

"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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PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION "DECREES" PIECE-WORK; PRESIDENT SCHLESINGER MAKES VIGOROUS REPLY

The Cloak Manufacturers' Protective Association in New York held a meeting last Tuesday, October 25, at the Waldorf Astoria, and decided to re-introduce piece-work, to reduce wages and to lengthen the work hours in the cloak and suit industry.

The motive for this autocratic decree is given as follows: The cloakmakers will work under the piece-work system for lower prices and longer hours. That will, first of all, enable the employers to make substantial profits and secondly will "stabilize and bring into the industry a condition under which garments may be manufactured efficiently."

The meeting of the employers last Tuesday, it seems, worked in close coordination with the decisions adopted at a conference last Friday and Saturday in Atlantic City by the representatives of the various cloak manufacturers' associations of the country. That conference was called together upon the initiative of the Protective Association of New York and the chief point on the order of the day was the question: "How radically to change labor conditions in the industry."

The conference in Atlantic City has ended with the formation of "a Federation of Cloak Manufacturers' Associations in the United States and Canada." The conference adopted a resolution in which it pledged itself to abolish a number of "evils" in the

trade that hinder production. It is quite obvious now that the particular "evil" the manufacturers had in mind was the existence of a strong labor organization in the industry.

The decision of the Waldorf Astoria meeting of the Cloak Protective Association calls for the "decreting" of radical changes in the industry to come into effect on Monday, November 14. This decision was adopted by the Association in the form of a resolution which was broadly announced in the public press.

As soon as the "ukase" of the manufacturers became known, President Benjamin Schlesinger of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Protective Association calls for a re-

turn to the piece-work system, for an increase of the hours of labor and for a reduction of wages. It provides that the extent of the proposed wage cuts and added labor time shall be determined by the Executive Committee of the employers who shall "promulgate an order" on the subject.

"The employers characterize the proposed changes as a 'radical readjustment of industrial standards.' They are more than that. They mean a total destruction of all humane labor standards in the industry, a return to the 'sweat-shop.'

"The alleged ground for this drastic and provocative stand is that the production in the industry under the week-work system is inadequate and that the work of the Joint Com-

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INTERNATIONAL RELIEF COMMITTEE WILL CHARTER FOOD SHIP FOR RUSSIA

The meeting of all the delegates representing the locals in Greater New York on the International Russian Famine Sufferers Relief Committee on Monday last, October 24, at the General Office, decided upon a number of very important questions in connection with the relief work inaugurated by our organization two months ago.

In his letter addressed to the committee, inviting them to come to the meeting without fail, General Secretary Baroff, who also acts as the secretary of the Relief Committee, pointed out that "it is high time to strike a balance to the activities of our relief workers in the various locals and the various cities in the country—whether the results are completely satisfactory to us, or whether the unusually hard times have made a bad inroad into the work of collecting money for the sufferers of the Russian famine." The letter also pointed out the importance of "coming to a definite understanding on the manner and method to be adopted for

the transmission of aid to Russia."

The meeting of the committee was presided over by President Schlesinger. The report of the executive director of the Relief Committee, Bro. Philip Kopolwitz, brought out the fact that the collections in the New York cloak shops—hard hit by adverse slack conditions—were particularly disappointing. The results in the other trades, in the wares and dress shops, for instance, were not a bit more cheerful, in spite of the efforts which the officers of the organization have made to collect this voluntary assessment. A number of the delegates also pointed out the fact that while September and October, the last two months, were unusually bad ones, there are signs that there may be some work in the cloak and ladies' tailoring shops in November and that it would be, therefore, advisable not to close the drive but to extend it until November 15. That would give a chance to some of those who had

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Court Denies Injunction to Philadelphia Waist and Dress Bosses

The Philadelphia waist and dress firms of Lichtenstein & Reichlin and the Venka Manufacturing Company, the first two strike firms against the Union, have received a decided setback in their anticipations. Judge Finletter, before whom the hearings were conducted, declared that picketing is legal, that workers may appeal to those who are working in struck shops to join the union and that the plaintiff firms cannot have the sought injunction.

The Judge only stated that it is illegal to block the sidewalks and the

3 More Weeks Left to the Opening of Workers' University

A splendid concert will be given on Friday evening, November 18, at the opening celebration of the Workers' University. The concert will be followed by a number of prominent speakers.

The affair will take place in the auditorium of the Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 16th street. Tickets, free of charge, are to be had in all offices of our locals and at the Educational, 21 Union Square, Room 1093.

streets so that they might not become impassable for traffic and it is illegal to annoy or "insult" strike-breakers and that violence must not be employed against them.

Of course, these are all laws the Waist and Dressmakers' Union in Philadelphia and the workers in the trade have obeyed at all times. The strikers have known right along that lawlessness can do more harm to their cause than good.

The decision of Judge Finletter is a splendid victory for the Union and will have an effect upon the future hearings in the injunction proceedings started by the entire Waist and Dress Association of Philadelphia. Hearings on the motion by the attorney for the Association have already begun two weeks ago and the case will not be determined until, perhaps, two weeks from now.

Cleveland Conference Set for Thursday, October 27th

The conference between the Cloakmakers' Union and the Manufacturers' Association of Cleveland, scheduled to have taken place on Monday, October 24, was postponed to Thursday, October 27. It will be held at the Statler Hotel in Cleveland.

The Cloakmakers' Union of Cleveland will be represented by a committee of eleven, especially elected for that purpose. Vice-president Perstein will head this committee, as owing to the developments of an emergency situation in the New York cloak industry, President Schlesinger was unable to go to Cleveland for this conference.

The conference will take up the question of renewing the trade agreement in the cloak industry which expires next December.

The Cloakmakers' Union of Cleveland found it impractical, under present conditions, to vote for a half day's relief for the famine sufferers of Soviet Russia. Instead of that the Union decided upon three relief days during which its members may contribute as much as each of them wish to for the Russian cause. These relief days have been fixed for this Friday, Saturday and Sunday, by a meeting of shop chairmen in all the branches of the trade.

It is to be hoped that the members of the cloak union in Cleveland will do their best to make this contribution as big as possible. Let these three days be relief days in the true sense of the word and let a substantial sum be raised to still the hunger of the starving masses in Russia.

BE SURE TO BE AT CARNEGIE HALL, FRIDAY NIGHT

First Song Recital by
EMMY DESTINN
FOR THE BENEFIT OF OUR
WORKERS' UNITY HOUSE.

Next Friday night is the occasion of the Unity House Concert at Carnegie Hall. Let every member of our International make it his and her business to be there. If you have not already bought your tickets, you can still obtain them at the box office tonight. But be sure to be there tonight.

The concert promises to be a splendid one. Music critics of note have praised the wise selection of Mae Destinn's program. Mr. Roderick White, her accompanist, has already received splendid notices from the press on his recital at Aeolian Hall.

The Unity House Committee wishes to add to the list of localities cooperating with it the following: Local 59, 48, 3, and the Joint Board of Cloakmakers.

Unity's friends are many! Let them all be at Carnegie Hall Friday night.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By MAX D. DANISH

A PUBLIC WELFARE DEPARTMENT?

THE advance alarm sounded by the conference of trade union representatives in Washington last week over the attempt of certain business interests, the identity of which it is not so hard to guess, to destroy the Department of Labor, is not one hour too soon. The conference unanimously voted to oppose any attempt to "weaken, destroy, subordinate or amalgamate the Department of Labor."

According to substantial reports the committee appointed to reorganize the government departments has under consideration the formation of a Department of Welfare, the three major divisions of which are to be education, public health and labor. Sixty per cent of the present functions of the Department of Labor would be transferred to this new Department of Public Welfare. The labor division of the new department would be composed of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Conciliation and Unemployment services, these with an added bureau to be known as the Bureau of Compulsory Information.

It is, really, this last named bureau that gives away the entire scheme behind this "new department" proposal. The Department of Labor, ever since its creation, has been looked upon by the big, labor-hating business and financial interests of the country with hatred and ill-concealed distrust. It has, rightly or wrongly, been regarded by them as the stronghold of organized labor in the administration and for a decade they have been gnashing their teeth at it and waiting for an opportunity to ambush it.

It would appear that they regard this time as the proper moment for the execution of their plans. It would be a simple business to create a "new" department, take away the function of the old Labor Department from it and place it in safe, friendly hands, who would take good care that naggy undesirable statistics, for instance, do not leap indiscreetly into public print, and that economic disintegration in industry be not made at times an annoyance and an embarrassment to some employers.

Add to that the creation of a "bureau for compulsory information"—whatever this term is meant to conceal—and you will find that the gentlemen who have inspired the plan for the transfer of the duties of the Labor Department to a new bureau have actually and unmistakably the "public welfare" of the land in their hearts.

"FREEDOM" OF THE CITY

IT IS Honor the Mayor sent down a message to the Board of Aldermen of New York, and after the message was read every voice of objection was removed and the city fathers granted the freedom of the city to General Armando Vittorio Diaz of Italy.

General Diaz is the savior of Italy and the vanquisher of the Austrians, we are told. Next week we expect the arrival of General Japsue, the commander-in-chief, and, presumably, the savior too of Belgium. Shortly after that there will appear in our midst the savior of them all, Marshal Fech—and of course he too will get the "freedom of the city." All of these temporarily unemployed saviors are coming here as "experts" in connection with the Conference on Limitation of Armaments, to watch out. It would appear that

their countries do not get cheated when it comes to cutting down the size of their standing armies and fleets—maybe.

Well, on general principle, we do not begrudge anybody getting the freedom of our city. Besides, we confess we do not quite know what that means and do not hope ever to learn. But it does give us a bit of worry to see so many illustrious warriors at one time roaming about our peaceful streets in these peaceful times. An unemployed savior-general is at best a nuisance and menace and with so many of our own renowned martial heroes without a stretch of work to do it looks as if we have about reached our quota in full.

And do not forget what we are up against. Next week we shall have in our midst Lloyd George and Aristide Briand, with encouragements as brilliant as ever have graced a plebeian and uncouth democracy like our own.

THE BUSINESS OF "BARRING FACIPISTS"

THERE will be a great demonstration by organized labor in New York City on Armistice Day, November 11, at Madison Square Garden, and from that meeting, we are told, "pacifists" will be barred.

We understand this in the following sense. The meeting will be held strictly under the auspices of the Central Trades Council of New York in the interest of consolidating public sentiment for complete disarmament and for the accomplishment of the greatest possible results at the Washington conference. It also means that in the work of strengthening the sentiment and the mind of the people for the ideals of peace and humane and rational relations between nation and nation, the Central Labor Council scornfully and in quite an unprovoked manner refuses either to cooperate or associate itself with the people who have for generations been the pioneers of the idea for reducing the armaments of the world ever and opposed militarism long before it had lifted its head in this country.

The reason given for this startling pronouncement is that the "American trade union movement, always making a clear distinction between disarmament and pacifism, has repeatedly declared for disarmament because it has faith in democracy." Now, of course, we are not endeavoring here to make a case out for any "pacifists." As a matter of fact we too believe that the meeting in the Garden has been properly arranged under the auspices of the central body of the trade union movement in this city. But this totally unnecessary and gratuitous attack upon the men and women who have fought in the ranks of the anti-militarist and were opponents of imperialist plutocracy when it was hard, perilous and mighty unpopular work, is undignified and thoroughly unbecoming the labor movement of the biggest city in the land. To base "reasoning" is specious reasoning and one that deserves to be laughed down in derision.

THE BLAME FOR MINGO

IT is quite a long time since we have had the unmitigated delight of listening to straight and refreshing talk such as fell from the lips of Frank P. Walsh, attorney for the United Mine Workers, at the renewed Mingo hearings before the

Senate sub-committee at Washington the other day.

We simply cannot refrain from reproducing it for the benefit of some of our readers who may have missed it in the public press:

"The United States Steel Corporation," said Mr. Walsh among other things, "has directed in the Mingo fields a campaign of murder and conspiracy and it has been financed by the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., in order to check the gains that labor has made during the war."

"Hatfield and Crenshaw were shot down in cold blood. We shall prove that they were killed as a campaign of conspiracy and murder that has been going on in West Virginia at the direct command of the United States Steel Corporation and its board of directors.

"Before the war three-fourths of our common laborers were not making sufficient to feed their families, to permit them to live decently. A large number of them succeeded during the war in attaining a living wage, which the United States Steel Corporation and their allied interests are now seeking to wring from them.

