

"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' GARNMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. IV. No. 12

New York, Friday, March 17, 1922

Price, 2 Cents

Cloak Shop Chairmen Will Meet Next Saturday Afternoon in Cooper Union

President Schlesinger, Secretary Baroff, Israel Feinberg and Salvatore Ninfo Will Address the Meeting—Philip Kaplowitz, Chairman—Only Chairmen Holding Cards Will Be Admitted

Meeting Will Discuss Grave Situation in Cloak Industry

Next Saturday, March 18, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, there will take place a very important meeting of Shop Chairmen of all the cloak-skirt and reeler shops of Greater New York, in the large hall of Cooper Union. The purpose of this meeting is to discuss the most recent developments in the cloak situation of New York and to take preparatory steps to guard the Union against all possible eventualities in the near future. June 1 is approaching fast, the day of the expiration of the agree-

ment with the Cloak Protective Association. The question on everybody's lips is: What will be next? Will a new agreement be reached in the industry through war or through peace? The question is still very difficult of answering. Signs are not lacking, however, that the Protective Association has not yet learned the lesson in full; that it is still belligerent, and that another conflict is unavoidable. The Union must, therefore, be doubly

on guard these days. Should a fight occur on June 1 even greater and more determined resistance must be offered by the workers to the employers than last winter. The importance of next Saturday's meeting at Cooper Union is, therefore, only too obvious. Not a single Chairman from any of the shops in the cloak industry of Greater New York should fail to come to the meeting. It will be one of the most eventful gatherings in the history of the Cloakmakers' Union.

Unity Bazaar at Lexington Avenue House a Success

The Unity Bazaar for the hungry children of Russia, arranged by a group of waist and dressmakers who occupy the Lexington Avenue Unity House at 29th Street, is a splendid success. The House is crowded daily with visitors and the large number of articles donated to the girls and made up by themselves is being rapidly sold out.

The Bazaar will last until Sunday, March 19th, and those who have not as yet had the opportunity of visiting the place can still avail themselves of the chance and get genuine articles of art at astonishingly low prices. As a matter of fact, the prices of most of these valuable things represent less than one-third of their value. Remember, the entire income of the Bazaar goes towards the relief of the famine stricken children of Russia! When you purchase anything at the numerous booths and stands at the Unity House, you are at the same time contributing to one of the noblest causes in the world today.

The address of the Unity House is 135 Lexington Avenue, corner 29th Street. The admission to the Bazaar is free to everybody.

International Appeals to Locals for Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Fund

The Sacco-Vanzetti case, which has stirred up organized labor from one end of the country to the other as no other event in the labor movement in a long time, is now entering upon its most serious phase. An appeal from the death-sentence has been taken and a new trial will, quite likely, soon be held. One of the most important witnesses for the State has recanted and confessed perjury. A great effort is now being made by the National Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee to raise the necessary funds to carry on its most important work.

In response to an appeal by the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee for aid from our International, President Schlesinger has forwarded the following letter to all our affiliated locals:

"Greetings:
"A bigoted and prejudiced jury has returned a death verdict, last summer, against Nicola Sacco and Giuseppe Vanzetti, two Italian labor organizers, in Dedham, Mass., on a charge of highway robbery and homicide.

"These men, whose sole crime seems to consist of the fact that they have been, from their early youth, devoted to the labor movement, both in Italy and the United States, were condemned on shaky and insupportable evidence. The prejudice that had been created against them by sinister influences has made a fair trial and a fair verdict impossible.

"These two men stand today within the shadow of death, unless the inhuman verdict against them is reversed. An appeal has been taken from the death-sentence, and the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee is

now making a country-wide effort to prove to the whole world that their conviction rests upon flimsy and unscrupulously obtained evidence.

"The Defense Committee will shortly appeal to you, either in writing or through personal appearance, for funds to help defend Sacco and Vanzetti. We cordially request you, in the name of our International to contribute liberally to this Defense Fund, as only the organized labor forces of this country can break down this ugly conspiracy against the lives of these two young men.

"With fraternal greetings,
"BENJAMIN SCHLESINGER,
"President."

Million Dollar Fund Must be Completed at Once

In discussing, last Saturday evening, at the meeting of the New York Cloak Joint Board, the paramount problems in the cloak industry at present, President Schlesinger, among other things, said the following:

"First of all, we must raise, without delay, the Million Dollar Defense Fund. It is the sacred duty of our members to defend themselves, their families and their Union, and this they can do by paying up at once the \$20 assessment for that fund. It must not be delayed for a single hour. The payments towards the raising of that fund must continue to flow unceasingly until this insurance fund of the Union has been completed. The

Union Receives Reply from Washington Anent Cloak Investigation

Last Monday afternoon, President Schlesinger received a letter from Washington from Secretaries Hoover and Davis. The letter was a reply to a communication addressed to them by President Schlesinger, together with a list of persons proposed by the Union as its representatives on the Commission for the planned investigation of the cloak industry of New York.

The tone of the letter from Secretaries Hoover and Davis is quite severe. The Union will shortly send a fitting reply to this communication. In this reply the International will emphasize again its attitude in this

situation. It will again remind Secretaries Hoover and Davis that the Union can participate in the investigation only if it is undertaken within the scope and terms agreed upon at the outset between our International and the Government.

The letter from Washington will be read next Saturday afternoon at the special meeting of the Cloak Shop Chairmen in Cooper Union. This letter, better, perhaps, than anything else, will give the Shop Chairmen an adequate conception of the situation in the industry. The reply of the International to this letter will also be read at the meeting and its contents discussed, after which both communications will be given out to the press.

BROTHER MORRIS SHARP DIES SUDDENLY

Brother Morris Sharp, one of the best known members of the Cutters' Union, Local 10, who has held a number of posts of responsibility and trust in the Cloakmakers' Union, died suddenly, of heart disease, on Wednesday morning, March 15.

At the time of his death Brother Sharp was manager of the downtown office of the Joint Board. Prior to that he was, for many years, business agent of his own local, and delegate to the Joint Board. The funeral took place on Thursday afternoon, from the office of the Cutters' Union, 231 East 14th Street. Present at the funeral were all the officers of the Union, including President Schlesinger and Secretary Baroff.

Honor to his memory!

Union must be defended under all circumstances!
"These words are not uttered as mere agitation, either," continued President Schlesinger; "the defense fund is an absolute necessity, and we must leave all other things aside; we must cease playing politics within the Union, and strive, first of all, to make our organization impregnable against any possible attack of the enemy."

According to Secretary Kaplowitz, of the Joint Board, many shops have already paid up the entire tax for the reserve fund. The names of these shops will soon appear in the columns of JUSTICE, and will serve as an example of union loyalty and devotion to the rest of the workers in the industry.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By MAX D. DANISH

INDIA AT THE CROSSROADS

B BRITISH imperialism hasn't such an easy job running its empire, after all. An understanding with Ireland had just been consummated, and the statement felt justified, no doubt, in looking forward to a vacation from imperial worries. But no sooner had the Irish-English settlement been reached than Lord Reading forced itself to their attention.

Two outstanding events brought India to the fore. First, the break between the administration of that country and its home government; second, the arrest of Gandhi, the national, non-co-operationist leader. These events are of such far-reaching significance as to bring about a change, not only in the relations of the British government to India, but are bound to become a turning point in the Indian struggle for independence.

The policy of England toward India has hitherto been characteristically English, that is, it has been a curious combination of terror and conciliation. On the one hand, there was the despotic rule of a military clique which terrorized India—a policy which culminated in the Amritsar massacre three years ago, where thousands of defenseless men and women were shot down by British troops. On the other hand, there was the conciliatory policy administered by liberals of the type of Montagu and the Earl of Reading. Particularly since the Amritsar massacre was it the task of Lord Reading as Viceroy to hallow into forgetfulness the burning memory of that outrage. He tried to be penitent and understanding. But it was of little avail. India wanted something more than sympathy. It passionately demanded independence. Lord Reading could not grant that. His problem then was to find some diplomatic device by which to gain the confidence of the people without giving them anything. Such an opportunity soon offered itself. On March 22 a conference will take place in Paris, where Great Britain, France and Italy will discuss a settlement of the Near East problems. Reading, as well as Montagu, the Secretary for India, realized that a conciliatory attitude on the part of Great Britain toward the Turks would go a long way to overcome the resistance of sixty-five millions of Moslems in India. And now comes the rub. Instead of diplomatically submitting this suggestion to the Foreign Secretary or to Lloyd George himself, Lord Reading, with the authorization of Montagu, published a statement asking for the revision of the British policy in favor of the Turks. This statement, coming as it does, on the eve of the Near East conference, directly appealing to public opinion, has thrown the British government and press into a panic. As a result of this breach of diplomatic etiquette, Montagu was asked to resign, which he did. And Lord Reading is expected to follow suit. This apparently means not only a change of individuals, but of policy as well, and the arrest of Gandhi would seem to indicate that the change will be toward more ruthless oppression. However, it may very well be that the suggestion of Reading will be acted upon, for an uncompromisingly hostile attitude toward the Turks would place the French in a position of champion for the Turkish cause—a policy which may prove to be disastrous diplomacy for the British. What will actually take place is difficult to say, for the ways of diplomacy are inscrutable.

The other side of the question, what effect the arrest of Gandhi will have on the revolutionary movement in India, is far more significant. Mahatma K. Gandhi is not an ordinary leader. He is literally worshipped by millions of Indians, feared by the British government, and has acquired the prestige of a legendary figure which placed him beyond the ken of British police administration. And not until last week could the British government muster enough courage to arrest him. Out of sheer worship for the man, Gandhi's ultra-pacifist, non-resistant policies were followed and subscribed to without question. He held in check all attempts at armed revolt. Gandhi summarized his position as follows: "It teaches the gospel of love in place of hate. It replaces violence with self-sacrifice. It pits soul-force against brute force. I feel that if India would discard modern civilization, she would only gain by so doing." He believes India could overcome Western civilization by universal boycott. Here are some of his commandments to the Indian people:

"Refuse to do business with the English. Refuse to wear English clothing, go not to the English courts, take your children out of the English schools, give up all titles and honors, which have been bestowed on you by the English government. Pay no taxes. Give up drinking and drug-taking."

"Will India continue to follow the Gandhi measures?" Barranto Koomar Roy, of the Friends of Freedom for India, says no. "The arrest of Gandhi is the end of the Gandhi experiment," says he. "The revolutionary party has remained in the background for two years and given the policy of peaceful revolution, of non-co-operation, a thorough chance. At the end of it the British have arrested the leader who preached peace. Now the old revolutionary party will come into power. Revolution begins today."

THE REAL ISSUE IN SOUTH AFRICA

AIRPLANES bombarding workers' headquarters; machine guns drawing heavy fire; hundreds dead and wounded; hospitals and morgues filled; thousands captured—these are the reports coming from South Africa.

To most people this news came like a bolt from the blue. What is happening there? Is it another Boer war? Is it a revolution?

Premier Jan Smuts issued a statement declaring that the revolt is the work of Communists who are using the strike at the mines as a cloak for the dissemination of the Bolshevik idea. This myth that the object of the strikers is to gain control of the region and to set up Soviets is spread far and wide.

