade questions for its affiliated locals. The Joint Board accepted the invitation and the conference was held on the first day of September with a committee of the employers. They presented the following demands to us:

1. 48 hours instead of 44.
2. 15 per cent reduction of wages.
3. Changes in legal holidays: Lincoln's Birthday for Decoration Day, Columbus Day for Christmas.
4. The period of trial shall be 1 month instead of 1 week.
5. They shall have the right to reorganize their shops at the commencement of every season.

After a series of conferences and discussions we finally agreed to prolong the prevailing agreement, without any modification, until December 1st. The committee's action was concurred in by the Executive Board and by the branch meetings of our Union.

## RUSSIAN RELIEF FUND INSTRUCTIONS

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

Brooklyn City: 40 East 23d St., 35 E. 2nd St., 1714 Lexington Ave.  
New York: 99 McKibben St.  
Brownsville: 229 Sackmas 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.  
House Dress Workers Union, Local No. 41, 22 W. 17th St.  
Children Dress Mks. Union, Local No. 50, 22 W. 17th St.  
White Goods Work. Union, Local No. 62, 117 Second Ave.  
Custom Dress Mks. Union, Local No. 90, 724 Lexington Ave.  
Sales Clerks Union, Local No. 131, 71 W. 118th St.

The Joint Board has also sent a letter to the independent ladies tailors employers informing them that their individual agreements are also prolonged until the above mentioned date.

The Union as a whole has done its share to protect the interests of the ladies tailors. Now it is up to each and every member of our Union to faithfully watch his interest, and to report all fact and violations to the district office of the Joint Board in which his shop is located, where proper care will be taken of every complaint.

Each season fewer men are being employed in the ladies tailoring establishments, women are being engaged in their places. The employers themselves admit that they are trying their utmost to persuade their customers not to order tailor made garments, but to order dresser instead, because they can make more profit on the dresses by reason of the fact that the girls who are employed on dresses work longer hours for lower wages. It is, therefore, to the interest of every ladies tailor to see to it that these dressmakers be organized. Our sister local, No. 90, which has jurisdiction over the private dressmaking trade, requests all our members to aid them in organizing these workers. We expect that every member will do his duty toward helping Local No. 90 to organize the dressmakers.

## SAMPLE MAKERS

We expect that at the beginning of October the cloak manufacturers will start to manufacture samples. In order to do so they will need your services and your skill. It is, therefore, just and right that after the weeks of unemployment, when you start to work again, you shall, at least, get your former wages. The cost of living, instead of going down is again going up. Come to the office and consult your secretary who will give you the proper advice.

On Tuesday, September 20th, we had a mass meeting in Labor Temple, 2nd Avenue and 14th Street, where the questions of trade in general, unemployment, and relief to Russia were discussed. We had with us Brother Feinberg, General Manager of the Joint Board, and Brother Yanofsky, editor of "Gerechtigkeit," who



Lesson in Americanism

## Unity Destinn Concert Four Weeks Away

A second artist has been announced for the concert to be given in Carnegie Hall under the auspices of the Unity House Committee. Besides Emmy Destinn, the Metropolitan opera dramatic soprano, there will be Roderick White, violinist. White, who is a pupil of Leopold Auer, made his debut with the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra on November 15, 1915, winning an emphatic success. After that he made a concert tour of Dresden, Leipzig, Vienna, Posen and other European cities. He has toured this country extensively and has been heard most recently in joint

recital with John McCormack and Emmy Destinn.

The concert is now four weeks away—Friday evening, October 28th. The Unity House Committee feels sure that the concert will be a success, as tickets are going very rapidly now. A large group of Unity enthusiasts have undertaken to sell out the house and there is every indication that they will do so. Those who have not taken tickets can obtain them at the office, 14 West 21st St.

The occasion will not only be a musical event of importance, but it ought to be a great get-together of all members of the International. Call for your tickets soon.

delivered very interesting and instructive addresses on the questions above mentioned. After the addresses members at the meeting took part in the discussion. The meeting decided to instruct the Executive Board to call a special meeting where the question of unemployment shall be taken up and some plans be devised for remedying this evil in our trade. The meeting was a moral success, but, somehow, in numbers it was not as big a success as we had expected. It seems that the members are satisfied that the Union is doing everything for them and they do not even have to come to a mass meeting of their own organization when they are called. But we have hopes that they will change their minds and they will see to it that whenever a meeting is called for them they will come.

For the information of our members it is well that they be informed that according to the rules of our International Union if a member is 29 weeks in arrears he is automatically dropped from membership. I would therefore request every member of our local to see to it that he is paid up because after he is dropped he must rejoin the local as a new member, paying a new initiation fee, and he must also go to the doctor for examination.

Every 6 months every member of the International must change his

book. Ladies Tailors, when you start to work come to the office and change your books.

While writing this report we are informed that our brothers, the Chicago Ladies Tailors Union, Local No. 194, have won their strike which was forced upon them by their employers. This again proves that if the workers are united and stick together they cannot be beaten even in the worst times. Brothers of Chicago, accept our congratulations on your victory, and we hope that through your solidarity you will be able to sustain in the future the conditions which you have won through your fight.

I hope that it is needless to remind our members not to forget to contribute toward the Relief Fund for the Famine Sufferers of Russia, and that every one will do his share toward alleviating the sufferings of our brothers and sisters. All funds must be in by October 1st.

## SAMPLE MAKERS AND CLOAK TAILORS

For several reasons the Sample Makers' Branch did not have its last regular meeting. It is therefore very urgent that you should come to the next meeting of the Sample Makers' Branch which will be held on Saturday, October 1st, at 1 P. M., in our regular meeting rooms, Labor Temple, 14th Street and 2nd Avenue.

The Ladies Tailors Branch meeting which should be held on the 1st Tuesday of the month will not be held at this time on account of the Jewish holidays.

