

"My righteousness I hold fast, and will not let it go."
—Job 27.6

JUSTICE

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

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. IV. No. 10

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Price, 2 Cents

CONVENTION WILL MEET IN ENGINEERS' AUDITORIUM

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT COMMITTEE IS ALREADY AT WORK

General Secretary Baroff went to Cleveland last week to make arrangements for the Sixteenth Convention of our International, which will commence on Monday morning, May 1, in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, in accordance with the results of the referendum vote of the membership of the International, recently concluded.

The opening of the convention on the morning of the 1st of May, the International holiday of labor, will be of particular significance and solemnity. May Day always has been celebrated by the members of our International, together with the enlightened and class-conscious workers

of the entire world, as the day of labor's expression of its solidarity and united protest against the iniquities of the existing economic and social system.

Secretary Baroff has succeeded in hiring the Engineers' Auditorium, the magnificent meeting place of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, in their own building in Cleveland, for the assembly hall of our next convention. Nothing better could be desired in the way of a convention hall than the Engineers' Auditorium, as it is equipped with every device and accommodation that might add to the comfort of the delegates and the efficiency of the proceedings.

Together with Secretary Baroff, Vice-President Feistler, the resident manager of the International locals in Cleveland, is working hard to get all arrangements completed on time and to provide hotel accommodations for the delegates. Cleveland is a noted convention city, and has a large number of hotels and boarding houses suited for every kind of a purse, and it is hoped that our delegates will find no hardship in getting proper and reasonable accommodations upon arrival in Cleveland. The Engineers' Auditorium is located within a few blocks from the Central Railway station, and is in the very heart of the city.

Naturalization Aid League's Conference on Sunday, March 12

On Sunday, March 12, 1922, the thirteenth annual conference of the Naturalization Aid League will take place at the main Forward Hall, 175 East Broadway.

The Naturalization Aid League is one of the most important institutions among our workers. It does a great amount of naturalization and civic work among the immigrant workers of New York and aids these workers a great deal in becoming citizens of America. The League has been helpful to many thousands of the members of our International in their effort to obtain citizenship papers during the last decade.

It is the duty of every labor organization to aid the League in its work. The locals of our International have been invited to elect delegates to this conference, and it is to be hoped that every one of them will not fail to be present at the League Convention on March 12.

Philadelphia Waist and Dress Strike Comes to an End

Union's Attorneys, Messrs. Hillquit and Gray, Start Lawsuit Against Association for Breach of Trade Agreement

The valiant fight of the waist and dressmakers of Philadelphia, which lasted over twenty-six weeks, came to an end last Monday. At the special meeting called by the Executive Board of Local No. 15, the Waist and Dressmakers' Union of Philadelphia, together with the general strike committee, which was attended by President Schlesinger and Secretary Baroff, every phase and angle of the protracted fight was discussed. It was then decided that under the circumstances it is best to terminate the conflict.

This must not, however, under any circumstances, be interpreted to mean that the Waist and Dress Manufacturers' Association of Philadelphia against which the local waist and dressmakers have fought for over a half a year, have come out victors of the struggle. The ancient adage: "Another such victory and we are lost," can be fully applied in the situation as far as the employers are concerned. Many of them have been ruined in this conflict, several are bankrupt and many more on the verge of bankruptcy. In their blind obstinateness, they have, indeed, suffered and permitted themselves to the loss of hotly eyes in order to gouge one eye out of the heads of their workers.

History repeats itself. A similar "victory" was forced in Philadelphia about eight years ago by the cloak makers of that city, when after a twenty-six weeks' strike the Philadelphia cloakmakers were forced to give

up. The cloakmakers, however, remained loyal Union men, and with the advent of the next season were ready to renew the fight with fresh vigor. The result was that the Philadelphia cloak manufacturers conceded the demands of their workers and concluded an agreement with the Union. Indeed, the local cloak employers did not cherish the prospect of another fight despite the fact that they had but recently won a "victory" over their workers.

Yes, history repeats itself. What has taken place in the Philadelphia cloak industry will, no doubt, be duplicated in the waist and dress trade. The courageous men and women who have fought such a noble battle for a half year will remain true and loyal Union members and will wait for the opportune hour to strike back at their task-masters.

Meanwhile, the Union will proceed with the legal fight against the Waist and Dress Association of Philadelphia which was decided upon three weeks ago at the meeting of the General Executive Board at Atlantic City. Morris Hillquit, attorney for the Union, together with Mr. William F. Gray, the lawyer of Local No. 15, are preparing the moving papers against the Association as a whole and against the firm of Charles Tobb and Company, individually, for breaking the agreement with the Union. An attempt will be made to bring those employers to an accounting for their breach of agreement and, let us hope, that this attempt will be successful.

Labor Movement Will Celebrate Meyer London's Fiftieth Anniversary

The coming Saturday night, March 4, the organized workers of New York and of his friends from all over the country, will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of Congressman Meyer London, our brother, comrade and adviser, who has made himself beloved and respected by the masses of organized workers in this city through his many years of able, loyal and unselfish activities on their behalf.

Meyer London has entered the fight on behalf of the workers in his younger days. Our labor movement has yielded very few men so well fitted temperamentally, mentally, and spiritually, to fight its battles and to represent its interests. A gifted speaker, an enthusiastic advocate and a dogged fighter, Meyer London has for over thirty years been the idol of our masses and one of its

best known and most respected leaders.

The workers of our International in general and our Cloakmakers' Union in particular, consider Meyer London one of their own and part and parcel of themselves. Among Cloakmakers it is often said that Meyer London is the Congressman of the Cloakmakers of New York, and, judging by the amount of work the men and the women in our chief New York industry are doing year in and year out for his election, this designation fits him perfectly well.

The London Jubilee will take place at the Lexington Theater, Lexington Avenue and 121st Street, and we hope that the membership of our International in New York City will be well represented at this event. President Schlesinger is one of the principal speakers of the evening.

Open Forum Last Friday At Forward Hall

The International "Open Forum" meeting last Friday evening at the Forward Hall, at 175 East Broadway, was the first meeting of its kind held on the East Side. The meeting was well attended and was conducted as successfully as the meetings of the Forum held previously in the Bronx and Harlem—save for some minor disturbances.

President Schlesinger, who led off in the debate, was received with applause and marks of respect on the part of the audience, and spoke for about an hour on the subject of "Rob-Manufacturers in the Cloak Industry." He pointed out the origin and the effects of the evil, and opened

the floor for discussion on the best methods for the combatting and the elimination of this industrial disease which has hurt the cloak industry so much. Unlike the audiences at the meetings of the "Open Forum" in the Bronx, Harlem and Brownsville, those who participated in the debate at the Forward Hall meeting, with the exception of one or two, we regret to say, displayed a poor grasp and a very slow comprehension of the subject under discussion. In addition, a few old-time disturbers of the brand that used to create trouble in former days in Local No. 1, had appeared at the meeting, trying to

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TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By MAX D. DANISH

JOCKEYING THE GENOA CONFERENCE

THE Genoa Conference, called by the Allied Premiers to discuss the economic situation in Europe and re-establish normal trade relations between victors and vanquished, is not to convene on the appointed day. This much is certain about the fate of the conference, which is generally located upon as the last resort of economically disrupted Europe.

It will be recalled that the plan for an all-European economic conference originated at a conference of Allied Premiers in Cannes, France, while Aristide Briand was still at the head of the French Cabinet. Immediately after the call for the Genoa gathering had been issued Briand's Cabinet fell and Raymond Poincare succeeded Briand as Premier. With the accession of Poincare to power, France's foreign policy took a sharp turn in the direction of unreversion. The extreme nationalists would not hear of sitting at the same table with Soviet Russia and Germany, the two extant countries that were extended an invitation to Genoa practically on a par with other countries. Although Russia was admitted to the conference on condition that she be good and abide by rules laid down for her, Poincare's government did not at all relish the idea of recognizing the Soviets, whatever the terms of such recognition. While not withdrawing from the Genoa Conference officially, France has been wangling all this time in the direction of either entirely cancelling the parley or postponing it indefinitely.

Now comes the announcement that Lloyd George and Poincare have agreed upon a course of action that may well serve as a substitute for the all-European economic conference. There is talk of a firmer military alliance between France and England; there are rumors of an understanding reached between the two countries on fundamental policies with respect to Russia and Germany. There are all kinds of rumors emanating from the chancelleries of London and Paris. Perhaps these are mere hearsay rumors; and then again it is possible that the rumors about the abandonment of the Genoa plan have been sent broadcast, with a view of ascertaining how the world will take to the idea of such a face about on the part of the high-binders of European politics.

The humorous part of it is that the municipal administration of Genoa has been chosen to do the "dirty work" for the French. The Genoa authorities recently notified the Italian government that the proposed parley cannot take place on the day set, because hotel and office accommodations would not be completed for the various delegations by March 8. This is "diplomacy" with a vengeance!

WASHINGTON TO BE "NEUTRAL" IN COAL WAR

WHILE strike ballots have been sent out to all the district organizations of the United Mine Workers of America, there comes the rather startling announcement from Washington that in the event of a strike in the coal industry the government will pursue a policy of "hands off," and will watch developments merely as an interested observer. In view of the threats by Attorney-General Daugherty to "forbid," "suppress" and "prosecute," this latest shift of policy is surprising, indeed. The miners, however, will do well to take this assurance of "neutrality" on the part of the Justice Department with a grain of salt. There is little doubt as to where the sympathies of the Department of Justice lie, as between the miners and the coal operators, and when the interference of the government will be needed to help the cause of the operators, the Republican administration will "do its duty" readily enough.

In the meantime, the miners are proceeding on the theory that a general strike in the coal industry is inevitable. Not that the Miners' Union would prefer an open clash to a peaceful settlement; on the contrary, the officers of the Union have left no means untried to reach an agreement with the operators in the matter of wage scales. But the operators are evidently obsessed with the idea that they can break the Union once for all. The manner in which the coal barons of the bituminous field "justified" their men of a 50 per cent wage cut, which is "to go into effect" the day after the present agreement expires, is evidence enough that they want war and not peace.

In the eleventh hour the Washington authorities are trying to bring about conferences between the coal operators and the miners to avert a general walkout, if possible. It is quite likely that such conferences will begin in a few days, both in the anthracite and bituminous fields. But unless the "black diamonds" magnates will recede from their position on the question of wage cuts, there is no chance for a peaceful settlement of the controversy. The miners are determined not to revert to the semi-stationary days, nor to give up any of the safeguards secured through their Union. If the coal barons are planning a general offensive upon unionism and union conditions in the industry, they will be met by a vigorous and grim counter-offensive. The miners may have internal quarrels, but against the common enemy they will present a solid front.

AN AMERICAN "TRIPLE ALLIANCE?"

REPRESENTATIVES of the United Mine Workers, Railroad Brotherhoods and longshoremen met in Chicago last week for the purpose of effecting some sort of an alliance of organized labor in the three basic industries of the country. The result of the gathering was a tentative agreement on behalf of the organizations represented to act as a unit in the direction of securing adequate wages and "an American standard of living" for the workers engaged in these industries. Such a decision would be of tremendous import to the American labor movement, and would, perhaps, constitute a cardinal departure from past methods and practices, if the "Triple Alliance" formed at Chicago were not an alliance in principle only.

The sympathetic strike is specifically excluded as a means of fighting one another's battle. The adopted memorandum merely pledges the represented organizations to use "every honorable means" to attain the desired end. Though the strike is not a dishonorable means, according to the code of labor ethics, it was excluded from the arsenal of the alliance on the ground of ineffectiveness.