In reality, there is nothing of the sort. The trouble began last November in the coal mines. Later the strike spread to the iron and gold mines, and

had reached such a serious stage in February that the moderate elements attempted to arbitrate the controversy. These attempts were of no avail. Larger numbers of workers have rallied in response to the call for a general strike issued by the Executive Committees of the Industrial Federation. Shops and factories have been closed. Waiters left the restaurants and hotels. Delivery wagons and trucks have stopped. Slaughter house workers, mechanics, railroad workers have gone on strike. Disorders occurred in different sections, shots were exchanged, which later blazed into a war. Johannesburg and most of the suburbs are entirely under the control of the strikers, who have been reinforced by large organized groups of Boer farmers armed with rifles.

As these lines are written dispatches coming from South Africa would seem to indicate that the British troops are gaining the upper hand. Premier Smuts promises speedy restoration of "order," and as he has superior implements of war at his command his prediction may come true. But what is certain is that the promised "order" will not bring peace unless the demands of the strikers are conceded by the government.

What are these demands? This question can best be answered by a brief survey of the industrial situation in South Africa. It must be remembered that in South Africa the working population consists chiefly of colored people. White workers are in a decided minority. But the wages the white workers receive are strikingly higher than that of the colored workers. On the average, a white worker gets about six times the rate paid to a colored worker. It is therefore in the interest of the employers to get cheap labor, that is, colored labor. Particularly is this true in the mines. The mine barons, who, as a rule, are living in England, were complaining of late as to the high cost of production. They naturally sought ways to reduce costs, and the first that came to their minds was to import Kaffirs and turn them into miners. And it is this plan of the British coal, iron and gold mining barons that the workers and the farmers are combating. It is this plan of substituting white labor by cheap, black labor that South Africa rose in arms to combat. Jan Smuts knows this to be the issue, but he chooses to tell the world that the revolt emanates from the outside, that is, from Soviet Russia.

The complaints of the mining barons as to the high costs of production and their inability to meet competition are highly interesting in face of available figures which indisputably show that the dividends they are paying out are higher than ever before. The reason why they want cheap labor cannot, therefore, be regarded as the desperate struggle of mining operators under pressure of fierce competition. The South African revolt is not imported from outside. It grew out of conditions existing there, and it is directed against the most ruthless exploiters of the British empire.

AMERICA AND THE GENOA CONFERENCE

SECRETARY HUGHES has finally replied to the invitation of the Italian government with regard to the participation of this country in the Genoa Conference next month. His refusal did not come as a surprise to anybody. Hope for a change in the attitude of the American government toward Russia has long been abandoned. The present note reiterates almost verbatim the former declarations regarding Russia.

Whatever the attitude of America toward European affairs might be, it is bound to have a profound effect. Rehabilitation of Europe is in large measure dependent on America. The Genoa Conference, therefore, with America absent and France sabotaging can do very little toward reconstructing Europe.

One of the alleged reasons for the refusal of the American government to participate in the Genoa Conference is the hypocritical assertion that it fears lest political matters will be discussed there. In reality the Harding administration is hand in glove with the militaristic policies of France.

THE TEXTILE STRIKE

THE strike of the textile workers in New England against a 26 percent wage cut and the 54-hour work, is gaining the full support of the entire labor movement in this country. The two organizations, the United Textile Workers, and the Amalgamated Textile Workers, which are leading the strike, cannot be regarded as friendly. Yet this does not mar the unity with which this struggle is fought.

The unions in the needle trades were the first to respond to the call for help. Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, declared that the International regarded the fight of the cotton workers as that of a brother organization. Samuel Gompers has likewise pledged to the textile workers the unqualified support of all organized labor.

Samuel Gompers effectively answered the claims of the mill owners that they must reduce wages to meet Southern competition. "What will follow if they are able to force the wage cut in Rhode Island?" asked Gompers. "Is it not reasonable to suppose that the Southern mills will meet this competition by similar reduction in wages there? Each side will go on competing and depressing downward the wages of the textile workers—and on and on. Where will it end?"

The textile workers, with the support of all organized labor, will not go back to the conditions of slavery which the cotton barons are trying to force them into. The trick of the manufacturers to slash wages on the flimsy pretext of business necessity is seen through by the workers. The case in the textile industry is only a glaring example of how far employers can go in their mad rush for ever greater profits.

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Working Women Want Equality, not Blanket Laws

"Working women have always fought for equality, political and economic, and we shall continue to do so. But we believe this should be done by separate, specific laws, in order that positive gains that have been made shall not be lost by blanket legislation. We therefore declare our opposition to the so-called equal rights legislation which is being urged in the form of a blanket amendment to the federal constitution and blanket laws for the various states. We distinguish between 'equal rights' in theory, and equal rights in fact, especially as applied to industrial conditions and labor laws for women."

With this declaration the conference of trade union women held in Washington today at the call of the National Women's Trade Union League, attended by delegates from many trades and occupations and various state federations, central labor bodies, and women's trade union leagues, voted to call upon the National Labor party to discontinue its efforts for blanket legislation, federal and state, as a means of removing civil and legal discriminations against women, and offered their co-operation in any effort to correct discriminations by remedying particular wrongs where found by the necessary legislation for such purpose. The declaration was adopted after an all-day session of the conference at the Grace Dodge Hotel, and sets forth the views of the delegated spokesmen for many thousands of women trade unionists.

The conference was opened by Miss Agnes Nestor, of Chicago, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the National Women's Trade Union League, and an executive officer of the International Glove Workers' Union. Miss Nestor made the opening statement of the views of the National Women's Trade Union League on the question of the so-called equal rights legislation, then turned over the gavel to Mrs. Raymond Robins, the President of the National League.

After careful consideration of the blanket legislation, state and federal, proposed by the National Women's Party, for the purpose of securing so-called equal rights for women, we, trade union women, in conference assembled at the call of the National Women's Trade Union League, have reached the conclusion that we must oppose any blanket legislation on this subject, either by constitutional amendment or statute, state or federal.

We advocate and work for the removal of civil and legal discriminations against

women. Working women have always fought for equality, political and economic, and we shall continue to do so. But we believe this should be done by separate, specific laws in order that positive gains that have been made shall not be lost by attempts at blanket legislation.

We therefore declare our opposition to the blanket amendment to the federal constitution proposed by the National Women's Party, and also to the blanket laws which have been made shall not be lost by attempts at blanket legislation.

(1) We distinguish between "equal rights" in theory and equal rights in fact, particularly as applied to industrial conditions and labor laws affecting women. As stated by an eminent legal authority, "these restrictive laws have not been enacted for the purpose of interfering with the civil and legal rights of women and children, but for the purpose of safeguarding them against hardships, wrongs and evils which have been developed in our modern industrial life."

(2) Many of the best legal authorities in the United States tell us that the language of the blanket legislation proposed by the National Women's Party, both federal and state, might be construed as inviting the law which apply to women and not to men, such as laws regulating the hours of employment, providing seats in stores, factories, and offices; establishing minimum wage commissions, prohibiting nightwork, and prohibiting the employment of women immediately before and after childbirth.

(3) It has taken years to establish by Supreme Court decision the constitutionality of present labor laws for women, and court decisions in some cases are still pending. During the period of litigation, women workers have been deprived of the benefits of the laws. Millions of dollars in wages withheld, and untold hardships by reason of longer hours on only a part of the legal working women have had to pay for litigation. We do not wish to repeat this struggle. We wish to extend our efforts upon our constructive program for the improvement and extension of industrial standards for women, and not be forced to exhaust our resources in defense of what we have won.

(4) Working women, especially married women and wage-earning mothers, may be affected by other possibilities of the blanket legislation as well as by its effect upon industrial laws. Competent authorities advise us that much of the legal protection women now have would be taken away, and under the so-called equal rights proposed in the blanket legislation, delinquent husbands, for example, would be relieved from supporting their wives. It is quite impossible, lawyers advise us, to estimate the far-reaching and possibly disastrous effect of the proposed amendment.

(5) Blanket legislation, whether state or federal, is not the best means of attaining the desirable ends of the proposed measure. Everything sought by the blanket legislation, can be obtained by separate laws, either federal or state. Disabilities or inequalities of one kind existing in one state frequently do not exist in the next, and the conditions should be studied and the remedy applied

where it is needed, without forcing the sacrifice of one group to another.

Administration support for the working women's position in favor of constructive laws for women and against blanket legislation for so-called "equal rights" which would destroy the legal industrial standards for women in industry, was asked of President Harding a day later by a committee from the National Women's Trade Union League which called at the White House.

"To destroy industrial laws for women merely because the same laws do not exist for men is to lower the whole level of industry, and is the same kind of thing we would have been doing had we sought to deprive men of suffrage because women did not have it," the committee told the President. "We want an upward, not a downward, revision of women's laws—and this can only be had by specific measures to remove specific discriminations against women—not blanket legislation which, in order to help some women, strikes into the very lives and livelihood of millions."

The committee was composed of Mrs. Raymond Robins, of Chicago, President of the National Women's Trade Union League; Miss Elizabeth Christman, of Chicago, of the Glove-makers' Union, Secretary of the League; Miss Emma Stephaeus, of Chicago, of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union; Mrs. Mary Stewart, of New York, of the Typographical



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Union; Miss Julie O'Connor, of Boston, President of the Telephone Operators' Union; and Miss Ethel M. Smith, of Washington, women's representative on the Minimum Wage Board of the District of Columbia, and Secretary of the Legislative Committee of the National Federation of Federal Employees and of the National Women's Trade Union League, and Mrs. Mary V. Hales, of Chicago, of the National Federation of Post-office Clerks.

Co-operative Notes

CO-OPERATIVE CAFETERIA INVADES WALL STREET

The Wall Street financial district of New York City was invaded at the beginning of the new year by the third branch of the "Co-operative Cafeteria," a highly successful co-operative enterprise. Judging by the fact that six hundred people are daily served lunches at the new branch of the co-operative, the success of this assault on the sacred precincts of capitalism is assured. In the first week of operation, the new branch of the co-operative did a business of \$832. By the end of the first month, the business had increased to \$2,702 a week. Within a week it jumped to \$3,221, and the figures have been mounting steadily ever since.

The two other branches did a business of \$8,000 in the last half year and distributed \$5,529 in rebates to members. Eight per cent relation were paid at the end of the last quarter year, based on the amount of the members' patronage.

The enterprise is governed democratically by the vote of the membership, who hire the managers and other technical help. The co-operative is run on the Rochdale Plan, which is the soundest and most successful method developed by co-operative societies.

FIRE INSURANCE AT COST

The farmers of Woodbridge, New York, last year wrote fire insurance for themselves at a cost of less than one cent for every hundred dollars of insurance in force. Compare this

with your fire insurance premium! With \$4,238,660 worth of fire insurance in force at the end of September, 1921, the expenses incurred amounted to only \$38,000, which included \$27,000 in losses and only \$11,000 for administrative and operating expenses. Thirty-nine members received sums ranging from \$5 to \$4,850 for damages to their property from fire or lightning. Since the co-operative insurance company commenced business in 1912, fire and lightning losses of \$114,721 have been paid to members.

By the end of 1921 the co-operative had \$9,500,000 worth of insurance in effect. Members are charged premiums based on the losses and operating expenses of the previous year. It is estimated that the saving to the members of this fire insurance co-operative during 1921 amounted to \$79,000. There are now 1,900 policies in effect, and 1,615 members enrolled in the society.