BUY

WHITE LILY TEA  
COLUMBIA TEA  
ZWETOCHNI CHAI  
Exclusively

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PROF. I. ROSENFIELD, Director  
322 East 14th St., New York

# JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

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## EDITORIALS

### A NEW "MAGNA CHARTA"

We have all been living under the illusion that a labor union, engaged in the work of improving the economic, social and mental conditions of its membership, is a perfectly constitutional and lawful thing. We have become used to regard strikes and all that goes with them, picketing, meetings, demonstrations, as legitimate and constitutional, particularly "lawful picketing," that even our wide-awake police could find no fault with. We have been taught to believe that workers have a right to refuse work under certain circumstances as free citizens of a free republic that guarantees to every inhabitant the right to live his own life as long as it does not interfere with similar rights belonging to others.

We have, obviously, been sadly deluded. Our interpretation of the Constitution seems to have been hopelessly wrong. Last week, a Brooklyn Supreme Court judge gave us a brand new interpretation of the Constitution which we deem of great importance for workers to know, lest they come in conflict with this new construction placed upon the charter of our liberties and, perhaps, be compelled to spend not a few of their days in prison as defiers of law and order.

In brief, the facts are as follows:

The Fancy Leather Goods Workers' Union of New York recently concluded an agreement with the Associated Leather Goods' Manufacturers. The firm of A. L. Reed & Co., located in Queens County, belonged to this Association. Shortly after the agreement was signed, this firm, however, withdrew from the Association, locked out its workers and declared for an "open shop." The locked-out workers replied with a strike. As is customary in such cases, they picketed the factory—in perfectly orderly and peaceful fashion—attested by the fact that not a single ardent had been made by the police of any of the pickets. Nevertheless, the firm applied for an injunction, and we must grant, that it was rather lucky in its choice of court. Justice Strong granted it an injunction, supplementing it with a long statement in which he endeavors to prove that picketing, strikes, union representatives, collective agreements—all are against the Constitution of the United States and that the curtailing of the right of employers to hire and fire at will is a downright crime against our Constitution-given freedom.

Let us listen, for a moment, to the judge's arguments:

"Any attempt to equalize the strength or brains of individuals is an attempt to deprive the individual of the right of freedom which is free country guaranteed to its citizens. Yet labor delegates have decreed that all men must work the same number of hours and at the same wage according to a classification. They fix a scale of wages applicable to all, weak and strong, of mental power or lacking it. As a result we find that men of different walks in life are not paid a proportionate amount for the labor furnished. There exists an inequality which works an injustice to some, while others are getting far more than a fair return for the services rendered. The great law of supply and demand as well as the law of equal rights has been set at naught."

We are quite undecided whether to become indignant over this judicial arrogance or to be contented over its abysmal ignorance. The learned judge, for instance, does not know that equality of work-hours in factories is not made to order by this or that particular person, but is determined, principally, by conditions of modern factory production. It is, however, quite true that the unions have, after long and bitter struggles, limited the work-hours to a certain number, let us say, eight, and it is this achievement that particularly offends the judge. The length of the work-day, according to him, should be determined by the employer only, and, of course, only such an arrangement would be fully consonant with free freedom and the genuine spirit of the Constitution.

And what can one say about a judge who makes a public statement that the unions are fixing wage-scales to apply equally to everybody, the weak and the strong, the wise and the stupid? Where, indeed, he acquire this information? Unions generally fix minimum scales only—wage for the ordinary or average worker in the shop. The manufacturer, however, has the fullest freedom to give the more able and stronger workers any amount over and above the minimum. His argument that the great law of supply and demand, as well as the law of equal rights have been entirely smashed by the unions, is equally profound. What sort of laws are these that the unions can so effectively demolish? Either the laws are not as strong and exorable as he would have us believe, or else the unions themselves no matter how strong, would disappear when running counter to such invincible laws. What, indeed, is our judge twaddling about economic laws concerning which he hasn't the slightest conception?

The wisdom of our judge, however, is not yet at an end. For instance, he has already solved the causes of the terrible unemployment prevailing in America today. The guilty ones are, of course, the labor unions. In Germany, so says our wise judge, there is work aplenty, because the unions are powerless in the Fatherland and the workers work there day and night. In the United States and in England, however, where the unions are powerful, we have unemployment on a great scale. We do not know who had ever planted the hoax on the judge that Germany, the strongest union labor country in the world, has no influential labor movement. But the argument that the unions are responsible for unemployment is truly original. To this day, not a single political economist has hit upon this clever theory. It took a Brooklyn justice to make this momentous discovery.

This is not all. The judge is full of a number of other brilliant ideas. He states, for instance, that he is not opposed to workers being organized in individual shops. But why a union, with paid officers, outside of the shop? He also utters the precious thought that no labor organization has a right to demand that all workers in a shop belong to it. This is, according to his deepest convictions, highly un-American and the "American people will not tolerate it." The choice gem of his statement, however, consists in the following summary:

"The defendants allege in their answer that they are 'peacefully picketing.' Why picket at all? Why not leave plaintiff alone as it desires and thereby permit the pickets to employ themselves at some useful and commendable occupation where they may do a real man's work and earn a laborer's honest wage? Picketing and the posting of sentinels are done as war measures. Our laws and institutions will not permit of the waging of private war in such a manner. . . ."

How inspiring, indeed! Why should strikers picket? Why shouldn't they rather go to work? Of course, you may argue that they are picketing because they had been locked out of the shop and because they are not permitted to work like self-respecting human beings and earn a decent living. Of course, you may argue that six million are walking around idle, unable to obtain work, even though they are ready to sell themselves at auction marts. But our Brooklyn judge would know nothing of such trifles and to him the necessity of picketing by strikers is totally incomprehensible. His elaborate mental outfit cannot grasp these minor matters, and because of that he had granted an injunction against the union.