Yet, while such an alliance of organized labor in the basic industries may not be an immediate asset to the fighting resources of the labor movement, it is none the less significant as a step in the right direction. That the conservative chiefs of the rail unions and the longshoremen's organizations have at all embraced the idea of an alliance between industry and industry is in itself a sign of the times. There is no doubt that the rank and file of the unions represented will support their leaders in effecting a united front against a united foe. It is only to be hoped that in time the American "Triple Alliance" will take on flesh and sinews and become a fighting unit in the labor movement.

SUFFRAGE DEMONSTRATION IN JAPAN

IT seems that, for all Oriental despotism, Japan is not safe for autocracy. Last week Tokio was the scene of demonstrations that leave no doubt as to how the people of Japan feel on the question of freedom. The demonstrations were in favor of extended suffrage, and they sprang up spontaneously, following the official announcement that the discussion of the Universal Suffrage bill was to take place in the Diet that afternoon. The Tokio police, which is not without experience in suppressing popular discontent with the autocratic regime, was true to form and rode roughshod over the demonstrators. A number of persons were injured and about fifty were arrested.

As it had been expected, the suffrage bill was killed in the Diet. The government fought it bitterly and succeeded in mustering enough votes to defeat it. Yet the fight for political democracy is not over in Japan by far. Even the conservative newspapers have been converted to the idea of extending the suffrage so as to direct the discontent of the masses along peaceful channels. But the military clique ruling Japan has great faith in the efficacy of terror and brute force. Rather than renounce some of its power, the government has chosen to stave off democracy by means of espionage, political espionage and a reign of terror.

That the Japanese government fights a hopeless battle is doubted by none save the ruling clique whose lust for power has eclipsed their sense of self-preservation.

LADIES' TAILORS, SAMPLE MAKERS AND ALTERATION WORKERS; UNION, LOCAL NO. 3 ATTENTION!

Very important branch meetings of our Local will be held on the following dates:

- SAMPLE MAKERS' BRANCH—Saturday, March 4th, Labor Temple, Second Ave. and 14th St., 1:30 P. M. sharp.
- LADIES' TAILORS BRANCH—Tuesday, March 7th, Laurel Garden, 75 East 116th St., 8 P. M. sharp.
- ITALIAN BRANCH—Saturday, March 11th, 725 Lexington Ave., 1:30 P. M. sharp.

Every member should come in for the meeting, as they are the best meetings held after the election and installation of the new officers and executive members, who will be present at these meetings. Also election of branch officers will take place.

Fraternally yours,
S. LEFKOVITS, Manager-Secretary.

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Textile Workers on Strike

By EZRA HUTCHINSON

With textile workers on strike against wage reductions in many states, their most spectacular struggle is being waged in Rhode Island, where workers have been oppressed for centuries by landowners and owners of textile mills. The largest number of textile workers are out in the valley of the Pawtucket River. This stream is lined with mills which utilize the water power at the frequent falls and rapids.

At Pawtucket, Arctic, Natick, Pontiac, Phoenix, Compton and other mill villages thousands of men and women have been picketing for two months through the worst winter weather in the best demonstration of solidarity this section of the country has ever seen. Last week it was reported that some of the mills would attempt to operate under protection from militia companies, which have been patrolling most of the mill towns for several weeks. In spite of heavy snow storms, the pickets were on the job to report that there was nothing to this rumor.

Only in Pawtucket have some of the mill owners been able to get enough strikebreakers to sneak through the lines of militia bayonets each morning to work at the new starvation wage. Everywhere else the workers are loyal to their organizations, the Amalgamated Textile Workers and the United Textile Workers of America.

Strike Committees and Manufacturers' Associations this week are considering a proposal from the State Mediation Board for settlement of the long struggle through mediation by Judge J. Jerome Hahn, Chairman of the Board.

The Board proposed that the strikers return to work at once under a temporary wage scale to be set by Judge Hahn; that the final wage decision should not be retroactive; that both mill owners and strikers agree to abide by Judge Hahn's findings, and that the hours of labor be left as before the strike. The employers precipitated the strike by announcing a 20 per cent reduction, accompanied by a threat of increased hours of work.

Although the strikers fear that the state militia will be called on to shoot down pickets, there have been few reports of violence by the uniformed strike guards. Colonel Cyril D. Wells, commanding the state troops at Pawtucket, denied that he had advised owners of mills to reopen their plants under military protection. He said his sole duty was to "preserve order and protect property," and added that the relations between the National Guardsmen and the strikers at Pawtucket had been satisfactory so far.

The police have been more hostile than the militia in some towns. An inquest is being conducted this week in Pawtucket to place the responsibility for the death on Tuesday of last week of Jose D'Assuncao, who was shot and killed while picketing the Jencks Spinning Company's plant. At a meeting of mill workers of Ashton and Berkeley, last Satur-

day, a resolution was adopted denouncing the action of the Pawtucket police in "firing on defenseless men and women who were striving to voice their protest in a perfectly legal manner against reduction of wages and increase in working hours."

Mariano Vervena, Italian Consul at Providence, R. I. is investigating complaints of Italian strikers in Natick that National Guardsmen have subjected them to indignities. The strikers charge that women and children have been struck with the butts of guns, and even menaced at times with the points of bayonets when on picket duty.

That there are police in Pawtucket who are in sympathy with the strikers was evidenced during the great demonstration conducted there early last week by members of the United Textile Workers. The police chief not only granted a permit for a parade, and mass meeting, but assigned a Sergeant and two patrolmen to walk at the head of the procession with John T. Burns, of the Street Car Men's Union, Marshal of the parade. "Sometimes the police have to perform disagreeable duties," said Burns at the mass meeting after the parade, "but their hearts are in the right place, and down in their hearts they are with you and me."

The parade was one of the most impressive demonstrations of the long strike. It was planned to be a silent demonstration of solidarity. There were no bands, no uniforms, no decorations, no placards. Only a few men wore yellow jackets, on which was printed, "Don't be yellow."

Marshal Burns walked at the head of the parade, bearing a large American flag. He was followed by several hundred women and girls. Some waved flags; the others waved handkerchiefs. Behind the feminine contingent walked the men strikers, three and four abreast. In the center of the city the strikers received loud cheers from hundreds who lined the sidewalks. Only when a man suspected of being a strikebreaker or a "spotter" from a detective agency, was seen did any of the marchers break their silence. Even then only cries of "Scab" and "Spotter!" greeted their foes.

An excellent commissary system has been built up in the strike centers, similar to that which was so successful during the steel workers' strike. For the strikers who live at home the Union provides credit slips, which are exchanged either at strike headquarters or at stores for groceries. The minimum amount of food is provided to carry the workers and their families through the long period of idleness. Restaurants have been opened for single men, where they get meals free. Tickets good for fourteen meals a week are given the single men. Preparations are being made for the operation of strike restaurants in all mill centers to cut down the cost of conducting the contest with the millionaire mill owners.

Unlike other great strikes of textile workers in the past, this gigantic

Setting the Pace

ABRAHAM TUVIM

The cloakmakers of New York continue to set the pace for the labor movement, and are again gathering a fund of \$1,000,000.

Setting the pace is not an innovation for cloakmakers. They have been at it for many years, with an astounding measure of success. Not only have they revolutionized their industry, and made it fit for humans to labor in, but their solidarity and success have ever been object lessons to the workers of other industries, guiding and directing them in their efforts for improved standards.

The success achieved in their recent struggle has served to clarify to the rank and file the need of preparedness for future struggles. They realize that their success was due to a number of elements, not of slight importance being a strike fund on which they could draw for the maintenance of their membership and the conduct of the struggle. Far-sighted leadership played a great role and outgeneraled the opposing forces. An unbroken front, a highly developed morale and a healthy fighting spirit aided the leadership, and enabled it to carry out its plans. But just as essential as the foregoing was a treasury of a million or more of the dollars which mean so much in a labor struggle.

Every radical group of today spends at least half of its time and energy in a continuous search for funds with which to carry on its work. In past labor struggles, especially in the textile industries, the energies of effective leadership have been devoted mainly to the raising of funds to carry on the struggle. Leadership which would have been in the job maneuvering and directing the combat, was degenerated to a seemingly endless begging process to maintain the spirit of their ranks by maintaining their stomachs.

The recent history of the labor movement, with its thousands of labor strikes, because of empty treasuries, has a lesson for labor which the cloakmakers have learned, and of which other sections of the labor movement are slowly, yet surely, taking cognizance. An industrial struggle is, in the final analysis, a test of endurance, the chief factor of which is money. The steel workers were beaten principally because they could not cope with the unlimited resources of the steel magnates. Hundreds of thousands of workers each year are forced to retreat before the solid wall of the gold of their employers. Money

is the dominating and determining factor in modern labor struggles.

In the test of endurance, which begins the moment a strike or a lockout is declared, labor is generally at a disadvantage. Endurance does not go well with an empty stomach and a starving family. It slowly disappears before the pressure of the landlord, the grocer, butcher and shoemaker. Unlike the worker, the employer is usually comfortably situated. He not only maintains his fund of energy, but is in a position to replenish it when necessary. He obtains advertising—editorials, politician and preacher—all of which, in one form or another, his money can generally buy. Exceptions, while they are known to have happened, are very rare, and only serve to prove the rule.

Which brings us back to the Cloakmakers' Union and its recent strike, which was one of the exceptions. The struggle lasted nine weeks and consumed over a million dollars, which represented the reserve fund then in existence for some such purpose. It needed just that million dollars to gain a victory for the cloak workers. The million meant the maintenance of the workers while they waged their struggle for human rights; meeting halls where they could discuss their problems and bear reports; car fares and picketing expenses; railroad and other costs of discovering and combating out-of-town scab shops, and, above all, it released the energies of the leadership for constructive work instead of money-raising activities.

The cloakmakers had the million when the strike was forced. Otherwise, it would have taken them many times nine weeks to obtain the money necessary for the conduct of the strike. At that time the labor movement was in rather poor shape, and it is doubtful whether a general appeal for funds would have met with success. It is therefore safe to assume that not only would the struggle have continued over a much greater period of time, but that its outcome would have been doubtful had the Union been caught at a time when the treasury was weak.

In the treasury leadership foresaw these possibilities, and early last spring the Union began an educational campaign to advise its membership of probable difficulties ahead. The result was instantaneous and 50,000 men and women paid \$20 each into what later proved to be a means of holding to the advantages they had gained through years of sacrifice and struggle.

The announced determination of the cloak workers to gather another million dollars for a probable future struggle is in keeping with the splendor of their past.

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struggle is being conducted simultaneously by the right and left wings of the labor movement. The Amalgamated Textile Workers and the Federation of Textile Workers, which came into these regions only a few years ago, are of the left wing of the

labor movement, outside of the American Federation of Labor. The United Textile Workers, which has the largest membership in this and most other textile centers, is a conservative organization with more than a quarter of a century of activity in the New England mill towns.

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JUSTICE

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The Weaver

By NATHANIEL BUCHWALD

Who appointed him to be the martyr of civilization? Why has it fallen to his lot to bear the brunt of human progress? What demon is it that turned the earliest domestic art into an appalling tragedy?

The weaver, symbol of man's emergence from barbarism. The weaver, symbol of man's most cruel re-enslavement. Founder of human civilization; victim of a miscreated social order—is it fate that cursed him thus?