The Institute at Rome is the most important financial establishment of Italian Co-operation. At the end of 1919 it had relations with 5,370 co-operative societies, comprising 3,221 distributive societies, 1,227 productive and labor societies, 349 agricultural societies, 22 agrarian universities, and 151 miscellaneous societies. During 1920 it granted loans to the total amount of \$85,000,000 lire (against \$10,000,000 in 1919). During 1920 loans to the amount of \$42,000,000 lire were granted to 5,989 productive and labor societies, in order to enable them to execute work to the value of 218,000,000 lire.

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

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Ladies' Tailors, Sample Makers and Alteration Workers' Union, Local No. 3

ATTENTION!

Special Branch Meetings of Our Locals Will Be Held as Follows:

Sample Makers and Cloak Tailors—Saturday, March 18th, at 1:30 P. M. sharp, Labor Temple at Second Avenue and Fourteenth Street. The question whether or not to give up the separate Branch meetings and have one Local meeting instead will be taken up at this meeting.

Ladies' Tailors, Tuesday, March 21st, at 8 P. M. sharp, at Laurel Garden, 75 East Sixteenth Street.

It is important that every member of the Local should come to these meetings, as nominations for delegates to the next Convention, to be held on May 1st, at Cleveland, Ohio, will take place.

Yours fraternally,

S. LEFKOVITS, Manager-Secretary.

The Wreckers

By J. OUDEGEEST

Secretary International Federation of Trade Unions

II

We have only to look at the Socialist parties in Belgium, Germany, France, Italy, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Rumania, Spain and Switzerland. In those countries there were formerly strong Socialist parties. These parties have now been torn asunder at the instigation of the Russian wreckers who are so anxious to make propaganda for their unity front. And for whose benefit? For the benefit of Reaction. In the countries just mentioned after the unity of the political labor movement had been completely shattered, the next step was to endeavor to smash the unity of the trade union movement.

Their latest move is very instructive. Our readers will remember that in France on December 24 last, a Congress of the Communist minorities was to be held with a view to endeavoring to smash up the French General Confederation of Labor. On December 16 our Bureau received a telegram signed by Mr. Losowsky. This telegram, together with our reply of December 21, was published in our Press Report No. 84. After our reply had been dispatched we again received a copy of Losowsky's telegram enclosed in a registered letter which was dated Moscow, December 6. It appears, therefore, that at the beginning of December Mr. Losowsky and his "galloper" already perceived the danger of a split in the French trade union movement, and therefore decided to invite us to a conference with them in the course of the month of January. Well, now, if they were really so terribly anxious to avert a split in the French trade unions, it would, of course, not have been so difficult for them to ask their French comrades already at the beginning of the month of December not to proceed with the holding of the proposed minority congress. This, however, they did not do. Instead of that they sent us a telegram

asking us to hold a joint conference with them at a time when the French Congress would have been over and done with, in order, doubtless, that they could then proceed to have a quiet talk with us about the necessity of unity in France. All of which proves the passionate love of our Moscow friends for the cause of working-class unity. And all that, too, for the sake of the "unity front!"

The conduct of these gentlemen is brought into bolder relief by the fact that at the very time when Losowsky was inviting us to a joint conference with himself and his clique, he published an article which was a direct attack both against ourselves and against that unity for which they profess so much love. In the "Kommunistische Gewerkschafter," the official organ of the Red Trade Union International, which is published in Germany, he wrote an article entitled, "The Red Trade Union International to the French Workers." This article appeared on December 10, that is to say, about the same time as he sent us the invitation for a joint conference. It contains the usual vilification of our friends Jouhaux, Dismont, Merleux, etc., as well as the usual insinuations against them to the effect that they are the tools of the bourgeoisie, and that is they who want to destroy the unity of the workers—while, as a matter of fact, everybody must stand amazed at the patience and forbearance of our French friends in regard to the abominable campaign which had been undertaken against them by the Communists. In this article one finds the same sort of language as that to which we have been accustomed for the past year or two, and on account of which we were obliged to write to Sinowief to the effect that it is rather difficult for us to have any dealings with himself and his friends until they have learned how to associate with decent, civilized society.

The closing passage of this article, however, is particularly remarkable. In view of the telegram we had the

honor to receive from Mr. Losowsky. We will, therefore, quote this passage in full, as follows:

"The working classes of the whole world must divide between the revolutionary trade unions and those trade unions which are affiliated with the Amsterdam International. All how they have cried for unity, these gentlemen of the Amsterdam International! What quantities of crocodile tears they have shed in the interest of that unity! Under cover of this plausible catchword they proceed with their betrayal of the interests of the working classes; they are ready to jeopardize the whole organization of the working classes as soon as the workers refuse to allow themselves to obey the beck and call of the bourgeoisie. To the pillory with those who desire to deliver the French workers bound hand and foot, to the tender mercies of the bourgeoisie.

"To the pillory with those who champion 'class collaboration!'"

"To the pillory with the agents of capitalism within the ranks of labor!"

"Long live the unity front of the proletariat!"

In other words, the workers are called upon to break away from the Amsterdam International.

The title of the preparation for the "unity front!"

According to the passage just quoted we are betraying the interests of the workers and are willing to endanger the whole organization of the working class in order merely to serve the interests of the bourgeoisie. This, then, is the commencement of that "unity front" which, if it is to be made really of meat, of course, be established without co-operation. At the same moment as our Russian friends invite us to take part in a conference with them, they brand us as traitors to the cause of the working class. That is to say, Mr. Losowsky, who is so anxious to discuss matters with us, is willing to sit down at the same table with those whom he at the same time denounces as traitors. The same Mr. Losowsky, who is so anxious to consign us to the pillory, and, according to whose views we are the champions of "class collaboration" and the agents of the capitalists, seems not to have any objection to sitting down with us for the purpose of calmly discussing the question of the "unity front."

What is one to think of the character of these gentlemen, who, on December 6, invite us to a joint conference and on December 10 declare publicly that we are traitors to the cause of labor? One day they announce that they are anxious to have a conference with certain persons, while on the same day they denounce these same persons as the vilest traitors that can be imagined. Is one to conclude from this that these gentlemen are, after all, not so terribly particular in their selection of the workers? If the so-called Red International desires to see a unity front throughout the whole of Europe to oppose capitalism, the way for them to follow is pretty clear; they have merely to come to an understanding with us with a view to affiliating with our International and carrying on the fight against capitalism together. If our twenty-four million members were reinforced by the few million Russian workers, and if, furthermore, the mischievous antics in certain countries were to cease, then the unity front would be an accomplished fact.

But, then, of course, it might become rather difficult for the Russian Government—consisting as it does of Communists and representatives of the so-called Red Trade Union International—to maintain close relations with the bourgeoisie.

Furthermore, it must not be forgotten that, while these gentlemen denounce us because, as they allege,

we advocate the interests of the bourgeoisie and defend the principle of class-collaboration, their ambassadors carry on regularly conversations and round-table conferences with the representatives of the bourgeoisie and the big capitalists in order to conclude business transactions.

At the same time that they accuse us of hobnobbing with the bourgeoisie they themselves are doing the very thing of which they unjustly accuse us. It would be well, we imagine, if these gentlemen who are every day lotuping to the representatives of capitalism, were to moderate to some extent the violence of their insinuations against us.

We took all these facts into consideration before dispatching our reply to Mr. Losowsky, on December 21. In that telegram we demanded as a primary condition that the Congress of the French minorities should be put off. If they had been genuinely anxious about maintaining unity, they should have made that effort and then it would have been possible to have a discussion later on which might have led to some satisfactory result.

The condition laid down by us, however, was not fulfilled, and therefore we could not see our way to continue to have anything further to do with persons who never cease to revile us. Accordingly, the following telegram was sent to Losowsky on December 30:

"Continuation of telegram of December 21. While discussing your telegram of December 16, demanding joint conference of French trade unions, we heard, at the meeting of our Bureau yesterday, that the Congress of the French minorities has been held, thus making the split an accomplished fact. The condition laid down in our telegram, therefore, not complied with. Now that you and your friends have broken unity, there is no longer any reason why a conference should be held.

"For the Bureau of the International Federation of Trade Unions."

"OUDEGEEST."

There the matter ends for the present, as far as we are concerned; the Moscovites may continue their efforts to sow dissension in the trade union movement, a task with which, so far, they have had only very moderate success. Our army of 24,000,000 is still united and strong, on the basis of the program which was drawn up in Amsterdam in 1919, against the Russian Revolution. Our troops are still capable of defending themselves and of carrying on the fight against reaction. Yes, against reaction, no matter whence it proceeds—against that reaction which threatens Europe from its stronghold in Russia; against that reaction which manifests itself in the form of a dictatorship; against that reaction which cannot bear to see the various organizations of the different countries maintaining their own independent existence; against that reaction which can only think of governing by means of demands, conditions and compulsion, and is unwilling to grant either personal or collective freedom to anybody who dares to have opinions which do not coincide with those of the official representatives of reaction.

We regret very much to see that the Russian Revolution—which has been hailed with delight by the working classes of the whole of Europe, and which we ourselves would like to help forward as much as lies in our power—is being directed into wrong channels by these tyrants as a result of which it runs the risk of becoming a complete failure.

The unity front was established and constituted by us at the very commencement, and we hope to maintain this unity for the attack against the bourgeoisie and to defend ourselves against the disruptive efforts emanating from Russia.

The Villa Anita Garibaldi

Spring is approaching and with it our thoughts travel to summer and vacations.

The last year saw the close of a successful season in our new enterprise—the Summer Home of the Italian Dress and Waistmakers—Villa Anita Garibaldi. With the new year we have hopes of additional improvements and attractions for our members.

The Italian Local has annually held its entertainment and ball, which owing to the depression in the industry was postponed this year, but we feel that things are much brighter now and have decided to hold it for the benefit of our Summer Home.

The date has been set for Saturday, April 8, 1922. Just think! no work the next day, it being Sunday, and you can enjoy yourselves until the early hours of the morning without any disturbing thoughts.

The ball! It is one of the best in the city with every facility and convenience. The cars, subway and elevated are only a block or two away.

The program is an attractive one. Moving pictures will be shown under the direction of the Labor Film Service, Inc. "Contrast" will be the chief attraction. This picture has received the praise of moving picture critics and every one interested in the labor movement ought to see it. An interesting labor review and of course, we must have our laugh, therefore, a comedy.

A brief lecture will be given by the noted orator, Comrade Arturo Giovannitti.

The dancing will begin not later than 9:30 P. M. for which a splendid orchestra has been engaged.

We are sure that you will help make this affair a success in every way, for you are surely interested in seeing our Summer Home improve.

Tickets are only 50 cents. Get them at once.

We shall expect you. With fraternal wishes, we are,

For the Executive Board of the Italian Dress and

Waistmakers' Union,

L. ANTONINI, Gen. Sec'y.

A Letter from England

By EVELYN SHARP
(London Herald Daily Service)

The blackest cloud on the industrial horizon today is the threatened lockout of the engineers, timed by the employers practically to coincide with the dispute in the shipbuilding industry. The shipyard workers, faced with a cut of 26s 6d a week in two installments, have just decided against acceptance by a huge majority, the figure, published this morning being: For acceptance, 18,750; against, 110,882. The proposed cut was to take effect from March 15.