"We also charge that there has been no effort made in good faith, either by the present or past administration, to adopt a policy that would do away with the things which have been recurring in West Virginia and which have made it a hell hole for labor."

Will anyone, please, page Judge Gary?

HARD TIMES AND COLLEGE STUDY

IT is a peculiar phenomenon, yet one easily explainable. The prevailing hard times with the consequent loss of jobs by hundreds of thousands of young men and women, has caused an overflowing in our colleges and universities. The rolls in some of our seats of learning have leaped to unprecedented figures, and Columbia University, for instance, reports a stupendous enrollment of 23,000 students for the current study season.

Simultaneously with this report, however, comes the announcement that "hundreds of young men and women, college and university students, are facing actual privation and discontinuance of their studies this winter unless help is forthcoming." The students which have been lured away by attractive salaries in the war years are flocking back to the schools, now that the jobs and the salaries are no more; but it would seem that to many of them the at-

tendance will be but temporary as they are struggling under heavy financial burdens with little possibility of earning much at half-time jobs during this semester.

So a great many colleges are loudly calling for public help, from the establishing of loan funds to meet the emergency and to help out the thousands who are clamoring already at the offices of the schools and universities for aid. Undoubtedly some of them will be helped, but for the majority who have returned, as it were, "on their nerve," there is hard sledding ahead and, willy-nilly, they may soon have to join the great lines of unemployed outside of college gates.

SHIPS AT A DOLLAR A MONTH

THERE are hundreds of Government-owned ships, under the control of the Shipping Board, lying idle in the wharves and ports of the country. Most of these have been built for the Government during the frenzy of war days at tremendous cost and they are now, after the prospects of a public-owned merchant marine have definitely gone a-glimmering, rotting peacefully from bow to stern until disposed of at auction at some time in the near future.

Under such circumstances there could hardly be any criticism of the proposal made by Secretary of Commerce Hoover that these ships be "leased" at \$1 a month to be used in the export coal trade to ship coal to Europe in return for American war leasing business to foreigners, and thereby "protect American commerce and also afford work for unemployed American miners."

Could anything be sweeter, indeed? Now harken to the answer of the Shipping Board: "It is most sympathetic with Secretary Hoover's suggestion and expresses to him its entire willingness to concur and cooperate, providing Secretary Hoover could gain the assurance from private ship owners that they appreciated this move as creating tonnage that otherwise would not exist and therefore did not interfere with private ship owners' business."

Between this tender solicitude of the Shipping Board for the "private ship owners" and Secretary Hoover's delicate concern for the coal shippers and the fact that the use of the hundreds of ships owned by the Government, it is hard, indeed, to choose. The motive of both is, of course, beyond suspicion and reproach. Perhaps, both are actuated only by their solicitude for the unemployed American miners, on the one hand, and seamen, on the other.

THE "UKASE" OF THE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

(Continued from page 1.)

mission of the employers and workers has failed to bring about a substantial increase of production.

"In a communication addressed by the Union to the manufacturers' association on April 25th last, we stated that the charge of inadequate production is too general and sweeping but we added 'our unions have always considered it the duty of workers to give a fair day's labor in return for a fair wage and will willingly co-operate in any just and reasonable device for the application of that principle.'

"Our Union has faithfully lived up to this promise and its representatives have earnestly co-operated in the work of the Joint Commission.

"The resolution of the Manufacturers' Association is a declaration of war. It presents an ultimatum, which in my opinion, the workers cannot and will not accept. The piece-work system, which prevailed in the industry until May, 1919, was an unmitigated

evil and was abolished after many years of hard struggle. The wages of the workers in the cloak industry are still woefully inadequate, particularly in view of the long periods of unemployment as confirmed by official government statistics, and the hours of labor should be decreased rather than increased on account of the highly seasonal character of the industry and the long seasons of idleness.

"The action of the employers in assuming to determine for themselves and without consultation with their employees or their organization, the conditions under which such employees shall work is a 'promulgation' of their decision by an 'order' indicates the thoroughly unprogressive and unenlightened psychology of our employers, who would not even recognize the right of the workers to have a say in the disposition of their own labor.

"The Checkmats of this city and all over the country are well organized and thoroughly disciplined. On the 14th of November, when the manufacturers attempt to enforce the orders 'promulgated' by them, they find that it takes two to make a bargain."

FROM THE LIFE OF THE GARMENT WORKERS IN GERMANY AND DENMARK

By T. VAN DER HEEG.

THE FIGHT FOR HIGHER WAGES IN GERMANY

Some time ago we have written you that the negotiations which took place in Germany last spring with a view to fixing a new national scale of wages for the made-to-measure branch did not lead to any result, the consequence being that the rates of wages had to be regulated locally.

On September 6th, last, however, negotiations were resumed at Leipzig, between representatives of the employers and the trade unions with a view to arriving at a settlement of this question. These negotiations were concluded on September 10th. On that occasion the representatives of the two parties succeeded in reaching an agreement, as follows:

The whole German republic is divided into 14 wage districts or wage classes. The highest time rate is 8.50 marks per hour, the lowest 4.80 marks per hour.

The wage class I-A viz. 8.50 marks per hour, comprises only Cologne and Düsseldorf (occupied territory). The cost of living in these districts is very high, even when compared with a town like Berlin. The wage class I-B (8 marks) comprises, among other towns, Berlin and Dortmund. Frankfurt and Hamburg are grouped in class II-A (7.75 marks).

Certain other large towns are grouped as follows: Bremen and Wiesbaden in class III-A (7.10 marks); Breslau, Dresden, Halle, Leipzig, Mönich, Nürnberg and Stuttgart in class III-B (6.75 marks); Bielefeld, Dinslaken, Hannover and Stettin in class IV-A (6.50 marks).

The above grouping applies also to ladies' tailors for whom, however, the various rates just quoted are 10 per cent higher.

With regard to female workers in the gentlemen's tailoring branch (be-spoke) it is stipulated that:

- (a) Fully skilled female piece workers who do their own pressing receive the same rates as gentlemen's tailors.
- (b) Female workers who are fully skilled, but do not do their own pressing, receive 70 per cent of the rates fixed for gentlemen's tailors.
- (c) Female improvers receive 55 per cent of the rate fixed for gentlemen's tailors.

Some time ago we gave a table showing the time rates of a tailor in Berlin as compared with those of a tailor in Amsterdam (capital of Holland). We will now make the same comparison, but based upon the increased rates in Berlin.

In April, 1921, the time rates of a tailor in Berlin were 6.60 marks. At that time the mark stood at a little more than 4 1/2 Dutch cents. Calculated in Dutch currency, therefore, the wages received by a tailor in Berlin were 30 Dutch cents per hour. At present a tailor in Berlin receives 8 marks an hour. Since last spring, however, the exchange value of the

mark has depreciated considerably in almost all countries, including Holland. At the present rate of exchange the mark is not worth quite 3 Dutch cents, so that, calculated in Dutch currency, the tailor in Berlin is now paid at the rate of 24 Dutch cents per hour, whereas the rates of wages for tailors in Amsterdam vary from 84 to 87 Dutch cents per hour.

The conclusion to be drawn for this comparison is that, notwithstanding their wage increases in the course of the last few months, the tailors in Germany (and this applies to all classes of workers in that country) have not come any nearer the level obtaining in those countries with more normal currencies.

As Germany is obliged to import many of her commodities from abroad, the depreciation of the mark has had the inevitable result of increasing enormously the cost of living in that country.

Another example to illustrate the state of affairs in the clothing industry in Germany: According to the new scale of wages a master clothier in Berlin must pay his workers for the making of a second class suit (made to order) 336 marks, and this does not include the extra work of any description.

Furthermore, in addition to this figure, there may be sometimes a supplementary allowance for home workers.

The wage proposals which we have quoted above have been admitted for approval to 60 branches of the German Clothing Workers' Union. In the balloting upon this question, 14,704 members took part, of whom 9,304 were in favor of accepting the proposals, and 4,720 against.

This new wage agreement has been concluded for an indefinite period; it can, however, be terminated by either party on giving 30 days' notice.

CLOTHING WORKERS' WAGES AND COST OF LIVING IN DENMARK

In its issue for September, the official organ of the Danish Clothing Workers' Union published statistics concerning the cost of living in Denmark. In view of the fact that in Denmark wages were to be readjusted as soon as the cost of living decreased, the figures published by the Statistical Bureau in August attracted, naturally enough, great attention in trade union circles in that country.

The Statistical Bureau published, among other things, a "normal budget" for a working class family whose income in 1914 amounted to 2,600 Danish crowns per year.

(In order to give an idea of the value of a Danish crown as compared with the currencies of America and England we give the following figures showing the pre-war rates of exchange: 1 American dollar, 3.76 Danish crowns; \$1, 18 Danish crowns.

In the "normal budget" just mentioned the main items of expenditure of the family in question are given as follows:

NORMAL BUDGET

July, 1914 Jan, 1921 July, 1921

	In Danish Crowns		
Food	950	2,242	
Clothing	270	789	649
Rent	285	371	403
Heat and Lighting	100	100	100
Taxes, rates, etc.	210	512	532
Other expenditures	185	414	396
Total in Crowns	2,000	5,229	4,745
Expressed in per cent.	100	261	237

New York White Goods Workers Collect Money for Russian Famine Relief

Secretary Miss Mollie Lifshitz, of the New York White Goods Workers, Local No. 62 of our International, has sent us the following list of collections made up to date in the white goods shops under the control of the Union in New York City:

Name of shop	Name of chairlady	Amount
G. S. Roth & Son, Jennie Miller		\$43.00
Miller & Cohen, B. Schuller		\$2.43
Monroe Underwear, M. Margolis		13.77
Philip Nathan, Ida Kaplan		28.00
R. Aptheker, Fannie Shapiro		37.17
Empire Underwear, F. Hertz		39.59
Pheller & Davis, Sophie Davis		68.25
Smart Underwear, Daisy Morrell		15.00
Atlas Underwear, Sophie Leman		41.75
Crown Underwear, M. Edelstein		36.83
Faustless Underwear, Sarah Holzer		14.70
Anchor Underwear, Esther Weinstein		31.87
Reliable Underwear, Ida Kessler		33.69
H. Silverman, Sophie Fuchman		19.38
Union Star Underwear, B. Levin		6.80
Tusov & Company, F. Kalish		94.80
Shirley Underwear, R. Hanft		41.29
Eagle Underwear, Bessie Helfand		20.09
Atlas Underwear, Rose Hochberg		15.00
Gerber Undergarment Company, Ida Weinstein		22.63
Standard Underwear, downtown, Marnie Norick		12.00
X. Y. Children's Underwear, Sophie Norick		18.90
Goldman & Son, Adelle Dahl		14.15
Sirota & Aptheker, Anna Mintz		70.76
Spaar Manufacturing Company, Bertha Udelritsch		23.00
Mindy Underwear, Florence Montanini		55.98
J. Galin, Sarah Rubin		50.00
J. Gold, Yetta Brown		18.50
Epstein Underwear, Bertha Zera		30.00
S. Saltzman, Ella Helmsowitz		69.71
Hirsch & Argula, Anna Dauritz		39.20
Helfand & Abel, Mary Platt		150.80
Simonson & Sons, Edith Wein		32.00
S. Cohen, Stella Page		35.89
Universal Brassiere Company, Fannie Mintz		77.25
Yetta Malofsky, Yetta Weinstein		73.15
Standard Underwear, uptown, Mary Spitzer		58.72
Snyder Underwear, Nettie Katz		2.52

Collection from office staff

William Davis, M. Zeitz, Bessie Baron Molly Lifshitz..... 17.80

Total to date \$1,691.29

From the further particulars given in the statistics it appears that in the period from January, 1921, to July, 1921, there was a decrease in the prices of food stuff, with the exception of bread, potatoes, vegetables and fruit.

According to the above "budget" the general cost of living in Denmark decreased by 27 points in seven months.

The writer who deals with this reduction in an article in the Danish Clothing Workers' Journal is, however, of the opinion that in September, 1921, the situation has again become more unfavorable for the working classes. The prices of ry-

bread, butter, milk and eggs have gone up again since July last. He is, furthermore, of the opinion that there was a rather sudden fall in prices in July, upon which the Statistical Bureau has based its calculations.