He was the first victim of the machine. The advent of the industrial era uprooted him and made his life a nightmare. "Smash the machines" was his piteous cry of despair. But the machines came to stay. They were the harbingers of a new epoch, the outposts of a new formidable power that was marching upon mankind—to emancipate it from toil, to lighten its burden.

Smash the machines? As well might he have tried to arrest the avalanche or turn the river from its course. The machine was the morrow of mankind; the loom—its yesterday. Perhaps we today would be grateful to the English weavers of a century ago if they had succeeded in "smashing the machines," thus saving themselves and posterity from the thing we call industrial civilization. The machine was born of man's knowledge, but the knowledge, coupled with cupidity, has produced horror instead of progress. And it is the weaver who first tasted of this withering horror.

The annals of England's industrial history contain many a dark page, but none so black as the record of human misery in the textile industry. It is in this industry that child labor is its most ghastly forms was first applied on a large scale. The children of the fathers who failed to "smash the machines" expiated the failure of their parents in a most dreadful way. Immature graves, stunted lives, childhood without joy, days without rest, disease and deformity—it was a horrible toll the machine exacted from the weavers' offspring. A whole gen-

eration was immolated to the voracious god, the machine, hiding away over its weird temple, the factory. Thousands of lives were snuffed out ere they reached maturity. And it was done in the name of a "principle," even as in our days. Learned men, economists and philosophers ridiculed this wholesale extermination of England's children; to the dignity of an economic gospel, of a philosophic system. Laissez faire, they called it; let things be, let things take their course.

It was ever the weaver who stood as the symbol of the bottomless wretchedness that resulted from the social abuse of technical advancement. Hauptmann's great social drama has the weavers as a class for the central character. With a prophetic instinct the great German writer chose the luckless, disinherited slaves of the loom to represent the tragedy of their class.

And dramas more pathetic and moving than the "The Weavers" were enacted right in our midst, in the United States. We had our own Laissez faire, "made in U. S. A." Remember Lawrence, Mass.? It is only a decade back. Even the staunch defenders of our social system were shocked at the revelation of the conditions that precipitated the Lawrence strike. It was the English textile horror all over again. It was Laissez faire at its damndest.

The weavers of Lawrence sent their young away from the scene of horror, to prevent their death by starvation. Their class brethren, workers in other cities, relieved the strikers of the care of their children, so that they might fight on unencumbered—fight for their very chance to live, for the right to sustain the lives of their young.

And you remember, too, that the authorities of Lawrence stopped the strikers from sending their children where they might be assured food and shelter. According to the guardians of our social order, it was "an immoral act" to banish the children from their homes. The Societies for

Prevention of Cruelty to Children the century ever were shocked at such "brutality" on the part of the weavers of Lawrence. The "moral" controversy was settled by the police beating up the mothers and wresting the children from their arms.

This was ten years ago. Now the same tragedy, with slight variations, is being enacted in a number of New England towns. The textile industry continues to remain the hell-hole of our civilization. To the misery of long hours and starvation wages are added the modern strike cocks and perfected riot guns. Otherwise, Pawtucket, Rhode Island, might be Lawrence of a decade back, or Manchester of a century ago.

Some of us are under the delusion that conditions in the textile mills of New England are not what they used to be. There have been increases in wages during the war, and the hours

were reduced, too. But the fact remains that at their peak the wages in those mills averaged no more than \$21 per week for adult men and \$14 for women. Since those days of "prosperity" the textile barons reduced the weavers' wages fully one-third, and for the past months the mills have been operating on half time. Forty-eight hours a week was but a nominal figure. To earn a subsistence wage the weavers were forced to lengthen their workday, even in the best of times.

Now the weavers are once more on strike for their right to live. Once again the weavers' tragedy is being enacted on a tremendous scale. Fifty thousand on strike. Hundreds of thousands of lives in danger of slow starvation.

Once more the weaver is on the rack. And our civilization goes on.

Local No. 52 Wins Victory for Organized Labor

By J. LANCH

For the first time in the history of injunctions against organized labor in the County of Los Angeles, Calif., have employers been denied a request to enjoin a union from picketing business where the union is carrying on a strike.

The Cloakmakers of Los Angeles, on December 16, 1921, called a general strike for the purpose of organizing their trade completely and maintaining all of their formerly hard-won conditions. After having come to an amicable understanding with the Protective Association, comprising ten of the largest shops in Los Angeles, and with ten independent employers, there still remained a number of shops on strike.

And as is the fashion today, those remaining manufacturers sought "relief" in the courts. They got some professional scabs and traitors to swear out affidavits against the union, saying that the Union had imported thugs from other cities to beat up non-union workers, and that at an open meeting the manager of the Union had advised the use of force and violence to make the scabs leave their shops.

The case was tried before Judge

Crall, of the Superior Court, with Lawyer Pacht for the manufacturers, and George Appell for the Union. The first time it was tried Judge Crall issued a restraining order against three individual members of our Union, but holding that the Union is in no way responsible for the acts of the individual members. The manufacturers, backed by the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, not being satisfied with their first defeat, appealed to the local courts for an injunction against the Union, and again suffered defeat. The victory of the Union in the courts is the first one of its kind in Los Angeles County.

There are still a number of individual cases for assault pending, which will come up for trial in the very near future. One case against the writer of these lines, the manager of the Union, which was tried once, and upon which the jury disagreed, will come up for retrial March 15, although a perfect alibi was proven.

The strike against the non-union shops has been called off for the time being. The Union deems it useless to continue the strike any longer, be-

(Continued on Page 5)

Health Centre Notes

HEALTH CENTRE FRIDAY NIGHTS

An unusual program has been arranged for the Friday night lectures during the month of March. On Friday, March 3, Dr. H. Bergamini, of the American Association for the Control of Cancer, will lecture on "Cancer—What It Is and How to Cure It." A moving picture illustrating this lecture will be shown.

On Friday, March 10, Dr. J. Smith, neurologist of the Union Health Center, will lecture on "Psycho-Analysis—What It Means."

On Friday, March 17 and 4, Dr. S. W. Boorstein, orthopedist at Ford-

ham Hospital and professor of orthopedics at the Fordham Medical college, will deliver the first of a series of lectures on his specialty, "The Human Spine and its Diseases," and "The Workers' Hands and the Troubles They Bring."

These lectures will be illustrated by lantern slides describing the subject.

QUESTION BOX OF THE UNION HEALTH CENTER

A stout, middle-aged woman came to the medical clinic for a general examination. She was a member of Local 9, and had been to the Health Center before.

"It will cost you one dollar for this examination," said the girl at the desk.

"But why? I came here during the strike and it didn't cost me anything," replied the lady, becoming angry.

"Well, during the strike we made arrangements with the locals, but now we have to charge a minimum fee," answered the girl.

"You're all a bunch of grafters. Don't I pay my dues every month? Don't I pay taxes? Ain't I entitled to something for this hard-earned money? I tell you I'm going to get Mayor Hylan to investigate this grafting and all the police and all the locals—and I won't pay a dollar!"

And she flounced out, leaving us all agape at the thought of Mayor Hylan's investigations!

"CANCER WEEK" AT THE UNION HEALTH CENTER

The week beginning Monday, February 27, will be observed as "Cancer Week" at the Union Health Center, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 131 East 17th Street. A most interesting exhibition of posters on the prevention of cancer will be hung in the lecture room of the Health Center through the courtesy of the American Association for the Control of Cancer.

On Tuesday evening, February 28,

a special talk will be given on "Cancer," at the Center to the Health Study class. On Friday evening, March 3, Dr. Hubert Bergamini, of the American Society for the Control of Cancer, will deliver a lecture on "Cancer—Its Cause and Its Cure." This lecture will be illustrated by a new moving picture just issued on cancer prevention.

Dr. George M. Price, director of the Health Center, issued a statement that cancer has killed during the past two years 380,000 people in the United States. It is especially frequent among adult men and women. The Health Center is equipped to handle medically whatever cases occur among the workers in the clothing industry, but it is waging a war of prevention against this dread disease.

The Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America, 425-437 Lafayette Street, New York, desires to acknowledge receipt of \$25 from Mr. Harry Feinstein, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Beller Shop, cloak and suit manufacturers, 37 West 26th Street. The Executive Committee received \$25 as a fine and decided to donate it to HIAS, which expresses to Mr. Feinstein and his colleagues on the Executive Committee its sincerest appreciation of their kindly action.

Wisdom of the POOR FISH

By ART YOUNG

THE POOR FISH says his boss gave him a book on "Success and Character" and now he goes to work fresh every morning.



The 112 War Prisoners

(A Letter from Washington)

Washington this week manifested intense interest in the question of amnesty for political prisoners when a packed audience listened on Washington's birthday to Scott Nearing charge "business interests" with responsibility for the continued imprisonment of the 112 war prisoners who are held for "conspiracy to obstruct the war," while enemy agents and German spies have been released. The meeting was held by the Joint Amnesty Committee, and adopted unanimously resolutions calling upon the President for amnesty, and urging a public hearing on the subject before the House Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Nearing made his charge against the business interests in the following argument:

"Each age has two cultures—the culture of the ruling class and the culture or cultures of those who believe in the possibility of a better form of social organization.

"History is a record of the replacement of one culture by another. While the established culture is still vigorous, it can afford to permit opposition, but when it feels its position to be in danger it turns upon its opponents with the ferocity of a creature that is fighting for its life.

"During the pre-war days there were many organizations more outspoken in their opposition to war than were the members of the I. W. W., but, while the pacifists confined themselves to opposing war, the I. W. W.'s devoted their energies to attacking the established industrial order. Consequently, they were singled out for an unusually savage assault from the business interests.

"The passage of the Espionage Act gave the business interests the chance for which they had been waiting, and under its provisions they imposed the most drastic sentences on the 'industrial heretics.'

"The war has been over for more than three years. Peace has been declared and trade has been resumed

with the enemy countries. Pacifists and German spies have been released from prison under presidential pardon, but the members of the I. W. W. remain in prison under sentences running from five to twenty years.

"Their sole offense was a 'conspiracy' to obstruct the prosecution of the war. Now that the war is a matter of history, it is high time that their fellow workers, in whose name they have protested against military and industrial exploitation, make imperative demands upon the Federal Government for their immediate and unconditional release."

Scott Nearing was preceded on the program by Roger Baldwin, who declared that the 112 war prisoners still left in jail are formally charged with offenses exactly like those with which the men who have been released were charged, and that the reasons given by government officials for their continued imprisonment are based on alleged former activities dating back as far as 1905, which have never been proved, and for which the men in jail have never been tried. The stories of the prisoners recited by Mr. Baldwin included the story of the Oklahoma farmers who were charged by the Department of Justice with the responsibility of killing a Sheriff and Deputy in anti-draft disturbances. When an investigation was made recently it was found that neither Sheriff nor Deputy had ever been injured as a result of the activities of the farmers. He told also of the continued imprisonment of two members of the I. W. W. who are suffering from tuberculosis. These two men, Cassin Kabb and Joseph Cagle, are both at Leavenworth. Another prisoner at Atlanta, Nicholas Zogg, is also confined to the prison hospital suffering from tuberculosis. Mr. Baldwin brought out the many discriminations against the political prisoners and concluded with an appeal for support for amnesty to which the audience responded enthusiastically.

Series of Three Lectures for Our Brownville Members

Our Educational Department, on the request of the Executive Board of the Cloakmakers' Union, Local 11, Brownville, arranged a series of three lectures. These will be given by Max Levine on Wednesday evenings, at the regular business meetings of the organization. Mr. Levine will discuss the aims, objects and problems of the Modern Trade Union Movement, with special reference to the I. L. G. W. U.

