

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

JUSTICE

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

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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New

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Price 2 Cents

PRES. SCHLESINGER LEAVES FOR WESTERN C. ORGANIZATION TOUR

WILL VISIT CHICAGO, CLEVELAND, ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, TOLEDO AND TORONTO—VISITED MONTREAL LAST WEEK

On Wednesday last, November 8, President Schlesinger left New York for an organization tour through the Middle West and the West. In addition to visiting the bigger ladies' garment centers in such cities like Chicago, Cleveland, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Toledo and Toronto, he will also stop over in a number of small towns on the way to see for himself the conditions in our organizations in these smaller cities.

This organization tour is being made in accordance with the decision of the Cleveland Convention which instructed President Schlesinger and the General Executive Board to investigate conditions and to endeavor to organize every city and locality where ladies' garments are being manufactured.

SCHLESINGER'S VISIT TO MONTREAL

As reported last week, President Schlesinger visited Montreal a week ago in the interests of the local organization.

In Montreal the Cloakmakers' Union has individual agreements with the manufacturers. Most of these agreements expired on November 1st, and as the Union was notified two weeks ago by two of the biggest cloak firms in that city that they would not renew agreements with it, the organization began preparing for a general strike to force these employers to sign an agreement. President Schlesinger was therefore called out to Montreal to advise the local Union on this situation.

While in Montreal, President Schlesinger addressed a number of local executive meetings and also a general member meeting. The decision reached at these meetings was to call the general strike in January, at the beginning of the Spring season, which was deemed a more appropriate time than now, and to wage this strike not only for the renewal of agreements with the legitimate employers but for the extermination of the petty sweat shops which have been multiplying in the local trade and have become a real menace to the welfare of the workers.

Longuet Reception Meeting this Sunday at Carnegie Hall

LONGUET IN BOSTON ON NOVEMBER 15TH

The workers and Socialists of New York will extend, next Sunday evening, November 12th, a hearty welcome and reception to Jean Longuet, Karl Marx's grandson, at Carnegie Hall.

Comrade Jean Longuet is a prominent leader of the Socialist movement of France. He brings greetings from the Socialists and workers' movement of Europe to the workers of America and at the Carnegie Hall meeting he will have his first opportunity for telling the workers of New York of the general situation in Europe and particularly in those countries where the Socialists are in power or exert great influence on the policies of the government. Longuet speaks English fluently and will deliver all his speeches while in the United States in English.

The members of our New York lo-

icals are urgently requested not to fail to attend the great Longuet meeting next Sunday at Carnegie Hall. It will be a memorable evening and a stirring demonstration of solidarity between class-conscious workers the world over.

Tickets for this evening can be had at the Forward, The Call, the Band School and the box office. Admission prices are very reasonable.

PRES. SCHLESINGER URGES BOSTON MEMBERS TO ATTEND LONGUET MEETING

When President Schlesinger was informed that a number of reactionary organizations in Boston, including some of those which have been trying to keep Longuet out of this country by asking the State Department to refuse him a visa, are now

Elections for Business Agents in Cloakmakers' Union

Acceptance of applications for business agents at the offices of the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union of New York from all those who intend to stand for election for the office of business agent has been closed.

The work of the Objection and the Examination Committees will begin now. Everyone of the candidates will have to appear before the committees, which consist of the general officers of the Joint Board and the chairmen and secretaries of the locals. These committees will begin their sessions on Monday, November 13, at one o'clock in the afternoon and will work until Wednesday, November 15th, at the office of the Italian Cloakmakers' Union, 221 East 14th Street. The list of all the applicants from all the locals will be found in another place of this issue.

trying to offset the influence of his tour and to interfere with his meeting in Boston, at Symphony Hall, on November 15th, he issued the following letter to the members of our International in Boston:

"To the members of our International in Boston, Massachusetts:
"Jean Longuet, Karl Marx's grandson, will be in Boston in Symphony Hall on November 15th. The workers of this country must show Comrade Longuet the world that the American reactionaries do not speak for the American working class. There is only one way to show it. You and all your friends and comrades of Boston must turn out by the thousands and give Comrade Longuet an overwhelming welcome. I am confident that all the members of the I. L. G. W. U. will be there to greet the Ambassador of the working masses of Europe to the workers of America."
"BENJAMIN SCHLESINGER."

Mr. Schlesinger insists it is not open for discussion.

I accepted the position in the hope that I could in the two parties working together. It would be a perfectly hopeless undertaking for me to try to force either side. I gave you the informal opinion I did because you kept after me and there was evidently a deadlock which I thought possibly might be broken if I met your wishes to the extent of showing what I thought. I cannot meet them to the extent of taking a step that would seem to assume a right to try to force Mr. Schlesinger any more than I should think of taking any step which would try to force you. I do not believe progress lies in this way.
Yours sincerely,
(Signed) NORMAN HAPGOOD.

Norman Hapgood Again Upholds Stand of Union

Mr. Norman Hapgood, the impartial Chairman of the Cloak Wage Board, sent a second letter to Mr. W. R. Bassett, the representative of the Protective Association on the Board, in which he again justifies the attitude of President Schlesinger in the controversy between him and the Association with regard to the scope of the work of the Board.

As known to our readers, Mr. Bassett has attempted from the first day of the formation of the Board to raise the issue of standards of production in the cloak industry of New

York and to extend the scope of the investigation of the Cloak Wage Board to investigating workers' production. The Union firmly opposed this enlargement of the Board's duties. Mr. Hapgood unofficially concurred with this stand of the Union in a letter set to Mr. Bassett last week.

Mr. Bassett now again called upon Mr. Hapgood in a formal letter to summon together the Wage Board and to state his opinion on this matter officially. To this Mr. Hapgood replied in the following letter (copy

of which he forwarded to President Schlesinger):

November 3, 1922.
Mr. W. R. Bassett,
317 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Bassett:

Yours of this date has just been received. I feel compelled to take the position that there is no use in my calling a meeting to discuss a question that

Abraham Snyder, New Manager of Local 62

WILLIAM DAVIS IS NOT ANY LONGER CONNECTED WITH THE UNION

Brother Abraham Snyder, former manager of the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union of Boston, became the Manager of the White Goods Workers Union, Local 62, of New York, taking the place of William Davis who left the office and is

no longer connected with the Union. Brother Snyder is known as an energetic and capable officer and has made good on all the jobs that he ever held in the Union. There is but little doubt that as manager of Local 62 he will be just as successful.

Next Friday, November 17th, a number of our members will assemble in the Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 16th Street, at 7:30, to celebrate the reopening of the Workers' University and Unity Centers of the I. L. G. W. U. On this occasion the executive and active members of our local unions, the former and present students of our Workers' University and Unity Centers will assemble and listen to a beautiful concert. Among the artists will be the well known tenor, Leo Lieberman, the talented mezzo-

soprano, Rose Roback, and the accomplished cellist, Oswald Muzsich. The accompanists will be Miss Sadie Chafetz and Mr. Samuel Jospe. After the concert the audience will go to the gymnasium, where they will have social dancing with an opportunity to spend an hour in good fellowship and sociability.

Admission to the concert will be only by tickets, which were distributed proportionately among the local unions. Our members can obtain them free at the offices of the local unions.

Workers' University Opening Concert Friday, November 17

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

By N. S.

THE FASCISTI GOVERNMENT A NEW "WHITE HOPE"

REACTIONARY and chauvinist circles the world over are hopefully looking to the Italian experiment undertaken by the Fascisti as a way to save special privilege. Benito Mussolini, the Fascisti premier, is acclaimed as the savior of 100 per cent nationalism, and as a new Napoleon who saved Italy from chaos and revolution.

The new Fascisti policy has not yet been made known. The Ministers are said to be hard at work hatching out new measures for dealing with the numerous problems pressing for solution. It is generally admitted that the customary Fascisti tactics of murder, plunder and intimidation will be abandoned or at least modified. But their aim will remain the same. Before, however, the Government will work out a new plan of action, Socialist headquarters in different parts of Italy are destroyed and Socialist and labor leaders persecuted. In Rome the Russian Soviet Bureau has been stormed and one of its employes shot.

Premier Mussolini is silent as to the definite governmental program but he nevertheless stated that he is going to save his country through work and discipline. Work and discipline to the Fascisti as to the chauvinists everywhere mean a system of slavery imposed upon the workers, denying to them the rights of trade union and Socialist activity.

Oppression at home and imperialism abroad are only two phases of the same program. While during the last two years the foreign policy of the Italian government was moderate and conciliatory, particularly with regard to Soviet Russia, the Mussolini government is decidedly hostile to the Soviets and will doubtless seek to break the friendly relations with the Moscow government.

A TURKISH REPUBLIC

THE Turkish National Assembly at Angora last week has taken a step of revolutionary importance. It has dethroned the Sultan and declared an end to the Ottoman Empire. It has proclaimed that the "true mass of the people of the nation have instituted an administrative government of the people, defending the true rights of the true mass of the people and the peasant, guaranteeing their welfare."

This decree was followed by the occupation of Constantinople by the Young Turks. Although the Sultan is unwilling to obey the decree of the National Assembly still is trying to maintain himself in power, his hours are counted. The demand for his abdication was echoed by large masses of people who paraded the streets of Constantinople denouncing the Sultan and acclaiming Kemal Pasha as "our President."

Ever since the Turkish victory over the Greeks it became evident that the Sultan's days were over. For he stood for the treaty which bound Turkey hand and foot. His regime was identified with defeat, humiliation and corruption.

This act of the Nationalists ends one of the oldest theocracies in the world. It has separated the civil from the religious power in the Mohammedan world. Under the new law the religious head becomes a subordinate of the civil government. In other words it is becoming a real European power.

LABOR IN BRITISH ELECTION CAMPAIGN

OUT of 1426 candidates for 558 seats in Parliament, 614 are Laborites, 474 are Conservatives, 336 are Liberals, 182 National Liberals, and 20 others.

Actually, however, there are in England as in this country only two parties, those who are for labor and those who are against. For not only the Conservatives, but the Lloyd George Liberals as well as the Asquith liberals are directing their campaign against the Labor Party. The Liberals and Conservatives are hitting one another carefully so as not to inflict real injuries. They don't want to hurt each other. For they know too well that sooner or later a new coalition might be formed, and it is therefore unwise to make the temporary breach wider than it is necessary. Already there are rumors that Asquith and Lloyd George liberals are bargaining with Bonar Law regarding a new deal.