Yes, we seem to have travelled pretty far with progress in America. Unions, collective agreements, strikes to better living conditions—all these are unconstitutional. What remains for the workers to do? Either they should give up the union, give up the idea of fighting for a shorter work-day, higher wages, definite wage-minima, because these are unconstitutional; or they must begin striving to create a new constitution based upon a totally new conception of freedom and equality. There appears to be no middle path. What our learned Brooklyn judge had stated so publicly from the bench is in the mind and the heart of all capitalist America. We doubt very much whether this decision will be reversed in the higher courts. Have not these selfsame higher courts interpreted the Constitution in a similar manner in the past, they have done so with the same tact and greater knowledge, but in point of fact they think and feel along the same lines.

The workers have no other alternatives left. They will, either, like "good" American citizens have to give-up their unions, or they will create a new charter of rights that will conform, root and branch, with their ideal and conceptions of human freedom and contentment.

### A FEW WORDS ABOUT THE "MEMORANDUM"

On Saturday last, Local No. 1, the Cloak Operators of New York, had called together a meeting at Cooper Union where the "memorandum," the temporary agreement concluded between the Union and the Cloak Manufacturers' Association early in June, was condemned in very strong terms. It appears to us that Local No. 1 and all those that have raised such a hue and cry about this memorandum do not understand what the whole thing is about. We deem it necessary, therefore, to clarify the matter in a few words for those whose minds are not as yet completely befogged on this point.

Last May definite rumors spread in the cloak market that the Protective Cloak Manufacturers' Association of New York, which had abrogated its agreement with the Union several months prior to that, was preparing for a lockout. It was stated that they were to break with the Union completely, would abolish union conditions in the shops, would declare for the "open shop" and reintroduce piece-work on the pretext that the workers were "soldiering" on the job, etc., etc. Despite the fact that this was stated to be the firm decision of the Manufacturers' Association, a series of private negotiations between the representatives of the International and a number of individual manufacturers had brought about a meeting between both parties. After several conferences, the employers accepted the proposal of the Union representatives, which consisted, in brief, of the following:

That all standards and conditions remain as before; that the workers' wages be not decreased; that the hours and the working system remain the same; but that since the employers are complaining that the workers are not producing enough, not giving "an honest day's work," the Union believes that, if this allegation can be proved to be correct, the Association is justified in making such a complaint. Accordingly, a committee of six, three from each side, was appointed and charged with the duty of making a thorough investigation of these allegations; to meet once every month until November 1st, when a complete report is to be rendered on this subject. Secondly, this joint committee was empowered to act, until November 1st, as an appeal committee to pass upon all complaints,

# Marching Through West Virginia

By HEBER BLANKENHORN

(From the Nation)

(Continued from last week.)

Coal mining in central West Virginia stopped. Miners with rifles, by the thousands, poured into Marmet, some riding on the tops of passenger trains. War maps with red and yellow pins appeared in Charleston shop windows, showing Spruce Fork Ridge on the border of Logan County as the "line" held by Sheriff Don Chaffin with his deputies and mine guards, machine-guns, and two bombing planes. The Governor called for Federal troops. By Thursday night the "army" was strung out half across Boone County. They were marching in companies, in something like military order. At times they stopped to listen to speeches in which "deserters were cussed out"; or to listen to leaders on how to fight machine-guns—"lie down, watch where the bullets cut the trees, outflank 'em, and get the snipers." Stores in Peytona, Racine, and Madison were selling or loaning them all available stocks of food and guns. Women along the way set out food. Several doctors joined the army. Men who fell out had to leave their guns and cartridges behind.

At three o'clock Friday morning Brigadier General Bandholtz, from Washington, routed the Governor out of bed. At four he sent for Keeney and Mooney. He said curtly that the situation was in his hands and that he had "no concern with the merits of the controversy."

"What's the object of these miners?"

"To get the Baldwin-Felts detectives out."

"Do you think they will accomplish their object?"

"No."

"Can you stop them?"

"Will you try?"

At five o'clock Keeney and Mooney were pursuing the "army." By evening they were turning back the head of the column and ordering special

trains, passenger and electric, to haul all home. But some of the men were so demoralized that they commandeered a train that night, loaded it up with men and sped, headlights out, down the valley to Logan County. There they joined the union miners around Sharples, Blair and Clothier and found fighting.

General Bandholtz returned to Washington, first sending for Keeney and Mooney. He complimented them for their "efficient action." Then he read a statement for the press, holding them "responsible for the acts of the members of the society which hereby represent." Keeney hotly resented this. Then the general urged Keeney to use his influence to disarm the miners: "I've seen enough of shootings and hangings following insurrections. We don't want any more."

"Shooting and hanging don't scare me," retorted Keeney. "Taking guns away from the miners is hardly my business. We have a constitutional right to bear arms—but the only right left to us. I have a high-power rifle, three pistols, and a thousand rounds of ammunition at home. I'd like to see anybody take away that gun—except smoking."

General William Mitchell also departed. He had down in, wearing a pistol, four rows of ribbons, and two spurs (He is chief of the air service). "All this could be left to the air service," he said. "If I get orders I can move in the necessary forces in three hours."

"How could you handle masses of men under cover in gullies?" "Gas," said the general. "Gas. You understand we wouldn't try to kill these people at first. We'd drop tear gas all over the place. If they refused to disperse then we'd open up, with artillery preparations and everything."

"What are you going to do about

the other 'army of deputies, etc., in Logan County?"

"But these 'were peaceful citizens defending their homes'; as for the machine-guns and bombing planes, 'they belong to the sheriff, don't they?'"

## III

Such are the facts. They do not inspire confidence in the workings of government and law which the miners at Marmet so seriously affronted. For a while, the actions of government and of the miners' army seem to be on a par.

The "trouble" in West Virginia is several years old. Its peculiarities are industrial and national. It has been marked by killings on both sides, by "investigations," by evils condemned, and nothing done.