The first talk will be given at the regular meeting of the local on Wednesday evening, March 1, and it will be held in the Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman Street. Admission is free to members of the I. L. G. W. U.

APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY

In Mr. Eichandler's class in Psychology the last topics were sources of considerable discussion.

In analyzing the human mind, the instincts of submissiveness and leadership were presented. The class discovered that all individuals possess a tendency to follow others as well as to lead. While these tendencies are not equally developed in all, and while each of them has certain advantages as well as disadvantages, it was agreed that the instinct of submissiveness, i. e., the tendency to follow others, has a tremendous value in all movements for advancing social justice.

It was shown that in the Labor Movement no advance would be possible unless the rank and file possessed the desire to follow the advice and guidance of the leaders. It was also shown that in such cases, successful action can occur only if there is confidence in the judgment of those who are chosen to lead the group.

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UNION LABOR EMPLOYED

CAFETERIA and RESTAURANT

Setting the Pace

(Continued from Page 3)

did forego they have shown heretofore. It is especially timely, in view of the fact that their present agreement with the manufacturers expires in June of this year, and it is possible that the cloak and suit manufacturers will again attempt to abandon the week-work system, the 44-hour week and the prevailing scale of wages.

The determination of the workers to maintain these standards can be seen by the readiness with which they are responding to the call for funds. The cloak leaders confidently predict

that the workers will have raised their strike fund several months before the present agreement ends. The workers are responding with a spirit which shows convincingly that they have learned the lesson of preparedness, and are building a line of defense as strong, if not stronger, than that of their employers.

The Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union is setting the pace—one which may profitably be followed by all of organized labor, and bring greater possibilities of success to the working class in its struggle for existence.

Los Angeles Victory

(Continued from Page 4)

cause there were very few strikers left, at most of the strikers have been placed in union shops.

The Executive Board at its last meeting decided to carry on a very energetic campaign to organize the non-union shops during the season, it being absolutely essential for the Union to have a 100 per cent union control over the shops in this city. The task is by no means an easy one, and to make the campaign

a success it has decided to reorganize the office staff, and is calling a general member meeting in the near future to get the endorsement of its plans from the members.

The plan proposed by the Executive Board will entail some extra expense, because it is proposed to put on an extra man in the office. However, the Executive feels that the members will see the advisability for such action and will surely endorse same.



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.

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JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

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EDITORIALS

THE MILLION-DOLLAR FUND

Some of us have been witnesses to the tragic spectacle of a Union falling apart immediately after the conclusion of a victorious strike. The workers would let their Union die of neglect on the theory that it had done its part in procuring for them better conditions and was now fit only for the scrap heap.

Happily those times are over, and it is safe to say that they will never return. The workers have gained wisdom and prudence as a result of their tragic experience in the past. They now accept it as an axiomatic truth that without a Union to back it, a victory, no matter how great, is but an illusion. Their tragic experience has crystallized itself into positive knowledge that in their struggle to gain more advantages or to hold their own against overwhelming odds the Union must be protected from harm at all costs and at all times, either after a victory or a strategic retreat.

The times when Unions were allowed to fall apart after a successful strike were also the times when the view has been prevalent that a labor union is or should be wholly of the spirit. Devotion to certain principles was supposed to be sufficient to keep it a-going and lead it to victory.

This delusion, too, has happily, been dispelled by experience. Not that the workers minimize now the value and necessity of glowing enthusiasm, of profound faith in the righteousness of their cause; but they have come to realize that mere enthusiasm, even of the calibre that leads to acts of self-sacrifice, is not sufficient to wage a successful struggle; that the lofty spirit of unionism must repose on a solid material basis. And when they came to realize this simple truth, the workers began seeing it that their unions have sufficient strike-funds and adequate defense reserves.

The great importance of a sufficient reserve fund was particularly manifest in the recent cloak strike. In every previous cloak strike the main difficulty confronting the leaders was the matter of financing the struggle. Thousands of dollars had to be made at once available for hiring halls and for meeting a multitude of expenses incidental to a strike, not to speak of strike benefits. How was the money to be raised? The question claimed most of the leaders' attention and energy while the strike situation demanded at the same time their leadership and generalship in the field of struggle.

In the recent cloak strike the leaders were spared the worry about financing the fight. The Union did not have to go begging. It was spared the humiliation of appealing to "outsiders" for aid and the pain of soliciting financial assistance from sister organizations. This sense of security and independence was, more than any other single factor, responsible for the total absence of strike-breakers in the course of the conflict. The leaders felt they were standing on firm ground and could afford not to recede from the position they had taken.

What we have been saying about the cloak strike is not theory nor conjecture, but solid fact. The Union had the whip hand in the struggle and the leaders were untrammelled in their leadership because the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union had a million dollars in the treasury for just such an emergency. The cloakmakers knew it, and the knowledge of it gave them courage to take up the challenge of the manufacturers and sustained their spirit and fighting strength throughout the struggle.

But now, as a result of the victorious strike, the treasury of the Joint Board is depleted. The strike absorbed every spare dollar. There can be no denying that the victory was worth the price many times over; nor is the leadership open to any charge of unnecessary or unwise expenditure of the Union's funds. The financial report of the strike speaks for itself. Can there be any question as to the urgent necessity of replenishing the treasury of the New York Joint Board?

It was our opinion at first that a fund of two million-dollars must be raised, instead of one million. We are also now of the opinion that the greater the reserve fund the better for the Union. But the membership willed it that the fund be one million, and one million it must be—for the time being. The main thing, however, is that the million dollar fund must be raised within the shortest possible time. No cloakmaker should fail to pay the twenty-dollar assessment at once. There is no telling what may happen in the near future. The assessment must be paid now, lest it be too late to pay later. The workers are now in a position to discharge this fundamental obligation towards their Union. There is a fair

amount of work in the shops and the earnings of the New York cloakmakers are practically normal. Now is the time to pay the assessment. Make hay while the sun shines!

The shop chairmen, the very backbone of our great Union, have now a very serious duty to discharge. They must speed up the payment of the Reserve Fund assessment. They must see to it that their shopmates pay their share at once,—the full amount preferably, or in regular installments, at the very least. The shop chairman is morally responsible for every case of delinquency in his shop. It is irrelevant to speculate now on the likelihood of an early clash between the Union and the Manufacturers' Association. The future hides the secret and the future will tell. In the meantime the Reserve Fund must be raised. The Union cannot afford to be caught off guard. We hear that the Joint Board has set March 25 as the outside limit for completing the payments. This gives the men and women in the shops ample time to make good. Many shops have already paid in their quota. They should serve as examples to the many other shops that still lag behind. The Reserve Fund assessment must be paid. It is well to pay it now, at once.

PHILADELPHIA WAIST STRIKE OVER

At a meeting of the Executive Board of Local No. 15, the Waist and Dressmakers' Union of Philadelphia, attended also by President Schlesinger and General Secretary Baroff, a unanimous decision was reached to terminate the heroic struggle in the waist industry of Philadelphia waged for the last six months, a strike which has been the object of general admiration and profound respect from organized labor the country over.

The strike was by no means concluded in a spirit of despair, or with a sense of crushing defeat. Not even the bitterest foes of the Union will interpret it as a disorderly flight from the field of battle. The struggle was brought to an end by unanimous agreement of the leaders and after a thorough discussion of the situation. The decision to end the strike must be regarded in the nature of a strategic move, inasmuch as the Union came to the conclusion that, under the circumstances, nothing could be gained by continuing the strike, and a good deal of energy and financial resources can be saved by terminating it.

Briefly, the situation is this: Quite a number of the waist manufacturers of Philadelphia broke away from their association and concluded individual agreements with the Union. In other words, hundreds of waist and dressmakers are at work in Union shops under Union conditions. Many of the manufacturers were completely ruined by the strike and no longer constitute a factor in the waist and dress industry of Philadelphia. There remain a small number of manufacturers who have managed to keep their heads above water, largely because of the substantial assistance rendered them by the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce. Because of the general stagnation in the industry, these "die-hards" are still in a position to defy the Union, and on their account it does not pay to continue the strike.

When the time comes, and it will come sooner or later, the Union will resume the struggle against them with renewed vigor. The decision of the Executive Board does not, therefore, amount to an abandonment of the struggle. The International has never yet abandoned a struggle it had undertaken. In the Philadelphia strike it merely found it expedient to call a temporary halt.

For the strikers who stood so heroically in the struggle we have words of cheer and admiration. A more courageous fight was never waged by the workers of our International. What it was possible to achieve has been achieved, and better results will be obtained later when the Union will reopen the fight under more favorable circumstances. The main thing for the workers to bear in mind is that they must rally around their Union and cling to it harder than ever. Just because not all of the strikers can return victoriously to the shops; just because many of them have to work on terms dictated by the employers, it must be their first care to strengthen their Union so as to fit it for a victorious come-back.

The Philadelphia waistmakers know that they are not alone. They know what their International has done for them. The strike has cost the International upward of two hundred thousand dollars. All that could be done to help the workers win their fight has been done. Nor is the International quite through with the Philadelphia waist manufacturers. The fight will be carried to the courts and the public will be afforded a chance to get an adequate appraisal of the character and the doings of the Philadelphia waist manufacturers.

We, therefore, believe that it would be a most serious misstep on the part of any striker to leave the Union. The struggle will, indeed, have been lost should the workers come to feel that way about their Union. With the Union back of them the waistmakers of Philadelphia may confidently await "better-luck next time."

MEYER LONDON

Our labor movement will shortly celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of Meyer London. We know of no public man whose activities and aspirations have been more closely bound up with the labor movement than those of Meyer London. There was never a period within our memory when Congressman London was outside the labor movement. Some of us may have had misgivings about his career in Congress, apprehensive that his political activities might remove him from the thick of the struggle in the labor movement proper. Happily those misgivings were without foundation. Congressman London has remained in close contact with the affairs of the labor movement and has never ceased to lend it his unstinted assistance.

The Cloakmakers' Union has benefited from Meyer London's

At The Last Quarterly Meeting Of The G. E. B.

By S. Y.

The second question which taxed the entire attention of the members of the General Executive Board was the heroic fight of the Philadelphia waist and dressmakers.

The strike, it will be remembered, is twenty-six weeks old. It was forced upon the Union in spite of its reluctance to plunge the industry into a fight and notwithstanding all the offers of President Schlesinger to avert a conflict by peaceful means. During this half year, less than a score of strikers have deserted the fighting ranks. Without the least exaggeration, the strikers to-day are as firm in their attitude upon the issues of the strike as on its first day.

The International has spent more than \$200,000 in this fight already. The question now remains, what is to be done? There can be no talk of giving up the strike. Such valiant fighters as the Philadelphia waist and dress strikers cannot and would not be abandoned by our organization. On the other hand, it is hard to foretell how long the strike might last. Back of the Philadelphia waist and dress employers is the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce which is making a concerted effort to break down the resistance of the workers. Again, there is little work even in the settled shops in Philadelphia, and the problem of keeping up the fight, in view of these odds, becomes even more complicated.

It is difficult to foretell what the attitude of the G. E. B. in this matter might have had not a totally new aspect entered into the situation. It had a decisive effect upon the members of the General Executive Board who determined that it must be carried on to a finish by

every ounce of strength of the International as at its command.