A week ago municipal elections were held throughout England. Usually they are only of local interest, but this year politicians have been watching them as giving an indication of how the general election will go. From partial returns it seems clear that the Labor Party has sustained serious losses. It is doubtful however, whether these elections are a reliable index for the general elections which will take place November 15.

LONGUET AND CLEMENCEAU IN AMERICA

JEAN LONGUET, French Socialist leader and grandson of Karl Marx, arrived last week in New York at the invitation of the Socialist Party. George Clemenceau, former French Premier and one of the "Big Four" who was responsible for the Versailles Treaty is expected to come to this country this month.

Both will speak of France. Clemenceau, although he does not carry the approval of Poincaré, is a true representative of the ruling French spirit, that is, of chauvinism and imperialism. Longuet, who was admitted to this country only after a long and searching investigation by the State Department at Washington, which has finally convinced itself that the American institutions are not in danger of being overthrown,—Longuet represents the French labor and Socialist movement which in these days of reaction is forced to be on the defensive. "Clemenceau," in the words of Longuet, "proposes to use the United States as the sounding board for the ideas that may carry him back to power in France." Longuet came here in order to tell the American workers of another France, that of the workers.

THE LABOR BOARD AND THE 8-HOUR DAY

LAST week the Railroad Labor Board declared itself against a living wage for the railroad workers. This week it is considering the question of abolishing the 8-hour working day. The request came from the Chicago & Alton Railroad, but there is no secret that it is selected by all the roads to inaugurate this attack on the 8-hour day. Should this petition be accepted and approved by the Board it will serve as an invitation whereby other roads could ask and obtain the privilege of eliminating time and one-half pay for overtime and instituting a ten-hour day.

BOSTON CLOAKMAKERS and WAISTMAKERS

JEAN LONGUET

grandson of Karl Marx

will speak in

SYMPHONY HALL

on

Wed. Eve., Nov. 15th

DON'T MISS HIM!

At this writing the board has not yet acted on the case, but as President Samuel Gompers stated "the past conduct of the board is perhaps an indication of what may be expected in this case. Every development since the board was established proves the falsity of the concept upon which it was established. The whole institution is wrong in theory and reactionary and oppressive in practice."

Attention, Cloakmakers!

The following members have filed applications for Business Agents with the Joint Board:

Local No. 1

ADENLAND, HARRY
CITMAN, MORRIS
DAVIDOWITZ, ALEXANDER
BLUM, MORRIS
PEINBERG, MORRIS
FEYLOVITZ, BERNIE
FELDMAN, SAMUEL
FINL, CHARLES
FLUM, SAM
GOLLOP, BERNARD
HUNER, NATHAN
LEFF, HYMAN
MORIS, BENJAMIN
METZ, SAUL
FALTER, LOUIS
KOVNER, SAMUEL
KORSEN, JACOB
KUTZBERG, ABRAHAM
RUBIN, TUDOR
SCHEINER, MAX
SCHWARTZ, ISRAEL
SCHWARTZ, ABRAHAM
SHEINICK, MIRMAN
SPOCKMAN, MORRIS
TUCKER, SAMUEL
WARRHAFERT, JACOB
ZELDEN, SAMUEL

Local No. 3

BERKOWITZ, HENRY
BERMAN, FRANK
CHARANOW, S.
DAVID, HENRY
FRANK, MORRIS
DREISENHEIT, RAE
FRANK, BARNETT
JACOBS, EDWARD
KRANTZ, ABRAHAM
MAGNOWITZ, FRANK
METCHELL, JACOB
RISCH, IRVING
ROSENBERG, FRANK

Local No. 9

BARIT, A.
BLACK, SAMUEL
BROWNFIELD, IRADORE
COOK, BERNARD
DEMOISE, SAMUEL
FISHER, HARRY
GOLDBERG, HENRY
HEIT, J.
HENDLER, HARRY
KAPLAN, MATHAN
KLEIN, JOSEPH
LANDISOR, DORA
POWER, LOUIS
REISLAF, DAVID
REIN, PETER
SCHUTZLOF, HARRY
SCHUTZMAN, HARRY
SOMMER, MAX
SORKIN, EDWARD
WITTEFIELD, JACK

Local No. 10

BALZER, EDWARD
BENDER, JULIUS
BLUM, HARRY
FRIEDLANDER, HARRY
GOLDFINGER, ADOLF
HERENOWITZ, SAUL
KACIR, JACOB
MITTELBACH, MICHAEL

KAILER, EDWARD
PINSKOFFER, SAMUEL
PRINCE, LEO
RACH, BENJAMIN
SHAFRO, ALICE
TENSIC, MEYER
WEINSTEIN, ARTHUR

Local No. 11

BARCAN, WILLIAM
BERNSTEIN, HARRY
GOLDSTEIN, LOUIS
KATE, SAMUEL
KAUFMAN, PHILIP
PETER, JACOB

Local No. 17

BERKOWITZ, ABRAHAM
CLOTT, ABRAHAM
COHEN, MAX
GOLUB, LOUIS

Local No. 23

ALTMAN, IRVING
BALLINSON, SAMUEL
BRODFIELD, MAX
KINGSTON, E.
FRANKE, SAMUEL
LEVIN, MEYER I.
FRISMAN, S.
BAYLATE, WLADESLAW
BISHOP, HENRY
SCHUB, BERNARD
SHERMAN, MAX
SPITZMAN, JOE
STAUM, ABRAHAM

Local No. 35

BREAZLER, LOUIS
CAROLINSKY, MAX
EDELSTEIN, LOUIS
GOLD, JOSEPH
HOFSTADT, STEPHAN S.
LEVINE, HARRY
LICHNER, HARRY
MORSEWITZ, HARRY
OHENSKY, CHAR
POTTSBERGER, A.
SLUTSKY, HARRY
TUCKERMAN, MAX

Local No. 48

CAROTEMPO, CARLO
CERRECONDE, ROBERTO
CUMINALI, FRANK
COTTONE, ANTONY
FARGOTINA, RAFFAEL
DEBT, SARILO
DI-NICHOLAS, PIACELLA
LARIUFFE, DOMENICO
MARENCHINI, MICE
MENCIGRASSI, PARGUALE
RINALDI, VINCENZO
VELARDI, ANTONIO

Local No. 82

ROSENBLATT, I.
Anyone who has an objection against any of the applicants, is requested to bring such objection immediately to the Secretary of the Joint Board.

JOINT BOARD,
CLOAKMAKERS' UNION,
I. LANGER,
Secretary.

A Letter from England

By EVELYN SHARP
(London Daily Herald Service.)

Last Thursday, October 19, saw the fall of the Coalition Ministry which was returned to power with such an unsteady majority less than four years ago.

On Monday, the 23rd, after a meeting of Conservative Members of both houses, marked by a dense assemblage of Rolls Royce motor cars outside the Savoy Hotel, Mr. Bonar Law accepted the Premiership and advised the King to dissolve Parliament. The preliminary list of the new Cabinet indicates that it is to stand for "strict economy in administration" and to avoid for the present "attempts at improvement" (according to the new Premier's statement of policy) which will be represented in the Government by at least seven peers.

Labour's Chances

As things stand at the moment of writing, the proportion of Parties shown in the number of candidates down for election is as follows:

Labour (official) 409;

Conservatives, 425;

Coalition-Liberals, 205;

Independent-Liberals, 230.

Labour will have to fight every kind of opposition, fair and unfair, possessing the one great asset that it alone of all the confused elements at this General Election will have a definite policy and no past record as a handicap. Against it will be ranged the whole of the Press except one

daily newspaper and one or two weeklies; the tactics of the capitalist Press, with scarcely an exception, being to ignore rather than to attack Labour. In the election field, both of the other two Parties seem to adopt common tactics towards labor, that of accusing it of Bolshevism, or, in more camouflaged form, of meaning to attack private property. And, if, as seems ~~very~~ likely, Parliament is formally dissolved tomorrow, a mid-week polling day will be added to the other handicaps of want of funds and of motor cars which will militate against Labor.

But for all that Labor stands a good chance of returning, if not as a Government, to Parliament, at least as a strong Opposition. Its policy, to be circulated tomorrow, includes peace, international understanding, a capital levy to reduce the National Debt, and the nationalization of mines and railways—as definite attempts to meet the present economic and foreign chaos. If the electors are frightened by the bogey of Bolshevism into voting against Labor on these issues, it will not matter much whether Liberals or Conservatives are returned to power, as far as the workers are concerned.

The Near East

There is no ground for believing that the Near East Crisis Conference will be delayed owing to the British political crisis, and it will therefore

presumably meet as arranged at Louzanne, on or about November 13. Fresh trouble is promised over the question of Mosul, which is now claimed in advance by the Angora Government and is likely to prove as big a bone of contention as the Straits themselves. This little place with the unassuming name was first disposed of in 1906, when Lord Grey and M. Briand made an agreement giving it to France. A little later, M. Clemenceau politely handed it back, also in anticipation, to Great Britain, a bargain that was confirmed by the Treaty of Sevres, two years ago, when Great Britain accordingly received a mandate for it. But, unfortunately for this neat little arrangement, one of the many by-products of the war and end war, the Turks never recognized the Treaty of Sevres; and now that this oft-counted chicken is really hatched and crowing at the top of its rude little voice, Mosul promises to form a new and turbulent storm center when the Conference meets. And all this, not because Mosul is a pleasant health resort, or anything else, but just because of its reputed oil wealth. That old proverb about oil on the troubled waters will have to be revised, it is quite clear.

Reparations

The fact that public attention here is focussed on a General Election does not affect the Reparations situation; and while we talk party politics, France, without pausing for breath (except incidentally to call poor Mr. Lloyd George—oh, unkindly cut of all—a Bolshevik) talks Reparations from morning till night. With her deficit—based on a false and optimistic estimate—of sixty-four million pounds sterling, this is not to be wondered at. If she continues to turn down Sir John Bradburn's plan for helping Germany to pay something some time in the future, she will probably hasten the fall of the franc and send it tumbling down after the mark. Yet, if she ac-

cepts his scheme, she has to give up all idea for the present of making her Budget balance by means of German Reparations. The decision of the Reparations Commission to go to Berlin to study at first hand the effect of the collapse of the mark upon Germany's capacity to pay, may be a good one, if only because of changes of environment may possibly induce a change of approach to the matter. But whatever Government comes into power here at the end of three weeks, it will find its hands tied at every step by the bungling and vacillating foreign policy of its predecessor.