However that may be, in consequence of the figures that have been published, negotiations have taken place between the employers and the trade unions with a view to fixing a new scale of wages. These negotiations have also taken place in the clothing industry. The following table shows how the scale of wages for the ladies' clothing industry has been readjusted as a result of these negotiations:

	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.
	In Danish Crowns		
Weekly rates in Copenhagen before the readjustment of wages in connection with the reduction in the cost of living	88	85.50	83
Weekly rates in Copenhagen after the readjustment of wages	79.36	76.86	74.24
Weekly rates in the provincial towns before the readjustment	80	78	76
Weekly rates in the provincial towns after the readjustment	71.86	69.36	67.36

From various data concerning wages it appears that the hourly rates for fully qualified adult workers have been reduced by 18 öre, or 8 to 10 per cent (1 crown=100 öre).

In his article in the Danish Clothing Workers' Journal already referred to, the writer expresses the opinion that the Danish workers can no longer accept the system of the "sliding scale of wages." The employers who are taking advantage of the present state of Danish industry (there is a great deal of unemployment) should be given clearly to understand that in the future the trade union movement cannot tolerate any further reduction in wages. If the present tendency to reduce wages is allowed to continue, then, in his opinion, the Danish workers will in a short time

lose everything that they have built up in the course of the last generation.

From a perusal of other Danish trade union journals also one gets the firm impression that the relations between the employers and the trade unions in that country are becoming more and more strained. Conflicts seem to be inevitable; and if these conflicts do break out the Danish workers will be confronted with the possibility of being driven back again to the standard of living which they had to put up with before 1914. As soon as industrial conditions in Denmark become more favorable the working classes of that country, strongly organized as they are, may be expected to offer stubborn resistance to any attempts to lower their standard of living.

THE BIG SHOW AND THE SIDE SHOWS

By NATHANIEL BUCHWALD

The railroad strike is not going to be a thriller—that much is certain. The promised big show is beginning to degenerate into a number of uninteresting side shows. Whether it is because of poor staging or poor acting, the show is a frost.

The student of industrial conflicts will have a hard job explaining the reasons why we Americans trail behind the Europeans in the matter of staging general strikes. Why is it that the European countries, with larger populations and no greater industrial contrasts manage to play up their general strikes into the biggest events of the times, into "national tragedies" and Titanic struggles, whereas in our country a general strike is at its best a feast for the strike Cosacks and editorial writers, and at worst an empty game on the part of labor?

We understand that general strikes made in the U. S. (and very frequently made by the U. S. A.) cannot and must not have the ugly look of revolutions, like in the countries abroad. What Heine said about the Germans can be applied also to us. He said that the German will not make a revolution because it is forbidden. The American worker will refrain from revolution for the very same reason. And since revolutions are forbidden, it follows necessarily that a dress rehearsal of a revolution should also be forbidden. That much is clear and thus we understand why not even the steel strike of 1919 or the great miners' strike has assumed the aspect of a national labor upheaval.

But what we utterly fail to understand is why a legitimate, bona fide strike, with wages and working conditions as the only issues involved, should be frittered away between the time of its calling and the date set for its execution. We are glad,

of course, that the strike is most probably not take place. For one thing, we will be spared the stories about "revolutionary agitation" and "bomb plots" and such like stuff that we've been fed upon for these many years. Nor will we be subjected to the unpleasant necessity of proving for the thousandth time that our press is kept and our agencies of government are all too ready to enlist in the service of the industrial rulers and highlanders. Too much of anything is enough. We derive no joy from the process of proving that Americans are guaranteed the right to strike, that the cause of the underpaid strikers is just, that the methods of the strike breaking agencies are ruthless, and un-American and all that.

Yet we are not entirely relieved from unpleasant tasks even if the strike does not materialize. In justice to ourselves and to the occasion we should pay due tribute to the men and circumstances that conspired to turn the torments of a general strike into the harmless channels of "parleys." Who is to get most of the credit for the "amicable" solution that is in sight? Well, it's hard to say, but there is glory enough to go around. The Railway Labor Board is once more in the limelight. The job of yesterday is going through all the required motions of a hero. The laughing stock of the Railway Executives, the stuffed dummy of the Ech-Commins Act, has been set up once more, in all seriousness, as the all-wise arbiter in the greatest industrial controversy, to use a euphemistic term. With a straight face the gentlemen of the board assure the Brotherhood chiefs that the board "will enforce the working rules and make the executives behave, if only the chiefs will call off the strike. In view of

the success the labor board had in enforcing its decisions, against the will of the railroad magnates, this move is to assure the executive staff shows that the members of the board are not devoid of a sense of humor and are good-natured enough to crack a joke or two at their own expense.

The proposed "compromise" in the matter of lowering the freight tariffs is a stroke of statesmanship worthy of the Wise Men of Gotham. The men are urged to accept a wage-cut and get in exchange a cut in freight rates, by which no one but the big shippers will benefit. Nor should we detract from the credit that is due President Harding and his cabinet, while our Chief Executive and his official family have made no direct contribution to the railway settlement, their indirect influence was none the less telling, and there is no doubt but that the union leaders were impressed by the mood of these gentlemen. From the White House came forth many significant statements to the effect that the President is prepared to handle the situation with firmness, that the main concern of the government is to arrange for the adequate protection of those who would take the places of the strikers. The union leaders are too familiar with the ways of the Washington administration to ignore such statements, and if they will be prevailed upon to call off the strike it will in no small measure be due to this "hint to the wise."

And when it comes to sharing in the glory of saving the country, the Department of Justice is, quite naturally, entitled to the biggest chunk. Attorney-General Daugherty is not going to let Palmer have "anything on him." Talk about "dealing energetically" and "safeguarding the rights of the public." The other day Brother Daugherty delivered an informal talk on something or other in the course of which he said that the government would not interfere

with the strike except that it would see to it that the necessary service is maintained. And by "necessary service," he expressed, he meant mail trains, freight trains, and passenger trains. That's all! Beyond that the government will remain absolutely neutral.

A statement of such significance, if made by a Cabinet minister in England, for instance, would precipitate quite a row and would be taken up by the labor members as a challenge and a defiance. But in our country there are no classes, and when a Cabinet member speaks he speaks in the name of the people—as a whole. This innocent little remark of the Attorney-General was given little prominence in our big press, but the Brotherhood chiefs in all likelihood read it and understood.

We would be manifestly unfair if we failed to allot the due share of credit to the railway unions and to our labor movement as a whole. Ours is a movement with complete autonomy, don't you see? And if one of the score of railway unions does not care to join in the strike, he settles it. Autonomy is about the interests of railway men. Though the cause is one and indivisible, the "jurisdiction" is not. Industrial unions may be terrible things, we all know. But concerted action among individual unions of the same industry is not a terrible—*is in fact a very sensible thing.* Yet the autonomy experts of our labor movement do not see it that way. The autonomy experts will tell you that all railroads are united by common interest, common damage, and a common enemy, but there must be no common leadership and no common strategy.

All of which may be used by the student of industrial histrionics as material that will enable him to explain why we in the United States trail behind the Europeans in staging general strikes.

Labor Minority on Unemployment Conference Dissents Strongly from Majority Decisions

An expression of minority opinion on the measures proposed by the Committee on Manufactures of the Harding Unemployment Conference was presented to the Conference on the final day of its sessions over the signature of Samuel Gompers, Sara A. Conkey, Secretary of the United Textile Workers, and Roy Dickinson, Editor of Printers' Ink, New York City.

The report is in part as follows: "Although the undersigned constitute a minority of the members of the Committee on Manufactures in this Unemployment Conference, they can not by any stretch of the imagination be regarded as representing a minority of the citizenship involved in the industrial field of our country.

We dissent from the conclusions and decisions reached by the majority of the members of our committee, and submit for consideration a brief statement of the reasons for our inability to agree with the majority report.

"Summarizing this report with relation to railroads, we begin to call attention to the fact that the recommendations of the majority of the members of the Committee on Manufactures would provide:

- "1. The repeal of the Adamson Law.
- "2. The abolition of the Railway Labor Board.
- "3. The granting of vast sums of money to the railroad corporations."

"4. For the tolling masses of our country the lengthening of their workday and the reduction of their wages.

"On the recommendation for the repeal by Congress of the so-called Adamson Law, attention is called to the fact that wholly apart from, independent of, and prior to, the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States declaring the Adamson Law constitutional and before its provisions were put into operation by railroad management, a voluntary agreement had been reached between the presidents of the railroad companies and the chief executive officers of the railroad brotherhoods representing the employes in the railroad service, negotiated and endorsed by a commission of four citizens appointed by the President of the United States, by which agreement the eight hour workday was established in the railroad service of our country. The recommendation for the repeal of the Adamson Law can only be interpreted as an effort to break down the principle of the eight hour workday.

"It would hardly seem necessary that in this enlightened period there be made any statement in support of the eight-hour workday as a measure for protecting and promoting the health and welfare of the employes and protecting the life, limb, and property at the public.

"The proposal of the committee for the abolition of the Railway Labor Board established under

the Ech-Commins Law upon which labor has or is supposed to have representation of persons of their own choosing, would remove the only responsible governmental agency to which the workers may present for consideration and action their claims relating to wages and conditions of employment.

"The statement by the author of the resolution was that this conference and the citizenship of the country should condemn and denounce any resistance on the part of railroad employes—the men engaged in the railroad service—should they resist wage reductions. From this we most emphatically dissent.

"Inasmuch as this conference has been called by the President for the sole purpose of relieving unemployment, we also recommend that in the disbursement of the funds advanced to the railroads as provided in Senate Bill 2337, the railroads should be required to devote practically the entire sum so appropriated to the purchase of labor and material for maintenance of way and structures and for maintenance of equipment, and that the maintenance of equipment be performed in the shops of the railroads to their capacity, thus insuring the expenditure of the money so appropriated in the re-employment of railroad labor. Any railroad company which fails or refuses to abide by the decisions and regulations of the Railroad Labor Board and the Interstate Commerce Commission shall not participate in the funds provided for in Senate Bill 2337.

"We deem it necessary at the outset to emphasize more fully the industrial disaster that must result from any further application of a

policy of wage reduction. The industrial prosperity of the country is based upon the purchasing power of the masses of our people. The masses of our people are wage earners, and ability to purchase commodities depends upon their wage. Mistaken reasoning has never expressed itself more falsely or more crudely than in the declaration that reduction of wages would induce a return of prosperity. The industries that today are in the most deplorable condition are those which are affected to the highest degree by reduced buying power of the people. As a proper course in relation to this particular phase of the general subject, we place before the conference the following recommendations:

"1. There must be adopted no policy of wage reduction. On the contrary, there must be a policy calling for the highest possible rate of wages in the industry. In terms of industrial well-being this means the adoption of a policy of placing in the hands of all of the people the highest average of buying power in order that there may be the greatest possible consumption of commodities and the greatest possible consequent demand for the production of commodities. Reduction of buying power stops purchasing which, in turn, inevitably stops manufacturing and creates unemployment.

"2. There should be adopted as a permanent policy everywhere business standards which eliminate profiteering, place commodities upon the market at the lowest possible cost per unit and enable manufacturers to base one cost upon honest per centage utilization of the productive capacity of plants. Management har-

(Continued on Page 5.)

Miscellanies From Chicago

By H. SCHOOLMAN

During all the three and a half decades that we have been lingering on this sinful terrain we have never felt such an urgent necessity for being "radical," "revolutionary" and "left" as during these swiftly passing days.

Just think how much better we'd have been off and how infinitely happier our members would have felt. How easily we could solve our troubling problems, great and complicated though they be! We would just apply that all-cure, that shibboleth—"Revolution"—and all our worries would be over in less time than it takes the proverbial lamb to shake its tail.

Take, for instance, the slack problem. Why that's simple! Just make a revolution in the shop, an upheaval, don't you know? and all is settled! The work isn't being distributed equally? Give 'em shop committees! The bosses are cutting down wages? Soak 'em with the "dictatorship of the proletariat! What, you can't make a living? Abolish private property and be done with the blamed thing!

Wouldn't that be lovely? Why our members would sell their shirts off their backs and pay up their dues under such blissful arrangements! They'd save up their last penny and spare up for all outstanding assessments. We, the officers, would be carried shoulder high, showered with presents and protected to the last drop of the hat. Who'd care to bother about such nonsense, for instance, like "week work," "standards of production" and similar rot? Who, indeed, would tax his or her head about how and when the coming fight with our bosses will be waged, and what demands we present to them; how to win these demands and how compel strict observance of these standards after they had been won?