The facts are as follows: The Association of the Waist and Dress Manufacturers of Philadelphia, as reported in the columns of Justice on more than one occasion, has from the very beginning of the strike terrorized all these employers in the industry who, at one time or another, wanted to settle with the union. The union, however, had not definite evidence to that effect until now. Recently, a certain waist manufacturer in Philadelphia, employing over 80 workers, settled with the union and signed an agreement. Shortly thereafter, however, he broke this contract, explaining to the officers of the union that he was compelled to do so through the tactics employed by the association. His entire bank credit was taken away from him and under the circumstances he could not continue manufacturing unless he broke the agreement. After a consultation between Mr. William F. Gray, the attorney for the union in Philadelphia, and Morris Hillquit, the counsel for the International, it was decided that the union has a strong case against this individual employer and the Philadelphia association for breach of agreement and for conniving to bring about such a breach on the part of the association.

After all the pros and cons in this matter were fully presented by Mr. Hillquit to the members of the board it was decided that the International proceed with this legal action and that the International continue to support the strikers until the fight is successfully ended.

We shall continue to report the meeting of the Board in the next issue of Justice.

A good deal of the time of the General Executive Board was taken up by various committees with their

diverse requests and grievances.

Whether the committees are welcome or not; whether their requests are pertinent or not, the Board considers their case and does all that it can, often more than it can.

The first committee that appeared at the meeting of the General Executive Board had been invited by President Schlesinger. This was the committee of the New York Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union. The President wished this committee to take part in the discussions on the government investigation. A number of the committee deemed it their duty, as well as pleasure, to take the opportunity to express, on behalf of the Joint Board, their appreciation of the work done by the General Executive Board as a whole, and by President Schlesinger particularly, in the recent cloak strike. Brothers I. Feinberg and L. Pinkofsky told in some detail the story of the priceless work done in the strike by President Schlesinger and all the Vice-Presidents constituting the General Executive Board.

Brother Feinberg spoke at some length on the situation in the cloak industry and the problems confronting our organization. He pointed out the new element that made its appearance in the industry in recent years—the jobber. Prior to 1919 the jobber was merely a tradesman, now he is virtually a manufacturer, and he is harder to control than the manufacturer who has a shop and employs workers. The general situation in the cloak industry in New York is quite satisfactory, according to Brother Feinberg; there is a fair amount of work in the shops. The finishers are not so well off, and this is mainly because there are more of them than the industry can absorb at present. Another serious problem facing the Union is the line of action to be followed with respect to the several hundred mushroom shops em-

playing a handful of workers each. From the standpoint of the Union, they are far from being a desirable element in the industry. Yet, for all the problems, big and small, that confront the Cloakmakers' Union of New York, the Manager of the Joint Board is quite optimistic about the near future, believing as he does that the Union possesses both strength and intelligence enough to cope with all of these problems and solve them satisfactorily.

Brother L. Langer, Secretary of the Joint Board, spoke on the financial aspect of the strike, and also on the out-of-town activities during the conflict. In connection with the latter, he had words of praise for the appreciable assistance rendered by the American Federation of Labor. As to the work done by the General Executive Board, and particularly by President Schlesinger, Brother Langer shared the opinion of Brother Feinberg, and on behalf of the New York Joint Board he invited the whole gathering to dinner, which invitation was cheerfully and unanimously accepted.

President Pinkofsky spoke in the same vein, taking the opportunity to thank President Schlesinger and the G. E. B. as a whole for their good work during the strike.

Another committee, consisting of Brother Rosenberg, Miss Rudolph and Miss Slavkin, came from Philadelphia. In very impressive language the committee pictured the heroism of the strikers, and gave a complete and exhaustive survey of the strike situation, covering nothing, so that the G. E. B. act with the full knowledge of the facts and conditions prevailing in the waist industry of Philadelphia.

A committee representing Local 25, and consisting of Brother Jacobson and Sister Goodman, laid before the Board a request that the International help their local engage another organizer. In the opinion of the committee, such an addition to the organization staff is imperative, if the organization work accomplished in recent years is not to go to waste.

(To Be Continued Next Week)

devotion to the cause of the workers more than any other single labor organization. And no one can reproach the cloakmakers for lack of appreciation of London's efforts on their behalf. The Cloakmakers' Union values and cherishes him as its most devoted friend. In his recent election campaign Congressman London has had the occasion to observe this appreciation of the cloakmakers translated into concrete acts. Both the leaders and the rank and file of the Union worked in the Meyer London campaign with the zeal of devotees.

We take genuine pleasure in extending our heartfelt congratulations to Congressman London on the occasion of his fiftieth anniversary, and we join gladly in the testimonial celebration arranged for him by the progressive labor movement.

**UNITED DESIGNERS, LOCAL 45,
I. L. G. W. U.**

An Appeal

To All Chairmen of Cloak Shops in Greater New York

Brother Chairmen:

The Designers' Union directs this request to you:

Please take care that each new designer that comes into your shops has a card in good standing from Local 45.

Let us know, too, whether the designers that work in your shop already are members of our Union, and whether their cards are all right.

You can give us this information either by a postal or by coming to our office in person. We want to know the name and the address of your designer and the name of the firm where he is employed.

Our office is located at 36 WEST 33rd STREET. Our telephone is Pennsylvania 2071.

With kind thanks,

EXECUTIVE BOARD UNITED DESIGNERS.

Local 45, I. L. G. W. U.

M. GOLDOFSKY, Manager.

50th Anniversary Jubilee

of Congressman

MEYER LONDON

Will be Celebrated at a

Mass Meeting Saturday Evening, March 4

At Lexington Theatre

51st Street and Lexington Avenue.

Prominent Workers in the Socialist and Labor Movement
Will Speak. Names of Speakers Will Be Announced Later

A Grand Public Banquet has been arranged for
FRIDAY EVE., March 10, at BEETHOVEN HALL,
210 East 5th Street, New York.

A. S. NEGIN, Secretary

MEYER LONDON ANNIVERSARY COMMITTEE.
61 Canal Street, New York City.

From Coal Miner to Gold King?

J. CHARLES LAUE

America, the land of opportunity, has done it again. The luring of the emigrant to these shores with the hope that he might find the streets paved with gold and the land overflowing with milk and honey, is fantastic, but what newly-arrived worker has not felt it—the desire for prosperity and riches? Here we have a true example of singular good fortune that gives rich and poor a thrill and gives rise to the optimism that is at once the cause and the effect of American psychology.

Frank J. Hayes was at one time the most promising young man in the American labor movement. He was born of American parentage in a town in Iowa, with the singular name of Whilands and like the family moved to Illinois and then other boys, he spent part of his time in the little red schoolhouse and a good deal of it in a coal mine, for the family was poor and all had to work.

Young Frank was remarkable for the fact that he found time to continue his education at the Mt. Vernon Ill. high school, and his general qualifications were such that he was not long in rising to the top of the local miners' union. He was a natural leader, popular with the men, and held job after job in the union until he became known "as the youngest official in the miners' organization." Like all miners, he was naturally radical. He was a Socialist and a trade unionist to be considered to be incompatible with prominence in the American labor movement.

By gradual stages he became local President, District Organizer, leader of the radical Illinois miners, prominent in debates at national conventions of labor, finally Vice-President and then President of the largest labor union in America, the United Mine Workers, with its 500,000 members.

During the war he officiated as a labor member of the United States War Labor Board, and was fully occupied in that capacity in straightening out the numerous wage controversies in the widely separated coal fields that threatened to interfere with the smoothly working war machinery, for the grim business of making war depended primarily upon the maintenance of industrial peace.

When this was about done Frank Hayes disappeared from the labor movement and the important work of conducting the affairs of the organized coal miners was taken up by other leaders. Those who counted upon him to bring together in a concerted movement the radical and conservative factions of the American labor movement were disappointed.

He had been President of the United Mine Workers from 1917 to 1920, and resigned at a time when his qualifications and personality were of the greatest promise.

He had been active in the movement from 18 years of age until 35, and then he dropped out. Let Hayes describe in his own words what happened after his acquaintances and brother labor leaders had lost sight of him and he had harnessed his individual initiative into a purely capitalistic enterprise:

"Upon my retirement from the Presidency of the United Mine Workers of America, I followed one of the inclinations of my boyhood and went prospecting in the mountains of Colorado. From my earliest days in the coal mines I often entertained the idea of prospecting for precious metals.

"However, early in my mining experience, I became connected with the United Mine Workers of America in an official way, and was unable to realize my desire. After twenty years of service in the cause of labor, I finally decided to retire from the strenuous, nerve-racking life of a labor official, and engaged in a prospecting trip, partly to recuperate my health and with the expectation that I would be lucky in locating a gold mine.

"In the spring of 1920, in company with an old prospector, I discovered rich 'float' in the mountains near Idaho Springs, Colo. I experienced some dark, distressing days in this work, as my funds were limited, and we had to do all of our work with stifle hand tools. However, we never lost faith in the potential value of our ground, and kept pounding away until last December, in a winze we sunk from our main tunnel level we shot into ore assaying as high as \$5,763 a ton.

"Our winze is now down five feet and the ore is showing wider and stronger with every round of shots. Eminent mining engineers have pronounced our vein to be a true fissure with every indication of producing an enormous tonnage of rich ore."

The Hayes gold find started a stampede of miners from old camps in Colorado, and a boom resulted that woke up the sleepy town of Idaho Springs. The East Butte Copper Company, the trust that controls the mining of precious metals, stepped in and bought the surrounding territory to get its share of the new bonanza where Frank Hayes, ex-labor leader, with pick and shovel had struck pay dirt.

Just how rich it will make him cannot be conjectured, for if he has not become a millionaire over night he is on his way to an easy fortune barring

THE STAGE

Dixie Hines will sail for Paris early next month to make arrangements for bringing some of the Grand Guignol plays to New York next season. He expects to obtain a Broadway house for four months for these productions and others to be contributed by American playwrights.

"The Truth About Gladys," the new play which Winthrop Ames is producing, will be presented in New York for the week of March 13 with out preliminary performances on the road. In addition to O. F. Heggie, already announced as playing the brief role assigned in London to Norman McKinnel, the cast will include Alexandra Carlisle and Leslie Howard.

"The 1921 Buzz-Down" will be presented at the Casino Theater next Sunday afternoon by the School of Acting of the Stage Children's Fund for the benefit of a Summer home for stage children.

The American Academy of Dramatic Arts will produce "The Stranger," a play by Cora Maynard, at the Lyceum Theater, on Friday afternoon, March 3.

Era Condon has been engaged for "The First Man," opening at the Neighborhood a week from tomorrow night.

The Provincetown Players announce Thursday, March 9, as the opening date for Eugene O'Neill's "The Hairy Ape," Henry O'Neill and Harold West, who played in "The Verge," have been added to the cast, which is headed by Louis Wolheim, James Light, recently returned from six months in Berlin and Paris, where he studied the stagecraft of theaters, large and little, has staged it.

NEXT WEEK'S OPERA

The seventeenth week at the Metropolitan begins on Monday with "Le Roi d'Ys," the cast including Aida, Gordon, Gigli, Danie, Rothler. On

accidents. Only last fall he was looking for a "grub stake" to continue, and now he doesn't need one.