The Fascisti

The existence of the Fascisti in Italy, the "black-shirted army," 400,000 strong, that now dominate Italy by the force of terrorism, is an instance of the muddled thinking that mainly keeps the people of every country from exercising the power that is theirs. Started as a middle-class armed association to break the revolutionary movement in Italian Labor, in the autumn of 1920, it was first supported warmly by Big Business, and afterwards under compulsion. For, as it grew in power under the ex-Socialist Mussolini, it extended its programme in a pseudo-Labor direction and now seeks and very often gets the support of the workers by its attacks upon the present bourgeois Italian Government. It is neither fish nor fowl, yet it gets, by force or by guile, the support both of fish and fowl; and one is obliged to conclude that the Fascisti are just being used by a very clever adventurer who wants to get into power and establish a dictatorship similar to that of Napoleon, who, it will be remembered, appeared in just the same confused way both to those who hated the inaction of the existing Government and those who wanted to improve the people's condition, while building up an Empire abroad. But the Fascisti, whoever they are, need to be watched by all good internationalists.

The Norwegian Clothing Workers' Union

During our visit to Copenhagen we had a conversation with Miss Hanna Adolfsen, Secretary of the Union of Tailors and Dressmakers in Norway. Like several other trade unions in Norway, this organization has broken away from the Amsterdam International out of sympathy for the Communist International at Moscow.

Miss Adolfsen informed us that there has been a considerable decrease in membership in the past few years. In 1920 the Union comprised 4,900 members; at present, 1,400.

We suggested that the great decrease in membership was most likely the result of the present internal strife in the Norwegian trade union movement.

Miss Adolfsen denied this emphatically and attributed the decrease in membership to the intense unemployment that has prevailed among the tailors and dressmakers since 1920. Partly as a result of foreign competition, she declared, many factories which were established during the war have had to be closed down since.

Even after we had pointed out that in other countries such as Denmark, Belgium, England, Sweden and Swit-

zerland the tailors and dressmakers had also suffered considerably from the results of unemployment, without their membership having declined to such an extent as in Norway, Miss Adolfsen still insisted in maintaining that the economic crisis was the cause of the big decrease in membership. With regard to working conditions, she informed us that in Norway a collective agreement has been concluded with the employers, comprising 16 towns.

The weekly wages of the tailors amount to 85 Norwegian crowns; with piece work the wages are higher. The weekly wages of a presser are 86.65 crowns. Women receive from 57 to 72 crowns per week.

Full wages are paid for public holidays, while furthermore the tailors and dressmakers are entitled to 2 weeks holidays with full pay.

Miss Adolfsen also informed us that the Norwegian Union would again discuss the question of affiliating to the International Clothing Workers' Federation.

In her opinion it is probable that the Norwegian Union will decide in favor of affiliation.

ed upon to remind the workers of the urgent necessity of prompt remittance of this tax. The needs of the unemployed are still great and as the tax is only limited to four weeks, it is expected that none will be found who will attempt to shirk his or her duty in this matter.

Members can obtain the announcements of our educational activities for 1922-1923 at the office of their local unions or at the Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street.



Drawn by ART YOUNG

"I'm a government factory inspector."
Factory Policeman: "Come around at four o'clock."
"We haven't got it in shape for inspection yet."

N. Y. Cloakmakers Continue to Pay Unemployment Tax

As announced last week, the Cloakmakers of New York are to pay 3 per cent of their earnings for the unemployed in the industry for four weeks only. At the last payment, each worker will receive a special stamp which will be pasted on his book as evidence of having met this obligation in full.

The chairmen of all the cloak, skirt and reefer shops are being call-

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

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Some Phases of American Labor History

By ALGERNON LEE

IX.
Down to 1880 the Jewish population in the United States was almost negligibly small, and was derived in the main from Germany, Holland, and England. Among the German political refugees from 1850 on there were some Jewish doctors, artists, musicians, and other "effluents," but these counted rather as Germans than as Jews. For the rest, the Jews in this country were mostly engaged in small business as retail clothing dealers, junk dealers, peddlers, pawnbrokers, and so forth. Hardly any of them were wage workers, and they had no contact with the working-class movement, and they played no part in the public life of the country. The change that has taken place in this respect within forty years is certainly remarkable.

Throughout Eastern Europe, and especially within the bounds of the Russian Empire, the early '80s brought a frightful recrudescence of Antisemitism, which had been on the decline for a century or more. The legal restrictions which the Jews were subjected to made more severe, while outbreaks of mob violence against them were systematically incited by appeals to religious and nationalistic passion. It does not fall within the plan of these articles to discuss the causes of this phenomenon, we have to do only with its effects upon the American labor movement.

Finding that their social and economic position was fast becoming intolerable, the Jews of Eastern Europe began to look abroad for a place of refuge. A movement of emigration soon set in, which continued in ever-increasing volume for more than thirty years—that is, until it was checked by the World War. From Russia, Lithuania, Poland, Galicia, Hungary, and Rumania, they went to almost every part of the world; but by far the largest stream flowed into the United States. By the early '90s there were several hundred thousand Jews in this country, and by 1914 their number (including children born here) was approximately three million.

It was of course impossible for such masses of immigrants to live by such occupations to which the earlier Jewish inhabitants of the United States had practically confined themselves. Nor could they become farmers—partly because very few of them had enough money to buy and equip a farm, and still more because, as they had for centuries been forbidden to own land outside the ghetto, all their traditions and habits unfitted them for agricultural pursuits. A very large proportion, therefore, had to seek employment as wage workers in the large cities.

Their pressing need compelled them to take such jobs as they could get. Most of them were not skilled in any trade, and many, as a result of long continued malnutrition, were below the average in muscular strength. These facts, together with the prejudice of Gentile workmen, largely excluded them from the building, mining, and transportation industries and from most of the trades which were more or less organized. One field, however, was open to them. In consequence of certain economic and social changes which were going on at this time there was an increasing demand for ready-made clothing, both for men and women. The needle industry was in a position to offer employment to a large proportion of the Jewish immigrants. The latter, accustomed to privation and subserved to patient endurance, were ready to

accept whatever jobs were to be had. The large supply of cheap labor, in turn, still further stimulated the growth of the clothing trades.

The younger generation of workers in these trades can hardly imagine the misery and degradation which some of their elders vividly and bitterly recall—and yet those "elders" may be men and women still in their forties. The production of clothing for the market was still in a low stage of technical development, its highest point being represented by the use of the sewing machine operated with a foot treadle. One needed very little capital to go into business as a "manufacturer"—and it was sometimes not difficult for him to go out of business leaving wages unpaid. The whole trade was at the mercy of changes in fashion and fluctuations in seasonal demand. Standardization was unknown, stabilization not yet dreamed of. From top to bottom of the industry, cut-throat competition prevailed. Contracting and subcontracting was the rule. A large part of the work was done, not in shops, but in the dismal and overcrowded tenement houses. Looking forward with fear to the slack time that was sure to come, men bid against one another for work to take home. For a few mad weeks at a time, men and women and half-grown children worked all hours of day and night, and then they went hungry till another season began.

The physical and moral evils engendered by such economic conditions as these need not be described. On the one hand there was dirt, chronic fatigue, malnutrition, and disease; rickets, anemia, and tuberculosis were so prevalent as to be considered almost normal. On the other hand, the lack of privacy and the utter insecurity of livelihood promoted vice and crime. But worse perhaps than prostitution, thievery, and fraud—because more general—were the servility of the "under dog" and the brutal greed and arrogance of those who by hook or by crook got to the top. The rise of the Jewish proletariat in America out of this Slough of Despond is one of the most extraordinary chapters in all labor history.



JEAN LONGUET

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ON
Sunday Evening
November 12

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LONGUET SPEAKS ENGLISH FLUENTLY

That such a redemption could be wrought may be attributed by some to the inherent vitality of the Jewish race. But its true explanation is probably to be found not so much in ethnological as in historical causes—in a particular conjunction between Jewish history and Socialist history. For it was, after all, the Socialist movement in the United States—exotic and weak and otherwise inef-

fective at that movement then was—that led this most wretched section of the working class to assert its manhood, to revolutionize its conditions of life, and to become itself a power for good in the present generation; and on the other hand, it was certain peculiarities of Jewish culture and tradition that saved this downtrodden mass from becoming a "hemp-proletariat" by enabling it to respond to the Socialist ideal.

THE STUYVESTANT PLAYERS

Leigh Lovel is directing the rehearsals of "In a Stable," a one-act dream play by Joseph Sunderland, which will be performed by The Stuyvestant Players early in December. The program will also include Molnar's "Lies," a study in sex adolescence, and "The End of the Book," a mystery thriller by Henry Myers, author of "The First Fifty Years."

Women's Trade Union Bazaar Postponed

Miss Rose Schneiderman, Secretary of the Women's Trade Union League of New York, requests us to announce to readers of JUSTICE that owing to some difficulties connected with the completion of their new offices at 247 Lexington Avenue, the Bazaar of the Women's League which was to take place on November 2, 3 and 4, has been postponed for December 7, 8 and 9.

The Dress and Waist Joint Board and several other locals of our International are taking part in this Bazaar and have arranged to have booths where articles contributed and made by the members of these locals will be on sale.

RAND SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

7 EAST 15TH STREET

COURSES BEGINNING THIS WEEK

Max Schenberg	Thursdays and Tuesdays,	7:30 P. M.
	<i>"Meaning of History"</i>	
Marius Hansome	Fridays,	7:30 P. M.
	<i>"Practical Composition"</i>	
Nellie S. Nearing	Fridays,	7:30 P. M.
	<i>"Women and Social Progress"</i>	
Harry W. L. Dana	Saturdays,	8:15 P. M.
	<i>"Current Plays"</i>	
August Claessens	Sundays,	2:30 P. M.
	<i>"Public Speaking"</i>	

BEGINNING NEXT WEEK

Algernon Lee	Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays,	7:30 P. M.
	<i>"Economics" and "Economic History"</i>	
Clement Wood	Tuesdays,	8:40 P. M.
	<i>"Contemporary Fiction"</i>	
Margaret Daniels	Tuesdays	7:30 and 8:40 P. M.
	<i>"Psychology"</i>	
Herman Epstein	Tuesdays,	8:40 P. M.
	<i>"Ring of the Nibelungen"</i>	
Eugene Wood	Wednesdays	7:30 and 8:40 P. M.
	<i>"Use of Voice" and "Correction of Accent"</i>	
Joshua Lieberman	Thursdays,	8:40 P. M.
	<i>"Organization Methods"</i>	
Solon De Leon	Fridays,	8:40 P. M.
	<i>"History of Trade Unionism"</i>	

Scott Nearing

"Labor Economics"	Fridays,	8:40 P. M.
"Sociology"	Saturdays,	11:00 A. M.
"Current History"	Saturdays,	1:30 P. M.
Trade Union Problems and Policies	Mondays,	8:40 P. M.
"Symposium Course"		

* * * REGISTER NOW * * *

RAND SCHOOL FORUM, Nov. 19, 8:30 P. M., Frank Walsh on "Russia"

Constricting the Miners' Front

By J. CHARLES LAUE

The ending of the strike in the Mingo fields by the United Mine Workers of America closes one of the bloodiest chapters in America's industrial history. It is part of the decision of the miners to restrict their front and to concentrate their resources in waging a battle now in its eighth month in the citadel of the "open shop," central Pennsylvania.