Instead of it all, we'd simply tell our masses that we do not intend to follow any longer the dusty, beaten path; that all our former ways were reactionary and out of date, and that the only true and genuine master-cure is the complete taking over of the entire industry and the placing of its control in our own hands.

It would seem nevertheless that whoever the old gods would punish they would first deprive of every

vestige of reason. And so it happens that we remain the same old conservative leaders of the "scientific" school and type, who instead of leading the worker to his ultimate goal are misleading him into the Land of Eternal Darkness. You see instead of talking "revolution," we are talking agreements, arbitration and compromise, and as a result, we sinners are punished with unemployment, poor management of industry, "co-operation" shops and other such plegues.

That our members are all revolution-wise inclined and are ready at a moment's notice to accept any program, of this we haven't the slightest doubt. It is so simple, you know. All they want is to make a decent living and to be treated decently in the shops. And if "shop councils" will bring more work; if revolutionary talk will result in equal distribution of work, and allegiance to the "dictatorship of the proletariat" will halt the employers from discriminating against the workers in the shops—why not accept these principles and swallow them in toto, we ask?

And what about the leaders? Well, they somehow or other manage to get along with or without them. Isn't there enough "young blood" in our ranks who could explain to them in a more modern and surely wiser way why it is that there is no work in the industry, why everybody is looking out only for himself—after all plans to help our unemployed had been voted down by our members—and finally, why we have at least five workers to each job in the city today?

Local 100 has undertaken to conduct the educational work for all our members in Chicago. A series of lectures on numerous subjects have been arranged and, if signs do not fail, we shall have this winter what we had sought so long to have, namely, instructive lectures that will teach and enlighten. We have made more than one attempt to introduce such kind of educational activity in this city, but owing to many obstacles nothing of this kind has ever been achieved here. It would, as a rule, begin with a lecture by one of our local luminaries and would abruptly end right there and then.

Things look to us quite different now. An impressive literary and musical program has been prepared, and, knowing the personnel of the committee who is in charge of this work, we can safely assert that this

season something useful in this direction will be accomplished.

Batavia—no it isn't the name of a foreign country or a Greek goddess, but of a small town on the Burlington line, about sixty miles to the southwest of Chicago. Well, there is nothing special the matter with this little burg, except that it has a cloak shop, or rather a shop where children's reefers are being made. The owner of the shop is located, of course, in Chicago, where he is "jobbing" and the Batavia shop is under the control of his manager, who lords over it in true village style, having under his authority thirty-odd girls who earn the meager wages of from \$15 to \$18 per week.

According to the report of our organizer, Brother Ginsburg, who had paid a visit to the town recently, Batavia is a good union town and if a proper strike is made a shop can be organized. We hope to accomplish it in the near future.

Harrison, Star, Chicago Rubber Coat, Congress, Eastern, Kapus, Hall, Iglow and Roth—in all these shops the workers are earning some sort of a living and all belong to the union. Conrad B. Shane, Rosewald, Weitell, the workers in these two shops do not "belong," yet they manage to make ends meet. Then comes the firm of E. H. Burt, a big, rich-sounding name; the workers there belong to the union and pay dues and assessments, but they cannot eke out an existence.

Why this last-named firm pays for the same raincoats less than what the non-union firms pay is beyond our humble knowledge. It would seem that our workers should be made to know because of the fact that the King Brothers firm has a spacious and beautiful shop, or because the firm employs a "scientific" labor manager, or because its superintendent is a veritable Beau Brummel.

About seven months ago we had a

strike in this factory and settled on terms that would permit the average worker to make about \$1 an hour. Now, however, owing to some rearrangements in the make of raincoats, prices in the shop have been brought down to such an extent that a worker cannot make there more than \$35 a week, hard as he may try. That a worker's family cannot make a living on such a wage even now, when the cost of living has "fallen," is beyond honest dispute. Our representative has been fighting with that firm over this intolerable situation for weeks, but the results seem to be nil so far.

It looks, indeed, that we shall have to apply some means of greater persuasive value than in the past in order to prove to this firm the justice of our contentions, namely, that a worker is entitled to a tolerably decent existence.

LABOR MINORITY ON UNEMPLOYMENT CONFERENCE DISSENTS STRONGLY FROM MAJORITY DECISIONS

(Continued from Page 4.)

ing assuming the responsibilities which go with its functions has no moral right to tax the public for its inefficiency by costs fixed upon a basis of part time production.

"3. We propose uniform cost accounting and publicity for production accounts. We see in this proposal a better understanding of the ills of our industrial organization because through it we shall be furnished with information which is essential to that understanding. We see in this proposal a constructive and logical substitute for State regulation or control. We propose that there be made available through responsible agencies voluntarily created, information on production costs showing the cumulative influence of each turn-over and the pyramiding of commission expenses."

Collections in Waist and Dress Shops for Russian Famine Sufferers' Fund

The following are names of Shop Chairmen who have already answered the call of our International and turned over monies collected by them from the workers to the office of the Joint Board.

Shop Chairman	Name of Shop	Amount	
E. Alpert	M. J. Dress Co., 72 Madison Ave.	\$15.00	
J. Shapiro	K. & R. Dress Co., 38 W. 26th St.	62.85	
E. Landow	Masterson Waist Co., 79 E. 8th St.	25.50	
F. Casper	Levy & Schaffer, 19 W. 21st St.	36.50	
J. Bloom	Wellmade Dress Co., 26 W. 17th St.	80.00	
T. Shifman	Kaplan & Becker, 71 E. 10th St.	38.25	
S. Spitzer	Warres & Osman, 29 E. 10th St.	25.75	
	Victory Waist and Dress Co., 138 Greene St.	44.27	
M. Cincosev	A. Kaufman, 168 Grand St.	19.50	
M. Krigel	Bennet & Folsick, 11 W. 17th St.	20.00	
I. Shain	Charles Epstein Co., 64 E. 8th St.	22.50	
I. Unger	I. Adler, 34 E. 29th St.	100.00	
A. Nutowitz	Harpiner Dress Co., 127 W. 27th St.	83.70	
J. Lipari	Pearl Dress Co., 11 W. 17th St.	16.50	
R. Grossman	Fashion Dress Co., 38 East Broadway	35.90	
E. Dacha	Liewant & Feinberg, 154 W. 27th St.	32.50	
I. Milgram	M. & W. Dress Co., 79 E. 10th St.	35.00	
	Biato Bros. & Love	19.50	
A. Nutowitz	Charles Epstein Co.	6.53	
M. Levin	Bohstein & Gordon	5.00	
Berg	Jerome Blum Co.	5.00	
P. Y. Y. Y.	Isaacson's Business	5.00	
A. Bartolo	L. Jacobs	4.00	
R. Patrick	Lion Costume Co.	6.00	
K. Romano	Patrick	6.00	
C. Hildowitz	Charles Epstein	5.00	
C. Epstein	Charles Epstein	5.00	
B. Steinberg	Bertha Costume Co.	5.00	
M. Levine	Bohstein & Gordon	5.00	
Anna Haden	Harpiner & Kestel	\$15.00	
R. Alsenio	Biato Bros. & Love, 37 West 29th St.	8.90	
M. Lampert	Madonna Dress Co., 147 West 29th St.	45.00	
Eva Chances	S. Simpson, 78 West 19th St.	5.00	
Sam Shiro	Samuel Dorf, 13 East 30th St.	56.00	
Anna	Jerome Blum, 61 West 38th St.	5.00	
Berg Zitrin	Valde & Stein, 25 West 26th St.	8.75	
	M. & W. Dress Co., 60 West 29th St.	7.12	
A. Grossman	Three Star Dress Co., 29 East 22d St.	39.00	
J. Morgan	Wertheim & Mandel, 17 West 17th St.	20.09	
F. Magdon	Lewin & Betron, 84 West 21st St.	30.00	
Gene Winkler	Samuel Dorf, 13 East 30th St.	43.90	
A. Epstein	Kaufman & Feinberg, 118 West 22d St.	202.00	
Officers and Employee of Local 65	C. Silver	7.00	
O. Wainisky	\$17.00	N. Riesel	11.00

CORRECTION—Last week's quotation of the contribution made by Brother Antonius, Secretary of Local No. 89, of \$25 was for two days pay.

RUSSIAN RELIEF FUND INSTRUCTIONS

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

- New York City: 40 East 23d St., 35 E. 2nd St., 1714 Lexington Ave.
- Brooklyn: 99 McKibbin Street.
- Brownsville: 215 Sackman Street.
- Jersey City: 76 Montgomery Street
- Newark: 103 Montgomery Street.

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

- Joint Board, 16 W. 21st St., New York
- Italian Waist and Dressmakers Union, 8 W. 21st St.
- Brooklyn: 60 Granth 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.
- Bonnaz Embroidery Workers, 220 E. 14th St.
- Raincoat Makers Union, Local No. 20, 22 W. 17th St.
- House Dress Workers Union, Local No. 41, 22 W. 17th St.
- Children Dress Mkr. Union, Local No. 56, 22 W. 17th St.
- White Goods Wkr. Union, Local No. 62, 117 Second Ave.
- Custom Dress Mkr. Union, Local No. 96, 724 Lexington Ave.
- Sales Clerks Union, Local No. 131, 71 W. 118th St.

JUSTICE

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EDITORIALS

AN INTERNATIONAL OF CLOAK MANUFACTURERS

"In union there is strength" is, of course, as good a maxim for employers as it is for workers—provided, however, this strength is not misapplied, not used for evil purposes; provided it does not antagonize right and justice but goes hand in hand with it.

What is this new force, this newly-formed national association of cloak manufacturers, organized last week in Atlantic City under the name of "Federated Associations of Garment Manufacturers"? Will it be a power for evil, a force of darkness in our industry, or will it be a factor for good and an element of advancement? Perhaps, there are people amongst us who cannot conceive of an association of this kind being anything but a factor for evil for the workers. We are decidedly not of this opinion. Employers, too, we hold, can form an organization that may have general beneficial purposes for the industry. When for instance this new employers' "International" could bring an end to the throat-cutting competition in the cloak and suit industry of which our workers are primarily the victims; if they could devise plans by which to lengthen the work-seasons and ameliorate this curse; if they could agree upon plans for the elimination from our trades of the petty bosses and remove these numberless parasites from the cloak industry—if these be their aims, the employers' "International" would have useful work to perform and our International, the workers' Union, would not only not oppose it, but would aid it in every way to accomplish these desirable aims.

It is, however, quite possible that these attractive purposes are a mere smoke screen to conceal the "big plan" of the cloak manufacturers, namely, the bringing of the workers in the industry to the "blessed" state of bygone days. We say it is possible, though we are not ready to assert it, that this employers' "International" was organized for the purpose of breaking down the International of the workers. If this be the case, we can predict for it quick and dismal failure. If this new country-wide combine of employers has chosen to wage a fight against all that is just, equitable and progressive in our industry, it will have the forces of light and freedom to contend against and will, sooner or later, meet its deserved defeat and disintegration.

Should it, for instance, occur to the employers, now that they are organized, that they can afford to leave the workers out of consideration entirely; that they can lord it over them to their hearts' content; should they, in the exaggerated conscience of their enhanced strength, form a country-wide strike upon the Union in the hope that the latter might be destroyed in this fight—or should they in an evil moment decide upon galvanizing the soul-and-body deadening system of piece work, we can assure them that their reckoning is totally and hopelessly wrong and that, instead of promoting the interests of the cloak industry, they will drag it down into the abyss. They will call into being by such action a volcano of passion and bitterness and will, in one fell swoop, wipe out every vestige of the comparative peace that prevailed in the industry during the last few years.

If some of our employers are not aware of it, we wish to remind them that times have changed radically in our industry and the cloakmakers have changed with them. What was possible to achieve with the old-timement workers is not quite possible of accomplishment with the present-day one-hundred-per-cent Union cloakmakers. Our workers will never consent to accept humiliating and unbearable work conditions.

We deemed it necessary at this moment, when our cloak employers had formed for themselves a new citadel of strength, to be perfectly candid and frank with them. Of course, we do not hope for the worst; rather would we believe that their "International" has good purposes in view, such that will find no opposition from our Union and that may even count upon our aid. If, however, they harbor evil designs upon our workers and their organization, they may safely count upon the stormiest days ever experienced by the cloak industry in the United States.