It might be more sensible in dealing with West Virginia to begin by facing three facts. First, the present phase of civil war has lasted since 1919, its main features unchanged, with no attempt to change them hitherto by the Federal Government. An outbreak was bound to come. Second, the outbreak was a rising of a considerable section of the people, not a mob of thugs. Estimates of the "army" ran from 10,000 to 14,000. Perhaps two or three times that number of people actively abetted or openly approved the march. Third, these people took the law into their own hands because they believe that that is precisely what "the other side" has been doing for a long time.

They believe that the coal operators have long supported private armies, chiefly Baldwin-Felts "detectives," who beat up or kill union miners; that lawless mine guards are frequently cloaked in county or State authority. They will tell you that on June 14, Flag Day, members of the State constabulary, aided by sheriff's deputies, assailed the Lick Creek tent colony.

This camp contains part of the 10,179 men, women and children of the Mingo strike who are still drawing relief from the union. The constabulary shot dead Alex Breedlove, a striker, then slashed many tents to pieces and destroyed the strikers' food supplies. It is public record that the recruits for the State constabulary were picked from lists provided by the coal operators. The law provides that the members must be residents of West Virginia and file a bond. No such bonds have been approved by the State Treasurer. On July 8 the State constabulary shot up the union offices at Williamsport, arrested twelve union officers and strikers there, and put them in jail under the martial law which Governor Morgan had declared in Mingo County. It is a public record that this martial law was being enforced only against miners' assemblies, commercial and other associations being allowed to meet freely. Some of these officials have been fighting the union since 1912. On August 1st came the killing of Sid Hatfield and Ed Chambers on the steps of the courthouse in McDowell County, by Baldwin-Felts gunmen. The gunmen's leader, C. E. Lively, had been a spy inside the union for years, then served a year in prison in Colorado for killing a striker, then testified before the Senate committee in Washington last month; after being arrested for killing Hatfield he was released under the Hatfield-Ed Chambers law. Members of the union; two other members, Collins and Kirkpatrick who escaped the gunmen by running west, with Mrs. Hatfield and Mrs. Chambers, to have told their stories at a mass meeting in Charleston on August 27th. The authorities suppressed the meeting.

Thus 10,000 mountaineer miners have come to believe that certain persons have been taking the law pretty completely into their own hands. They retaliate in kind. It is hard to interest them in senatorial investigations. They may come to believe that the Federal as well as the State Government cloak operators who take the law into their hands. Then they will talk even more of John Brown and Harper's Ferry.

either from employers or discharged workers, and to use the work-records of the shop in each case, as a basis for a decision. Both sides agreed to abide by the decisions of this committee.

In order that this decision might not be either distorted or misinterpreted, the committee had put it down on paper in the form of a memorandum. This memorandum was published in our press and, at that time, our Union and the entire public opinion regarded it as an important victory. As a matter of fact, in most industries in the country last spring, wages were being cut 10, 15 and 25 per cent, work-hours were being lengthened and the workers were being compelled to submit to other oppressions. Several weeks ago, however, it occurred that a cloak employer succeeded, to the full satisfaction of the joint committee, in proving that one worker in his shop had cured that a cloak employer succeeded, to the full satisfaction of the joint committee, in proving that one worker in his shop had made considerable less work than the other average men in the shop.

The committee, according to the agreement, could not help deciding in favor of the manufacturer. And it was this decision that provoked the outcry that the "memorandum is a great menace to the workers; that the employers had a trick up their sleeve when they permitted things to remain status quo in June and that through this ability to discharge workers, the old system of semi-slavery and speeding-up was returning to the shops.

Let it, therefore, be stated here, first, that according to the memorandum the employer has no right to discharge a worker. Such an act on his part is to be brought up before the commission, half of which consists of labor representatives elected by the Union. It is clear that a representative of the Union will not agree in an off-hand manner to the discharge of a worker without overwhelming reasons. In order that they may give their consent the proof must be indisputable and beyond any doubt. It is silly, therefore, to talk of the ease with which workers can be discharged now. On the other hand, the fact that only two such cases have come up before the committee is the clearest proof that the fear that workers, according to the memorandum, can be discharged in the thousands is without the slightest basis.

Anyone who has not lost his power of reasoning will, therefore, see that nothing new or alarming has taken place. It is highly important that the workers know exactly where they stand, and avoid groundless protests of this kind in the future. There exist two

points of view with reference to the relations between employer and worker. One point is that since the employer is an exploiter of labor, and lives off the toil of others the worker is entitled to retaliate in kind whenever he can and use every means, fair or foul, to achieve his end. We shall not discuss this point of view at present. We can only say that it is a very dangerous viewpoint, for, if it should be adopted in practice, it would demoralize the workers and completely destroy the entire labor movement. We shall, perhaps, state our reasons for these assertions at some other time. One thing is clear, however. Such a point of view cannot go hand in hand with negotiations or agreements between workers and employers. An agreement can only be based upon the assumption of good faith to be exercised by both parties. Without this mutual confidence an agreement is impossible and is not worth the paper it is written on.

The second point of view, and it is the point of view which our International has adopted, is that the worker must act honorably even with his employer, his exploiter. If a worker promises to give an honest day's work, he must fulfill it; if not, he is dishonest not only to the employer but towards himself, his own interests and his organization which concludes this agreement with the employer upon the condition that both sides live up to it.

When Local No. 1 and those who agree with it adopt the point of view that a worker can do anything and everything in his relations with the employer, they should fight against every sort of an agreement between the Union and the employer, and declare for a guerrilla fight in each shop and upon every occasion. If they, however, adopt the point of view that the worker must honorably discharge his obligations, they must logically concede the point that in many instances the Union can, for its own benefit, come to an understanding with the employers instead of risking daily fights. They must concede the point that unremitting warfare will very soon wear out and eventually destroy the organization. In a word, if they are for negotiations and agreements with employers, the entire tumult raised about the memorandum is unreasonable to the utmost, for it must definitely be laid down that employers must concede to an agreement under the terms of which they must employ workers who are unwilling to give them in return what they are capable of giving and at the same time receive a fixed day's wage.