There are still 80,000 miners and their families out in Somerset, Fayette, Greene and Westmoreland counties in Pennsylvania, where the important mines of the Berwind-White, the Rockefellers, the Hillman interests and the famous Connelville coke fields are situated.

To support these men, the miners' union following the ordeal of the national suspension of work with 600,000 men idle over a period of 20 weeks was forced to sacrifice the less important points. Colorado was left to its own resources, Alabama and Tennessee were let go, part of West Virginia, formerly good union territory slipped back into the "open shop" and now at last Mingo, the scene of one of the most heroic resistances American workers have made to the employing class has been temporarily abandoned.

The sacrifice was necessary to help the miners in the most important coal producing state in the country—Pennsylvania—link up the solidly organized eastern regions with the organized sections around Pittsburg and make it a solid union territory despite the opposition of the great industrialists. This is therefore one of the most important campaigns for union labor in history. Despite the need for coal the union and the "open shop" capitalists are continuing their warfare in the most important coal fields in the East.

Every agency and influence in the labor movement is being rallied to help these striking miners, for with the harsh winter it becomes necessary to take the families out of the tent colonies and house them comfortably.

Meanwhile the miners are confronted with a series of murder trials in widely separated localities involving 631 defendants including some of the principal district officials as well as a large number of the rank and file.

The most important case arising out of the Herrin, Ill. massacre of seabs in which 66 miners are accused, will begin next week. In St. Clairsville, Ohio, a trial involving a number of Italian workers is now in progress, while in West Virginia the multiple indictments returned against the miners for participation in the armed march into Logan last year are still waiting for decision.

The expense of combating these actions, each trial involving the same elements as the case of Tom Mooney and Sacco and Vanzetti, but involving the fate of hundreds of workers, can hardly be estimated. It will be one of the biggest legal defenses the American labor movement must make.

In Mingo, Frank Keeney, president

and Fred Mooney, secretary-treasurer of the West Virginia miners' district, are about to be tried again on murder charges, the prosecution being financed by the Logan and Mingo county coal operators' associations. The court recently held that there was nothing illegal in the coal companies supporting public officials in this way.

There are other defendants, many from the Kenawha, and Cabin Creek fields who were charged with taking part in the march to relieve the Mingo miners.

The 2,000 workers involved in the long struggle of the Mingo were unorganized when they went on strike in July, 1920. They had heard that the President's coal commission had established a certain wage award for all soft coal miners and they wanted to know why they were not included.

Only after they struck did they appeal to the West Virginia miners' headquarters in Charleston for help, and it was given. Tents were shipped into the field where for two winters these heroic workers have camped, holding out for a settlement. The tent colonies near Williamson, W. Va., that were visited by the Senate investigating commission still shelter 1,000 men, women and children, who are now being removed to spare them a third winter of hardship.

During the twenty-eight months of the strike there were thirty known deaths in the region, the most brutal being the murder on the courthouse steps at Welch, of "Bill" Hatfield, friend of the miners, and "Ed" Chambers. Although they were shot down in cold blood by a gang of Baldwin-Felts mine guards all of the murderers were acquitted by the coal operators' courts.

Fifty persons were wounded in the fights along the Tug River between the natives and the imported company guards. Four State policemen and a member of the Kentucky militia were killed.

The fighting culminated in a three-day skirmish along the river, during which fusillades were sent into the tent colonies by the mine guards and the women and children were hidden in cellars and bushes to save them.

As the result of the raiding of the tent colonies, the miners of the organized fields outside of Mingo sprang to arms in September and organized the march to their rescue which resulted in the calling out of Federal troops under General Bandholtz and ended with the battle along Spruce ridge on the Kanawha and Logan county border between the miners and the company gunmen under Sheriff Don Chafin in which airplanes and machine guns were used.

Mingo has been under martial law for nearly three years, with no civil rights—not any rights for that matter—available to the strikers. They were virtually prisoners in their tents while the mine operators brought in strike-breakers from other states under the protection of the state troopers. Only a few weeks ago was the state of martial law declared at an end by Governor Morgan. Thus ends a vivid chapter of industrial warfare.

ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

I. L. G. W. U.

ATTENTION!

ALL WORKERS IN CLOAK, SUIT, DRESS, WAIST AND SKIRT SHOPS OF THE EASTERN TERRITORY, ARE NOW ADVISED THAT THE ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL HAS ESTABLISHED

THIRTEEN OFFICES

IN

NEW YORK, CONNECTICUT and NEW JERSEY

Members and workers in cloak, suit, skirt, dress and waist shops of these states are asked to cooperate with the Organization Department by bringing information about out-of-town shops to any of the offices listed below, or to the General Office, 3 West 16th Street.

ALL INFORMATION WILL BE CONSIDERED STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

Following is the list of out-of-town offices:

Bridgeport, Conn.	Metal Trades Headquarters 927 Main St.	
Newark, N. J.	68 So. Orange Ave.	Market 4501—Mr. Reid
	103 Montgomery St.	Mulberry 4507—Bruck
Jersey City, N. J.	98 Montgomery St.	Montgomery 2883 — Rosen-berg, Schneid
Long Branch, N. J.	114 Broadway	Long Branch 2040—Schneid
Hackensack, N. J.	7 Main Street	Hackensack 1499-R — Mr. Durando
Long Island City, L. I.	9 Jackson Avenue	Hunters Point 0068—Minnie Fushkil, Schub, Oretzky.
Plainfield, N. J.		Mary Ocachio
Spring Valley, N. Y.	Spring Valley, N. Y.	Elizabeth Johnson
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Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	35 South 4th Avenue	Hilcrest 3796—L. Maggio

JACOB HALPERIN, Manager.

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

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A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer ABRAHAM TUVIM, Business Manager

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EDITORIALS

THE LATEST SNARE

It is barely possible for us to follow up each fake and fraud by the means of which our "radical" union-smashers are seeking to confuse the minds of the workers. Were we to attempt to do it regularly and thoroughly, we would have had to devote our entire journal to this task, to the exclusion of everything else.

Nevertheless, from time to time, we deem it worth while to expose some of the most absurd antics perpetrated by the "brokers from within," lest some of our workers, out of sheer mental laziness, might be caught in the meshes of their trickery. One of the newest deceptions being peddled around by this gentry is the "rank-and-file" union.

What is this precious new-fangled type of a union that our demagogues are now trying to retail with so much sham fervor? First it was the "industrial union"; then the "one big union"; later the "shop steward movement"; etc., etc. All of these slogans, however, seem to have spent their force by this time and cannot be utilized any more as a narcotic. So here we are confronted with a brand new article, the "rank-and-file" union, guaranteed as an all-surrounding tumult raiser and demoralizer. Let us, therefore, look into this latest, up-to-the-minute swindle.

Every union, no matter how conservative, cannot, of course, be anything but a rank and file union. A union without a rank and file is no union and can never be one. Every labor union has certain, some times very large, expenditures to make. Who meets these expenses? Of course, the rank and file. Unions have various funds and resources, large or small. What is the only source of this financial strength of the Unions? Quite naturally, the rank and file. Every labor union that exists, that works, that conducts strikes, that protects the workers against attacks by their employers, that issues periodicals, that conducts educational work,—can be nothing else but a rank and file union. No union, of course, is subsidized by public benefactors, by philanthropists or by governments. Its only means of subsistence is derived from its own membership.

Now, it may be argued that all this is true and that the rank and file is the sum and substance of the Union. But the rank and file is doing it because it is compelled, because a handful of people are subjecting it to their whim, will and caprice.

Such an argument can find lodgement only in the minds of persons who are sorely devoid of gray matter in their heads. A union has no other living force within it except the will of the rank and file. Let the great masses of the cloakmakers or the tailors decide not to belong any longer to their union and there isn't a power on earth that can force them to stay in. Every union is a voluntary organization, joined by the overwhelming majority of its members by their own free will. And if there are, in this or that trade, some who belong to the union not because they wish to, but because they have to, their numbers are few and insignificant. Certain it is as daylight that if the rank and file did not want to belong to the union in any given trade or industry, there would be no trade union in that industry.

To try to make one believe that there are two kinds of unions—a "rank and file" union and one that is not, is clumsy demagoguery. Moreover, it is evidence of the contempt in which these mouthers hold the masses. They seem to be pretty nearly convinced that there isn't an idiom that these masses could not be induced to believe in, if a catchy enough slogan for it is invented.

Every active union worker will admit that the great masses of our members suffer from a malady of indifference to union affairs and no one is more concerned about it. In the course of the many years of the existence of our unions, diverse and varied means have been tried to attract the masses to member-meetings and to interest them closer in union activities. Regrettably enough, these attempts have not as yet brought the desired results. The reason for it is that the average worker is as yet not sufficiently developed to understand and feel that all and every social interest are also their interests. To be sure, the same deadening indifference is observed not only in the trade union movement but in every political party in this country. It is a fact that upon the arena of our life most persons are only indifferent observers. Of course, it is very deplorable, and as long as this state of affairs continues, true human progress is impossible. Yet this progress cannot be accomplished by shouting and tumult-raising. It can only be achieved through systematic educational work among the workers as members of their unions and as citizens of their country.

Had a more or less valid charge been made that a certain minority did not permit the masses of the workers in the Union to have their say, or to express their will and wish, we would have been the first ones to condemn such terror. The fact, however, is that the leading spirits in our organization have done right along all in their power to interest the masses of the workers in the union. Of course, it goes without saying that one cannot drag men to meetings by sheer force.

To be sure, were even some of our union leaders possessed by a secret desire for autocracy, we can hardly believe that they could have gained their purpose. It must be remembered that our workers have no "red guards" to terrorize the masses of the workers or to line them up at the wall before firm squads. In our labor movement the leaders have not at their command such forces of violence as were brought into play in recent years by the Bolshevik rulers of Russia, a practice in which they have, in the end, utterly failed. The great and definite will of the Russian workers proved to be much stronger than the entire Bolshevik terror.