The crisis in the engineering trade did not arise directly over wages. The ground, chosen by the employers, was originally the question of overtime. It has been customary in the trade that overtime should only be worked subject to the consent of the workers concerned. The employers put forward proposals to put an end to this state of affairs. These proposals were rejected by a ballot vote, which, the employers now contend, "challenges the employers' right to exercise managerial functions."

After the ballot the employers' federation asked the Amalgamated Engineers' Union for a meeting to discuss the result. The A. E. U. in reply pointed out that there were several questions outstanding which might profitably be discussed at the same time. This the Federation refused, insisting that overtime should be dealt with solely. Now, however, that matters have reached a lockout the employers declare that they intend to bring under review "the relations between employers and their workpeople, working conditions, and wages."

The employers, however, appear to be preparing for a fight. They have posted lock-out notices terminating on March 11, and it is estimated that 3,500,000 workers will be affected. If the shipyard men are also locked out, owing to their recent ballot, the total will approach 3,000,000.

The miners, beaten last year, are in a serious condition. 118,143 miners are registered as unemployed; there are thousands unregistered, and still more thousands working short time.

Out of the 22 districts into which the coalfields are divided ten are on the minimum, i. e., 20 per cent above the 1914 wage figure, while the cost of living is some 80 to 90 per cent above. And this minimum is for a full week's work, which few of the men in the poorer districts are getting. The answer is, of course, starvation. And the ultimate solution of the problem can only be a few months away for Boards of Guardians all over the country are becoming bankrupt. We are living on a volcano.

There is a strike in the chemical trade, affecting practically the whole of South Wales, against a reduction of 3d per hour. Within a short time the tinplate trade will be seriously affected as it is dependent for its acid supplies upon the chemical industry. And if the tinplate works close down the large steel works of the district will soon be at a standstill—always supposing that they are not already closed down owing to the engineering dispute.

Meanwhile the unemployed grow increasingly truculent, and stories are daily reported of deputations to Boards of Guardians demanding increased relief, of Guardians who refuse to see the deputations, of police called in and of heads broken by

truncheons. One asks when the end will come.

For if the local authorities are becoming bankrupt the National Government is not in a much better position. It dare not increase taxation for fear of big business; it dare not reduce expenditure to any appreciable extent on account of the opposition of its departments. The "cuts" recommended for the Army and Navy will in the main not be made—except at least by the present government. The "cuts" in education, which seemed at first sight a more promising field, have raised so much opposition in the country that the government hesitates to carry them out in their entirety.

The debate on the Geddes recommendations takes place this afternoon, and I understand that the government will announce its intention of postponing the reductions of the teachers salaries until 1925; that although the compulsory school age may be raised from five to six, the minister will suggest that in certain working class areas parents will be given the option of sending their children to school at the age of five. The recommendation regarding larger classes seems unfortunately likely to be put into operation. This will mean the dismissal of some 25,000 teachers, and very poor prospects for the additional 9,000 now in training colleges who will be released for service in July. Some of the local education authorities, without waiting for a government pronouncement on the Geddes proposals, have already started to increase the size of classes and to dismiss teachers.

How Do You Sit?

The question of posture—how the worker sits, how he stands, how he walks, is an important factor in his health. The effect of improper standing, walking, and sitting upon the spine is the source of much business

to the chiropractor, for he takes advantage of the overworked spine to make his living.

The Joint Board of Sanitary Control is at present making a scientific study of the posture of workers and the lighting systems in shops—how workers are compelled to sit, and under what light they must work. This study is showing up many things;—namely that workers still sit on kitchen chairs, stools, benches and folding chairs, and in all sorts of positions which are responsible for the extent of round shoulders, curvature of the spine, tuberculosis, lum-

bago, and rheumatic swelling of the joints. The Union Health Center (131 East 17th St.) of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has arranged a series of lectures on posture to be given by one of the leading arthropedists in the city, Dr. S. W. Boorstein of Fordham Hospital. The first of these lectures takes place Friday, March 17, at 8.15 P. M. on "The Human Spine and Its Disease." Dr. Boorstein will illustrate his lecture by lantern slides and a human skeleton. All members of the garment trades are cordially invited to attend this lecture.

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Finnish Workers' Home, 2854 Fifth Avenue, corner 177th Street; and at all Branches of the Socialist Party.

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Local Branch, Socialist Party, 1147 Boston Road.
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Heimowitz's Dress Goods Store, 161st Street and Prospect Ave.; 4th at all Branches of the Socialist Party.

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Forward Ball, March 18, 71st Regiment Army, 34th Street and Park Avenue.

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

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EDITORIALS

CLOAK MANUFACTURERS WANT NO INVESTIGATION

We lay no claim to prophetic gifts, even though our guess does come true every once in a while. When in last issue of JUSTICE, in discussing the character and scope of the coming Federal investigation in the cloak industry of New York, we expressed an apprehension that our employers might attempt to dodge an all-embracing investigation of the industry, we did not, we confess, believe it possible. Little as they might like a searching inquiry into the real situation in the cloak industry, scant as their approval of the personnel of our investigators might be, we thought, they surely would not dare to come out in the open in opposition to a genuine, thoroughgoing investigation.

An open disavowal of an all-embracing inquiry on the part of the manufacturers, we thought, would immediately indict them of insincerity in their original request for an investigation. It would, quite naturally, arouse the well-earned suspicion that there are facts and conditions in the cloak industry which the employers would keep undisclosed for all time—facts and conditions which are, probably, of a damning nature to those who have been charging up in the past all the ills and evils in the industry to the workers. How could the cloak employers, indeed, afford a confession of that sort?

Yet the unexpected happened. Despite the weight of reason, our prophecy, expressed so haltingly, did materialize. The cloak manufacturers have come out in the open with a cry and a clamor.

They have any number of grievances, our cloak employers. First, the Union has picked Commissioners not at all to their liking. Why should the Union have chosen Dr. Hourwich, a person against whom our employers have an old-standing grudge? There is, we admit, a touch of humor in this complaint, not unmixed with brazenness. Upon reading their charge, one cannot help gaining the impression that the Protective Association is of the opinion that the Union should have consulted it prior to choosing its set of Commissioners. Did the Association consult the Union before it had picked its own Commissioners? Did it ask the Union to pass upon their fitness for the planned investigation? And what vestige of a right have they, our employers, anyway, to set themselves up in the role of dictators and arbiters for our organization, by what direct or implied grant of authority?

The clumsiest part of their alarm shriek, however, is the statement that President Schlesinger and the Union have "captured" the Washington authorities, that the International can get anything from Secretary Davis. Silly and insupportable as this charge is, it has, nevertheless, it would seem, had some effect in Washington. A few days ago President Schlesinger received a letter from Secretary Davis, written in a tone distinctly different from the tone employed in his former communications to our International organization, and, we are certain, and give a fitting reply to this letter. We are equally certain that it will not change the attitude of our International in the minutest degree in its demand for an all-embracing and searching inquiry, the first and foremost condition precedent to our participation in this investigation.

What concerns the Manufacturers' Protective Association, it must be clear to all by this time, that it has never wanted an earnest and complete investigation of the industry. The Association wanted to create an impression that it was not afraid of an investigation. When it began to appear, however, that this investigation would be of a thoroughgoing nature, it sent out a yell that "Schlesinger undertakes to dictate to the government." We suppose that the Association relies upon this spurious insinuation to dodge a complete investigation. They deserve pity, these poor manufacturers, together with the Washington authorities, who have become so panicky over this shriek of our bosses!

It looks almost certain now, therefore, that we shall have no investigation in the cloak industry, which makes the situation rather grave, indeed. There is only a short couple of months left to June 1, the date of the expiration of the agreement in the industry, and since no investigation that might form a basis for future negotiations with the employers seems likely at present, the Cloakmakers' Union must be prepared for all eventualities. To leave matters to chance would be an unpardonable error. Our employers, beaten in the last contest, are seething with revenge, and it is more than likely that they will again risk a fight and

trout out again the ill-fated demands formulated at Atlantic City last October.

Such is the situation, and our workers might as well keep their minds upon it. At this moment it is out of place to waste time on petty politics. Our attention must be centered upon the exigencies of the approaching fight. The meeting of cloak shop chairmen, called for next Saturday at Cooper Union, will deal with this situation that concerns so vitally the very existence of the Union.

We hope that during the next few weeks, between now and June 1, everything possible will be done to put the Cloakmakers' Union in best fighting trim, in so far as morale, unity and finances are concerned. When the signal is given the workers must be ready. The outcome of the fight—a complete victory—will then be certain.

THE FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE CLOAK STRIKE

We have printed in last week's issue of JUSTICE the financial report of the recent strike in the cloak industry of New York. After reading and re-reading it, we could not, we confess, escape a genuine sense of pride in our Union and its management. Just think of it! In the course of some nine weeks a sum exceeding one million dollars was handled, not by financiers, not by men who have made the money business their life task, but by plain, intelligent workers. And yet how clear, simple and convincing is the account of each and every cent that was expended in the course of this strike!

In the capitalist press there appear from time to time contemptible innuendoes and charges that labor leaders are frequently calling out strikes in order to make an "easy penny" for themselves. It is a gross and malicious charge, and these charges are baseless and malicious, as it is very rarely, indeed, that leaders could call a strike against the expressed will of the membership.

At any rate, not even the remotest shadow of suspicion can be attached to the handling of finances in our great nine-week strike, which cost over a million dollars. For every penny spent there is a receipt and every receipt was carefully inspected by a Finance Committee. The entire report was audited thoroughly and searching by the General Auditor of the International, Mr. F. N. Wolf, and found correct to a cent. There is a good cause for pride and genuine satisfaction in this fact to any member of our International who has read carefully and attentively this report.

It would be impossible for us to dwell in particular upon every item of this report and point out in what a saving and economic manner the expenses were made. We shall, nevertheless, call attention to a few of the more outstanding items. The expenses of the Hall Committee, which included car and railway fares, expenses for shop pickets and for luncheons, for instance, amounted to a little over \$60,000. It may seem like a big sum at first blush, but when one considers that until the very last hour more than 25,000 workers were on strike, and that this sum covers the full nine weeks of the strike—less than two dollars per head—one can realize the real economy practiced in this conflict. Take another item—the expenses of the Finance Committee. There were five persons on this committee, in addition to the Secretary-Treasurer. These men spent entire days on the job, scrutinizing, weighing and judging the adequacy or necessity of each dollar spent. This committee's own expenses for the entire nine weeks has reached the magnificent sum of \$750.00.

We congratulate, most sincerely, the New York Cloak Joint Board upon the marvelous work of its Finance Department, presided over by Brother Philip Kaplowitz. Anyone who desires to obtain a true conception of the intelligence and ability with which the Cloakmakers' Union of New York is conducted should read the financial report of the last strike.

We congratulate Brother Kaplowitz for his able handling of the finances of the Union, and also the members of the Finance Committee, Brothers Perlmutter, Brass, Borenstein, Chiarichara, and Kaplan. They are not a committee in name only; their work, loyal, able and devoted, deserves the fullest credit.

A WORD FOR THE "CALL"

The "New York Call" is one of the very few Socialist dailies in the English language in America. Its fourteen years of existence have been years of ceaseless struggle for its very life, with never a day of confidence in its ability to weather the storm the next morning. Hardly a day has passed for the "Call" during these entire fourteen years without an appeal to its readers to help sustain the paper so that it may continue to exist.