America is still the land of contrasts and adventure still lurks around the corner for some of the lucky ones, for it is surely among the latter that Frank Hayes can be counted. From coal miner to coal

Wednesday Farrar sings in "Manon," with Miriam, Chamlee, Scott, Rothler. "Aida," Thursday, with Missio, Claassen, Selazar, Mardones. "Carmen," Friday afternoon, extra, with both Farrar and Herl (a rare treat!), besides Harrold, De Luca, Meader. A new Spanish soprano, Angeles Ottein, appears in the "Barber of Seville," Friday night, with Berst, Chamlee, Raffo, Didur. On Saturday afternoon "La Forza del Destino" will be sung by Muzio, Gordon, Egner, Martinelli, Danie, Mardones. "Lobengrin" closes the week on Saturday night, with a cast, including Gaston, Clausen, Sembach, Whitehill, Gustafson.

Rodansky will conduct the Philharmonic Orchestra at the Metropolitan Opera House Tuesday evening, March 7, in a program including Wagner's "Faust" overture, Beethoven's Eighth Symphony, the "Romeo and Juliet" fantasy overture of Tchaikovsky and the Rakoczy March by Berlioz.

At the pair of Philharmonic concerts in Carnegie Hall on Thursday evening, March 9, and Friday afternoon, March 10, Fritz Kreisler will play the fourth violin concerts of Mozart in D major. Mengelberg will conduct, giving the Bach suite No. 2 in B minor, the first symphony of Beethoven, and the overture to "Obterson" by Weber.

THE COURSE IN LITERATURE

Mr. Stouper's class in Modern Literature spent the last two weeks in discussing the works and influence of Walt Whitman. It is the opinion of most students of American literature that Whitman is undoubtedly the greatest figure in our literary history, and has expressed the spirit of American democracy more fully than any other writer.

The class listened to a discussion of Whitman's works and to a reading of a number of selections. Many will undoubtedly continue their reading of Whitman, and will be able to see to what extent he has influenced American writers who have come after him.

operator is still as natural a transition as it once was to change from cloakmaker to cloak manufacturer, but to swing from labor leader to become the owner of a gold mine is "something else again," as the saying goes.

Frank Hayes is the first American labor leader to accomplish this.

You are cordially invited to come and help us make this worthy cause a success

EIGHT DAY BAZAAR

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Technical Aid, Tuesday 13.
Cooperative, Thursday.

ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE

At 130 East 22nd Street, City

TUESDAY, MARCH 7, at 8 P. M.

SPEAKERS:

MAUD SWARTZ, Vice-President International Federation of Working Women—

"WORKING WOMEN'S CONGRESS AT GENEVA AND THE LABOR MOVEMENT OF EUROPE"

RAYMOND ROBINS, Prominent Lecturer—

"WASHINGTON CONFERENCE AND WORLD PEACE"

COME, AND BRING YOUR FRIENDS

LABOR THE WORLD OVER

DOMESTIC ITEMS

HEALTH IN INDUSTRY

Greater stress must be laid upon health in industry because of its bearing upon the general problem of the health of the world, said Clifford B. Connelly, Commissioner of Labor and Industry, in a speech in Philadelphia.

"Better health is not only needed in industry for the advancement of general health and welfare, but also for industry in eliminating a very serious waste. It is estimated by a very thorough investigation made by seven different health commissioners, involving more than 2,800,000 persons, that for all wage-earners about 2-1-3 per cent of their total time is lost because of sickness."

RENEW IMMIGRATION ACT

By a vote of 281 to 36 the House voted to continue for one year the present 3 per cent immigration restrictive act which would expire automatically on June 30. During a discussion of the proposal it was declared that never again will this country return to its former free immigration basis.

The per cent law provides that but 3 per cent of the nationals of each country shall be permitted to enter during the year. The percentage is based on the number of nationals from the various countries in the United States, according to the census of 1910.

FREIGHT RATES BLAMED

Freight rates on food products and other commodities must be reduced before the cost of living can be lowered, said J. W. Herscher, President of the National Wholesale Grocers' Association. He cited rates on sugar as an illustration of present charges. The cost to ship sugar in 1914 from New York to points on the Ohio River was 16 1/2 cents, while the present rate is 50 cents, or a 200 per cent increase in transportation charges in car load lots from the refiner to the wholesaler.

It was stated that nine-tenths of the food products, exclusive of meat, shipped by rail, is transported in less than car load quantities, and therefore takes a higher rate.

LUMBER UP, WAGES DOWN

Increased lumber production, increased sales, higher prices and lower wages mark present conditions in the lumber industry, according to the bulletin issued by the International Union of Timber Workers.

"Wages are still down. Some mills have made further reductions since the first of the year, which quite thoroughly explodes the employers' contention that wages are based on prices and profits. The Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen, and other boss-controlled, mutual admiration societies, voice the same arguments as those advanced by the employers. Their stand on this matter is quite well known to every worker in this industry who has taken the slightest trouble to inform himself."

MINERS ARE VICTIMIZED

The reason why Alabama coal owners fought last year for the anti-union shop is shown by the following rates paid by the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company before the strike and now:

Picked mine coal, \$1.09 per ton; now, 72 cents.
Rockmen, \$5.16; now, \$3.68.
Rock helper, \$4.02; now, \$2.84.
Truckman, \$5.16; now, \$3.68.
Machine mined coal, 82 cents; now, 52 cents.

THE FAMILY BUDGET

The cost of food stressed by employers' statisticians when discussing wage changes is only 38.2 per cent of the whole family budget. The following are the divisions of the budget and the percentage of each to the total:

	Per Cent
Food	38.2
Clothing	16.6
Housing	13.5
Fuel and light	5.3
Furniture and furnishings	5.1
Miscellaneous	21.3
Total	100.0

The eleven cities reported by the United States Department of Labor Bureau of Statistics, giving the increase in the cost of living from December, 1914, to December, 1921, are:

	Per Cent
Boston, Mass	70.2
Buffalo, N. Y.	76.8
Cleveland, Ohio	76.4
Houston, Texas	73.6
Jacksonville, Fla.	75.1
Los Angeles, Cal.	78.4
Norfolk, Va.	79.2
Portland, Maine	69.2
Portland, Oregon	88.3
San Francisco and Oakland, Cal.	63.6
Seattle, Wash.	71.5

FIGHT TO A FINISH

Uncompromising determination to fight to a decision was expressed by both sides today, as the strike in the Rhode Island cotton mills entered its fourth week. Between fifteen and eighteen thousand workers are out, and thirty mills, bleacheries and finishing shops are closed, according to the estimates of the labor leaders.

FOREIGN ITEMS

RUSSIA

TROTSKY'S NEW VIEWPOINT

"I don't share the naive faith some people have in salvation by conference. Restoration of the equilibrium of the world is a difficult task, solvable not by conferences, but only by prolonged hard work, the co-operation of all peoples. It is now clear that Lloyd George wants the conference to achieve something towards setting this work going. He is now working, not, of course, for us, but at least on parallel lines. Russia and Germany will do everything in their power to make this conference a success. France's attitude is doubtful. Poincare may be forced to stand out. But France, for all her illusion that she is the arbiter of world politics, is really comparatively unimportant. America is another matter and all important. If America remains aloof, still pursuing an isolated, enigmatic policy, the conference must fail, and can only be, as it were, a rehearsal for another which must follow if the world's equilibrium is to be restored."

ENGLAND

LOST DAYS—STRIKES VS. UNEMPLOYMENT

The Ministry of Labor states that the aggregate number of working days lost owing to trade disputes during 1921 was 86,000,000. It has been computed from the figures for unemployment issued by the same ministry that the number of working days lost through unemployment unwillingly incurred was about 500,000,000 during the year. These figures give some idea of the relative harm done to industry by strikes and by private enterprise.

SHORTY VS. HUMANITY

A Relief Organization in this country, chiefly run by Quakers, is endeavoring to bring over famine children from Russia for hospitality in this country. The Russian, Swedish, Finnish and Norwegian governments have made offers of help for the journey. Various philanthropic organizations in these countries have arranged to feed and escort the children, and the Home Secretary, Mr. Shorty, will not allow them to enter the country. Presumably they come under the head of "undesirable aliens."

INDIA

WOMEN REBELS

Women are now joining the prohibited Volunteer Corps in Calcutta and Lahore. The Guntur district has started a movement for non-payment of taxes, and of 1,000 pounds due less than 100 pounds has been collected.

JAPAN

JAP WORKERS AWAKE

Labor unions in Japan are making a vigorous fight to hold gains during the war, according to press dispatches from the Orient. It is stated that with the exception of a few minor agitations, Japan did not know of such a thing as the labor movement of a Western country before the war.

"The labor movement in 1921," it is stated, "gained in speed and magnitude and questions of great consequence have cropped out and followed one another in quick succession, and 1922 carries with it in many places a feeling of uneasiness that there will be serious developments before the expiration of the year, especially for the great landlords."

DENMARK

A GENERAL LOCKOUT

Associated Press dispatches from Copenhagen state that a general lockout has been declared by Denmark employers who are attempting to enforce longer hours and a 20 per cent wage reduction.

MEXICO

MEXICAN PEOPLE WANT PEACE, BUT DEMAND FAIR TREATMENT

"Mexican workers, both organized and unorganized, are supporting President Obregon in his refusal to bind Mexico to certain pledges, as a price of recognition by the United States," said Luis N. Morones, representative of the Mexican Federation of Labor, who is now in Washington.

"The demands made upon Mexico by the United States strike at the dignity of our national life," said the Mexican trade unionist. "We are asked to pledge our nation to protect life and property, thereby implying that the Mexican government now does not protect life and property."

"No other government is ever asked to make this pledge, and the Mexican government refuses to place itself in a position where it would acknowledge that it has failed in the first test that is applied to any government."

"Our citizens and our government want to live in harmony and concord with the nations of the world, and especially with our sister republic north of the Rio Grande. But, while we desire to live thusly, we cannot sacrifice the standards of honor and respect which every people must maintain."

"There is law observance in Mexico, despite the efforts of special interests to foment disorder and even rebellion. President Obregon is being supported by all united people. While we are conscious of the efforts of certain influences in the United States to establish ill will between the two countries, I am confident that the great majority of Americans are acquainted with the workings of this system."

"I understand that at the present time some of your federal lawmakers favor an investigation by your congress of the possible relations between big business and several alleged 'revolutions' in Mexico. This is significant, and indicates a new trend of opinion among patriotic Americans. If an investigation of this character is made, I venture the opinion that most interesting disclosures will result."

Educational Comment and Notes

Current Economic Literature

During the past few weeks Dr. Wilbert's class in Current Economic Literature discussed a number of recent important books.

One of them was the report of Hoover's Committee of Engineers on Waste in American Industry. This book pointed out to what a large extent the owners of industry are responsible for the great waste which prevails in modern industry. The committee pointed out that the waste due to inefficiency on the part of the managerial staff is more than double that of labor. The recommendations of the committee are exceedingly interesting and in line with modern industrial development.

Another important topic discussed was the provision of the League of

Nations on the International Protection of Labor. The class discussed this very carefully. But the prevailing sentiment seemed to be that it was impracticable, and should not be endorsed by organized labor.

On February 28 the class discussed Frankel and Flanders' "The Human Factor in Industry." This book created a great deal of interesting and valuable discussion.

It is interesting to note that the students in this class are becoming acquainted with a large number of most important books on economic subjects. Many of them take the trouble to obtain these books and read them carefully. All of the students, however, receive a clear notion of the underlying ideas and conclusions of each book.

Course in Trade Union Policies

During the past two weeks Dr. Wolman's class in Trade Union Policies discussed one of the most important subjects of the year. Dr. Wolman presented to the class the situation which confronted organized labor when the war period commenced. The rapid rise in the cost of living and the comparatively slow rise in wages that produced determination on the part of organized labor to participate in the tremendous expansion of industry and profits. Various methods were followed by labor unions proved to be very interesting, and suggested to the class what must inevitably follow when a rise in the cost of living occurs.