Of course, there can be no talk of such terror in our unions. Every labor union in our country, and particularly every union in our sphere, is and can be nothing but a rank and file union. A union is as progressive, and as radical, as conservative, or reactionary, as wise or as stupid as its rank and file is. To divide the union into two categories—into "rank-and-file" and "radical" unions, and not "rank-and-file" unions and conservative ones—is absurd in the extreme.

What our demagogues really yearn for is not a "rank and file" union. The truth is that according to their gospel—anti-democracy, they are hostile to every social unit in which the people, the masses have the word and final say. The "dictatorship of the proletariat" in Russia very soon proved to be a dictatorship "over" the proletariat led by as contemptible a clique as ever terrorized a nation.

Our union-smashers are hand and glove with all that is being perpetrated by this clique. They are self-convicted bitter enemies of democracy. How can this band be presumed to be earnest with their noise about a "rank-and-file" union? The answer to that is that they really are not. Their aim is only to capture posts of leadership in the union. The fact that they are totally unfit for leadership and that the union will go to smash under their "management," concerns them very little, just as little as it concerned the "communists" when they undertook to do things of which they knew nothing about.

The so-called "red" union destroyers have now turned their attention upon the Amalgamated. After their crusade against the International had met with dismal failure they are now training their guns on the clothing workers' organization.

We hope that the organized tailors of New York will not allow themselves to be misled by these blackmailers. We regret only that the leaders of the Amalgamated, meaning thereby the general officers, have maintained so far a luke-warm attitude towards these swindlers. This is no time for straddling. This is the proper moment for all men of responsibility in the labor movement, who have more than their own jobs in mind, to come forth with the proper word. We want to be frank about it: Should this clique succeed in breaking up the tailors' union, the major portion of the guilt for it will fall upon the chief officers of the Amalgamated who failed to take a firm and courageous stand.

COMMENTING ON AN EDITOR'S NOTE.

The "American Federationist," one of America's best monthlies, which may be read profitably not only by trade-unionists but by thinking men and women in every walk of life, prints in its November issue the address delivered by President Schlesinger as fraternal delegate of the American Federation of Labor to the British Trade Union Congress. The editor of the "Federationist," nevertheless, deems it necessary to state, by way of brief comment, that while "in most respects it is a magnificent presentation of the American labor movement, its achievements, the difficulties of its struggles and hopes and aspirations which the men of labor of America hold dear and are determined to realize," it is "marred by a few sentences which carry a mistaken impression." Schlesinger, namely, has said that "American labor is determined to catch up with the conquering procession of the European movement," which by implication means that the American labor movement is somewhat backward, and it is against this remark that the editor protests in his note.

Well, to our mind of thinking, Schlesinger is quite right in this respect. We yield to no one in our love and admiration for the labor movement of this country. We are, nevertheless, not blind to the reality that the labor movement of Europe is ahead of ours in its "conquering procession." The fact alone that in England, for instance, the labor movement is numerically much stronger than in America is a potent reminder that we have a considerable way to travel to catch up with the English workers. Of course, we are not at all inclined to ascribe it to the greater ability or higher quality of the English leadership—but rather to the fact that the English movement is much older than ours and the conditions in England are totally different than here.

Nevertheless, the fact remains that the English movement is in more than one sense stronger than ours, and one surely is permitted to express one's admiration and love for the qualities that have contributed to its strength without being charged with inability to see things in their true light. We think, therefore, that the few words which provoked the editor's comment do not

The Rise of the Fascisti

By G. TOBIAS

The rise of the Italian Fascism to a position of commanding political power and influence is one of the remarkable occurrences of our day, an event that could hardly have even been foretold but a few years ago. The Fascisti have won in Italy and King Victor has entrusted their leader, Benito Mussolini with the governing of Italy. What Fascism in the saddle will accomplish remains, of course, to be seen. The lightning rapidity of the Fascisti movement, however, is as astounding as it is interesting.

What is Fascism and who are the Fascisti?

Fascism is a child of the war of the aftermath in Italy, of the profound spiritual shock caused by the carnage. This is a general upheaval coupled with the peculiarities of the Italian temperament, has succeeded in creating in a short time a powerful organization which has now conquered everything before it, and will, perhaps, disappear with similar speed before long.

The Fascisti are first of all nationalists, loyal Italian patriots, easily intoxicated by bombastic phrases that sound even more powerful in the sonorous Italian language—about the "glory of Italian arms"; the "glory of Rome" and the "Old Romans"; the flustering of the Italian flag upon the Adriatic; the Mediterranean Sea becoming an Italian lake, etc., etc. Such is the atmosphere, the so-called "tone" of the Fascisti movement.

In a social-economic sense, however, Fascism is the class-conscious organized movement of the middle and small bourgeoisie of Italy. The upper crust of the bourgeoisie is very seldom nationalistic. It has greater swing than national boundaries and regards territorial limitations as too narrow for its activities. The middle and petty bourgeoisie, however, are as a rule very strongly nationalistic. The nation is its only sphere of action and its sole reservoir of strength. The Fascisti are outspoken enemies of internationalism and fiery adherents of Italian nationalism. Their passionate outcry is "Italy über Alles!" They were opposed to the former governments in Italy because the latter have concerned themselves too much with foreign politics and diplomacy. The Fascisti wouldn't "bother" with such small matters.

Italy lies near the Mediterranean Sea, and there too it must be the only dominating force. The fact that without the aid of the French and English, Italy would have been defeated; that England has age-old interests in the Mediterranean and that trespassing upon these interests would mean for Italy a war with England which would spell defeat and ruin for her; that Yugoslavia, a country that has fought side by side with Italy in the World War, is also situated on the Adriatic,—all this seems not to concern the Fascisti at all. The middle class and the petty bourgeoisie of Italy wouldn't hear of that.

Yet, all this would have hardly sufficed to cause the phenomenal rise of the Fascisti, were it not for their "methods,"—which consist of violence, the mailed fist, terror and capture of power, methods they have obviously acquired from Bolshevism. Only a short time ago the Socialists were a great power in Italy, and for a time it seemed as if they would capture power through a revolution. Then came the internal fighting and the Socialist Party had split. Socialists and Communists began to fight each other in the bitterest way which weakened their organization greatly and forfeited for them the support of the great masses. It is important to keep in mind that the Italian masses came to the Socialists not because they were followers of their doctrines but because the Socialist movement had given expression to the dissatisfaction, disappointment and unrest that prevailed after the war. The masses were imbued with a revolutionary spirit but they were not in any sense Socialists, and when these selfsame masses began to watch the fighting and the wrangling among the Socialists, they left them even though dissatisfaction and unrest still prevailed among them.

Fascism forthwith took advantage of this situation and began preaching a new form of revolution. The strength of the Socialists, they knew, lay in their propaganda for "capture of power" and the Fascisti adopted this form of agitation in its entirety. In Russia the Bolsheviki have won because they carried out this propaganda method to its real and logical conclusion and the Fascisti also adopted this method.

They are not against the trade union movement. The workers want better living conditions,—why not? The shopkeepers want business and profits. They promise them both these things, and, indeed, why not? Not only do they promise these things but they "carry" them out. They attack cities, they capture local governments, assess banks, etc., acts which appeal to the fancy of the hot-blooded, temperamental Italian mob. Fascism appeals to the direct-action instincts and uses the communist phraseology in saying that the masses could get everything, if they only desire strongly enough, if they will unite and arm themselves.

The simple, narrow slogans of Mussolini make a strong appeal to these masses too. The Fascisti say: "The Italian masses should get all they want; the farmer should get more land and better prices for his products. The workers must get higher wages and better work conditions; the shopkeeper should get good profits and be protected from competition. "But," say the Fascisti, "don't listen to the Socialists and Communists. They are internationalists; they are disloyal to Italy. They have fought side by side with Russia and would desert Italian people. We want Italy for the Italians." Such talk is convincing and finds favor with the masses and was, at a great measure, responsible for the huge and

speedy success of the Fascisti. The Fascisti are, indeed, a people's party, in the most primitive sense of the term.

Now they have won, and they are today the rulers of Italy, and now their troubles are beginning. That there is a world of difference between striving to obtain power and obtaining it has been proved by the Bolsheviki who began their ruling career as fierce internationalists in foreign policy and fire-eating communists in internal affairs. Today the Bolsheviki are retreating upon their entire front. In their relations with foreign countries they have become more and more patriotic and Russian—so much so that they are being considered as the true inheritors of the Tsarist diplomacy and talk is even current these days about the renewal, in some form of the old French-Russian alliance. As regards their own country, they have been compelled to reintroduce capitalism, private property and all the other paraphernalia of the bourgeois order.

Fascism—which can truly be regarded as petty-bourgeois Bolshevism, particularly as far as methods go—will develop along a directly reversed line from Bolshevism. They are beginning as extreme nationalists in foreign policies; they want France, the entire Adriatic coast, even Malta which has belonged to England for more than one hundred years, merely on the ground that Malta lies in the Mediterranean, which is, of course, likely to get them into trouble with England and Jugoslavia. But as it is much easier to talk than to act, and as the Fascisti will quite likely not rush headlong into precipitating a new war, they will have to compromise, that is to give up entirely their foreign program. Willy-nilly

they will have to become more "international."

In internal affairs they will similarly be unable to carry out all their promises. While today they promise the workers the millennium, they are, nevertheless, adamant for the bourgeois order of things, for king and church—which is itself in proof abundant that they will not travel far in the way of fulfillment of their much-heralded program for the workers. They will be compelled to remain good respectable bourgeois in their labor policies.

But which will, of course, spell their finish. Once they become more "international," and fall in their policies to labor, they will be compelled to give up their "revolutionary" program entirely. The difference between the Fascisti and the former governments of Italy will disappear and they will be left with monarchism, patriotism and clericalism as their only assets. The workers, to whom they practically owe their rapid rise and whose appetites they will have only whetted, will discover that they have been fooled and will return to the Socialists after the latter have ceased to fight among themselves.

The Fascisti bubble will burst as quickly as it developed. In fact, its victory spells already its defeat. It is an emotional, silly movement and it is not difficult to foresee that very soon it will be reduced to about the role of the Ku Klux Klan in America.—to the role of an organization that will stand in Italy firmly "for the throne, the church and the fatherland."