Yet, notwithstanding this precarious, hand-to-mouth existence, the "New York Call" has done, during these fourteen years, remarkably well. It has spread the advanced ideas of the labor movement and the Socialist message among large and ever-increasing circles in the Eastern section of the country. Regrettably, however, its influence has not as yet spread to the large working masses, the masses which it had originally intended to reach, and which have remained, for many varied reasons, indifferent to it.

Recently, the publishers of the "New York Call" have made a strong effort to place this English labor daily of New York within the reach of the workers of the metropolis. Since last Monday the price of the "Call," which was five cents for the past few years, was reduced to two cents. This was a very wise, though daring, step. This change will enable the workers to buy the "Call." A nickel is by far too big a sum for a wage earner to spend on his newspaper, and what, after all, is the use of

The Workers in Present-Day Germany

By KARL BRANDT

Less disturbed by internal strife than at any time since the end of the World War, the labor organizations of Germany have entered upon a period of watchful waiting, strengthening their forces in preparation for the protection of the republic from the forces of reaction. Only a year ago this month the country was torn by conflicts between Communist and Socialist workers in the ill-fated Communist uprising. Today the Communists, their numbers depleted, are satisfied to allow conditions to remain as they are until a more favorable time appears for another strike.

Germany has made marvelous progress in her recovery from post-war disorganization of industry. Two years ago there appeared to be hopeless chaos. Today the workers of Germany, although employed at miserable wages, are better off than millions of workers of the United States and England who have been jobless for periods of six months to a year, with little prospect of full time employment for a long time to come. Without the oppressive taxation, with which to meet the Allies' demands for reparations, Germany would be in the midst of an era of prosperity.

Constant employment, even at miserable wages, appears to have created the agitation for the re-creation of a proletarian dictatorship. In 1919 Germany had progressed far towards the Communist goal. A Communist government was set up at Munich

under the leadership of Kurt Eisner which was *g*ut down only by most violent terror and bloodshed from reactionary forces. In the Communist uprisings in Berlin men fought with rifles and machine guns in the streets before the imperial palace. Bullet marks on the front of the palace are all that remains to remind visitors of the German-capital of the internal strife that was ended by the iron hand of Minister of War Noske.

Although there is a strong organization of Communists, which has its members in every labor organization of the German republic, the great mass of the 20,000,000 organized workers is supporting the republic. If the reactionary elements, led by the horde of jobless officers of the Kaiser's armies, ever attempted a monarchist coup there would be a counter-strike from Socialists, Communists and Catholic union men and women. The workers have no arms, and it would be difficult for them to fight against machine guns, but with the general strike they could paralyze all industry and force out the most obnoxious elements as they forced out Dr. Wolfgang Kapp who led the uprising of reaction in March, 1920.

Kapp, who led the monarchists who overthrew the Ebert Government and remained master of the republic for a few days, has offered to surrender for trial with the understanding that he receive safe conduct and not be placed under arrest. His request probably will not be granted, as the

government does not welcome another political trial at this time. There still is a powerful force ranged against the government, which those in control do not wish to arouse.

Against the 20,000,000 workers who support the republic are allied the great number of officers who were dismissed from the army in consequence of the reduction in military forces. Many of these ex-officers who once strutted proudly through the streets of the capital find it impossible to adapt themselves to civilian life. It was from the ranks of these adventurers that the assassins of ex-Finance Minister Erzberger were recruited. That murder did more than anything else to cement the forces of the workers in support of the republic.

The majority of the higher officials of the government are the enemies of the republic because they are holdovers from the monarchy. The magistrates are severe with workers who have committed offenses and impose the maximum sentences on them, while the greatest leniency is shown the "nationalists" and other reactionaries. A reactionary accused of killing a republic official escapes with a light sentence because, the judges contend, "he was not animated by dishonorable motives."

Unlike the days of 1848, when the universities furnished many of the leaders of the republican movement, the universities today are centers of reaction. Practically all the professors and nine-tenths of the student body are open in their expressions of hatred for the workers and the republic. They want the "War Lord" back again on his throne in Berlin.

The settled state of German industry is evidenced by the manner in

which strikes are conducted. A year ago there were strikes in many industries. The value of wages was falling steadily, even as today, and strikes were almost daily occurrences, even in transportation service. The number of strikes has been steadily decreasing and the effect of the tie-ups on the innocent bystanders is being lightened.

The creation in 1919 of the Technical Emergency Relief Corps in Berlin to operate public utilities during strike times the Germans devised a new strike machine. The corps is now a permanent organization under the Department of the Interior. It has sixteen department heads in addition to the national chief and has hundreds of heads of local sections. Trained and experienced engineers are in charge. They mobilize their forces when any public utility is tied up by a strike, but the call is for public service, not for engagement in a class war.

The operation of the corps is restricted so that the strike remains effective. When the strike is in an electrical plant, the corps may provide light for streets and public buildings, but not for private industries. Representatives of the unions assist the corps in the "strike breaking" operations and perform the double duty of being on the job to see that the limits of the "strike-breaking" are not passed. Through the work of the Technical Emergency Relief Corps the general strike weapon's force falls less heavily on the innocent bystander in a strike of milk men or other engaged in the distribution of food products. There is no shout of "scab" in German strikes, for in all the republic a strikebreaker can not be found for any industry.

Civil Servants and Manual Workers in France

The Congress of the National Federation of Civil Servants Unions (Federation des Fonctionnaires), which was held on September 24th and 25th, 1921, was attended by 809 delegates representing about 180,000 Civil Servants organized in 31 unions. The National Federation is affiliated to the French General Federation of Trade Unions.

The evolution towards a new social order of which the organized working-class movement is the driving power as well as the gradual transformation of the political state into an important factor in the process of production, impose new tasks upon the civil servants.

"We have come to realize," said Toesca, in moving his report on the right of association, "what a great part can and must be played by the trade unions in the economic transformation of the state." The state is encroaching more and more upon the domain of economic life. "In these times," he said, "the state builds; the state forges; the state plants and sows; the state administers; the state possesses; the state buys and sells. The state has become a great employing concern."

The political state, which hitherto has been concerned only in the task of ruling human beings, is becoming an institution for the administration

of economic operations. The state, however, has not yet been adapted and equipped for this task of production. The State is still a mere political organism. "But it is not possible, from a capital town or from a central bureau, to impose fixed rules upon the delicate and endless variety of national and international economic relations; . . . neither is it possible to administer the affairs of a nation by means of bureaucratic decrees." Parliament must transfer more and more of its power to specialists and experts. From being a purely political institution, the state is becoming an economic organism, "representing the organized body of expert knowledge." This new state is a reflex "of the Social epoch through which we are passing; in this epoch Labor is the sovereign power and not the state."

The organized civil servants do not wish that their position in the state should be regulated by laws and institutions which exist before the trade unions and an independent civil servants' movement came into being. On the contrary, laws and institutions must take into account the existence of the trade unions of civil servants. "It is not the state that creates the rights of the civil servants; these rights exist independent of the state. The state has only to recognize the social rights of the workers whom it

employs and must negotiate with the trade unions on the basis of absolute equality. It is now the chief task of the trade unions of civil servants in their daily struggle to force

the recognition of the rights of their unions, that is to say, the right to act as a collective unity—not only in the interest of the civil servants, but also in the general interest of all workers."

The authorities always find a means of putting the proposals for administrative reform submitted by the civil servants. Speaking on this question, Bourdon said in the course of his report: "The hierarchy of modern society must no longer be organized from above; it must be built up from below." "We can," he continues, "draw up a common program within the French General Federation of Trade Unions for the whole proletariat." There is, however, one difference: While the manual workers need the assistance of technicians and intellectuals, the civil servants have in their own ranks all the necessary experts and specialists in order to lay a solid foundation for administrative reform. Union action by civil servants and manual workers was regarded to be a matter of course. The trade unions of civil servants, said the Secretary Laurent in his report, will continue their action in the conviction that workers and civil servants are bound together by common interests. During the reactionary attempts that were made in 1920, with a view to restricting the

right of association among the workers in general and among the employees in particular, the National Federation of Civil Servants Unions declared its solidarity with the manual workers.

In a special resolution, the Congress protested against a bill which was submitted by the former war minister concerning recruiting for the army. This bill aimed at placing the civil servants under military discipline in time of war. The stipulation that civil servants should serve with the colors 6 months longer than other persons means that special military obligations were to be imposed upon such employees. The most intolerable part of the bill, however, was the part which provided that by an order in Council, civil servants under 60 years of age, who are liable to military service, can be summarily placed under military discipline, even when there is no general mobilization. This stipulation would enable the government to suppress the free association of the civil servants in trade unions; and the government could do so without being obliged to institute legal proceedings against the trade unions or to wait until the latter had committed some illegal act. In this way the right of association could be suppressed at any moment.

Until international education "has killed the spirit of war," the Congress advocates Jaures' idea of a general arming of the people in which no special privileges are recognized.

issuing a daily for workers that is beyond their purchasing power?

This reduction in the price of the "Call" will surely, we hope, gain for it tens of thousands of new readers. The reading matter in the "New York Call" contains the most important and interesting record of labor and general events in America and abroad, and its editorial page is especially vigorous and readable. The attitude of the "Call" towards the trade union movement has changed considerably, and, in our opinion, very much for the better. The "New York Call" has now every chance of becoming the most widely read and influential English labor daily in America.

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Labor and Education

By DAVID F.

I. THE URGE TO KNOW

Not many years ago—as such things go—education was the exclusive possession of a small class. The learned men, the "scribes," the "clerics" was a distinct social group—a group of specialized laborers serving the interests of a specialized nobility that devoted its time to discovering pleasant ways of diverting themselves. The vast mass of common folk had no need of even such elementary accomplishments as reading and writing. In the course of their narrow lives they picked up enough information to carry them through their simple problems. For the rest, they left learning to the specialists.

The flare-up of liberalism in the eighteenth century seriously damaged this ancient order. The bourgeois revolution, the passing of feudalism, the growing importance of the trader and the manufacturer created needs that the old educational systems could not meet. The coming of the industrial revolution created a demand for a widely spread technical knowledge—a knowledge not limited simply to a few of the inner circle, but shared by the men at the machines. Failure to know might often be followed by loss of life.

The coming of industrialism brought with it many changes. When it came the old, silently suffering village worker passed away. In his place appeared a group of propertyless workers without traditions, dependent entirely on daily or weekly wages for sustenance. Within the limits of the proletariat appeared men of energy, capable of creative thought. Fifty years of disaster and misery taught these leaders of the proletariat the truth of their position, and, like true leaders, they sought to transmit their discoveries to the people they were seeking to lead—to their own people. Forgetting that it had taken the best minds of the proletariat fifty years to strip away falsehood, prejudice, and willful self-deception, in order to realize the truth that lay beneath, these naive leaders—Owen, Hetherington, Lovett, Jones, O'Brien and the rest—thought they had only to present their ideas to the workers to have them accepted. It was a natural mistake. And out of the realization that they had made a mistake arose another thought.

"If the workers do not understand us," reasoned these pioneers, "it is because they are not sufficiently educated. Let us therefore give them the education they have missed. That must be our first step."