## IN THE REALM OF BOOKS

"THE LOST GIRL" BY D. H. LAWRENCE (Thomas Seltzer)

By MARION LUCAS

This D. H. Lawrence has by no means entirely arrived at yet. He is only a beginner. Yet he has one play and several novels to his credit. Nothing worth getting excited about. Yet there breathes from his pages a certain something that makes Americans feel very crude and ill mannered. Here is realism pure and simple. We are carving a new literature which is to be different and free. We are proud of the year's production because it is not of the temper of other years. Comparatively speaking, we are on the way to produce the great American novel. We lose sight of the fact that we are still on the way. We are so proud of the fact that good literature, that is, good American literature, has recently begun to supplant the Robert W. Chambers novel and others of its ilk.

There is nothing inherently hereditary about tradition. One inherits the cut of a nose, the secondary physical characteristics, but one cannot inherit the technique of the piano, or of painting, or of sculpture, or any of the intellectual traits, except, perhaps, the curiosity to learn. Yet there is something about English literature that reflects, not environment, but the inheritance of certain things. Even those Americans who live on the Continent and write seem to acquire something of the Continental tradition. They certainly do not write like Americans. We are not pessimistic about our native literature, but we do feel that it will, in the end, be patterned according to the excellence of English, Russian, or other European literature.

"The Lost Girl" by D. H. Lawrence is an unusual psychological drawing of the heart and mind of an unusual woman. Why women must trust to men to depict them is still a mystery. But it is also true that some of them have a rare genius for doing it. D. H. Lawrence has proved his knowledge of the woman mind in this novel. It is an excellent piece of work. It was one of the six "best sellers" in England and is already very popular in the United States. There is no reason why it should not prove a "best seller" here, with our recent elevation in public demand.

It is a timely story, too. It presents the problem of the young woman who is forced to marry outside of her "class" or become an old maid. It paints the chain of circumstances, all too common now that we have depleted the number of young men in all countries, which makes the old maid. It shows what happens to the young woman who has the courage to follow her own heart.

The story is of one Alvina Houghton. Her father, James Houghton, was a dry goods merchant who had an artist's nature. He was a poor business man. The same thing that pre-

vented him from succeeding in the dry goods business prevented him from succeeding in the movie business. It was not his lack of imagination, but rather his environment that made him a failure.

The advent of the Natcha-Kee-Tawara troupe to her father's movie-vaudeville house woke Alvina from her lethargy. Alvina, who had been trained as a maternity nurse, was instrumental in saving the head of the troupe from pneumonia when she contracted a bad cold. The physical beauty of one of the members of the troupe appealed to her to such an extent that she was unable to resist him. Soon after, the death of her father freed her to follow her inclination. From that time on, she followed her urge to seek Ciccio, one of the members of the troupe. At first though drawn to her, Ciccio did not appear to reciprocate her love. In spite of objections from Woodhouse, the little town where Alvina lived, in spite of herself even, she joined the troupe as pianist. With them she was almost as unhappy as she had been in the little town where she had grown up. Then war came.

Ciccio felt the urge to return to his home in Italy. Alvina, who had left the troupe and gone back to nursing, was about to marry an elderly doctor who offered her a respectable home and substantial income. When, by chance, she met Ciccio again, he proposed that they marry and go to Italy together. Alvina, who was about to be married to the worthy doctor, severed all bourgeois ties to accompany Ciccio.

The last part of the story is told with greatest sympathy. It is not until then that one understands Alvina. It is not until then that one understands Ciccio. For all the promise of evil that he gave in the beginning, he is a warm, considerate and lovable husband. They return to the little town of Pescocostanzo, near Naples. The terrific handicap of Ciccio toward his own townspeople and his profound love for Alvina are admirably told. The hardships of life in an Italian home, the emptiness of the days, the wonderful stirring beauty of the scenery are all there.

In a futile way one realizes that Alvina, married to Ciccio, has followed her desires wisely. With the Italian, who offends her many times by his lack of culture, of appreciation, by his manners, she has found that universal happiness which too often eludes human grasp.

The guests of honor at the New York Drama League luncheon at the Hotel McAlpin Tuesday, October 4, at noon, and which is dedicated to "The Return of the Costume Play," will be Clara Easton, Beall Dean, Violet Heming, Pedro de Cordoba, Eva Le Gallienne, Jose Ruben, Lillian Trimble Bradley, Otto Kruger and Edwin Milton Royle.

## THE STAGE

DADDY'S GONE A-HUNTING

By Zoe Akina, at the Plymouth Theatre

By THEODORE LAULIN

Of the season's early crop of new plays, "Daddy's Gone A-Hunting," is perhaps the most serious, and this may account for the fact that Zoe Akina's new play is not one of the season's "hits." A play which is sad throughout and fails to end well is not likely to capture the theatre-going folk. Sadness must have its reward in a joyous finale or it is depressing and puts one in a blue mood.

When Julian Fields comes back from Paris, where he spent a year studying art, he is a different man, and Edith, his wife, is chilled by his listlessness and indifference. Her husband's affections have been alienated not by another woman, she learns, but by some mysterious, inexplicable urge to be free, to be let alone. The humdrum life in the drab flat in Harlem weighs on his spirits, the tedium of uneventful matrimonial happiness puts him in a morose, unfriendly, unkindly mood. Edith does not understand him. All she knows is that he does not love her any longer and this knowledge takes all the sunshine out of her life. She realized vaguely that Julian is hunting for something spiritual, for the emancipation of his spirit, but what he is hunting—God knows.

The culmination of her sorrow is reached when her husband's jealousy is not aroused by her pretended affection for Walter Greenough. This test having failed she rushes out of the house in a burst of mad grief.

Then comes the third act, a remarkable third act. Edith has now been five years under Walter Greenough's roof, and has apparently become reconciled to the loss of Julian

and to the companionship of the man she really does not love. She is deeply grateful to him for all he did for herself and her child who has been saved from death by expert medical attention. This is a bright day in her life, for the doctors have announced that the danger is past and Janet will live.