Members of our International who wish to join the Workers' University, the Unity Centers or the courses of the Extension Division, should register at once in person, or send in their names to the office of their local union or the office of the Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street.

In the Coming (November)

Labor Age

BENJAMIN SCHLESINGER'S

Exclusive Story

"PERSONAL GLIMPSES OF BRITISH LABOR"

(The first Radical for many years to attend the Trades Union Congress as A. F. of L. Fraternal Delegate gives a new view of the British Movement.)

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mar the magnificent address of President Schlesinger, and that they were said not merely for courtesy's sake but because he was convinced of their truth. Surely, the editor of the "Federationist," President Samuel Gompers, less than anyone else we know, will find fault with anybody for saying in clear terms what one feels and believes to be the truth.

And in passing we wish to say that the last issue of the "Federationist" contains a very interesting correspondence between Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War, and President Gompers on the "Open Shop." The letters are highly instructive and they reveal the whole depth of difference between the points of view of organized labor and the bourgeoisie, even of the liberal kind, on this matter. We shall reprint these letters, as soon as space will permit, for the benefit of the readers of our journal.

Co-operative Congress Promotes Unity

Solidarity was the keynote of the Third National Co-operative Congress which met in Chicago, October 25th to 28th. Delegates from sixteen states represented 700,000 co-operators, while thirty fraternal delegates represented powerful labor and farmers' organizations. Among the prominent co-operators present were Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and President of the B. L. E. Co-operative National Bank at Cleveland, John H. Walker, President of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, and of the Central States Co-operative Wholesale Society, A. P. Beyer, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, representing eleven co-operatives federated in Pennsylvania, S. Alanne, delegate on behalf of the Co-operative Central Exchange of Superior, Wis., with 61 affiliated societies, W. C. Lansdon, Vice-President of the Kansas Farmers' Union, with 700 affiliated societies, doing an annual business of \$100,000,000, Mayor Daniel Hoan of Milwaukee, representing a large co-operative housing enterprise and others.

Dr. James F. Warburton, a member of the Central Committee of the International Co-operative Alliance, presided over the Congress.

Warren S. Stone made the significant announcement that within ninety days, a co-operative bank would be established for the first time in New York City. "We are going down in among the powers that be and we are going to play the game with them," said Mr. Stone. He further advocated the control of credit by workers and farmers through the organization of co-operative banks, which would enable the people to finance and ultimately secure control of the basic industries of the country.

Walter F. McCabe, Manager of the Brotherhood Co-operative Bank, and an international authority on Co-operative Banking, presented a report on the great strides made towards the organization of co-operative banks since the last Co-operative Congress. The Locomotive Engineers had secured a national banking charter, and had opened their bank November 1920 with resources of \$650,000. Within two years, the resources grew to \$1,000,000. This bank, it was reported, pays a higher interest rate to depositors than any other of the banks of Cleveland. It limits the profit of shareholders to 10 per cent, the balance being returned to depositors.

Experts delivered instructive talks on various kinds of co-operative enterprises—stores, restaurants, housing, dairies, etc. Mary E. Arnold, Manager of "Our Co-operative Cafeteria" reported that this cafeteria, with a membership of 1,000 mostly women, is conducting three branches in New York City, one in the heart of the financial district, with a turnover of \$800,000 a year. Ed. Solem, Manager of the Franklin Co-operative Creamery of Minneapolis told the thrilling story of how the locked-out milk drivers of Minneapolis had helped to organize a co-operative dairy now owned and controlled by 6,000 consumers. Within a year and a half, this dairy had grown to a business supplying \$1,500,000 worth of dairy products annually. The price of milk was cut from 13 to 10 cents a quart, and the quality of milk was improved to such an extent that, according to the Health Commissioner of Minneapolis, deaths from typhoid were practically wiped out, and infant mortality considerably lowered. The earnings of the co-operative dairy are

returned as rebates to the patrons. Two huge plants worth \$700,000 are already owned by this co-operative. Other cities have organized dairies owned and managed by consumers.

John H. Walker, President of the Illinois Federation of Labor outlined the relationship between the Labor and Co-operative Movements. He advocated that every central labor body have a co-operative adviser. Recommendations were made for the appointment of a member of the Co-operative League to the Committee on Co-operation of the American Federation of Labor.

W. C. Lansdon, National Organizer of the Farmers' Co-operative and Educational Union of America, gave the fascinating story of the development of producers' and consumers' Co-operation among the farmers of the country. The farmers are now marketing five billion dollars' worth of their products through their own organizations, eliminating the "men in No-Man's Land"—the middle men who had formerly exploited the farmers. In addition to co-operative marketing, the farmers are supplying themselves with far in excess of \$100,000,000 worth of farm machinery, clothing, and other necessities.

The Congress passed resolutions demanding the release of political prisoners; advocating that preference be given by co-operatives to union label goods; creating a committee to raise \$50,000 among unionists and farmers for the promotion of Co-operation; recommending the creation of co-operative schools throughout the country; appointing a joint committee to work in harmony with the Workers' Educational Bureau; and recommending to state federations of labor the appointment of authorized co-operative advisers, whose qualifications are passed upon by The Co-operative League.

A significant step was the decision of the Congress to bring about a working agreement between The Co-operative League, the All-American Co-operative Commission, and the Bureau on Co-operation of the American Federation of Labor.

The Congress elected by acclamation the following as Directors of The Co-operative League: James F. Warburton, A. P. Beyer, W. Niemela, L. S. Herron, J. Naurvouri, W. C. Lansdon, A. Sonnichsen, S. Alanne, John H. Walker, Thos. J. Donnelly, Daniel W. Hoan, J. F. McNamee, R. H. Salter, R. A. McGowan, Joseph Schlossberg, Emerson P. Harris, and Warren S. Stone.

Alternate Directors elected were the following: W. F. McCabe, James Maurer, Mary E. Arnold, W. H. Closser, Thomas Bell, Frederic C. Howe, L. J. Salch, A. V. Wariner, Ed. Solem, and Leslie Woodcock.

"A keen and practised observer of conventions summed up the Co-operative Congress in these words: 'Here was a group who are bucking down to do the things the world needed to have done; simple deeds—baking loaves of bread, distributing milk, serving pure food, and behind the counter, building homes for the workers, supplying credit on easy terms to needy workers and farmers—yet behind the doing was the biggest idealism any of us are capable of. In this age when all of us are groping for the way out, most of us take it out in talking. But you couldn't sit in that Congress of the Co-operative League and not realize that the daily lives of these men and women were the translation in action here and now of their highest ideals.'

Two Lectures by

JOHN HAYNES HOLMES

8:30 P. M.

Nov. 9, "Is Evolution True?"

Nov. 16, "The Sociological Significance of Evolution."

RAND SCHOOL, 7 East 15th Street

October 30th, 8:30 P. M.

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LABOR THE WORLD OVER

DOMESTIC ITEMS

MINERS PRESENT FACT-FINDING PLEA.

A committee representing the United Mine Workers of America has filed with the U. S. Coal Commission, investigating the industry, a report which seeks to lay before the Commission the Union's idea of how the Commission should conduct its investigation and the objectives to be attained. Absentee ownership of coal mining areas, the intrusion of profit-taking middlemen in marketing, regulation of coal production and the survey of transportation should be investigated by the Commission according to the report.

COAL BARONS REAL PROSECUTORS IN WEST VIRGINIA.

A West Virginia Court for the first time has officially noted that the Logan County Coal Operators' Association instead of the State of West Virginia, has been financing and conducting prosecutions of coal miners indicted for their "Armed march" into Logan County in August, 1921.

WHOLESALE PRICES ON THE RISE.

A general level of wholesale prices is 8.5 per cent higher than the level of a year ago according to statistics issued by the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Wholesale prices in general are in for a steady increase this winter; it is indicated, for more than a year the general level has been mounting.

STANDARD OIL FINGERS IN THE FIE.

Congressman Frear, of Wisconsin, charges that the Standard Oil Company which has contributed more to the Republican Campaign Fund this fall than any other one interest, is meddling in the Treasury, Interior, State and other Departments of the Federal Government in behalf of its interests, at home and abroad. Mr. Frear points particularly to the failure of Secretary Mellon to impose tax penalties to the tea-pot dome, where the Government is losing millions in royalties.

FOR CITY-OWNED SUBWAYS.

Municipal ownership of the New York Subway System was predicted yesterday by David Hirschfeld, Chairman of the New York City Committee in investigating conditions in the Berwind White Coal Mines, in a statement formally announcing that the Committee's investigation has confirmed charges laid before New York City officials by striking miners of the Berwind White Company. "Coal should not be purchased from operators who do not give their miners a fair living and a square deal," said Mr. Hirschfeld.

MINERS ASSESSED TO STRENGTHEN TREASURY.

John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America, announced a special assessment upon the Union's membership which is expected to yield to the Union treasury at least two million dollars. Mr. Lewis said that the miners would not accept any wage reductions on April 1st, in the present agreement in the bituminous coal fields expires.

FOR 100 PER CENT UNION MINE FIELDS.

Complete unionization of all the bituminous coal fields in the United States and the elimination of the non-union mining areas which have supplied a part of the country's coal during national strikes will go far toward eliminating the general strike problem in the industry, a committee of the United Mine Workers of America reported to the United States Coal Commission.

NORTH DAKOTA IN MILLING BUSINESS.

The State of North Dakota went into the elevator and flour milling business when its two and one-half million dollar mill and elevator was formally opened at Grand Forks, N. D. The mill and elevator project was part of the State Industrial Program begun several years ago by the state officials elected with non-partisan labor endorsement.

NO GUARANTEES TO "ALIENS".

On the ground that the constitution of the United States offers no guarantees to the alien, Federal Judge Page, of Chicago, denied writs of habeas corpus to five members of the I. W. W. "These men are aliens and if the Immigration Department thinks they are undesirable I see nothing to prevent their deportation," said Justice Page.

SHALL CONGRESS OVERRIDE SUPREME COURT?

Fifty-three nominees for Congress in the coming election favor amendment of the constitution to permit Congress to override and nullify the decisions of the Supreme Court, according to results of a nation wide questionnaire made public by the National Security League.

TO ABOLISH RAIL LABOR BOARD.

It was announced that President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, and other labor leaders will begin a national campaign to abolish the Railroad-Labor Board. It was learned also that President Harding feels that the Labor Board is entirely out of touch with the railroad wage question.

WAGE CUTS LOSS TO NATION.