In the meantime the workers had been shaken loose from old customs. The old class lines which had separated "noble" from "common" were being obliterated, and the new lines that were forming were not yet deep and definite. The desire to rise higher in the industrial world—to become a skilled laborer, or even to cease being a laborer and to become a capitalist, created a desire to be "educated." The very simple workers, with no experience to guide them, imagined there must be great virtue in the education imparted to the sons of "gentlemen" in the private schools and the universities. If this was the education that best suited the leisure class

BERENBERG

is, this, and this alone, was the education the workers ought to have. Nothing was too good for the workers.

Strange and, to us, instructive, experiences followed. Even now we occasionally meet young workers giving their entire surplus energy at night to the study of Latin and the higher mathematics. Lacking historical perspective, how are these earnest and eager young people to know the reason why the schools put so much emphasis on these subjects? And yet the waste such study entails is tragically disproportionate to the results.

One hundred and fifty years of experience have not served to destroy the urge to know. Neither, unfortunately, have they been very productive in teaching the workers "what to know."

Many people still have a naive faith in "education." To them it seems that if they only "knew," if they only had certain facts at their command, life would cease to be complicated and disappointing. They speak with mild envy of those who have had "advantages," and are more than mildly surprised that these more favored ones do not seem to be happier or able than they.

And while on the one hand many of the workers, for themselves and for their children, still interpret education in terms of the leisure class schools of one hundred years ago these schools are themselves at last yielding to pressure, and are seeking to put life into education.

For education is no separate thing, no mystery in the hands of a few. The truth will not alone set us free, nor is knowledge in itself power. Education is the process of mastering life. Within certain limits the worker is a far better educated man than his leisure-class brother with a college degree! Within limits, I said. These limits are too narrow. The worker is a man with blinders on, and the blinders keep him from looking to the left or right. What lies to the left? What to the right? What are the other workers doing? What is this world we live in? How does it work? What law control it? How can we make it serve us instead of being overruled endlessly by its mercantile? These are the questions that the modern educator is asking.

We do not possess the answers to these questions. What does it matter? Education does not presuppose a teacher who knows and pupils who do not, and who are to be taught. The process of life is a process of discoveries and inventions. In seeking the answers to these, and similar questions, we live.

I do not mean to disparage books. Books are storehouses in which the generations that have gone before have laid up for us the results of their searches and experiments. We cannot expect to find in such storehouses answers to questions that did not exist in the days of our ancestors, however much else we may learn from them. We too will store up our knowledge in books for our children to read. Shall we be satisfied if they content themselves with simply echoing our words? The source of all books is life, and life is the real subject of education.

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THE STAGE

HE, THE ONE WHO GETS SLAPPED

(At the Fulton Theatre)

By LEONID ANDREYEV

Reviewed by J. R.

Seldom does a play evoke as much analytical criticism as has been caused by the advent of "He, Who Gets Slapped," produced under the direction of the Theatre Guild at the Fulton Theatre. Some of our contemporaries are rather caustic in their remarks about the theory of the play, and of Andreyev, the author. Many of our American critics and writers show a tendency to revolt against the apparent general acceptance of all things Russian. They see in this a subtle criticism of America, and its ability to produce plays which carry an appeal to the intelligent, and which are productive of sound reasoning.

This we can readily understand. With the exceptions of O'Neill and Susan Glaspell, few of the American playwrights have succeeded in presenting a real human problem without the usual happy ending which rarely happens in real life. Not that they do not understand the tragedies of life. Granted that they do, yet they invariably find solutions which are more in keeping with large box-office receipts. We sometimes suppose that were the commercial elements in playwrighting eliminated, that American plays would rise to the heights of the Russian in the realm of truthful exposition of life, and all that it holds for mankind.

Both O'Neill and Glaspell succeed where other playwrights fail, because they are in revolt against the commercialism which actuates the others, and being in revolt, they portray life as they see it, caring little or not at all whether the average producer thinks their play is a "money-maker." And were it not for one or two brave souls among the latter, neither O'Neill nor Glaspell would be carrying their message to such large numbers.

In "He, Who Gets Slapped" Andreyev portrays the continuity of life's problems. He finds no solution to the problem he presents and though several of his characters are removed from life via the death scene, he leaves things in the same condition as he finds them. One feels that though these souls are rid of their earthly problems, there are others, whose number is legion, who will continue to be confronted with the self-same problems and find in death the only release. There are no solutions to life's problems and Andreyev clearly understands this.

In "He, Who Gets Slapped" Andreyev has nothing which would appeal to the "tired business man" who wants everything to end happily. It is for this reason that "Getting Ger-

ties Garter" and others of its type play to capacity houses, while there are many vacant seats at the Fulton.

"He" is robbed of his wife and his life's work by a false friend, which is nothing unusual. But both the robber and the robbed are unhappy, even though the self-indulgent, ambitious and unscrupulous robber attained that which he sought. Which happens every day, despite those who believe that "He" is not true to life.

Doubt whether he is "free of us" as expressed by people who supposedly grasp the picture presented by Andreyev. They cannot find its reflection in real life because their's is the puritanical conception. It is true that countesses, counts and barons do not associate closely with our daily life. But what about their American prototype, the restless ever-seeking person who is weary of the common existence, and who tries, by revolutionary action, to change the tenor of life.

It is also true that we do not desire to join a circus at the age of 25, as "He" does, yet what about the numerous departures from convention which help us express the law of "change." It is somehow difficult for the American playgoer to fully grasp the restless spirit which dominates Zinda, the lion tamer. How can puritans, who continuously stifle every desire in them, appreciate the poetic ecstasies of "He"? We can readily grasp the disdain of those in our midst who make it their life's mission to eliminate every tendency of the individual to revolt against the horrible sameness of life. Of course they disapprove of "He." And of Count Mancel, self-indulgent and self-centered, who takes out of life all he can, regardless of cost to himself or his neighbors. But call Mancel Jones or Smith, and you will find his prototype in the person of many of our critics.

One can understand Andreyev's character without peering behind the scenes of Barnum and Bailey to see Tilly and Polly, Pappa Briquet, Jackson, the clown, the beautiful Consuelo, or the Apollo like Bezano, the bare-back rider with whom both Consuelo and Zinda are in love. And what about Baron Regnard, who has sufficient money to purchase youth, beauty or anything he desires.

The play runs smoothly, under the able direction of Robert Milton, and if Andreyev would have had the foresight to introduce a "skimmy" dance number, and devised a happy ending, the play would be a howling success from the box office and puritanical points of view. But the playwrights of the Russian, as those of the modern American school, insist upon presenting life as they find it. They photograph existence, not caring whether the audience take it or leave it.

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DOMESTIC ITEMS

MINE STRIKE ALMOST CERTAIN

Another step toward the threatened strike of the coal miners on April 1 was taken when President Lewis, of the Miners, announced that because operators of the central competitive district had refused to meet union officials in Cleveland next Thursday, the joint conference had been called off. The only chance for avoiding a walkout now seems to lie in a conference that Secretary of Labor Davis is expected to arrange.

NAVY CUT MAY REACH FIVE BILLION

During the next fifteen years the U. S. Treasury will show a saving of \$5,000,000,000 as a result of the naval limitation program adopted by the Arms Conference, according to an estimate made by naval experts. This includes savings through suspension of construction, scrapping of capital ships and cessation of work on naval bases and other shore establishments. The estimate does not take account of radical increases in the cost of capital ship construction or of the possibility of some extraordinary development which might induce the United States to exceed the old policy of building two big fighting ships a year.

IMMIGRATION SHIFTS

Because of the 3 per cent immigration law, quotas for southern and southwestern European immigration are virtually exhausted, according to Commissioner General Husband of the Immigration bureau.

The commissioner finds that the new immigration law has turned the tide from southern to northern and western Europe, restoring conditions that existed following the civil war and up to the panic of 1893, after which the heavy immigration from Italy, Hungary, the Balkans and Russia began.

Today, except from Russia, which can still supply 17,551 immigrants, the migration from southern and eastern Europe has been cut off. During the last 35 years southern and eastern Europe supplied from 80 to 85 per cent of the immigration.

PICKETING STOPPED BY FEDERAL JUDGE

Federal Judge Cochran has acted on the suggestion of Chief Justice Taft in the Granite City case, and now steel strikers at this place are prohibited from picketing "at or near the premises" of the Newport rolling mill. The company is attempting to establish the anti-union shop.

Judge Cochran is quoted as saying that his order is based on the recent picketing decision (Granite City case) of the United States supreme court.

"I always try to follow the supreme court decisions," he said. "In that case the court apparently felt that limiting pickets to one was sufficient to bring about the desired effect. In this case, owing to its extraordinary nature, I felt it was necessary to forbid all pickets in order to restore order."

Judge Cochran stated that he could not recall that any other federal judge ever before prohibited picketing and that he issued the order because "he heard" that there was "an unprecedented condition of disorder in connection with the strike." Asked if he would call on federal troops to enforce the injunction the judge said this was not necessary "because I have no doubt the court's order will be readily obeyed."

TAFFY IS FED TO PUBLIC

W. J. Burns, the "great detective," announces that he has chased the profiteers into their cyclone cellars. On the same day the bureau of labor statistics informed the world that food costs in the nation's capital—where Burns has his headquarters—increased the past month.

WOMEN MAY KEEP WAGES

The assembly has passed a bill which permits married women to retain wages earned in their own homes. The bill was introduced by Margaret H. Laird, who is a member of the assembly from Essex county.

FEDERAL ARBITRATOR STINGS WEB PRESSMEN

Newspaper pressmen have agreed to abide by Federal Judge Manton's award, and these workers are now conferring with the publishers and attempting to modify what is declared to be "the most unjust decision ever handed down in an arbitration award."

The award reduces wages on an average 20 per cent, the lunch hour is taken out of the men's time, and pay for legal holidays is cut from double time to time and one-half. The question of manning the gigantic web presses is placed solely in the hands of the employers. Heretofore the pressmen had a voice in the required number of men necessary. The new scheme permits speeding up the workers and takes an important element of democracy from the press men.

ON THE GRIDIRON

The child labor cases brought to test the constitutionality of that law were reached for oral argument in the Supreme Court. Solicitor Beck opened the argument but made only a brief statement before the court adjourned.

CEMENTING THE ALLIANCE

Articles of alliance between the union coal miners and railroad workers were ratified today by the Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America. The articles provide for representatives of the unions being called in session to discuss means for combating attacks on wage schedules.

STEEL TRUST BEATS FEDERAL COMMISSION

The Federal Trade Commission which for nearly two years has been endeavoring to compel 22 large steel corporations in the United States to answer questionnaires regarding the affairs of such corporations has lost its fight in the district supreme court as yesterday Justice Bailey signed an order which grants the corporation what is believed to be a permanent injunction against the commission to restrain that body from interference in corporation matters.

FOREIGN ITEMS

ENGLAND

THE BOSSES TRIUMPH

About 2,500 coopers in the principal Scottish and Irish fishing ports have been forced by privation to accept a reduction of from 1s 10d to 1s 3d per barrel—equivalent to a loss of about 30s per week in wages. They have been locked out since November.

BEER BOYCOTT

The Transport Workers' Federation has declared a boycott against beer as a protest against the high prices which still rule, and the attack made by the brewers on the wages and conditions of their employees, while retaining beer at its maximum price.