Julian has called, for the first time since she left him, to thank Mr. Greenough for having saved his child and to say good-bye to Edith. Thin comes the awful news—Janet is dead. Edith and Julian are once more united—this time by supreme grief. The stage is all set for a touching reconciliation, for a dramatic and highly satisfactory solution. But the reconciliation does not come. Julian is broken in spirit, but he answers "no" to Edith's offer to begin anew. He will continue to live alone and hunt for—God knows what.

An impressive play, no doubt, one that makes you think and muse and wonder. But the acting, on the whole, is disappointing, not to say bad. Marjorie Rameau as Edith is the only one who acts as if she means it. There is charm, depth and sincerity in her voice and manner. The others act as if they were hired to. If they are not declaiming they are acting cheap melodrama. Frank Conroy as Julian has as big a part as Marjorie Rameau but he mutters it instead of acting. His enunciation is decidedly bad and slow. Lee Baker as Walter Greenough gives us a lover such as we see by the hundreds in the popular triangle plays. It is surprising, indeed, that Arthur Hopkins, the producer, does not take out all the kinks and the inanity from the acting. He can do it, and the piece would gain enormously if he did.

## DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL NOTES

Frances Aida, Giuseppe Danise, Alfred Mirovitch, and Rosina Galli will take part in a free concert Sunday afternoon at the Hippodrome, under the direction of Charles D. Isaacson.

Aks Benefeld, soprano, and Paul Saks, tenor, of the Latvian Opera, will give a joint recital Sunday afternoon in Aeolian Hall.

"The Love Letter," with John Charles Thomas, will be produced at the Globe Theatre, October 10, instead of October 3, as announced at first.

The Young Men's Symphony Orchestra will begin rehearsals on October 2, under the direction of Paul Henneberg.

Leona Earl, the dancer, will appear next week in the "Greenwich Village Follies of 1921."

"Main Street" will be produced by the Shuberts at the National Theatre October 5, instead of October 2, and William Hodge in "Beware of Dogs" will come to the Broadhurst Theatre October 3, instead of October 5.

E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe begin their annual tour in Boston on October 3, and will come to New York late in the fall.

"Enter Madame," with Gilda Varet, began a week's engagement at the Shubert-Riviera Theatre Monday night.



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"Sonzys" will be played for the fifth time tonight at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre.

The pre-seasonal run of grand opera which the San Carlo company has brought to the Manhattan for several years past was begun again last Monday night when Fortune Gallo's singers were heard in Verdi's old "La Forza del Destino." The four weeks' engagement started off with a crowded house.

Arnold Bennett's "The Title" will tour Canada for a number of weeks before coming to Broadway.

Bessie Barriscale will resume her tour in "The Skirt" in another two weeks. The play will come to New York in November.

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There are many thousands who know my devotion to labor's cause. To them who are unacquainted with my activities in the ranks of labor, I wish to reproduce here a resolution passed by the Vest Makers' Union, with which I was affiliated for many years as an organizer:



### RESOLUTION

September 3, 1921.

Comrade I. Zuckerman,  
Dear Friend:—

It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the great and very sincere interest the members of the Vest Makers' Union are taking in your welfare. At the last meeting of the union a resolution was passed in appreciation of the many years of devoted service which you have rendered our organization while affiliated with it, and for the service you are rendering it even now, when you are expending out of the organization. As an expression of their great esteem and appreciation the body of the membership has voted its whole-hearted support to you and pledged to patronize your store; and further, to sell upon all matters and other organized labor crafts whom you have well served to give you vocal support.

With Fraternal Greetings,

M. GREENBERG,

Secretary-Treasurer Jewish Vest Makers' Union.



I will take this occasion to thank the Comrades of the Vest Makers' Union for their generous interest in my welfare, and also to express my sincere appreciation to all those workingmen whose patronage and confidence I have enjoyed in the several years of my establishment in business. It is with every assurance to them that I will endeavor to serve them honestly and conscientiously, in the future as in the past, commercially and otherwise.



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## Educational Comment and Notes

### COURSES TO BE GIVEN AT THE WORKERS' UNIVERSITY NEXT SESSION

1. American Trade Union Policies  
The most important course for our members to be given next season at the Workers' University will be that on the Policies of American Trade Unions. Dr. Leo Wolman will be in charge of it.

In a course on the same subject last year, it was pointed out that the problems of each union depended to a large extent on the industry in which it grows up. This idea will be carried forward in this course by studying the trade unions in the great basic industries and by explaining how they have come to be what they are. With this background, it will then be possible to concentrate on the women's clothing industry and on the problems of the trade union there. Throughout this development, it will appear that certain well-marked tendencies can be observed in the growth of the American Labor Movement. And it will be the purpose in the second part of this course to examine the more important of these tendencies, such as workers' control, to show how far they have gone and how far they may be expected to go in the future.

The material for this course has been gathered by Dr. Wolman after a great deal of patient research among the records of the important unions of America, and particularly of the International. Dr. Wolman spent considerable time in examining the proceedings of the conventions of the International and the files of our own publications and of the Research Department, both past and present.

The result of his research will be a thoroughly organized course which will give our more wide-awake and intelligent members an opportunity to learn a great deal about the aims, organization, history and problems of the International with a view of using this knowledge for participating in the further development of the International.

Dr. Wolman will be assisted in this course by a number of other specialists.

Benjamin Schlesinger, the president of the International Ladies' Gar-

ment Workers' Union will take up the problems of our own Union.

Alexander Trachtenberg, director of the Department of Records and Research, will explain the function, aims and work of the Research Department of the I. L. G. W. U.

Mr. Nathan Wolfe, auditor of the I. L. G. W. U. will show what the object of the Auditing Department is, how it accomplishes its work and of what use it is to the members of the organization.

Problems outside of the I.L.G.W.U. will also be discussed by Robert W. Bruce, Director of the Bureau of Industrial Research, who will take up with the class the organization and problems of the coal industry in the United States and of the United Mine Workers.