"IN OPPOSITION TO THE GOVERNMENT"

Several weeks ago, upon another occasion, we hazarded the prediction that sooner or later, every big strike will be "discovered" as a "conspiracy against the government." How indeed can loyal patriotic workers undertake to wage a fight against the government? Wouldn't that be revolution, pure and simple, an unthinkable procedure for our good fellow-citizens? And today, even though we cannot be absolutely certain about it, we venture to predict again that if the planned railroad strike will not materialize, it will be principally because someone will have

made the great "discovery" that the strike of the railway workers is not a strike against the railway owners at all. Perish the thought! It is nothing short of an insurrection against the government.

Of course, this discovery may not appear obvious at first sight. Everybody knows that the railroads are no longer under government supervision. Everybody knows that as soon as the war had ended the railroads were returned to by Wilson, post-haste, to their former owners. We know also that the railroad workers have received their wages from the railroad owners. It would, therefore, appear, upon first thought, that they are now planning to strike against the owners of the railroads. But, of course, such trifles are of minor consideration when the government and the press are eager to convert the railroad strike into a "strike against the government."

A way can always be found under such tempting circumstances. In this case the Railway Labor Board, which decided in favor of the railroad owners for a cut in the workers' wages, has been discovered to be a government creature. When the workers, therefore, are ready to go on strike against a 12 per cent wage cut, and more cuts to come, they are striking against the government. Of course, it is pointed out quite pertinently that the railroad owners had on numerous occasions ignored and disregarded this self-same Railway Board and were not declared as rebels or "strikers against the government." But comparisons are always odious and how can one compare, indeed, the social standing of the railroad owners with that of the railroad workers?

And what has meanwhile become of the sacred right to strike, one may ask? Upon second thought, isn't this proposed denial of the right to strike on the railways at the same time a blow to the right to strike of every worker in the land? What labor strike, indeed, cannot be interpreted as a strike, as an "insurrection" against the government? In each conflict, in each strike of workers against employers, the beloved "public" must perform "a little." We do not interpret each strike as a strike against the "public," and all the government is the representative—the embodiment of the "public," as it were—could not each and every strike be treated as an insurrection against the government?

Of course, this discovery of the railroad strike as a strike against the government would not amount to a roll of pins if the railroad workers themselves had not been determined to fight to the end for their rights as men and workers. But that is just where the rub comes in. It was an easy matter to vote for the strike, but to "oppose the government" that is an entirely different proposition. Just think what the government could do to them! It could hold up their funds; imprison their leaders or, perchance, throw into jail the whole two million of them!

At any rate, it appears to us, from this distance, that we may not have a railway strike at all. Should it come, however, it will be branded as a strike in opposition to the government which the latter will be duty-bound to suppress with every force at its command in the discharge of its faithful trust to the "public."

THE SACCO-VANZETTI CASE IN THE PRESS

Until last week, the trial of the two Italian workers in the little city of Dedham, Mass., has received but scant notice in the capitalist press. They were tried for their lives as murderers and, in spite of the unimpeachable and prejudiced evidence against them and a powerful alibi presented in their defense, were sentenced to die. Only last week, the front pages of our press became full of the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Now the American public is fully familiar with the case of the two Italian labor organizers who are awaiting execution in a death-cell in Massachusetts.

What has caused this undisturbed tranquility to give place to such a riotous outburst of news? The matter is very simple. Sacco and Vanzetti are, save the mark!—"communists and reds," to be sure. They were at one time charged with spreading communist handbills and with preaching the "social revolution" in America. Why then bother about the trial of such fellows? Guilty or not guilty, the sooner the community can get rid of them without noise and tumult, the better.

Unfortunately the news about this trial trickled over to Europe and the Paris Communists have decided to make an end to this conspiracy of silence in the American press. So they have staged impressive demonstrations in Paris and throughout France, and, as you would wonder, the Sacco-Vanzetti case has become all of a sudden very popular. It occupies a prominent place in the news columns of the press and is even being treated editorially.

History repeats itself. Several years ago, the same happened in the Mooney trial in San Francisco. At that time, too, our press "knew nothing" about the Mooney conspiracy, about the death-sentence of the labor leaders on the Pacific coast upon trumped-up charges. They have, however, learned about it in Petrograd in the early days of the Russian Revolution and the Petrograd workers had arranged a great demonstration in front of the American Embassy. It can be safely asserted that it was that demonstration which had saved the lives of the innocent Mooney and Billings, though they are still languishing in a California prison.

It is to be expected that the Sacco-Vanzetti case will be similarly affected. It has now received the attention of the entire world and the credit for this publicity stunt must be given to the Paris Committee. Whether we agree with them or not, we must admit that if not for them Sacco and Vanzetti would have quietly slipped out of this world, via the hangman's noose, without leaving a ripple upon the news-purveying columns in our press. Now, however, if an appeal is granted in their

Week Work, Production and the "Memorandum"

By MEYER PERLSTEIN

(Continued from last week)

Let us see now how week work has worked out meanwhile. In the bigger shops where work is steady, the wages remained the same as of a year ago. In the smaller shops, however, where there was a change of working personnel, wages had dropped. In these shops there are workers who had received 60 and 70 dollars a week that are receiving now 55 and 50 dollars. The reason is plain: When the employers in these smaller shops had hired these men, the trade was not so busy as a year or two ago and the bosses would not pay the worker more than the minimum wage. The workers needed the jobs badly and they consented to work for the smaller amounts.

Which goes to prove that the smaller employer has been getting for his labor less than the bigger employer in those shops there were no changes. In the former category of shops not less than ten thousand workers have changed places, and these workers are receiving today less than what they received before. The owners of the better type of shops are, in consequence, being punished to the extent that they cannot compete on equal terms with the inferior type of employers. They have only two alternatives left: either to obtain greater productivity in the shop or to go out of business. The fact,

nevertheless, is that they do not go out of business, but they transfer out of the industry and into the small outside shops where workers are being changed daily, where they do not get the proper scale and are compelled to work for much less. Or else they seek to get rid of their old help and take on new workers at cheaper rates. It happened more often that a firm would close down for a few months and wait until its old workers had scattered among other shops just in order to take on new help at lower prices.

In addition to this the point must be considered that the manufacturer does not care, and to an extent is unable, to have the making of the garment cost him as much as during the war years. In other words, if he does pay the same wages, he wants the price of the garment to be reduced through the increased productivity of the workers. Since after the war had ended and the manufacturers all over the country ceased to make war-time profits and were compelled to return to the so-called legitimate profits—profits that did not at all suit their tremendous increased appetites, they began seeking it in other quarters. They immediately clamored to the effect that the workers were receiving too high wages and they began cutting wages right and left. The American Federation of Labor, it is true, declared vehemently that they would not permit any wage-cut-

ting, but it seems that this declaration did not hinder the employers from going on with their program. At about that time it was that the New York manufacturers in the cloak trade had come forth with proposals for longer hours, a reduction in wages and with a general complaint about non-productivity.

Our Union has nevertheless, succeeded in fighting back this proposed wage reduction. When the question of productivity was raised, however, the Union saw that something had to be done in this regard. And what did the Union do? The Union proposed that the time and attendance question of productivity be solved through the forming of a joint committee which would study the problem and endeavor to agree on some plan and bring a report upon it in November. It was also agreed that the Union would employ a man to set up and decide all complaints arising on the ground of "non-productivity."

It is true, this joint committee had ruled that in two instances a worker may be discharged for non-productivity. I am not familiar with the method by which the joint committee for the determination of such cases. One thing is certain: The "memorandum" in itself is not only an instrument that can do no harm to the workers but is one that can defend them. It is an instrument which would stop an employer from molesting a worker—without cause—for alleged non-productivity or discharge him, an instrument which would prevent the employer from misusing his power in the shop against the worker in general. It can fail to defend only such workers who selfishly wish to take undue advantage of certain conditions in the shop. The great majority of our members, however, can only benefit through this arrangement created by the memorandum.

It is true that certain interpretations of this memorandum were not correct. But this is a matter which lends itself to correction. It is certain, however, that if this arrangement fails, it will be not because it is bad for the workers but because it does not allow sufficient control over production. In other words, the bosses would not want it because it is certainly not strong enough to suit them. That a number of our active members should make a tumult about it is not only ridiculous but scandalous. In these days, when all and everything seems to have united to break up and to harm unions; in these days when we are about to begin negotiations with all the employers' associations in our trades for new agreements; at a time when millions of workers go around life—at such a time to bring confusion in the minds of the workers means to play with fire.

The problems of removing the evils that go with week work cannot be solved through noise-making tumult-raising. One thing is certain: If we are to keep up the present system of week work and wages based upon the productivity of the individual worker, we shall have to devise a certain method to control production and wages. Blindly not to wish to recognize or take into account such a situation amounts to ramming one's head against a stone wall.

TUBERCULOSIS IN NEW YORK

CITY ATTACKS MEN ESPECIALLY

Almost twice as many men as women die from tuberculosis in New York City. Since 1910 the number of deaths of women and female children, from all forms of tuberculosis, has been 31,148, whereas the deaths of men and male children in the same period have totalled 67,748. The percentage is 64 for men and 35 for women.

The Federal Census figures now at hand show that the population in New York is practically evenly divided between the male and female sexes, there having been found 2,802,638 males and 2,817,410 females at the time of the enumeration on January 1, 1920.

In 1910 the death rate in New York City from all forms of tuberculosis was 246 per 100,000 among males and 155 among females. In 1920 it had come down to 149 in the male sex, and 85 in the female. The first striking difference, of course, is the constantly higher death rate among those of the male sex; and, secondly, the almost equal decline in both sexes, namely 44 per cent reduction in the death rate among males as against 45 per cent among females. This decline has continued so far this year, and we therefore have the encouraging knowledge that in the past 11 years alone the death rate from tuberculosis in this city in both sexes has been cut in half.

Looking at the apparently permanent and greater prevalence of tuberculosis among men in this city, the main difference in the habits of the two sexes must be studied if we are going to understand the cause of this difference and to develop measures for the prevention of the disease dangerous to men. Home conditions and food supplies are probably fairly the same, or at least comparable, among the two sexes. The main difference, then, lies in the workshop as against the home. Men, in much greater proportion than women, are at work outside the home—physical, laborious work is more their lot; and the lessening of the death toll among them will be achieved by improving, if possible, their special conditions of work. Overwork and unhygienic conditions in the shop, or in trades followed, are the special dangers that men are compelled to encounter.

There are also dangerous conditions in this city to be watched for in respect to the protection of women against tuberculosis, which are revealed by a closer study of the age at death of women. There is a striking increase of the rate of mortality, especially since 1917, among women, from older to younger age groups—namely, a change of the crest from 25-29 years to 20-24 years. It is at this latter age especially, that a great number of girls leave home to work out. Attention to the conditions of work, understanding the vital need of taking sufficient rest and of eating sufficient at lunches; taking care to wear sufficient clothing in inclement weather—all these are necessary if the increased danger to women is to be lessened.

trial, the whole world will sit as a jury in their case, and if Sacco and Vanzetti are innocent, of which there can hardly be any doubt, they will have to be liberated.

The insincere posing and protestations of our "solid" press to the contrary notwithstanding, the action of the French radicals, and the appeal of such prominent Frenchmen as Anatole France, Romain Rolland and Henry Barbusse, has thus achieved its purpose. It has insured a fair trial for Sacco and Vanzetti and has smashed the conspiracy of silence of our "honorable and square-dealing" press into ignominious bits.

BREAD AND PEACE

We desire to quote here, with a sense of true delight, a few words from Mrs. Raymond Robbins of Chicago, the President of the National Women's Trade Union League of America, delivered at the second International Congress of Working Women, which opened last week at Geneva.

Mrs. Robbins told the women of the congress that their immediate tasks were the battle against war and unemployment. She urged them to "sweep the government out of office" when lacking bread and security.

"At home, each in our own native land, it is our first duty to win our right to our daily bread. Unemployment follows, like a shadow everywhere the home of the worker. Either unemployment or capitalism must go. If private capitalism cannot give employment to able and willing workers, this competitive system is doomed to disappear.

"Governments that can spend billions for destructive wars, must learn how to spend a few millions for constructive peace. No man dares, but living wages for productive labor—this is what we demand from the governments and from the economic order in all countries. For the first time in history we speak at Geneva of the power of this power places upon us a responsibility. We have seen the chaos and sufferings which the rule of man has brought upon earth,—the hunger, the unemployment, the slaughter of brother by his own brother.