POLICE ATTITUDE TO UNEMPLOYMENT

"If they had mentioned they were in employment I should not have brought them here, but just warned them," said the Chief Constable of Grimsby at the police court, after two quietly dressed girls had been charged with loitering and importuning. After a hearing of two hours the case was dismissed.

REVOLUTION THREATENED

The organizer of the Cornish Miners' Relief Fund states that if the government continues to refuse relief to the Cornish miners there will be a revolution in Cornwall. "The men are desperate, and Cornish people generally are looking to the government to come to their aid."

CHINA

COMPERS INVITED TO ACT AS MEDIATOR

President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor has been asked by Chinese seamen to intervene to bring about a settlement of the shipping strike at Hong Kong and Canton, China. The request was made after a meeting held in New York on Sunday.

SWEDEN

CLOUDED SKIES

Prospects of an early settlement of the labor troubles in Denmark seemed bright last week but are less encouraging now, the union laborers having conducted an intensive campaign aimed at plunging the country into a general strike.

EGYPT

CONDITIONS FOR SOLUTION

The members of the legislative assembly of Egypt and other prominent Egyptians declare that no solution of the Egyptian question can be accepted until after the following conditions have been complied with:

Release of Zagul Pasha and all political prisoners.

Evacuation of Egypt by British troops.

Abolition of the protectorate and recognition of the independence of Egypt and the Sudan.

The signatories also declare that they reject the proposals of Milner and Curzon, and all proposals designed to maintain the protectorate under any guise.

POLAND

BROTHERLY LOVE

A secret treaty has been concluded between Poland and Hungary and signed at Warsaw. It is of the utmost significance to the whole alignment of political forces in Central Europe. It is now established that Poland has entered a most intimate entente with Hungary. That entente is directed against the Czech-Slovakian as well as against the Russian regime. Stated concisely, the secret Polish-Hungarian alliance is as follows:

(1) Since Hungary is not represented at the League of Nations, Poland affirms its readiness to advocate the interests of Hungary in the League and elsewhere.

(2) Poland pledges itself not to participate in a war waged against Hungary.

(3) The Polish Government agrees to use all means available (even including armed force) to oppose an eventual annexation of Hungarian territory by Czech-Slovakia.

(4) The Hungarian Government makes a similar promise regarding annexation of Polish territory by Czech-Slovakia.

(5) In case Poland should find itself engaged in war against Russia and should Rumania range itself on the side of Poland, Hungary undertakes not to attack Rumania during the Rumanian-Polish operations against Soviet Russia.

(6) In the event of a conflict between Poland and Czech-Slovakia, Hungary will adopt an attitude of benevolent neutrality towards Poland and exercise what diplomatic pressure she can on that side.

PANAMA

LABOR UNREST IN PANAMA

Unless Congress acts to restore the conditions of employment existing up to January 1, 1922, the ruin of the Panama Canal Zone was predicted by a statement issued today by William C. Hushing, a member of the Panama Canal Wage Board, who will represent the canal employees at the hearings on the bill.

Educational Comment and Notes

April First

The Get-Together of the Students and Teachers of the Workers' University and Unity Centers and Their Friends.

April 1st is called "All fool's day," but this will not apply to those of our members and students who will gather at the Washington Irving High School on that day in a spirited and happy Get-Together.

Those who participated in the festivities of the Get-Together a year ago, undoubtedly remember the happy evening. They recall the large dining room, the prettily decorated tables, the tasty refreshments, and the fun that reigned throughout the evening.

Undoubtedly, they also remember the remarks of President Schlesinger, Miss Cohn, Mr. Fichandler, and the many teachers who were present. The choruses sung by our members, the jokes and pranks have not been completely forgotten. And then, they must also recall the gymnasium with the concert and the dances which lasted far into the night.

On April 1st, the Get-Together will be the scene of greater joy. The

committees in charge are planning some delightful features. Speakers will not be permitted to be tedious. The teachers and students who will address the gathering, will frank their class room manners and just have a good time.

Cards of admission are ready and are being sold at 25 cents. This price is nominal, merely covering the necessary expenses incurred. We want all our present and former students to secure tickets immediately. They can be obtained at the office of the Educational Department in our new building, 3 West 16th Street, any day, and at the Workers' University, Washington Irving High School, on Saturday afternoons and Sunday mornings.

Those who receive tickets by mail are earnestly requested to reply immediately. It is necessary to know how many will attend, in order to provide sufficient food for that evening.

Spring and Unity

About this time of the year people begin to talk of Spring. They await impatiently the warm rays of the sun, the budding of trees, the green grass, of country, and all the other beautiful things which are absent during the winter.

During the present year the expectation of Spring is accompanied by something more important, and that is, the signs of a vigorous policy of solidarity and unity on the part of all the labor and radical forces.

A cheerful indication of the coming change is the recent decision of the Communist Congress in Moscow to attempt a union of the Second, Second and a Half, Third and Fourth Internationals.

Another cheerful sign is the Labor Convention which met recently in Chicago and which laid the foundations for a possible union of all labor forces in America.

There is no doubt in the minds of all who are interested in the situation that such a union is inevitable. Whether it will come tomorrow, or next year, cannot be told, but it is bound to come. The forces of capitalism and the present economic situation make such a union inescapable. The labor and radical forces of the world recognize that without such a union they will perish. The instinct of self-preservation will compel them to unite.

All this is obvious to a student of labor history. The tragedy of it all is that so many persons who should have known better, wasted their energy and power and, what is more

important, the happiness and lives of their fellow workers in attempting something which their knowledge of history should have told them was useless. But there is no use crying over spilt milk. The important thing is not to spill any more milk. When the mistakes of the past are examined, the workers of the world must resolve that they must not occur again. There is but one way of preventing them from being repeated, and that is by acquiring thorough knowledge of the past.

It is for this reason that the Educational Department of the International stresses in all its Unity Centers and the Workers' University, the study of the history of the labor movement and the industrial and social history of our country. It must be realized that it is only by becoming acquainted with the facts discussed in such courses, that workers can consider intelligently their own problems and can come to wise conclusions as to what is to be done to remedy the present situation.

The history of the labor movement shows that practically every situation that exists today has occurred at some time or other in the past. It also tells how the situation was handled, which methods were successful and which were failures. It is the business of every serious worker to discover these facts, not only for the selfish reason of protecting his own interests but to enable him to serve with greater efficiency the cause of his fellow workers and of the entire labor movement.

The End of the Season

The Educational Season is drawing to its close in the Unity Centers and the Workers' University. The final sessions of the courses are being given now. Students are urged not to miss the final lessons. These are very important. In most cases the teachers summarize and bring into a clear form the conclusions which they arrive at during the year.

There is a French saying, that it

is the first step that counts. That means, if something is begun right, it will probably be done properly. It may be added that the final step is just as important. If something is begun right and finished right, then there is no doubt as to its success.

We urge our students, therefore, to finish right, that is, to attend the final sessions of their courses in order to be sure that they have received all that the class can give them.

WEEKLY CALENDAR

WORKER'S UNIVERSITY

Saturday, March 18

Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 16th Street

1:30 P. M.—B. J. R. Stelpler, "Theodore Dreiser."

2:30 P. M.—Dr. Leo Wolman, "Unemployment."

Sunday, March 19

10:30 A. M.—A. Fichandler, "The Creative Instinct."

11:30 A. M.—Dr. H. J. Carman, "Manufacturing, 1860-1922—Present Period."

11:30 A. M.—G. F. Schulz, "Public Speaking."

EAST SIDE UNITY CENTER

Monday, March 20

8:30 P. M.—Solon DeLeon, "International Trade and the Worker."

SECOND BRONX UNITY CENTER

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

WAISTMAKERS' UNITY CENTER

8:30 P. M.—Physical Training—Miss Mary Ruth Cohen, Director.

Tuesday, March 21

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

BRONX UNITY CENTER

8:30 P. M.—Solon DeLeon, "International Trade and the Worker."

HARLEM UNITY CENTER

8:30 P. M.—Margaret Daniels, "History of American Labor Movement."

BROWNVILLE UNITY CENTER

Wednesday, March 22

8:30 P. M.—A. L. Wilbert, "The Trust as an Economic Institution."

Thursday, March 23

7:45 P. M.—Physical Training—Miss Loretta Ritter, Director.

Friday, March 24

8:30 P. M.—Margaret Daniels, "Applied Psychology—The Unconscious."

HARLEM SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL CENTER

62 East 106th Street

8:30 P. M.—Max Levin (in Yiddish), "Problems, Objects and Aims of the Modern Trade Union Movement."

Professor Kendrick in the Workers' University

The students in Dr. Carman's class in Industrial History of the United States will have a special lesson with Professor Kendrick of Columbia on Sunday, April 26th, at 11:30.

Professor Kendrick is one of the greatest American authorities on the Agrarian Problem and he was invited by Dr. Carman to discuss with the class the history of the farmers'

struggle against the power of American financiers. This topic is of particular interest now because of the recent formation of the farmers' bloc in Congress. Professor Kendrick will show how the interests of the farmers have always been opposed to those of the eastern financiers and how this antagonism affected the situation in the United States to this day.

"THE PIGEON" AT THE FRAZEE THEATER

By arrangement with the management of the Greenwich Village Theater, our members can obtain a pass at the office of our Educational Department, or at the office of their Union, which will entitle them to a one-half price ticket.

"The Pigeon" has made a very good impression and was highly recommended by all lovers of the drama. The play was such a success that it had to be transferred to a larger theater, and from March 15 it will be given at the Frazee Theater on West 42d Street.

ENGLISH CLASSES IN THE UNITY CENTERS

We want to remind our members who study English in the Unity Centers that these courses will be continued for a long time, provided they will be attended regularly. Even those students who work overtime and find it rather difficult to spend the entire evening three times a week in the Unity Centers, are urged to come, if only for one hour or less, as their attendance will help keep up the classes.

Our members should consider the teachers who in many cases have gladly given up permanent positions in a General Evening School for Unity Center classes, and unless there is a sufficient number attending these classes may be discontinued.

CONCERT GIVEN BY CHORUS OF LOCAL 11

A group of members of the Cloakmakers' Union, Local 11, of Brownsville, formed a chorus and they meet every Friday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman Street, Brooklyn.

The chorus is very successful. It is composed of a number of enthusiastic men and women who have the ambition to develop a well-trained chorus and place it at the disposal of the International, whether in times of strikes or for entertainment.

The chorus is now arranging an affair. The audience will be entertained by the chorus and an additional musical program. Prices of tickets are \$1, 75c and 50c.

Tickets may be obtained at the office of Local 11, 219 Sackman Street, Brooklyn. The date and all other particulars will be announced later.

A NEW COURSE IN THE BROWNVILLE UNITY CENTER

The students in the Brownsville Unity Center completed a course in "History of Trade Unionism and of the International," under Miss Margaret Daniels, last Wednesday, March 1.

A new course began in that Center under Mr. A. L. Wilbert. This course will deal with the history and development of various economic institutions. The class will discuss the history and evolution of such institutions as the Family, City, Nation, Factory, Market, etc.

Plans for Next Unity House Season

A REPORT

By M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary

Joint Board Dress and Waistmakers' Union.