There can be no reduction in wages to the working man without great economic loss to the nation, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, declared. This is the answer of the Government's greatest specialist on labor and industry to the majority ruling of the Chicago Railroad Labor Board, degrading as impracticable the theory of a living wage to all workers.

DRIVING AMERICAN SAILORS OFF THE SEA.

A letter to President Harding from Andrew Furuseth, President of the International Seamen's Union suggesting that the administration should attempt to solve the problem of Asiatic workers on American ships, was made public by Mr. Furuseth. He charged that American sailors were being driven off the sea "because they had refused to work, eat and sleep with Chinese coolies."

FOREIGN ITEMS

SWITZERLAND

U. S. NEEDED TO SETTLE UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM.

The Council of the International Labor Bureau concluded its sessions. M. Schurel, Swiss delegate declared that the collaboration of the United States with the other powers is indispensable for the settlement of the unemployment question, the reparations tangle and the world's economic crisis generally.

HOLLAND

REPORTS OF FUSION DENIED.

Following the circulation of reports in the European press to the effect that the International Federation of Trade Unions, with its some 24,000,000 affiliated members, was considering fusion with the Second and Two-and-a-half Internationalists, the Amsterdam bureau of the Federation has issued a denial, reading, in part, as follows: "The idea of a fusion of the International Federation of Trade Unions with a political International is so absurd that it is surprising how such a rumor could be taken up and circulated by the press in such a haphazard manner. We desire to point out emphatically once more that the International Federation of Trade Unions is, and always will be, absolutely independent of all political Internationals. Between the International Federation of Trade Unions, on the one hand, and the Socialist Internationals of London and Vienna, on the other, there are no relations, apart from a temporary cooperation in connection with the measures which have been considered necessary with a view to protecting the German republic against the danger of monarchist and nationalist reaction."

GERMANY

ASKS PLACE FOR GERMANY.

The Berlin Vorwärts prints, with approving comment, a statement of the Near East situation by the Permanent London Bureau of the Second International, in which the presence of not only Russia and Bulgaria but also of Germany at the council table at Lausanne is demanded. The bureau, which is headed by Arthur Henderson, the British Labor Party leader, asserts that Germany's economic interests in the Near East give that country the right to be represented at the conferences which are to settle the questions of Turkish territorial sovereignty and control of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus.

ENGLAND

LABOR'S PROTEST AT GENEVA.

E. L. Poulton, an English delegate to the International Labor Conference (under the League of Nations) at Geneva, pointed out that the Conference was composed of 56 Government delegates and 22 from the employers, leaving only 22 from the workers of the different countries. Referring to the small number of Labor conventions ratified, he appealed to Government delegates to bring pressure to bear on their respective Governments, and regretted that Great Britain had not set a good example in the matter of the eight-hour day.

COMMUNIST BOGEY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

In suggesting that the Rand Strike was inspired from Moscow, the Report of the Commission appointed by General Smuts to investigate the proceedings under martial law during the strike adduces as evidence (1) that a delegate from South Africa was present at the Third International Conference, and (2) that among the papers seized by the police was a photograph of Tom Mann, signed "With revolutionary greetings!"

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL FEARS LABOR.

In a message to his constituents, Mr. Winston Churchill proposes to stand as a Liberal and Free Trade candidate, "but" asks also for Conservative support in order that Dundee shall "stand shoulder to shoulder against Labor and Communist candidates."

H. G. WELLS ON SOCIALISM.

H. G. Wells, the writer, and Labor candidate for London University in the forthcoming General Election, prophesied in an election speech that in the future there would be no talk of a class war by Socialists, who would be inseparably mixed up with the teachers during the next decade, and would therefore be much more concerned with the reconstruction of the world through education. In the great crisis, he added, the Labor Party was just going about its business, not being concerned with other parties.

AN INTERNATIONAL PEOPLE'S COLLEGE.

The new International People's College at Helsingor (Hamlet's Elsinore) in Denmark, founded after the war to bring together men and women of all countries interested in Labor problems, offers a six months' course with board and lodging, from January to July, 1923, to students for £45.

WHAT LABOR HAS DONE FOR BROTHERHOOD.

"The only political party which has brought the idea of fellowship into prominence in political thought is the Labor Party," said Bishop Temple recently to the members of the Associated Educational Societies in Manchester.

TURKEY

PEACE DEPENDS ON LABOR.

Peace in the Near East and the revival of British trade in the Levant, depend largely on the Government which rules England. The Government which is most qualified to achieve these ends is that of British Labor. This is the substance of an unequivocal statement made by Hamid Bey. Among other things he said—"With a Labor Government representing England we would no longer feel that we were dealing with a hostile Government. . . . The most trusted friends of peace in the Levant are represented by the Labor Party".

Educational Comment and Notes

Courses to be Given in Our Workers' University

Will Commence Saturday, November 18th.

The courses to be given in our Workers' University during the coming season, promise to be more interesting and successful than ever before. The names of the teachers who will cooperate in this work are in themselves a guarantee of success. Some of them are familiar not only to our own people but throughout the country.

The course of Literature promises to be of more than ordinary significance. The Educational Department planned a series of discussions on literary subjects by four teachers, but forming a complete whole our treatment of literature in its relation to life. Prof. Carl Van Doren will begin this course. At present he is teaching literature in Columbia University, and is one of the editors of the *Centist*. He was recently one of the editors of the *Nation*. He is a splendid writer and a most interesting speaker. Our members will find his course instructive and stimulating.

It is not necessary to say much about Ludwig Lewisohn who will follow Prof. Van Doren. He is considered now to be one of the best dramatic critics in our country, and his articles in the *Nation* as well as his translations of Hauptmann's works and his own "Up-Stream" brought him international fame.

Prof. Lyons, of Columbia University, will follow Mr. Lewisohn and will be in turn followed by Dr. E. Lieberman, the distinguished poet, whose works are attracting considerable attention.

The course in Trade Union Policy and Tactics promises to be one of the features of next winter's work. It will be organized and conducted by Mr. David J. Sappos, one of the directors of the Labor Bureau, Inc., and also a teacher in the Brookwood College. Mr. Sappos's experience in the Labor Movement and his thorough knowledge of the subject will undoubtedly contribute to make this course important to our members.

The other teachers are known to those of our members who attended their courses last year. Dr. Wilman, Prof. Carman, and Mr. Fichandler, will continue their classes as before. In each case the work will continue along advanced lines. Last year's students will be presented with new material, supplementing the courses given during the past year. We therefore students as well as old, will new friends find them valuable.

Courses to be Given at the Workers' University, 1922-1923—Given in Workers' University, Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and Sixteenth Street.

Saturdays, commencing November 18th:

1.30—Literature

1. Social Forces in Literature. Prof. Carl Van Doren—Literature and Life. Ludwig Lewisohn—The Drama and Life. Dr. J. H. Lyons—Prophecy in Literature. Dr. E. Lieberman—Poetry and Life.

2.30—Labor and Unionism

2. Trade Union Policies and Tactics—David J. Sappos.
In this course will be discussed the underlying forces that mold the direct trade union policies. They should know the part tradition, social ideals, leaders, and members contribute in determining what course a labor organization should pursue. Similarly, they should understand the

extent to which technical and industrial development of the trade or industry, and the nature of markets influence tactics and policies. Other forces must be considered, like, strength of the union, strength of the entire labor movement, strength of the capitalist class, and the attitude and temper of the public.

Trade unionists who aim to serve the labor movement must also know the relation of each unit in the movement to the others, as well as the functions each is performing. They should be familiar with attempts to reform and transform the present labor movement and with what success. Likewise, they must know what can be expected from the auxiliary branches of the movement, like the labor press, cooperation, political action, etc.

This course will be given with the assistance of the following:
Paul F. Brissenden: "Modern American Trade Unionism."
Benjamin Schlesinger: "The Problems of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union."

R. W. Bruer: "The Coal Industry and the United Mine Workers."
Members of the Labor Bureau, Inc.: "Industrial Situations Affecting Labor."

How is the railroad industry financed and managed, and what are the difficulties of the railroad unions? What is the importance of the textile industry, and how about the workers in it? What is its relation to the garment industry? What is the importance of publicity to the workers, and how can they get it? Such questions will be answered in this course.

(a) "Economic Waste," Stuart Chase.

(b) "The Railroads and the Workers," Otto S. Beyer, Jr.

(c) "The Textile Industry," Geo. Soule.

(d) "Labor and Publicity," Evans Clark.

(e) Printing Trades Arbitration," Alfred L. Bernheim.

3. "Policy of American Trade Unions Toward Unemployment," Dr. Leo Wolman and Benjamin Schlesinger.

This course of five sessions will be devoted to a consideration of what would seem to be a sound labor unemployment policy.

3. "Compensation," Mr. Thomas J. Curtis.

The Compensation Law of the State of New York and how it works.

Applied Economics

1. "The Structure of the Present Economic System," David S. Hanckett.

This course is designed to enable students to acquaint themselves with such fundamental institutions and characteristics of the prevailing economic system as private property and freedom of enterprise; inheritance and contract; competition; cooperation and monopoly; money, banks and transportation as factors in exchange. An effort will be made to show how the present economic system works.

The Cooperative Movement

1. "The Cooperative Movement," Dr. J. P. Warbase.
A study of the aims, principles, organization and methods of the Co-operative Movement.

Sundays, commencing November 19th.

10.30—Psychology of Current Events
"Psychology of Current Events,"

Should Psychology Find a Place in the Curriculum of Workers' Colleges

The word psychology is in had repute with many who advocate Labor Education. For to them it is a science which has been taught for many years in colleges and universities, by persons who have no interest in the life and problems of the working class.

It is quite true that psychology as taught generally has no particular value for Workers' classes. But it can be taught differently, and in fact, it is taught differently in workers' classes, particularly those of our International.

Psychology deals with human conduct. It describes and analyzes the way we act. It attempts to find and explain the motives and causes which force us to act as we do. It shows how we can influence and control the actions of our fellow humans by changing the conditions or situations which frequently determine their actions.

It can be seen at once, that the study of psychology as described here, is of greatest importance to workers.

The worker who knows and understands what it is that makes people act in different ways at different times, can acquire great power over them. He will speak to them or act toward them so as to secure friendship instead of enmity, love instead of hatred, cooperation instead of an-

tagonism, and an attitude of constructiveness instead of destructiveness.

And in addition, a worker who can analyze his own conduct, and understands why he himself behaves as he does, is on the road to be of greater use to himself as well as to his fellow workers and his organization.

No worker can help his organization or improve conditions in his shop or local union, unless he knows the psychology of the people whom he wishes to reach and convince. He must understand the mind of his fellow workers who do not understand their own problems, if he wishes to influence them.