"Let us vote against such governments, regardless of party; let us refuse to be fooled or hypnotized by the party leaders. Let us demand bread and security for our homes. If given these simple, obvious wants, we shall support the government; if robbed of them, we shall turn it out. This direct action in political power will free us from theoretical divisions and will unite our forces for the attainment of bread and peace. It can be done! A great faith aided by the working women of all nations can redeem the world!"

These are beautiful, strong words. The problem remains, nevertheless—what can be done to imbue the women of all nations with this noble faith? And after they had become saturated with this faith, the question arises again—what is the best method to force the rulers to give us "bread and peace"? There is a lot of sympathy and human understanding in the words of Mrs. Robbins. It seems to us, however, that she has not thought out deeply the great problem of "bringing bread and peace to all." Faith is a powerful force, but to it must be added the force of clarity of thought and consistent action. Not working women alone, but working women and working men together, with the eyes opened to the problems before them, and the great difficulties that must be overcome can muster sufficient force to tackle this great problem with will and vim. Only then can this ideal for "bread and peace" become a living reality upon our earth.

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THE STAGE

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL NOTES

"Main Street" is playing to capacity houses at the National Theatre.

Emanuel Reicher has acquired the rights to "The Porcupine," a play by Edwin A. Robinson.

"The Circle" will give an additional matinee on Armistice Day (November 11), as well as an Election Day.

H. B. Warner will return to the stage in Cosmo Hamilton's "Danger," which Carl Carlton will soon produce.

Walter Ringham and Douglas Wood will support Grace George in "A Royal Scandal," which opens here next month.

Oiga Petrova will make her first appearance in her own play, "The White Peacock," this week, in Columbus.

Arnold Daly will appear at the Palace next week in "The Van Dyck." He will spend the remainder of the season in vaudeville.

"The Varying Shore," by Zoe Akina, has been placed in rehearsal by Sam H. Harris, with Elsie Ferguson in the leading role.

The Provincetown Players will begin their season at 133 Macdougall Street on Monday night, November 14. Their opening production will be "The Verge," a play in three acts by Susan Glaspell.

Elizabeth Schumann, a young soprano once heard at the Metropolitan, is a passenger on the Adriatic. She will appear in recitals of Strauss's songs, as also will Claire Dux of the Chicago Opera Company.

Eugene G. O'Neill's play, "The Straw," will be presented at the Greenwich Village Theatre by George C. Tyler on Monday night, November 7. The leading role will be played by Gargale/Gillmore, who was seen here in "The Famous Mrs. Fair," and the company will also include John

Westley, Harry Harwood, Robert Strange, George Farren and others.

Lydia Lipkowska of "The Merry Widow" will be released from that role for a single night in December to sing the title role of "The Snow Maiden," with the Chicago Opera Company.

Richard Strauss sailed on the Adriatic from Cherbourg yesterday, according to a cable dispatch received by the manager of his American tour. He is expected to arrive here Oct. 26, accompanied by his son, Franz Strauss.

Marcel Dupre, the distinguished organist of Notre Dame in Paris, is to open the new organ at Wanamaker's in November, alternating here and in Philadelphia with the Belgian virtuoso, Charles Courbin.

"The Wren," a new comedy by Booth Tarkington, with Helen Hayes in the leading part, will be presented for the first time in this city in the Gaiety Theatre, Monday night, by George C. Tyler and A. L. Erlanger.

The Thalia Players Company has planned ten weeks of German operetta at the Manhattan Opera House, starting Nov. 12, after Fawcett's engagement here, and continuing until the Chicago stars arrive, on Jan. 23.

"The Beckoning," a play by Marjorie Chase, recently tried on tour by A. H. Woods, is being rewritten by Eugene Walter and will be offered under another title in the near future. Lowell Sherman will have the leading role.

E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe will present "Twelfth Night" as the opening attraction of their forthcoming season at the Century. "Hamlet" will be presented during the second week and "The Taming of the Shrew" during the third. "The Merchant of Venice" will be presented during the week of November 23.

Arnold Daly will begin a season of repertory in the Greenwich Village Theatre next week. He is an actor whose enterprise, independence, and courage entitle him to respect. His first program consists of "The Children's Tragedy," by Schoenher and "The Van Dyck."

Georgia O'Rancey, who has been appearing in London for about a year, will head the cast of "Chickens," a new musical piece by the author of "Irene." "Chickens" will open in Washington next Monday night and will come to the Vanderbilt Theatre in about two weeks.

The feature of the Commonwealth Centre's second program of music and motion pictures at Town Hall will be "The Little Diplomat," a French photo-comedy, directed by Louis Mercat. It will be shown this afternoon and tomorrow evening.

Joe E. Brown, the comedian, has been added to the cast of the "Greenwich Village Follies."

William Gillette will appear soon under the management of Charles Frohman, Inc. in a new play, "The Dream Maker," written by himself and based on a story by Howard L. Morton.

Lowell Sherman has been engaged by A. H. Woods for an important part in a play yet unnamed, by Eugene Walter and Marjorie Chase, soon to be produced.

IN THE REALM OF BOOKS

FIGURES OF EARTH

By James Branch Cabell
(Robert M. McBride & Co.)

By BERT TOULENS

"Figures of Earth" is a delight, and only a sense of restraint would prevent one from showering upon the author and his work all the superlatives in one's vocabulary. If it were at all possible to compare the book with the increasing number of "serious novels," we would, without a moment's hesitation pronounce it the greatest of them all. But this we cannot do simply because "Figures of Earth" and the "serious novel" are incommensurable qualities.

Mr. Cabell's book, which the author calls "a comedy of appearances," is as unique in genre as it is excellent in artistic merit. It is not a novel, yet it gives you all the inner penetration, all the tragedy and comedy of love and all the clashes between the individual and the social complex that you will find in the best novels of the day. It is not a realistic book, yet it more intimately and minutely reveals the true nature of things than most of the patently realistic works of fiction. It is not a book with a "problem" or a "message," yet there is hardly a "problem" in sex, art, religion or politics that is not reflected and deftly treated in its scintillating pages.

There is a breadth of universality to the book that at once suggests "Don Quixote," "The Pilgrim's Progress," Ibsen's "Brand," Swift's "Gulliver's Travels" and Andrejev's "The Life of Man," with the difference that in "Figures of Earth" the author does not seem to take himself very seriously and is delightfully whimsical where others would be bitterly satirical.

There is a story, too, in the book, and it is about Dom Manuel, he of the high head. Now, Dom Manuel, the author tells us in his preface, is the central figure in one of the medieval cycles of romance, occupying in the world of folk-lore approximately the same position as King Arthur, Sigfried or Roland. And it is the adventures of Dom Manuel that are ostensibly related in the narrative. But the pretense is only a thin one, and the author has taken every precaution against the possibility that his book might be taken as a modernized version of a medieval romance. To be sure, the story abounds in creatures of the supernatural world, and there is a mythological ring to the names of most of the fantastic beings that people the realms of the wizards and sorcerers in the story. But one is inclined to doubt or disregard the mythological authenticity of Lusaer, "lord of the nine sleepes and prince of the seven madneses," or of "Frydis, the dread high Queen of Andala," or of the creature "whom some call Bida and others call Krushna." These creatures are too obviously recognizable human traits and well-known human institutions. Though the story moves in a fantastic, outwardly mythical medium, the reader is at no time unaware that he is in a real world, which may be the United States of today, or England of a century ago, or the world at any and all stages of its history. There is that captivating quality about the "times and places of action" that blends the ancient with the modern, the legendary with the factual. In the places described, in the adventures gone through, in the action and speech of the heroes, there

is all the savréte, all the poetic charm of the medieval romance adroitly mingled with elements that put the stamp of the twentieth century upon a chivalric tale of the early ages.

The good taste of the author has prevented him from making "Figures of Earth" a symbolic work, with every creature in the story "meaning something." Still more fortunate it is that the book did not degenerate to the level of a parody or a work of satire, where the imaginary, supernatural creatures stand for definite men and definite things of today. There is, to be sure, an element of both symbolism and parody in the story, but that element is subordinated to a subtler and profounder purpose. What this purpose is exactly it is difficult to say and it is hardly necessary. What counts is the imprint the book leaves upon your mind, and that imprint is as deep as it is complex and manifold. The author has constructed a queer mirror and held it up to this queer world of ours, and in the mirror you see oddly reflected all the nobility and sham, all the beauty and sordidness, and above all—all the incongruities that go to make up life or, if you wish, civilization. The soul of man and the soul of human society lie bare before you, and present objects of pity and keen disappointment. They have been subjected to the test of higher criticism and found inferior and inadequate. Your personal tragedy lies in the tragedy of Dom Manuel who sets out in life as a champion "to see the ends of the world and judge them," to mold figures of clay that will live, and ends by accepting the ways of the Philistines. The process of living has burned out his enthusiasm, tamed his challenging spirit and given him dull contentment in exchange for his animating restlessness.

There is something of a philosophy in "Figures of Earth," but happily it is not an aloof philosophy, coming from above and without the scheme of things. If we were to use precise terms we would call it a pessimistic philosophy, a vanitas vanitatum of a man sated with experience. But Mr. Cabell does not set out to give you a philosophy; if the life of Dom Manuel has suggested to you some such philosophy—it is your peculiar reaction, your interpretation of the life of Dom Manuel. The story may just as easily induce in you a mood which is the opposite of pessimism, a conviction that the god among men is never intimidated by discouraging philosophies and even like Manuel "he follows after his own thinking and his own destinies." The champion spirit will recognize his kin in Dom Manuel, but will remain undaunted and continue making figures of earth, continue in the eternal search of a substance that will make these figures live, continue in his quest of "the ends of the world." And if he will succumb to age and habit, other champions will take up the quest where he left it off.

"Figures of Earth," is in many respects, a book of rebellion against the old and stale and philistine and commonplace in life. It is a challenge of the new artist, the new creator,—a challenge and an arraignment. Those who are rebelling against the world as it is will recognize an ally and a champion in the author of "Figures of Earth." He may not be an advocate of a particular panacea, he may not be clearly understood by the less subtle reader, but clearly he is of the Faith, of the order of accounts and challenges, and such he is an artist that will live. For rebels may be persecuted but they are never forgotten.

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OPEN EVENINGS

LABOR THE WORLD OVER

DOMESTIC ITEMS

Anthracite coal prices in New York City are still twice as high as they should be, according to a statement issued by the New York Trust Company. Of the increase of \$6.64 in the price paid by the consumer, \$1.47 represents the increase in transportation costs and \$2.70 increase in mine wages. The total of the two represents 63 per cent of the total increase.

Retail food prices decreased 1.1 per cent in the United States in September, from the August prices, according to announcements received from the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor. Thirty of the forty-three articles on which monthly prices were secured decreased in price.

Delegates representing three-quarters of a million workers of New York City authorized a nation-wide boycott of foreign made goods at the regular meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York.

Eleven thousand milk drivers, chauffeurs and helpers of New York City threaten to strike November 1, one day after the termination of their existing wage contracts with the New York Milk Conference Board. The reason given by the union agent for the threatened walkout is the rejection of their demand for increased wages and modifications of contract.

The cost of all the wars from 1793 to 1910 was \$23,000,000,000, while the cost of the world war from 1914 to 1918 was \$186,000,000,000, and the property loss during that time was \$169,000,000,000.

Six per cent of the total population of the United States ten years old and over was illiterate in 1920, according to the census bureau. This is a slightly smaller percentage than the number of illiterates ten years ago.

Of the 82,729,315 persons in the country ten years old and over, 4,531,906 were classed as illiterates, being unable to read or write. The number of illiterates in 1910 was 5,516,163.

The District of Columbia had 10,509 illiterates out of a population of 377,295 persons. This is an illiteracy of but 2.8 per cent in the District of Columbia, and is the smallest percentage of any state.

A wage hearing in Pueblo, Colorado, conducted by the State Industrial Commissions shows why the Nacokolls Company, meat packers, favor "industrial democracy," known as the company "union."

Wages of these workers have been cut twice this year, and some of the employees are paid as low as \$1.75 a day.

The commission was told that the company circulated petitions favoring another wage cut and all but one employee signed. When asked what became of that employee, the witness replied, "O, he quit."

Prunes for which the California producer receives 6 to 7 cents a pound have retailed in Chicago at 40 and 45 cents, according to John Richert, heading a delegation of Chicago Aldermen visiting California to investigate the cost of food staples at the source of their production.