The results of the depression which

followed the Armistice were also analyzed by the class. Continued reference was made to the experience of the garment industry itself, so that the class saw the practical application of the principles underlying the policy of the trade union movement to their own group.

It is gratifying to note the extreme interest which the members of the class show in this subject. Not long ago it was generally believed that it was impossible to secure the interest of workers in matters concerning their own welfare. The attendance and interest of the class prove that it is possible to do so. The Educational Department feels particularly gratified with the work and success of this class.

Industrial History of the United States

The students in Dr. Carman's class in Industrial History were particularly interested for the past two weeks in the analysis of the situation in the United States before the Civil War. One of the most interesting facts brought out was that the group of Eastern capitalists who controlled the financial life of the country, used the West and the South practically for the same purposes for which they use the backward countries of Africa and Asia today.

The class saw that before the Civil War the Eastern financiers used the South and the West as a storehouse of raw material, as a market for their finished products, and as a territory

for financial exploitation. In short, the same system of imperialism which prevails now towards weaker foreign countries prevailed towards the undeveloped sections of the United States. The change came after the Civil War, and it was extremely interesting to note that while the exploited sections of the world have changed, the system still remains.

Next Sunday, March 5, Dr. Carman will discuss the subject of Manufacturing in the United States from 1860-1922. Since this is the period during which American industries attained their extraordinary growth, the lesson will undoubtedly be extremely interesting and important.

A Course on the Labor Movement in Mt. Vernon

For some time our members of the Waist and Dressmakers' Union, Local No. 113, Mt. Vernon, have been trying, with the assistance of our Educational Department, to interest a group of their members in the problems and aims of the Labor Movement, with special reference to the I. L. G. W. U. For this purpose they arranged, some time ago, a concert and mass meeting. This meeting was addressed by Alexander Fichandler and Fannia M. Cohn, Director and Secretary, respectively, of our Educa-

tional Department, who discussed the activities of that department.

The result of these efforts is that this coming Friday, March 3, a group of our Mt. Vernon members will assemble at 8:30 P. M., in the office of their union, for the purpose of starting a course on the above-mentioned subject.

This first assembly will be addressed by Fannia M. Cohn, and Miss Theresa Wolfson will give the introduction to a course of four lessons.

We hope that the first step taken by our Mt. Vernon members will be a success, and that this will encourage them to further activities.

WEEKLY CALENDAR

Workers' University Saturday, March 4

- Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 16th Street
1:30 P. M.—B. J. R. Stolper, "Mark Twain."
2:30 P. M.—Dr. Leo Wolman, "Cost of Living."
2:30 P. M.—A. L. Wilbert, "Co-operative Marketing—Its Advantages as Exemplified in the California Fruit Growers' Exchange," by W. W. Cumberland, Assistant Professor of Economics, University of Minnesota.

- Sunday, March 5
11:30 A. M.—A. Fichandler, "Acquiescence."
11:30 A. M.—Dr. H. J. Carman, "Manufacturing, 1860-1922."
11:30 A. M.—G. F. Schulz, "Public Speaking."

Monday, March 6

- East Side Unity Center
8:30 P. M.—Solon DeLeon, "International Trade and the Worker."
Second Bronx Unity Center
8:30 P. M.—Max Levin, "International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union—Aims, Organizations, Policies and Activities."

- Waistmakers' Unity Center
8:30 P. M.—"Physical Training," Miss Mary Ruth Cohen, Director.

Tuesday, March 7

- Waistmakers' Unity Center
8:30 P. M.—Max Levin, "International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union—Aims, Organizations, Policies and Activities."

- Bronx Unity Center
8:30 P. M.—Solon DeLeon, "International Trade and the Worker."
Lower Bronx Unity Center
8:30 P. M.—Theresa Wolfson, "Difficulties of Internal Organization in Trade Unions."

East Side Unity Center

- 8:30 P. M.—"Physical Training," Miss Eva Cohn, Director.
Wednesday, March 8
Bronxville Unity Center
8:30 P. M.—A. L. Wilbert, "The Nation as an Economic Institution."

Thursday, March 9

- Bronxville Unity Center
8:30 P. M.—"Physical Training," Miss Loretta Ritter, Director.

Friday, March 10

- Bronxville Unity Center
8:30 P. M.—Margaret Daniels, "Applied Psychology—Personality."
8:30 P. M.—Max Levin, "Problems, Objects and Aims of the Modern Trade Union Movement" (Yiddish), 62 East 105th Street.

Open Forum at Forward Hall

(Continued from Page 1)

sabotage it under the pretext of "privilege motions," "points of order," "points of information," and similar other stampered methods.

When Professor Schlesinger arose to reply to the questions put to him every one in the hall, however, remained quiet and attentive. He spoke with enthusiasm, warmth and conviction, and the audience was swayed by the logic of his arguments and his elucidation of the true causes of the sub-contracting evil in our industry.

The meeting ended at midnight, amidst the applause of the listeners, and, in spite of the attempts to disrupt it, was a very interesting and instructive affair.

PROFESSOR KENDRICK, OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, IN THE WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

It will interest our students to note that the Educational Department has made arrangements with Professor Kendrick, of Columbia University, to address our students of the Workers' University.

Professor Kendrick is well known as an authority on the Industrial History of the United States. He is the author of books on the subject, and has made a thorough study of industrial and labor problems in our country. He will address our students on the subject: "Economic Causes and Interpretation of the Development of American Industrial and Social History."

The discussion will undoubtedly be very interesting and valuable. The date and hour will be announced later. A detailed description of his lecture will also be published in a future issue of JUSTICE.

ATTENTION, NEGRO WORKERS

You are hereby requested to attend a mass meeting arranged for the negro workers employed in the dress and waist shops, to be held on Tuesday evening, March 14th, at 8 P. M., at the New Douglas Hall, 142nd Street and Lenox Avenue, where very important questions concerning the condition in the dress and waist industry will be taken up.

Brothers J. Halperin, Vice-President of the International; J. Hochman, of the Independent Department, Joint Board Dress and Waistmakers' Union; A. Philip Randolph, co-editor of the "Messenger," and Miss Grace Campbell will speak on questions affecting the workers engaged in the dress and waist industry.

Admission with Union Books only.

Fraternally yours,

M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary-Treasurer.

JOINT BOARD DRESS AND WAISTMAKERS' UNION

The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

By JOSEPH FISCH

GENERAL

The General Meetings which took place last Monday in Stuyvesant Casino, instead of Arlington Hall, as usual, has sent three delegates to the hearing in Albany, to protest against the Anti-Strike Bill which the State Legislature is attempting to pass. Undoubtedly, it is of great interest to all organized workers of the State of New York to see that this bill does not go through, as its main purpose is to prohibit strikes, and as such, it is a dangerous weapon in the hands of the manufacturers. And it is up to the organized workers of New York to see that this bill is not passed.

The delegates who will represent our local at that hearing are Brothers Max Stoller, David Dubinsky and Isidore Nagler, who were appointed by the President, Brother Sam Perlmutter.

At this General Meeting Comrade Karlin appeared in behalf of the Call Labor Conference, and briefly related the necessity of an English daily in New York to represent the workers' interests. He reminded those present of certain resolutions adopted at the conference of the above body, especially that relating to an assessment of a half hour's pay per year, to be levied on all union men, which naturally includes our local. Comrade Karlin's reasons for attending this meeting of our union was to remind our members particularly of this resolution, as money is needed to maintain the New York Call. Upon motion, it was decided to refer this matter to the Executive Board, to work out ways and means of helping the Call.

As the readers of these columns know, the next convention of the International will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, and as the date of the opening of the convention is set for May 1, the body had decided that the next General Meeting, which will take place on Monday, March 27, be a special meeting, for the nomination of delegates to the convention.

CLOAK AND SUIT

The special meeting of the Cloak and Suit Cutters, which was held in Arlington Hall on Saturday afternoon, February 25, was called for the purpose of acting upon the recommendation of the Executive Board with reference to the second million dollar defense fund.

The recommendation is that all cutters working in shops under the jurisdiction of the Cloak and Suit Joint Board shall be assessed \$20 each, to be paid in installments of \$1 per week, beginning February 27, 1922. This question was discussed thoroughly, and when the Chairman placed the matter to a vote, the recommendation of the Executive Board was concurred in by an overwhelming majority of "ayes."

The following is the final installment of the report rendered by General Manager David Dubinsky at the meeting of the Cloak and Suit Division on February 6:

MEETINGS

There were eleven mass meetings held during the strike for the cutters only. The average attendance was 900. We were gratified in having succeeded in securing such speakers as Brothers and Comrades Elmer Rosenberg, Louis Waldman, Abe Beckerman, and Wm. Morris Feigenbaum. In view of the fact that these men were an inspiration to our strikers, and also in view of the fact that they responded gladly and willingly to

talk to our strikers, I would recommend that a fitting resolution be sent each of these men in appreciation of their services. Of course, the officers of our Union, also addressed the strikers. They were Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International; Israel Finberg, Manager of the Joint Board, and Max Gorenstein, International Vice-President.

International President Schlesinger addressed two meetings, each of which was an overflow meeting. In addition to encouraging the strikers, Brother Schlesinger succeeded admirably in keeping the cutters well informed from time to time of the strike situation.

It would not be out of place to mention here the fact that Brother Schlesinger highly and warmly congratulated us upon the able manner in which we conducted the strike, and mentioned this fact on more than one occasion to others besides members of our local.

I do not mean to minimize the importance of the part played by the members on the various committees in the strike. I do wish to say, however, that wherever a cutter was a member of a committee there he contributed more than his share towards the success of the strike. We may well be proud of the members of their conduct as strikers and pickets and members of strike committees.

In submitting his report to the General Strike Committee, Brother Saul Metz, Chairman of the Organization Committee, commented upon this. He said that the cutters surpassed all their previous records of service to the organization in that regard. He told the Strike Committee that wherever the men were placed they performed valuable work and were to be found on every important committee for that reason. He took occasion in this report to highly commend our members on the committee which he headed. They are Brothers Ansel, Lewis, Jacobs, Lifer, Belaman, Rubin, Bass and Louis Gottlieb. In proportion to the other locals, I can safely state that the members of our Union were the largest groups in the various committees. In commending the work of our members on some strike committees, I also wish to mention Brothers Goldberg and Sol Brown, who did some splendid work on the out-of-town committees. I would like to mention the names of all of those who served the organization during the strike, but they are too numerous. I am sure that I can thank them all in the name of the Executive Board and the membership. I do wish, however, to take this opportunity to thank Brothers "Dolly" Levine, Israelson, Sam Nash, Sam Besser and Meyer Tamick for the splendid help they have given during the strike.

The thanks of the organization are due Brothers Samuel Perlmutter and Samuel Kerr; to Brother Kerr for his splendid service as Treasurer of the Strike Committee, and to Brother Samuel Perlmutter for the able manner in which he assisted me. Brother Perlmutter's knowledge of the organization has made him an invaluable aid to the organization during the strike. During the first two weeks of the present year, when I assumed office as Manager, Brother Perlmutter took over the chairmanship of the hall and served in that capacity until the end of the strike.

The stenographers in the service of the Union are also to be thanked for their help in the registration of the strikers for strike cards and strike benefits. In this connection I would recommend that a week's vacation be granted Miss Flora Goldstein.