Men like Lloyd George have used this knowledge in the interest of their own class. It is high time that workers should utilize the same knowledge in the interest of the men and women who do the work of the world. The worker may be a shop chairman or an executive member, or chairman of a meeting, or any union official. In each of these capacities, mistakes can be avoided, and good results effected if some of the truth of psychology is known to him.

And there is no better place in which to acquire this important knowledge than in classes for workers, organized by workers and controlled by workers.

A Letter From England

A communication from the Secretary of the National Council of Labor Colleges of Great Britain:

18 Westholme, Musselburgh.

October 24, 1922.

"I am very interested in the articles by Fannie M. Cohn in JUSTICE on the Brussels Conference. Will you allow me a word of comment in your paper next issue?"

In the first place, the National Council of Labor Colleges, formed last year, is made up of the Labor College, London (formerly the Central Labor College), the Scottish Labor College, the Pilsbe League, the Liverpool Labor College and many others—in fact, all the Labor Colleges that provide what we call Independent Working-Class Education and not dependent working-class education which draws its inspiration from the Universities—never friends of Labor. Our movement is supported by some of the most powerful Trade Unions, by Trade Colleges, by Co-operative Societies, by the Scottish Trade Union Congress

and by the British Trades Union Congress (decision of this year's Congress and is therefore very much more powerful than your interesting article indicates.

"Moreover, I notice Miss Cohn states that we realize that we 'reach only a small group of workers.' We, I'm afraid, can't accept that as it stands. In Scotland, for instance, we have far more wage-earners at our classes than has the Workers' Educational Association and in the same place we have far more affiliated working-class bodies. You are correct in saying our education is socialistic but it should be added that in this country both the Labor Party and the Trades Union Congress are socialistic. It is just because our education is in line with the needs of the Labor Movement that we are making such progress.

Yours fraternally,

(Signed) J. P. M. MILLAR.

Press Secretary and Delegate to Brussels Conference."

POOR STUDENTS CUT COLLEGE EXPENSES BY SUCCESSFUL FORMS

One of the most successful forms of co-operation in Poland, reports the All-American Cooperative Commission, is the large number of Scholars' Co-operative Societies founded by the many poor students who have flooded the universities since the war in order to fit themselves for something better than mere cannon fodder. These Scholars' Co-operative Societies have succeeded in cutting the cost of securing an education to the mini-

Alexander Fichandler.

In this course the students will take up some of the most important events of the day. An attempt will be made to discover why did the persons involved in these events act as they did. The causes will be analyzed from the point of view of Social Psychology.

11.30—Social and Industrial History

1. "Social and Industrial History of the United States," Dr. H. J. Car-

mum. They not only supply all the materials and books needed by the students, such as texts, pencils, tablets, etc., but in the larger universities also run co-operative restaurants and dormitories for the students.

The Students' Cooperative Society at the University of Warsaw indicates the extent of this movement. It now has a membership exceeding 4,000, one-fourth of whom it houses in a co-operative students' dormitory, besides maintaining a co-operative restaurant and organizing co-operative dramatic and musical entertainments.

A study of the social development of the United States and of its industrial growth, due to the introduction of machinery. Special attention will be given to the effect it had on the development of the labor movement in the United States.

Admission to courses is free to members of the International.

For detailed information apply to the office of the Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street.

With the Waist and Dress Joint Board

By **M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary**
Minutes, Meeting, November 1, 1922

Brother Berlin in the Chair.

A committee consisting of Brothers Wasilefsky, Goresky and Liebowitz of the Executive Board of Pressers' Local No. 60, appeared before the Board complaining that Brothers Pollack and Weinberg have been unjustly discharged from the W. W. Dress Co., 209 East 12th Street.

They explained to the Board that there were previously employed in the above mentioned shop two pressers, members of Local No. 35, who were found to be working overtime as late as 12 o'clock at night. These pressers were finally stopped off by the Union who sent up the above mentioned two brothers to take their places.

After working for about two and a half days they were told by the firm that their work was unsatisfactory and they were discharged.

It was the contention of the Committee that they were discharged, not for inability to do the work but because the firm knew that they were good, active Union men. The committee therefore appealed that they be reinstated.

After discussion it was decided to grant the request of the Committee and instruct the office to reinstate Brothers Pollack and Weinberg.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors reported that at their meeting held on October 30th they decided to report the following and make certain recommendations:

A committee from the Fatima Dress Company appeared before the Board stating that the firm had told them their New York shop would be reopened provided the workers agree to a reduction in wages. Brother Hochman advised the Board not to consider a reduction unless the firm signs a time contract. Brother Hochman's recommendation was accepted and the matter left to the office.

A committee from Laffer & Grubard consisting of B. Ehrzthal and another worker requested permission for the operators who do not work on Saturday, to make up for their loss of time by working an extra hour every evening. In accordance with the general policy of our organization the request of the committee was rejected.

Brother Bruckner, member of Local No. 10 appeared before the Board with a claim for his share of the money which was collected from the Glory Costume Company for violation of an agreement. Brother Horowitz explained that Brother Bruck-

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THE KIND OF SERVICE WE GIVE OUR "OLD BUSINESS" IS THE ARGUMENT FOR THE STEADY INCREASE IN OUR "NEW BUSINESS"

and another girl were the only ones in the shop who did not lose anything by the firm's sending work to be done outside and therefore they were not entitled to compensation. The request of Brother Bruckner was rejected and it was decided that the balance of \$20.00 left over from the \$150.00 which was collected and divided among the thirteen other workers should again be divided among them.

Brother I. Unker, member of Local No. 22 appeared before the Board stating that when he was interviewed by the committee with regard to his eligibility for the office of business agent, Sister Goodman, one of the committee, told him that she had received information from reliable sources that when he had formerly served as business agent he had acted in a way unsatisfactory to the Union.

Among other things she stated that in a certain case, the name of that in a certain case, Brother Unker, with a clerk of the Association went to take up a discharge case with the employer, but, she was told, he flatly refused to have the plea made to him by the clerk of the Association were in vain.

Brother Unker feels that these charges reflect on his standing as a good Union member and are unjustified in view of his record. He therefore requested the Board to call Sister Goodman to account for her action.

The opinion of the members of the Board of Directors was that Sister Goodman's way of questioning Mr. Unker was tactless, uncalled for and unbecoming to a representative of the Board.

In connection with a communication from Local No. 60 it was decided that hereafter no overtime will be permitted unless permission is granted by authorized officers of the Joint Board, it being understood that notice to that effect will be published in the official press.

Brother Hochman submitted a report of the activities of the various departments for the last four months. This report contained a number of recommendations and in order to thoroughly discuss these recommendations the Board of Directors decided to take up the report for action at the first order of business at the next meeting.

The committee which was appointed to take up the report for action on the decision the Joint Board adopted to introduce the week-work system and also about our general strike, reported that it called upon Brother Schlesinger last Saturday and had a long talk with him.

The committee consists of Antonini, Berlin, Hochman and Sister Walkowitz. Sister Walkowitz requested that someone else be appointed in her place.

A discussion arose concerning the eligibility of the two candidates proposed for business agent, Unker and Krawitz, and upon a vote taken Brother Unker received ten votes and Brother Krawitz, three. The chairman therefore declared Bro. Unker appointed as business agent and the secretary was instructed to inform Bro. Unker to make arrangements with Bro. Hochman to take office on Monday.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Brother Berlin and Sister Di Maggio who were appointed on a committee to attend a Free Speech Conference which was held at Carnegie Hall on November 6th reported in substance as follows:

That at that conference it was decided to organize a LABOR DEFENSE COUNCIL which is to raise funds and carry on legal defense.

A motion was passed that endeavors be made to amalgamate all existing labor defense organizations into this council and it was further decided that the labor press be asked to co-operate with the campaign of the Labor Defense Council, also that all accounts of the National Office and the local office be supervised by a reputable accountant and reports be made publicly each month.

Opening Exercises of Union Health School

The opening exercises of the Union Health School were a tremendous success. The auditorium was filled to overflowing with men and women who were intensely interested in Health Education. The enthusiasm mounted high and marked the tremendous success which we expect to have in our Health Work this year.

Dr. George M. Price, Director of the Union Health Center, stressed the need for active interest in Health Protection and referred to the loss of life as a result of negligence and ignorance on the part of employers and workers of the principles of Fire Prevention. He outlined the plans of the Union Health Center and expressed the desire that all those present might help to develop one of the finest institutions. Miss F. Farnis Cohen, welcomed the workers in behalf of the Educational Department of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and showed the extreme value of an understanding of one's body. Dr. I. A. Gladston delivered a most interesting address on the "Value of Health Education," and the necessity of the worker to solve his own problem both economically and as far as health matters are concerned. The concert in which Miss Rose Drecher was soloist was greeted with much applause by those present. On the whole the evening was an enthusiastic tribute on the part of the members of the UNION HEALTH SCHOOL to the value of the School.

On Friday, November 10th, at 8 P. M. promptly. The first lecture will be given on the subject, "What, How and When to Eat," this is a topic of extreme importance to the workers particularly the Jewish workers, and Dr. R. Landon, of Mount Sinai Hospital, is extremely capable of handling this subject. Miss Etta Sadov, head nutrition worker of the United Hebrew Charities will suggest the types of diet that should

be avoided and those that should be used. Attention will be given to stout people who want to become thin and for thin people who want to become stout; for workers who sit at the machine all day and for those who stand. This lecture promises to be one of the most interesting of the series.

On Tuesday, November 14th, the first class of the Union Health School will meet to study anatomy and physiology.

Registration for the class should be made at the Health Center before Tuesday, as the class will be limited to a certain number.

Dr. I. A. Gladston will give the first course of lectures of the Health School. Members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union are cordially invited to register for this class.

JOINT BOARD OF SANITARY CONTROL PLANS NEW INSPECTION

The Joint Board of Sanitary Control has just completed its fall inspection of 3,000 shops. This inspection was started in September and included the shops in the Cloak, Suit and Skirt and Dress and Waist Industries. Because of the number of defects found in the shops in the Dress and Waist Industry, a special reinspection is now being started in "C" and "D" shops. The "C" and "D" shops are those having defects pertaining to Fire Prevention and also bad sanitation.

Statistics for the fall inspection are now being compiled and will be available within a month.

The Joint Board of Sanitary Control plans definite action in shops having bad sanitary conditions and has been assured the cooperation of the Union in effecting better conditions.

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