Greetings:

We believe that you are desirous of knowing the activities of the Unity House Committee. We realize your patience, owing to the fact that we did not report to you since January 1st. However, we wish to assure the Joint Board that although we did not report to you, the Committee was in session ever since—on February 4th, 13th, 16th, 20th and the 18th, at which meetings the Committee carefully discussed ways and means of how to arrange the affairs of the Unity House, and the personnel to take charge of it. As our experiences with the Unity House Institution are very limited, we were and still are trying to make ourselves understand them so that our arrangements will be the best possible, under the circumstances. This Committee, almost from its very first session, considered how it could best secure a suitable person to act as the manager for the Unity House. The Committee recommended a number of candidates for said office, besides inviting suggestions from a number of people connected with our organization, as well as outsiders.

In the course of time, we succeeded in interviewing six of these candidates, all of whom are not connected with our organization. After carefully studying the qualifications of each and every one of them, the Committee finally agreed to consider favorably the application sent in by a certain Mr. Marvin.

Mr. Marvin was in the employ of Mr. Lederer, the former owner of our Unity House. Since we became the owners of the estate, Mr. Marvin was engaged in various capacities with hotels and restaurants. Besides, he is a good-standing member of the Waiters Union, Local No. 1, for about twenty years. The Committee did not find him, nor did he claim to be an active union man, nor to be directly connected with the labor movement. On the other hand, the Committee believes him to be an able and honest man. Therefore, at the last meeting of the Unity House Committee held on February 28th, it decided to appoint Mr. Marvin as Manager for the Unity House.

In view of the fact that Mr. Marvin is not familiar with the workings of our committees, it was therefore agreed upon that the chairman, vice-chairman and the secretary should direct Mr. Marvin as to his duties, and also that they should receive reports from Mr. Marvin, and they, the chairman, vice-chairman and the secretary should act according to the directions of the entire Committee.

The Committee then considered plans for going the buying for the Unity House. In order to obtain the best possible results, it agreed to recommend Mr. Oliver, who was in the employ of the Unity House for the past season, in the capacity of a kitchen steward, and who is at present engaged as the manager of a certain restaurant. According to information received from reliable sources, Mr. Oliver was and is con-

nected with organizations that are connected with the labor movement. Besides, Mr. Oliver impressed the Committee as being an honest and able man. Furthermore, Mr. Oliver has an idea about the articles which we may need for the Unity House, therefore the Committee decided to make arrangements with Mr. Oliver, who is always in New York, to be the buyer for our Unity House. Also, that Mr. Oliver come to the Unity House for week-ends and holidays to assist in managing the kitchen and dining room.

The Unity House Committee, after receiving reports from the chairman, who visited the Unity House twice, about the work being done there by the caretaker, at the advice received from Comrade Hayman, who takes care of Camp Tammany, considered the advisability of engaging a person who would understand not only how to saw wood, but one who would be able to take care of our buildings, know just what we can do with our lumber, and how to make the best possible use of it, and all the available property there.

The Committee agreed that it would be advisable to have such a person stationed at Unity House, but then it was confronted with seeking the suitable person for that position. Sister Bella Wisnick, being connected with the Ferrer School at Stalten, N. J., suggested a certain Mr. John Edelman for the position. Upon an invitation extended to Mr. Edelman by the Committee, it was decided that he too should go out to Forest Park with our Chairman, in order to acquaint himself with the estate there. On his return he appeared before the Committee, at a meeting at which Sisters Switzky, Silver and Matyas were present, Mr. Edelman gave a detailed outline about the buildings, land and lumber, and in what state he found them, pointing out the details. This was a surprise to our members, as Mr. Edelman had never before visited the Unity House, and did not spend more than a few hours there, nevertheless he succeeded in noticing many things which require attention, that only those who were directly connected with the Unity House knew about.

In general, Mr. Edelman impressed the Committee, that he would make a good caretaker, and in the course of time we may derive good results from his being out at Unity House.

Therefore, the Committee acted favorably upon Mr. Edelman's appointment, and the chairman and the secretary were instructed to make the necessary arrangements with Mr. Edelman. According to the report submitted by Mr. Rothenberg, Mr. Edelman will start to work at the Unity House within two weeks. The salary agreed upon was \$125 per month.

The Committee then considered the advisability of having a social entertainer at the Unity House, for the purpose of bringing the Unity spirit among our members. Owing to the fact that we did not agree upon any particular person, we will report to you about same at the next meeting.

The Unity House Committee also considered the plans of running the store, engaging a nurse, recreation teacher, postmistress, life saver, kitchen chef, baker, and others that be necessary for the running of the Unity House. Sub-committees were appointed, which will be in a position to recommend various people for the different positions. These sub-committees will take same up with the newly appointed manager for appointment of same in the near future.

In conclusion, we beg to state a word about the recent ball, which we had at New Star Casino.

The Committee is sorry to state that the contribution from this affair towards the Russian Famine Sufferers will not be very much in money. We believe that you will agree with us in saying that this is due to the fact that the Committee was instructed to attend to this ball at the eleventh hour, that is, five weeks before the affair was held they received notice about same. Therefore the Committee had to get much more publicity for this ball, which is quite expensive, and this decreases the net profit so much more. However, the Committee is pleased to safely say that we had a moral success.

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The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

By JOSEPH FISH

GENERAL

The Special Executive Board and Officers' Meeting, which was held Tuesday, March 7th, took up, among other things, the question pertaining to the New York Call, the only English labor daily in New York City. As has been reported previously, Comrade Karlin addressed our last General Meeting and Comrade Erwin, editor of the Call, spoke at one of the Executive Board meetings on this subject.

No doubt the readers of these columns know that the New York Call has been selling until now at five cents per copy and at such a price the circulation of the paper has not been as extensive as it should have been. The management of the Call therefore decided that on March 13, 1922, the price of the paper should be two cents a copy, so as to enable the New York Call to increase its circulation. In order to do this successfully a conference of all the labor organizations in New York City was called, at which a number of resolutions were adopted to support the paper. One of the resolutions adopted deals with the raising of sufficient capital to enable the New York Call to proceed with the reduction in the price of the paper.

The Executive Board, knowing the trend of mind of our membership, and in line with the resolutions adopted at the Call Labor Conference, has therefore decided to recommend to the body that the sum of \$500 be advanced to the New York Call, and that a voluntary assessment of twenty-five cents be levied upon the membership of our local which is to be collected beginning with July 1, 1922.

It is hoped that the membership will respond to this assessment as readily as it has in the past in supporting the Call.

CLOAK AND SUIT

The collection of the Second Million Dollar Defense Fund, which is now going on, is not progressing as rapidly as was expected. Perhaps the cloak and suit cutters should be reminded of the fact that although they came out victorious in the last struggle, nevertheless, it is advisable to be prepared to meet any contingency that may arise between the Union and the manufacturers, which may be in the very near future.

The Finance Department, in order to accommodate the members, will have a man at the regular branch and also general meetings, to collect assessments and dues.

Appropos of this, it is an interesting fact to note the manner and spirit in which the old members of our local have responded to this tax. These men, advanced in years, and members of our union for the past fifteen years or more, realize more clearly, it seems, than the rest of the membership, the necessity of collecting this fund as soon as possible so as to be ready at any time to meet the manufacturers. These men, gray-haired and bent with age, who have been working at the trade the greater part of their lives and destined to finish their lives at the table, are setting an example to our cutters which it would be well for them to observe. Surely their conduct is more than well worth following and we are certain that the membership will follow the lead taken by these men and respond more readily to the

payment of this assessment, so that the war chest will be filled in the very near future.

Our members will no doubt be interested to know that one of the active members of the organization who served as business agent of Local 10 for a number of terms and was a candidate for the membership of the Cloak and Suit Division in 1921, has resigned. Brother Louis Lipchitz mentions as the reason for his resignation the fact that he is selling cotton goods and is completely out of the cutting line.

WAIST AND DRESS

Until the opening of the meeting it was speculative as to whether a sufficiently large number of waist and dress men would be present in Arlington Hall last Monday night to make a quorum for the opening of the regular monthly meeting. However, at eight o'clock when Chairman Perlmutter called the meeting to order, the seating capacity of the hall was filled. It was gratifying, to say the least, to see so large a gathering at a regular meeting. The reason for the large attendance was later explained when Manager Dubinsky's report on the conditions in the trade, a lengthy discussion ensued on the slack time evils confronting the men in this branch.

In this report, the manager dealt at some length on the conferences that were held with the Jobber's Association. He stated that an amicable understanding was reached. The Jobbers also gave to the union a list of all their contractors, among which a large number of non-union shops were listed. These, of course, were referred to the Organization Department with a view to having them unionized.

The second part of the manager's report dealt with the recent action of the Special Executive Board and Officers' Meeting, at which trade problems were taken up. Among these was a discussion by the Executive Board of the restrictions placed upon certain shops against issuing working cards. This proposition was thoroughly discussed and for purposes of gaining a foothold in some of the open shops, the Executive Board decided that this question be referred to the Manager, who is to use his discretion in this matter. It might be said that this is somewhat of a departure from the standing rule governing such questions. In spite of this it is certain that the decision of the Board will be viewed favorably by all those who are desirous of a thorough organization.

Another question taken up by the Executive Board was the matter of a more rigid control of the shops as regards conditions affecting the cutting trade. The deplorable situation in which the cutting trade finds itself at the present time, due to the creation of so many contracting shops, is such that the matter of employment for the cutters is gravely threatened. What with the great lack of work and the small shops, only a very close control will net the members some work. Hence, the Executive Board had decided to request the Dress and Waist Joint Board to assign cutters' business agents to make this control in order to prevent the employers from doing their own cutting.

When the manager reported this, a very lively and lengthy discussion took place, during the course of which many suggestions were made. A motion was made that the Joint Board be requested to create a cutters' department. However, this matter will not be broached until

after the International convention, at which certain measures may be taken with a view to solving some of the problems affecting the workers of the Dress and Waist Industry.

A resolution was submitted by Brother Harry Berlin, Delegate and President of the Joint Board of the Waist and Dress Industry, to the effect that we instruct Local 10's delegates to that body to request that it institute a control of all of the shops and take the necessary steps to have the work cut by the members of the Union. This resolution was adopted unanimously.

The secretary reported the acceptance by the Executive Board of Brother Max Stoller's resignation as delegate to the Dress and Waist Joint Board. Brother Stoller's resignation

was prompted by the fact that as Chairman of the Executive Board it is impossible for him to give up the extra evening required of him as delegate, as private affairs demand a great deal of his time. The membership was compelled, therefore, to accept his resignation. In his place the chairman appointed Brother Samuel Sokol.

The Chairman announced that the Waist and Dress Branch is required to elect two members as its quota towards the Election Board that will supervise the election of delegates to the International convention. Of the four candidates nominated, the two who received the highest number of votes and were declared elected were Brothers Julius Levine and Meyer Katz.

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**CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10
ATTENTION!**

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

Miscellaneous Monday, March 20th
General Special Monday, March 27th

SPECIAL ORDER OF BUSINESS:
Nomination of Delegates to I. L. G. W. U. Convention.

Cloak and Suit Monday, April 3rd
Waist and Dress Monday, April 10th

**Meetings Begin at 7:30 P. M.
AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place**

As per decision of the last Special Cloak and Suit Meeting, an assessment of \$20 has been levied upon all members working in shops controlled by the Cloak and Suit Joint Board. This assessment is payable in four installments of \$5 each, beginning February 27th.