Heber Blankenhorn will discuss the labor problems in the steel industry. Carter L. Goodrich, author of "The Frontier of Control," in which he discusses the facts of the present existence of workers' control in British industry, will take up the entire problem of workers' control. Mr. Goodrich is at present studying the labor problems in the mines in this country and is now working in the pits in Pennsylvania studying the conditions there.

Savel Zimand will take up the Workers' Councils in Germany.

Morris Rothenberg, one of the counsels engaged by the International will discuss the law and trade unions. Mr. Rothenberg has protected the interests of the International in a large number of injunction suits and his discussions will be extremely valuable and interesting, particularly as they will deal with matters affecting the welfare of the members of the International.

### COURSES TO BE GIVEN IN THE UNITY CENTERS NEXT SESSION

#### 1. Applied Economics

The students in our Unity Centers will have an opportunity of becoming acquainted with some of the most important economic problems which effect the life of the worker in this course to be given by Mr. Solon De Leon.

In that course he will take up with the class an examination of the

## The Education of Class Conscious Workers

J. M. MACTAVISH,

Secretary Workers Educational Trade Union Committee of England

(Continued from last week.)

From one part of the Hall I would be told that the men of the moment were Sir Edward Carson and Sir Jas. Craig an opinion that would be immediately contradicted by an assurance that the man who really counted was the President of the Irish Republic. From elsewhere I would be assured that the men whose characters, personalities and powers of judgment had stirred to the depths the whole of industrial civilization were Lenin and Trotsky; an opinion that would in turn be controverted by the State Socialists, the Guild Socialists, the Laborites, the Constitutionals and Aquilinas who would inform me that the outstanding figures in our public life were MacDonald and Snowden, or Cole and Craig, or Henderson and Clynes, or Lloyd George and Asquith. From another part of my audience I would be assured that social and industrial problems are superficial and temporary, that the social problem is fundamentally a religious problem and that the men whose personality and character was most representative of what was fundamental in human society were the Pope, or the Archbishop of Canterbury, or the President of the Free Church Council, or perhaps General Booth. If I were then to ask my audience to discuss the reasons why they differed so much as to who were the great characters and personalities and what constituted their great human qualities, they would talk from as many different points of view as there were languages at the Tower of Babel, and unless I were supported by a very strong chairman I would probably require to call in the assistance of the police to quell their ardor.

Personalities, characters, judgments are as varied as colors in a well-kept garden, or shadows on a sun-lit sea, and our conception of what constitutes great human qualities is determined by our valuations. If the human family could agree as to what is the ultimate or even the more

important valuation our social problems would be considerably simplified. But fortunately or unfortunately all men, and that class of great singletons of purpose, harbor as many conflicting valuations in their heads as they carry tons in their boots.

Man's character, personality and judgment are for the most part determined by sentiments, or, to use a more recent term, complexes, and these sentiments or complexes usually correspond with the groups we belong to and serve. It is service to the groups we belong to and serve which more than ought else develops personality and character, providing opportunities for the development of our powers that the man who lives into himself may propagate his species, feed his belly, furnish his house, adorn his wife with jewels and fine linen, give her a motor car, a lady's maid and a butler; but if he stops there he is no more than a camper of the ground.

The personalities, characters and judgments which constitute what we call good parents are developed through service to the family group. The good Christian does not live into himself. He cultivates the characteristics of the good Christian by serving the faith of his group. The good citizen, the good patriot and finally the humanitarian, each in turn develop the human qualities which constitute good citizenship, good patriotism and humanitarianism through service to the faiths and beliefs of the groups they belong to.

What is true of those who serve these human groups is equally true of those who serve the working class movement. The working class movement constitutes a human group which is tending rapidly to become one of the largest in the industrial world.

If therefore we discuss working class education in terms of the workers' problems, it is not because we are unmindful of the importance of personality, character and powers of judgment, but because the great human qualities can be perhaps most highly developed in the wage earning class through loyal, useful service to the workers' movement.

(To be continued.)

modern working class, international trade, industrial waste and industrial crisis. Students are put in touch with the latest government and other documents on the questions studied, and are assisted to gather and interpret current information with regard to them.

### THE HOLIDAYS AND THE UNITY CENTERS

A number of our members have informed us that they plan to join the Unity Center nearest to their homes immediately after the holidays next week.

We are glad to hear that this is the case. Probably there are many more who also realize that our Unity Centers perform an important function in the life of the organization, and it is necessary for all good active members of the International to join one of the Centers immediately. In all these cases we urge those members to register AT ONCE.

This is important because classes are organized now and they meet now. If the registration is not sufficiently large, it will not be easy to form new classes or to obtain additional classes. If, however, our members register NOW, we shall know exactly how many teachers to ask for and how many new classes to organize.

## DRESSMAKERS of Local No. 22

### A Series of Important BRANCH MEETINGS

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will take place NEXT WEEK

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# The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

By ISRAEL LEWIN

The executive Board has decided to postpone the next meeting of the Cloak and Suit Division from Monday, October 3rd, to Monday, October 10th. This was necessitated on account of "Rosh Hashonah," which falls on the first Monday of next month. There was no meeting of the Cloak and Suit Division held in the month of September, as the first Monday of the month was Labor Day. In the meantime, a great deal of business has accumulated, and since this is the last meeting before nomination, a good attendance is expected.

The Waist and Dress and Miscellaneous Divisions will hold a joint meeting the third Monday of next month, October 17th. A General Special meeting will be held on Monday, October 24th, at which the balance of the amendments to the Constitution will be disposed of and as much of the regular business as possible. The Regular General meeting will be held on the last Monday of the month, October 31st.

The following amendments to the Constitution were adopted at the Special General Meeting held on Monday, September 26th:

**ARTICLE VIII.**  
FEES, DUES, ETC.

Section 2. The dues of this Union shall be Thirty-five (35) cents per week, payable in advance, as regulated by the Executive Board from time to time, subject to ratification of membership at a Special Meeting called for that purpose.