Government loans to workers temporarily out of jobs, estimated to involve an outlay of not more than \$2,500,000,000, was suggested to the National Conference of Unemployment as an emergency measure by John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers.

The President's Unemployment Conference adjourned after provision had been made for the appointment of a standing committee to continue the work of emergency organization throughout the country, and appoint sub-committees for future reports on emergency and permanent measures.

The national debt of the United States has grown from \$1,028,000,000 in 1913 to \$24,974,000,000 in 1920. The appropriation to the army and navy in 1912 was \$244,177,000, while in 1921 it had reached \$1,422,752,000.

Illiteracy in the United States decreased from 7.7 to 6 per cent in the last decade, according to a preliminary announcement by the Census Bureau. The last census showed 4,531,906 persons of more than ten years of age unable to write in any language, against 5,516,000 in 1910.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—While the government swells the deafening chorus for wage reductions, there is no censure against the Federal Reserve Bank of New York—maintained and controlled by the government—for its salary increase of nearly 300 per cent to 21 officials.

The figures were prepared by John Shelton Williams, former comptroller of the currency, and were used by Senator Heflin, of Alabama, in a reply to Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, who disapproved "high" wages.

The figures show that 21 persons connected with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York were formerly paid a total of \$121,500 a year. They are now paid a total of \$349,000 a year.

Formerly, the average of each of these persons was \$5,800 a year, but the average is now \$11,800 a year.

Some of the increases are: Benjamin Strong, from \$30,000 to \$59,000; Pierre Jay, from \$10,000 to \$20,000; J. H. Case, from \$20,000 to \$30,000; E. R. Kennel, from \$4,000 to \$25,000; L. F. Haller, from \$5,000 to \$25,000; G. L. Harrison, from \$4,000 to \$22,000; L. H. Hendricks, from \$6,000 to \$18,000; Shepard Morgan, from \$5,000 to \$25,000.

"The next time any of you senators feel called on to get up here and lambast labor," said Senator Heflin, "I suggest that you clean up the high salary scandal at the reserve bank in New York."

FOREIGN ITEMS

ENGLAND

The Labor Party in England is entirely dissatisfied with the proposals of Lloyd George in his attempt to solve the unemployment problem. They feel that the Premier's proposal to ask Parliament for \$62,000,000 is only adding to the burdens of the people.

Premier Lloyd George declared in the Commons that the situation in England as regards trade and unemployment is worse than at any time since the Napoleonic wars. He stated that at present there are 1,750,000 persons unemployed and added that the greatest unemployment, of the extent of 17 per cent, was in the metal trades.

Professor Soddy, of Oxford, who is the greatest British authority on radio-activity, is the Labor candidate for election as Lord Rector of Aberdeen University.

His opponents are Sir Robert Horne and Sir Donald Maclean. It is significant of the pass to which the Coalition has come that the Conservatives are careful to explain that the Chancellor is a Conservative and not a Coalition candidate.

Sir Donald Maclean's chances are not likely to be improved by his reactionary attitude toward the proposals for remission of income tax and payment of railway fares to Members of Parliament. It will be remembered that several "Wee Free" Members, anxious to give poor men a chance to get into Parliament, refused to follow him into the lobby on that issue.

Ex-service men who are out of work have ample time to reflect on their folly in joining the ranks instead of becoming the "head yelpins" of the army and navy.

Our grateful country rewarded them as follows: Admiral Beatty, \$100,000; Admiral Jellicoe, \$50,000; Admirals Madden, Sturdee, Robeck, Keyes and Commodore Tyrwhitt, \$10,000 each.

The soldiers "who was the war" received the following gratuities: Haig, \$100,000; French and Allenby, \$50,000; Plumer, Rawlinson, Byng and Horne, \$30,000 each; Hankey, \$25,000; Robertson, Birdwood, Wilson and Trenchard (air force), \$10,000.

And the reward of countless thousands of ex-soldiers, ex-sailors and ex-landers is a comfortable billet in a queue of the workless outside a labor exchange.

Mr. E. J. Davies, the newly elected Labor Member from Westhoughton, is extremely popular in Manchester, where for several years he has been the leader of the Labor Party in the City Council.

He took the chair, in Mr. Henderson's absence, at the Manchester Election Preparation Conference, and when he stepped on to the platform was given a vociferous reception.

As a platform speaker Mr. Davis will be an acquisition to the movement, and his training and experience will doubtless make him a source of added strength to the debating power of the Parliamentary Labor Party.

The International Federation of Trade Unions has decided to call a conference of all the affiliated transport, railway, mining and metal working unions to sit simultaneously with the Washington Conference, according to an interview with Robert Williams, Secretary of the British Transport Workers' Federation.

"International labor," he said, "is fully alive to the importance of the disarmament conference. All organizations comprising the International Federation have passed energetic resolutions against war. There will be an international quadruple alliance called by the executives of the trade union movement of Europe to sit at the same time as the Washington conference."

He says the transport workers will call on the people of Europe and America to wage war against capitalism in the only effectual way.

MEXICO

The city of Puebla is in a desperate situation as anger over the new tax act continues to stir up violence. The majority of the stores have been closed and food of all kinds is exceedingly scarce. President Obregon told American correspondents that he was ready to send Federal troops to prevent disorder in that district.

Residents of the city of Puebla have been reassured by Federal promises that law and order will be maintained there and the organized protest against the actions of the state authorities are believed to have been quieted. The Mexican Government shows no intention to revoke the tax law which led to the popular strike.

Exports of petroleum from Mexico were again normal as a result of the settlement of the Export Tax Controversy which caused a suspension of shipments from that country by most of the companies controlled in the United States.

CANADA

The Stone Cutters' Union has won a four-months' strike in Hamilton, Ontario. Rates are advanced from 87½ cents to 90 cents an hour, and union cutters will be employed.

AUSTRALIA

Reports have reached the Australian Federal Government of a system of tyranny and terrorism which manifests itself in job control, organized disturbances of public meetings, and vituperative attacks on authorities, terrorism of witnesses and juries, and refusal to pay taxes. The government has decided to suspend trial by jury in Port Darwin except for capital offenses and to deport to other parts of Australia persons who refuse to pay taxes.

Australia has its "Daily Herald," which is published from Adelaide. It is the official organ of the United Trades and Labor Council and the South Australian Branch of the Labor Party.

There is a project on foot to establish a chain of labor dailies throughout Australia.

Educational Comment and Notes

OUR MEMBERS CAN STILL JOIN THE CLASSES AT THE UNITY CENTERS

Those of our members who postponed joining the Unity Centers because of the holidays, can register now for the classes in English and for the "gym" or "health" nights. In every Unity Center there are classes in English from the beginners to the High School grade.

Join the Unity Center nearest your home and tell your fellow workers to do the same.

REDUCED RATES FOR THE YIDDISH ART THEATRE

Members of the International are coming in large numbers to the office of the Educational Department to obtain season cards for the Yiddish Art Theatre. These season cards entitle members to two tickets at the box office at half price.

The Art Theatre is now producing "The Dibblek," which is scoring a great success.

The Educational Department has also made arrangements for reduced tickets for concerts.

Members can apply for these cards at the offices of the various

Local Unions or at the office of the Educational Department, 31 Union Square, Room 1002.

MEMBERS CAN SECURE TICKETS FOR ADMISSION TO WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

Admission tickets to the courses at our Workers' University and Unity Centers can now be obtained at the office of the Educational Department, 31 Union Square, Room 1002.

Admission to all courses free to members of the International.

EAST SIDE UNITY CENTER TO HAVE HIKE ALONG PALISADES SUNDAY MORNING, OCT. 30.

Members of the East Side Unity Center, P. S. 63, Fourth St., near 1st Avenue, have arranged a hike along the Palisades for Sunday morning, October 30. They will meet in front of the school building at ten o'clock sharp, from where they will begin their trip.

Mr. Ferry Schneider, who conducts one of our English classes in the Unity Center, is in charge of the hike. Mr. Schneider arranges such trips from time to time and takes much personal interest in our groups to make the day most interesting.

CONGRATULATIONS

We have received announcements of the educational work to be conducted during the coming season by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

We want to extend our congratulations to the members of that organization. It is a promising sign that an organization of such importance and strength realizes how valuable it is to encourage educational activities among its members.

The International has preached for years that labor organizations have many functions. One of them is to protect the material interests of their members. Another, perhaps just as important, is to develop and satisfy their spiritual interests.

We hope to see soon the day when every labor organization in the country and every labor organization in the world will consider itself obliged

to conduct classes and schools, where its members will satisfy their hunger for knowledge and truth.

Only when this is done, can we hope that the workers of the world will be not only strong physically but will be sufficiently trained intellectually, to protect their interest and to make this world one where all can share in the material and spiritual good things of the earth.

Again, we congratulate the Amalgamated on its new activities. We hope that its members will gather to the classes in large numbers and will show the interest in education which all serious-minded workers should have.

We hope that the Amalgamated will be successful in its educational work and that other unions will follow, helping all of us to create a better world for everybody.

Those who expect to attend this celebration at the Washington Irving High School, 16th Street and Irving Place, on Friday evening, Nov. 18, are urged to make no other arrangements for that date.

FOR THE WORKERS' UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

The Educational Department has prepared a number of special leaflets containing a description of the courses to be given at the Workers' University beginning with Saturday, November 26th.

The most important part of this leaflet is the announcement of the days and hours on which the various classes will meet.

Students who intend to join the class in the University will do well to obtain these leaflets at the office of the Educational Department, Room 1002, 31 Union Square, and at the office of their Local Union in order to make the necessary arrangement for their winter work.

In this connection the Educational Department wishes to express its gratification at being able to offer our members courses by excellent teachers and planned to meet the actual demands of our members who are so

COURSE IN APPLIED ECONOMICS

By SOLON DE LEON

OUTLINES OF LESSONS GIVEN AT THE UNITY CENTERS OF THE I. C. W. U.

1. Economics is the science which deals with the production and distribution of wealth. Why should workers study it?
2. Wealth includes all those material things which satisfy human wants and which cannot be had without labor.
3. The United States is the richest country in the world. Its national wealth was estimated in 1907 at \$107,000,000,000. This wealth consisted, in the order of importance, of: (1) land and houses; (2) furniture, clothing and other personal goods; (3) railroads; (4) street railways and shipping; (5) animals; (6) factories; (7) gold and silver; (8) farm machinery.
- (U. S. Census Report on "Wealth, Debt, and Taxation")
4. Per capita wealth means the amount of wealth each inhabitant would have if the national wealth of a country were distributed equally. The per capita wealth in the United States in 1910 was \$1,318. (King, "Wealth and Income of the People of the United States," Ch. 3).
5. The United States Commission on Industrial Relations found ("Final Report," Summary of Conclusions and Recommendations) that about 65 per cent of the people own 5 per cent of the wealth 33 per cent of the people own 23 per cent of the wealth 2 per cent of the people own 60 per cent of the wealth
6. King found (Ch. 7) that of the income of the people of the United States, about 45 per cent is received by workers as wages and salaries; 30 per cent is taken by employers as profits; 15 per cent by owners of capital as interest; 10 per cent by owners of land as rent.
7. What determines the proportions in which national wealth is divided? The economic power of the various groups; ownership of the land and industries by the employers, capitalists and landlords; skill and organization of the workers.

CAUTION! This is not a complete lesson. It is merely a suggestive outline.

"Health Nights" to Begin Next Week in All Unity Centers

Beginning with this week, the "Health Nights" will start in the Unity Centers of the International.

On these nights the activities will consist of two parts: One will be devoted to a lecture on health topics, which concern the home and factory life of our members. These lectures are given by prominent physicians. They are carefully worked out so as to give our members proper information in subjects of vital interest to them, as "What and how to eat," "How to digest our food," etc. The lectures will be given in such language as to be understood by our members.

The second part will be spent in the gymnasium, where under the supervision of a competent physical training teacher our members will receive instruction in gymnastics.

It is needless to say, how important it is for every worker to devote one evening a week to his health, especially for our members who spend most of their time indoors under not altogether very healthful conditions.

We all realize what it means to have a cheerful disposition, to be in good humor, alert, energetic and to enjoy life in general. This cannot be attained unless the body is healthy, because a strong spirit is only found in a healthy body. To teach our members how to attain this, is the object of our "Health Nights."