Miss Goldstein has always been found in the strike hall bright and early and stayed as late as was found to be necessary. I therefore feel that in addition to the organization's appreciation of her services, she is well deserving of a vacation.

In conclusion, I wish to say that this strike of the cloakmakers in the year 1921-1922 made history in the American Labor Movement. The injunction that we secured against the Protective Association is the one thing alone that will make for this, aside from the splendid, orderly and able manner in which the strike was conducted. In speaking of leadership, I wish to say that just as a good General cannot win a battle without a well-organized, well-disciplined army, so a well-disciplined and well-organized army cannot get along without an able General. And this generally, I am proud to say, was found during the strike in the officers of our International and the Joint Board, as was found the splendid army in our Cloakmakers' Union.

While the result of the strike was a glorious victory, we should not for a moment believe that glory followed us everywhere during the strike. There was a time during the strike when matters looked somewhat dark and when the officers of our Union were not quite as cheerful. However, these few cloudy days only urged all of us on more to victory.

Fraternally submitted,
(Signed) DAVID DUBINSKY.

WAIST AND DRESS

The organization campaign which was launched by the Joint Board in the waist and dress industry some time ago is still in progress, and is going on with as much vigor as when it originally started. Shops are being taken down, organized and settled, and the workers sent back to work. It is needless to repeat each week the number of shops taken down on strike and the number of people taken down, but it can be said that the results of this campaign are very satisfactory to the organization.

As has been reported in these columns, the conference between the Waist and Dress Joint Board and the Wholesale Dress Manufacturers' Association, which was held some time ago, but, due to the illness of the President Mr. Siegel, was laid over to another date, has been resumed,

and, a satisfactory agreement has been reached between the two bodies.

MISCELLANEOUS

Brother Shenker is at present engaged in renewing the agreements with Independent manufacturers in the underwear trade, as the present agreement between the Union and the Independent manufacturers is about to expire. This does not apply to the Manufacturers' Association in the underwear industry, as they have an agreement with the Union which is to run for another year.

BALL OF UNITY HOUSE COMMITTEE A GREAT MORAL SUCCESS

On the eve of Washington's birthday thousands of our members of the Waist and Dressmakers' Union of New York and members of other local unions of our International, assembled in the New Star Casino.

This affair was arranged by the Unity House Committee of the Joint Board of the Waist and Dressmakers' Union. The proceeds are to go to the famine-stricken Russian children.

Besides this noble purpose, it was worth while to have such a get-together of thousands of our members, including many friends of the Unity House. We saw them—the students of our Workers' University and Unity Centers. We noticed our active membership—all of them were there, and we met each other smilingly and exchanged a few words about our summer Unity House. It seemed that the word "Unity" was on everybody's lips, and certainly in everyone's heart and mind.

Our members are beginning to appreciate more and more the importance of having the active membership meet each other from time to time and spend a few pleasurable hours.

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ATTENTION!

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

Cloak and Suit	Monday, March 6th
Waist and Dress	Monday, March 13th
Miscellaneous	Monday, March 20th
General Special	Monday, March 27th

SPECIAL ORDER OF BUSINESS:

Nomination of Delegates to I. L. G. W. U. Convention.

Meetings Begin at 7:30 P. M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place

As per decision of the last Special Cloak and Suit Meeting, an assessment of \$2 has been levied upon all members working in shops controlled by the Cloak and Suit Joint Board. This assessment is payable in four installments of \$5 each, beginning February 27th.

THE CLOAK STRIKE DAY BY DAY

A Chronological History of the Recent Conflict in the Cloak and Suit Industry

By ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG,

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

This record of the outstanding events of the last great nation-wide strike in the cloak industry, day by day, has been compiled from most authoritative and reliable sources. It comes as an aid in this hour of JUSTICE. We suggest to our readers to cite these pages for reference purposes.—Editor's Note.

(Continued from Last Week)

II. THE STRIKE

(Fourth and Last Installment)

Dec. 21.—U. S. Supreme Court ruling, overruling the Arizona law, forbidding injunctions in picketing cases, pleases cloak manufacturers, who see in the decision a weapon against the Union in the present conflict. Union spokesmen declare that ruling will have no effect, since peaceful picketing was upheld by the Supreme Court.

—Union files final papers in injunction proceedings asking for permanent injunction. It charges illegal conspiracy on the part of manufacturers in violating existing agreement with Union.

—Union makes first weekly payment of benefits to 30,000 striking members, totaling about \$200,000.

Dec. 22.—Union sends first installment of food supplies to famine-stricken district in Russia.

Dec. 23.—Cleveland Union renews agreement with manufacturers, securing some improvements in prevailing conditions.

Dec. 24.—Philadelphia Union reaches agreement with Garment Manufacturers' Mutual Association, a contractors' organization, to continue operations on conditions which prevailed before the strike.

Dec. 25.—Philadelphia Union negotiates with manufacturers for settlement of dispute, the latter having withdrawn their demand for the reintroduction of piece-work and an increase in hours of work.

Dec. 27.—Philadelphia Union announces settlement with manufacturers on the old conditions.

—Baltimore cloak workers strike upon refusal of manufacturers to renew agreement.

Dec. 28.—Union announces settlement with 18 members of the Protective Association on union conditions.

—Union makes second payment of strike benefits to 28,000 striking garment workers.

—Baltimore Union and manufacturers confer on renewal of agreement.

Dec. 29.—Chicago Union secures agreement with manufacturers for return of workers on old conditions. Demand for resumed production withdrawn by employers. Special board is established to deal with production disputes.

—The victorious culminations of the strikes in Philadelphia and Chicago, the two largest cloak markets after New York, was greeted with enthusiasm by New York strikers, who saw in the settlements an augury for an early capitulation of the Protective Association.

—Union's attorney opposes before Brooklyn Supreme Court the granting of a permanent injunction to a local cloak firm.

Dec. 30.—Chicago garment workers ratify new agreement with manufacturers, who plan to open their factories on January 2.

—Cleveland Union announces that it will order strikes against those manufacturers who would not sign the renewed agreement.

1922

Jan. 3.—Cleveland Union orders strike against a firm which failed to sign new pact between Union and Manufacturers' Association.

—New York strikers receive weekly benefits.

—Cincinnati manufacturers express readiness to continue under old conditions until controversy is settled in New York market.

Jan. 5.—President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, addresses meeting of New York strikers.

—Victorious Chicago strikers send greetings to New York Cloakmakers, and offer to support them in their struggle for the maintenance of old standards.

—Baltimore Union negotiates with manufacturers for settlement of strike.

—American Association announces that it will sue for an injunction against the Union's continuance of the strike.

Jan. 6.—Secretary of Commerce Hoover announces plan for an investigation of the garment industry in New York, pursuant to a request of the Merchants' Association.

Jan. 7.—Justice Alanzo Hinkley, of the New York Supreme Court, issues a sweeping temporary injunction against Union upon application of American Association restraining workers' organization from conducting the various activities connected with the strike. The injunction specifically restrains the Union from picketing the shops of the American Association, from advising their workers to leave their employment, from holding meetings and raising funds for same, and from paying strike benefits.

—Union issues statement declaring that the legal attack of the contractors' Association would be dealt with by its counsel, and that the fight would be continued against the manufacturers and those firms whom the latter employ. Representatives of organized labor in New York condemn drastic injunction issued against Union.

—Seven Baltimore firms renew operations on union conditions.

Jan. 9.—Union conducts general picketing of struck shops, despite temporary injunction forbidding it.

—Justice Hinkley suspends operation of temporary injunction upon motion of Union's counsel, and sets hearing for January 13.

—Jewish Daily Forward announces that it would pay benefits to gar-

ment strikers if the Union should be restrained by injunction from paying such benefits.

—Cleveland Mutual Garment Manufacturers' Association, an organization of sub-manufacturers, ratifies agreement which Manufacturers' Association signed with Union.

—Union declines joint invitation of Secretary of Labor Davis and Secretary of Commerce Hoover to confer with representatives of manufacturers regarding controversy, making the restoration of all provisions of agreement as a condition for a joint conference.

—Baltimore strikers return victoriously to all but two small shops, which as yet failed to sign agreements with the Union.

Jan. 10.—Cleveland firm, against which a strike was declared because of its failure to sign the renewed agreement, applies for injunction to restrain Union from picketing.

—Union and American Association counsel confer with Justice Hinkley regarding nature and status of temporary injunction for which latter was suing.

—Representatives of Protective Association confer with Washington officials regarding New York situation, while Union maintains previous position not to participate at conferences with employers until old agreement is restored.

—President Schlegler confers with Governor Miller, of New York, without, however, asking him to interfere in the local strike.

—Frank Morrison, Secretary of American Federation of Labor, addresses New York cloak strikers.

—Union's Settlement Committee announces following results at the beginning of the ninth week of the strike: Nine hundred firms employing 21,900 workers have settled on Union terms, among which were included 22 Protective firms, 91 applications for settlement were being investigated, and 300 applications from small manufacturers and contractors are pending disposition on account of technical objections.

Jan. 11.—Justice Wagner, of the New York Supreme Court, makes the temporary injunction, granted the Union against the Protective Association and its members, permanent. The Court declares the agreement of May, 1919, still in force, and prohibits the Association from conspiring to violate the provisions of the agreement. The Protective Association is enjoined from carrying out the program which caused the general walkout of the workers on November 14. The Union is upheld in all its contentions against the Protective Association. End of strike seen in Union's legal victory. Union announces that it may sue for wages lost during strike. Association declares that it will appeal court's decision.

Jan. 12.—Secretaries Hoover and Davis announce that they are ready with plan for conciliation in strike which both Union and Association will be asked to consider. The condition for conciliation is resumption of operation pending investigation and final settlement of controversy.

Jan. 13.—Communication of Secretaries Hoover and Davis to Association and Union regarding settlement of dispute made public. The Secretaries propose that work be resumed on conditions prevailing before the strike, and that, in the meantime, a commission named by them shall make a thorough investigation of the women's garment industry and report their findings. The Union and Association are asked to suggest names of five or six persons not connected with the industry which the Secretaries will consider for appointment on the commission. Union replies that it concurs with recommendation of Secretaries to re-establish old standards in the industry, and maintains that resumption of operation must be unconditional, and that the terms of the 1919 agreement be fully observed until its expiration, June 1, 1922. The proposed investigation, the Union contends, must be considered as having no connection with restoration of agreement. Union declares that it would stand by decision of court, which ruled that Association broke existing agreement with workers, and that provisions of old agreement must be restored.

Jan. 14.—Manufacturers announce that they will heed court's order, and will open shops Monday, January 16, on old conditions, but will also appeal to higher court against ruling that they broke contract with Union.

Jan. 16.—Union accepts capitulation of employers and orders workers to return to their shops. General Strike Committee votes to formally end strike.

—Hearing on application for injunction by American Association is indefinitely postponed, in view of victorious outcome of Union's battle to restore old standards.

Jan. 17.—Mass meetings of cloak strikers throughout city held to consider recommendation of General Strike Committee to declare strike off. Strikers enthusiastically vote to return to their shops on the basis of conditions which prevailed before the strike, rejoicing in Union's complete defeat of employers' attempt to reintroduce the vicious piece-work system, reduce wages and increase the hours of work.

—The Union's achievement in the cloak strike was universally acclaimed a signal victory. Labor organizations throughout the country congratulated the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union upon the successful termination of the struggle, considering the Union's victory most encouraging to the labor movement.