Section 4. Any member owing thirteen (13) weeks' dues, is in arrears, and is suspended from all rights and privileges of membership; if after three (3) more months he fails to meet his obligations, his name shall be dropped from the roll of membership.

Section 12. The proposition fee for reinstated members shall be regulated from time to time upon recommendation of the Executive Board.

**ARTICLE XI.**  
WAGES

Section 3. Overtime may be permitted on the first five working days of the

week, for not more than two and one half hours each day, unless otherwise prescribed by trade agreements.

**ARTICLE XV.**  
SHOP REGULATIONS

Section 4. All shop difficulties shall be adjusted by the Executive Board. After a shop submits a difficulty to the Executive Board for adjustment, no settlement shall be made by the members in such shop, without the consent of the Executive Board.

Sections 3 and 4, Article I of the By-Laws are to be consolidated into one and are to read as follows:

The General Secretary-Treasurer shall keep a correct record of all business transacted at the General and Section meetings, and shall conduct all correspondence between the Union and outside parties when ordered to do so by the Union. He shall have charge of the seal of the Union and attach same to all documents requiring authentication. He shall keep a special book in which shall be recorded the names of all persons newly suspended, expelled, specifying for what offense such action was taken. He shall keep an accurate record of all meetings of the Executive Board and shall have full charge of all clerical work in the business office of the Union. He shall receive complaints made by members and shall refer them to the General Manager for adjustment. He shall edit the official newspaper or bulletin issued by the Union. He shall be the custodian of the funds and securities of the Union, except as otherwise directed by the Executive Board; he shall be responsible for all moneys and properties of the Union under his charge. He shall keep full and accurate records of all receipts, disbursements, assets, liabilities and general financial transactions of the Union; he shall deposit all moneys and other valuable effects of the Union coming into his hands in such depositories as may be designated by the Executive Board. He shall disburse the funds of the Union as may be ordered by the specific instructions of the Executive Board, making proper vouchers for all such disbursements. He shall sign jointly with the President all checks made by the Union. He shall give bond to the Union in such sum and with such sureties and in such form as shall be satisfactory to the Union, for the faithful performance of his duties and for the restoration to the Union of all property of whatever kind is in his custody belonging to the

Union. He shall render to the Union all such statements and accounts as may be required of him. And for his services he shall receive the sum of sixty-five (\$65.00) dollars per week.

The only amendment on which the members were decided was the question of wages for the General Manager for the coming term. The

recommendation of the Constitution Committee was amended by one of the members on the floor and since neither the supporters of either the amendment or the original recommendation could muster up a two-thirds majority vote, which is required for the adoption of a constitutional amendment, this matter was left for final disposition for the next meeting.

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## 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.

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## CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10 ATTENTION!

### NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

On account of "Rosh Hashonah" the Meeting of the Cloak and Suit Branch will be held

**Monday, October 10th**

The Waist and Dress, and Miscellaneous Branches will have a Joint Meeting.

**Monday, October 17th**

- CLOAK AND SUIT: - - - Monday, October 10th
- WAIST AND DRESS: - - - Monday, October 17th
- MISCELLANEOUS: - - - Monday, October 17th
- GENERAL AND SPECIAL: - - - Monday, October 24th

### Final Adoption of Amendments to Constitution

GENERAL: - - - - - Monday, October 31st

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.



Dr. BARNETT L. BECKER

**T**HE profound interest with which the public of Greater New York has acclaimed the recent opening of a new optical office by Dr. Barnett L. Becker indicates the extent to which Dr. Becker's professional activity among the workers of New York City has elevated his firm to the level of a true public institution.

Upon this occasion Dr. Becker has received sincere congratulations from hundreds of former New Yorkers who now live in different parts of the country and who have been aided professionally by Dr. Becker when their eyes demanded his conscientious and careful attention.

The popularity of a public institution is seldom extended to one city only. It is a matter of fact that Dr. Becker's optical institute is renowned in many cities outside of New York, and even on the continent of Europe. Dr. Becker's institution is visited by patients from out of town, who find their local opticians not fully qualified to render them the necessary aid. They usually come recommended by former patients of Dr. Becker, who had been treated by him while they were living in New York. We have also had the pleasure of treating the eyes of thousands of new arrivals from across the ocean, who had heard of our institution while still in Europe.

Such popularity is not based upon mere caprice or whim. The human mind is a delicate receptacle. It retains only what deeply impresses it—and that ex-

## A GENUINE PUBLIC INSTITUTION



plains the fame which Dr. Becker has earned as an optician. From the first day he entered the profession, from the day he had treated his first patient, he had set before himself the great duty to treat the public in a loyal, earnest and conscientious manner.

His growth from a little office to FIVE BIG MODERN OPTICAL OFFICES, located in the very heart of the five huge workingclass sections of the city, testifies to the fact that he had fulfilled his duty completely. And while Dr. Becker is proud of this immense growth, he is still more proud of the completeness of the scientific and practical equipment of each of his five offices. Dr. Becker has long ago established his own factory for lens grinding, which enables him not only to make each lens scientifically correct, but results also in a saving to the patient. The examination rooms, where the eyes of the patients are being examined, are equipped with the most exact and modern scientific instruments. The same can be said of the professional optometrists who work under the personal supervision of Dr. Becker. They are registered experts of long experience and are competent to treat each patient with the utmost care.

FROM THE MOMENT YOUR EYES BEGIN TO SHOW THE FIRST SIGNS OF WEAKNESS, WE STAND READY TO HELP YOU AS WE HAVE HELPED THOUSANDS OF OTHERS AT SIMILAR STAGES.

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Bronx

1709 PITKIN AVENUE  
Near Rockaway Avenue

Owing to the Holiday Season, and to accommodate those who must use glasses now, we will keep our offices open every Sunday until after the Day of Atonement (Yom Kippur). After that our offices will be closed on Sunday.