The following Unity Centers will have "Health Nights" as follows: Waitmakers' Unity Center, Mondays, at 5:30; East Side Unity Center, Tuesdays, at 8:00; Harlem Unity Center, Thursdays, at 7:30; Bronx Unity Center, Thursdays, at 8:00; Brownsville Unity Center, Thursdays, at 7:30;

Second Bronx Unity Center, to be announced later; Lower Bronx Unity Center, to be announced later.

HIGH SCHOOL CLASS IN ENGLISH AT THE EAST SIDE UNITY CENTER IS OPEN FOR WORK

Students who registered for the High School class in English or who intend to join the class at the East Side Unity Center, P. S. 63, Fourth St., near First Avenue, are informed that the class is now open for work under a new teacher.

There was some misunderstanding about this class, because the teacher who was originally selected, changed his plans. Definite arrangements, however, have been made that the class will now be open for the entire season.

Mr. Seltstein will be in charge of this class. He is an experienced High School teacher and is intensely interested in the work of our Union.

All students who wish to join this class are urged to be present on Monday evening next.

HALF RATES FOR THE PEOPLE'S PLAYERS

Arrangements have been made by the People's Players, 15th Street Theatre, between Fifth Avenue and Broadway, that members of the International will be able to secure two tickets at half price.

The People's Players are now producing "As Ye Mould," a three-act play by Charles Mackay.

Season's First Concert

Metropolitan's Leading Tenor

Gleason **MARTINELLI**

Announced by

NINA MORGANA VASA PERRODA

Director Violist

SUNDAY OCT. 30, HIPPODROME

Tickets 75c, 50c, 25c, 12.50, 6.25

Box Office and Party Headquarters, Grand

New York, American Local New York.

serious-minded and earnest as to realize the importance of advanced education along labor lines.

It is these members who will stimulate their fellow workers to better and more intelligent action in the interests of Labor.

RELIEF SHIP TO GO TO RUSSIA

(Continued from page 1.)

been delinquent in paying up the assessment—on account of the lack of work—to back up their professions of friendship for Russia not only with words but with deeds as well.

President Schlesinger then took up the question of forwarding relief to Russia, stating that the amount so far collected would suffice for the chartering and loading of a steamer to Russia with foodstuffs and, perhaps, clothing. The motion was carried without a dissenting vote and the executive committee was immediately instructed to make all necessary arrangements to that effect. It was also decided to instruct General Secretary Baroff to notify immediately all the Joint Boards and locals out of town,

where collections have been organized for the relief of starving masses in Soviet Russia, to forward all funds on hand to the International Relief Committee so that there be no delay whatever in the mustering out of the first ship.

The final discussion arose on the question of the best method how the relief can be sent over and under whose auspices. The overwhelming majority of the delegates favored the proposition that the ship be chartered under our own name, but that we connect the work of the distribution of our relief with the work of the American Society of Friends—the Quakers—who had been active in the work of Russian relief for a few years past and had gained the confidence of all friends of Russia.

The Executive Committee of the Relief conference was accordingly instructed to get in touch without delay with the representatives of the Quakers in New York to obtain all particulars and information with regard to this matter.

LOCAL NO. 50 GIVES \$1,000 TO RUSSIAN RELIEF FUND

In spite of slack conditions in their trade, the children's dressmakers belonging to Local No. 50 have endeavored to do their bit for the famine sufferers of Russia. Brother Harry Greenberg, the manager of Local No. 50, brought this week the first check for \$1,000, collected among the girl workers of this union for Soviet Russia.

When one considers the fact that the members of Local No. 50 have

worked but very little during the last few months, one can realize that their effort to contribute part of their earnings towards the relief of the famine sufferers of Russia is a loyal and class-conscious act.

There is a little more work in the trade now and it can be safely expected that those members of the local who had not yet contributed to the fund will do so now, since the timetable for collections has been extended to November 15.



Your Boy's Future!

Your boy's future well being and position in life may depend upon the attention you pay to his eyes now.

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

Take no chances. Bring your boy to one of our offices, where a scientific test applied by our highly skilled optometrist will determine whether he needs glasses or not. If he does, our well equipped optical department will fit them properly.

Avoid future troubles and disappointments.

DR. BARNETT L. BECKER

Optometrist and Optician

102 LENOX AVENUE 895 PROSPECT AVENUE
Near 116th St. Near 163rd St.
215 EAST BROADWAY 262 EAST FORDHAM ROAD
Near Clinton St. Bronx.

1709 PITKIN AVENUE
Near Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn.

Our Lenox Ave. store open on Sunday mornings. Showings: Take Seventh Ave. from 16 A. M. to 2 P. M. Dr. Barnett's address to 116th St. Walk south one to another, preferably, will be at hand.

DR. BARNETT L. BECKER

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Courses Beginning in November

24-Session Courses

- CURRENT EVENTS.....Scott Nearing
With opportunity for questions
Nov. 12th to May 6—Saturdays, 1:15 p. m.
\$2.50 for twelve lectures.
- PUBLIC SPEAKING.....August Claessens
Instruction and practice in preparation and delivery
Nov. 13 to May 7—Sundays, 2:30 p. m.
Course, \$7.00

12-Session Courses

- SOCIOLOGY B.....Scott Nearing
A study based on Lester F. Ward's "Dynamic Sociology"
Nov. 12 to Feb. 11—Saturday's 11 a. m.
- SOCIALISM A.....Helen Holman
Fundamentals of Socialism
Nov. 16 to Feb. 1—Wednesdays, 8:40 p. m.
- SOCIALISM B.....August Claessens
Sociological aspect of Socialism
Nov. 12 to Feb. 11—Saturdays, 8:00 p. m.
Each 12-session course, \$4.00

6-Session Courses

- AMONG MY BOOKS.....Algernon Lee
Informal talks on literature and reading habits
Nov. 15 to Dec. 20—Tuesdays, 8:40 p. m.
Course, \$2.00
- THE MODERN DRAMA AND LIFE.....Ludwig Lewisohn
Nov. 18 to Dec. 23—Fridays, 8:40 p. m.
Course, \$2.50
- WHAT YOU OUGHT TO KNOW ABOUT MUSIC
Herman Epstein
Four lecture recitals and two illustrative concerts
Nov. 14 to Dec. 19—Mondays, 8:40 p. m.
Course, \$2.00
- NEW SCHOOLS FOR OLD.....Margaret Daniels
Vital aspects of education
Nov. 17 to Dec. 17—Saturdays, 4:30 p. m.
Course, \$2.00

\$1.50

\$2.50

DR. S. MERMELSTEIN, 392 Grand Street,
Between Clinton and Suffolk Streets. 2F Bring this ad. along.

ATTENTION! Dress and Waist Makers' Union

The Joint Board of the Dress and Waist Makers' Union, taking into consideration the present depression in our industry and the general unemployment in the shops, has decided that this year our members should not be permitted to work on Saturday afternoons or Sundays as a means of making up for the Jewish holidays.

However, we will be glad to assist all shops that are very busy and need additional help by supplying them with as many workers as may be required.

Any violation of this decision should be reported to the offices of the Joint Board, Dress and Waist Makers' Union.

Joint Board Dress and Waist Makers' Union,
16 West 21st Street,
J. Halpern, Gen. Manager,
M. K. Mackoff, Gen. Secretary.

The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

By ISRAEL LEWIN

At the last minute the Special General Meeting called for Monday, October 24th, for the purpose of adopting the amendments to the Constitution, was called off by the President upon "discovery" that Monday was a Jewish holiday, and that it would not do to have matters of such vital importance decided upon by a handful of men. The adoption of these amendments to the Constitution will therefore take place Monday, October 31st, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place.

At this same meeting the financial report of the Ball Committee will be read, and a new Arrangements Committee appointed for next year's ball. Considering the importance of the business to be discussed at the next meeting, a large attendance is expected.

The last meeting of the Miscellaneous Division, held on Monday, October 17th, was visited by Brother Harry Greenberg, manager of the Misses' and Children's Dressmakers' Union, Local 50.

Brother Greenberg appeared in behalf of the recently organized Joint Board between his local and that of the Bathrobe and Kimono Workers' Union, Local No. 41, and in which Joint Board he is desirous of having Local No. 10 participate. In view of the fact that the meeting of October 17th was held jointly with the Dress and Waist Branch, Brother Greenberg requested that a special meeting of the Miscellaneous Division be held, at which he would outline his ideas concerning this Joint Board.

The Executive Board took up this request and decided that the next meeting of the Miscellaneous Division, to be held on Monday, November 21st, shall be considered a special meeting, for the purpose of taking up this entire matter. We hope that as many members of the Miscellaneous Branch as possible will attend that meeting.

Joe Rush, No. 1854, appeared on summons, charged with having been found working on Saturday, September 24th, at 2 P. M., in the shop of Charles Weiss, 29 W. 24th St. Brother Rush admits to the charge, but claims that this was the first time that he ever worked on a Saturday afternoon, but having come in that morning at 10 o'clock, the firm requested him to make up for lost time. On motion a fine of \$15 was imposed.

Morris Obligenhart, No. 3382, Sam Fisher, No. 3756, Peter Wolf, No. 3471, Ben Asmolofsky, No. 3112,

David Rappaport, No. 9744, Nathan Flaska, No. 7121, Sam Reisman, No. 8943, and Jack Jacobs, No. 3125, cutters of H. Rosenzweig, 333 7th Ave., appears on summons, charged by Business Manager Perlmutter with working for time and a half for overtime at the above shop.

Brother Louis Panken, No. 3961, who was summoned as a witness in this case, states that some time ago he secured a job at the above shop. The second week that he worked there all the cutters were asked to work overtime, and he, Panken, was informed by a few cutters of the shop, that the house pays time and a half for overtime. During that week, all the cutters worked eight hours' overtime. On Saturday the foreman of the shop approached Brother Panken and asked him whether he would be satisfied to work for time and a half, which he refused to do. The firm subsequently paid him double pay and discharged him at the end of the second week. The case was taken up by the Union and Brother Panken was reinstated, on the ground that he worked the trial period of one week. After the reinstatement of Brother Panken, Manager Perlmutter called a meeting of the entire shop for the purpose of investigating as to the overtime and also the charge of Panken that immediately after his reinstatement a number of cutters were throwing all kinds of missiles at him in order to drive him out of the shop. Upon investigation at the shop meeting, all the cutters denied the charge. After this, another investigation was held at the office of the Joint Board, upon a Protective Department of the Joint Board having established beyond a doubt the fact that the cutters and the pressers of this shop were receiving time and a half for overtime. The cutters still insisted, however, that they were receiving double time for same. The office thereupon summoned the cutters before the Executive Board on this score.

The Executive Board, after investigating the entire case, found the cutters guilty as charged, and also taking into consideration the behavior of cutter Jack Jacobs, who was the instigator of the other cutters receiving time and a half for overtime, fined him \$75 and all the other cutters \$50.

Louis Katz, No. 1299, on reinstatement, appeared on summons, charged by Business Manager Perlmutter with scabbing for the firm of Weinstein & Siegel, 129 W. 23d St. Mr. Katz admits to the charge but states that he does not do any cutting. He merely goes up to the shop, as he has a time agreement with the firm up to November 1st, and if he did not go up to the shop, this agreement would be considered broken, and the firm would be only too glad to have him do that.

Mr. Katz was instructed to stay out of the shop and report to the office Friday morning, October 7th. Case was held in abeyance.

Max Zahler, No. 8154A, appeared on summons, charged with being a member of the Simon Dress Co., 36 W. 24th St. Brother Zahler denies this and claims that one of the firm has transferred the shop over to his name, as he owed a lot of money to outside people. On motion Brother Zahler was instructed to quit the job by Saturday, October 1st, or he will stand expelled from this union.

Sam Friedman, No. 6724, appeared on summons, charged with working during dinner hour, working overtime while there is room for another man, and also receiving time and a half for overtime at the shop of Joseph Storch, 142 E. 32nd St. A collection of \$2.26 was made in this case. Brother Friedman denies that he worked dinner hour. As to overtime, he claims that he did not know that cutters are supposed to receive double time for overtime. On motion a fine of \$15 was imposed upon time.

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CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10 ATTENTION!

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

Nominations for Branch and General Officers for our Local for the coming term will be held during the month of November

SPECIAL and GENERAL: - Monday, October 24th

Final Adoption of Amendments to Constitution

CLOAK AND SUIT: - - - Monday, November 7th
WAIST and DRESS: - - - Monday, November 14th
MISCELLANEOUS: - - - Monday, November 21st

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.

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