

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

# JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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

Vol. IV. No. 11

New York, Friday, March 10, 1922

Price, 2 Cents

## International Forwards List of Cloak Investi- gators to Washington

Last week President Schlesinger, of our International, forwarded to Secretary James J. Davis, of the Federal Department of Labor, a list of three persons, the Union's choice of representatives on the Federal Investigation Commission for the cloak industry of New York. At the head of the list is the name of Dr. I. A. Hourwich. The letter states explicitly that in case only one from the Union's side is to be appointed on the Commission, that its first choice is Dr. Hourwich.

In the trade press, controlled by the employers in the industry, various insinuations have been made, during the past two weeks, with regard to this governmental investigation of the cloak industry. Some of them openly averred that the entire investigation is being started for the purpose of breaking down the present labor standards in the industry. One statement even had the temerity to assert that the Investigation Commission "will surely propose to abolish week-work."

As far as the cloak employers are concerned, the wish in this case may have been the father of this alluring thought. Nevertheless, in order to dispel these vague and rather mad delusions, President Schlesinger had deemed it necessary to recall the attention of Secretary Hoover and Davis again to the scope, aim and plan of the investigation as originally consented to by the Union. The following letter speaks for itself:

**LETTER TO SECRETARY DAVIS**  
Hon. James J. Davis,  
Secretary of Labor.

My dear Mr. Secretary:  
I have been instructed by the General Executive Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, which recently met at Atlantic City, N. J., to submit to you the following nominations for membership in the proposed Commission for the investigation of the

cloak, suit and skirt industry in the City of New York:

1. Dr. Isaac A. Hourwich.
2. Mr. Stuart Chase.
3. Mr. Otto Reger.

For your information, I add the following brief data about the experience, qualifications and standing of the three nominees:

Dr. Isaac A. Hourwich is a statistician and lawyer. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Columbia University of the City of New York in 1893; he was instructor in statistics at the University of Chicago from 1893 to 1894, expert special agent in the United States Bureau of the Census from 1892 to 1896, statistician with the New York Public Service Commission, 1908 to 1909, expert special agent in charge of the Census of Mines and Quarries, 1909 to 1913. He was employed as statistical expert by the United States Attorney in New York in the Government's action against the Sugar Trust in 1914. He is the author of "Immigration and Labor" (1912) and several other books and articles upon labor conditions and social problems. He is familiar with the problems of the

cloak industry from the workers' point of view.

Stuart Chase received his technical education in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and in the Harvard University, graduating from the latter with the degree of B.S. in 1910. He passed his examination for Certified Public Accountant in 1915, and became a member of Harvey S. Chase & Company, the largest firm of public accountants in New England, of which his father was the senior partner. He directed the audits and examinations in such concerns as Boston Elevated Railroad, New England Telephone Company, United Drug Company, Waltham Watch Company and others. In 1917 he was senior accountant in the United States Federal Trade Commission and was given charge of the accounting section of the government investigation of the meat packers. Later, he served in the United States Food Administration and was then placed in charge of the accounting section of the MIT Investigation, conducted by the Federal Trade Commission.

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## Cloak Defense Fund Being Fast Completed

The popular subject of talk among the New York Cloakmakers these days is the Million Dollar Reserve Fund which is to be raised within the next few weeks.

The Cloakmakers of New York are fully aware of the fact that the present agreement in the trade will last only until June 1st, after which negotiations will have to be commenced with the employers about a new agreement. The Cloakmakers are just as well aware of the depleted state of their Union's treasury and the urgent necessity of creating a new fund as shortly as possible. When the Union's representatives will begin to talk business with the cloak employ-

ers of New York there must be in the treasury of the Joint Board at least as much money as there was before the recent conflict in the industry began.

In order to remind the chairman of the Protective shops of the urgency of the immediate collection of the assessment for this Fund, the Union has forwarded to them this week the following letter:

"Dear Brother, Shop Chairman:  
"We have no doubt that you are fully aware of the fact that the agreement in our industry, which the manufacturers were obliged to recognize owing to our preparedness and solidarity, will expire next June. The employers are still full of hopes that they will succeed to bring the Union 'to terms' by another assault, when this agreement will expire.

## MONTREAL CLOAK STRIKE ENDED

The cloak strike of Montreal, which lasted several months, came to an end last week. With the exception of a few small shops, all other cloak firms came to an understanding with the Union, and the workers returned to these shops under the old labor standards.

In Montreal, too, the cloak employers made an attempt to bring back piece-work, and, like in other cloak centers, their attempt was a flat failure. Not a single condition of employment has been lost by the Montreal workers in this conflict, and week-work remains as firmly fixed as ever.

Last Monday Secretary Baroff, who had visited Montreal several times during this strike, went there to take part in the final meeting of the strikers. In addition to that, Secretary Baroff expects to meet with the Joint Board and the members of the locals. Preparatory plans of defense, for the purpose of strengthening the local unions, will be carefully gone over and discussed. The Montreal cloakmakers want to be ready for any attack their employers might launch against them in the future.

"The last General Strike has proved to all of us how important it is for an economic organization of labor to be fully prepared for any attack upon the living conditions of its members and their means of livelihood and of those dependent upon them."

"We appeal to you, the workers in the Protective shops, the men and women who are always in the forefront ranks of every fight with our employers, to prove today, as you have proved in the past, that you know how to prepare against a coming attack."

"We call upon you, as shop chairmen, that together with the active members of your shop you see that the workers employed in your factories pay up within the next four weeks the twenty dollars for the Million Dollar Fund."

"The Million Dollar Fund must be collected on time."

"Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union,

"J. Rubin, Manager,  
"Protective Div."

## President Schlesinger Visits Boston

President Schlesinger spent Tuesday and Wednesday of this week in Boston, where he went at the invitation of the Boston Joint Board and the other International locals. The principal object of his visit was to advance the idea of getting together all the Boston locals into one Joint Board, one central body.

This idea is not a new one, and the Boston locals have had it under consideration for a long time. Nevertheless, one thing or another has always interfered with the carrying out of this plan. The last meeting of the General Executive Board requested President Schlesinger to go to Boston and to endeavor to take up the practical realization of this matter with the active members and officers of the Boston locals.

On Tuesday night, a general meet-

ing of all the Boston locals, including Local No. 7 and No. 49, was held at the big Tremont Temple and was addressed by President Schlesinger. The general situation in the ladies' garment industry all over the country; the recent conflicts in the cloak industry, and the problems and needs of the hour among our workers were fully dwelt upon in President Schlesinger's speech. On Wednesday afternoon and evening, Brother Schlesinger met with the Executive Committee of Local No. 49 and the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union.

The idea of one Joint Board for all the locals is gaining steady favor with the International members in Boston. The coming Convention at Cleveland will very likely give its final sanction to this proposal, and early this summer it will, no doubt, materialize and come into concrete being.

## A Unity Bazaar for the Hungry Children of Russia

There is a Unity House in New York City, at Lexington Avenue and 29th Street, maintained all the year round as a co-operative boarding hotel by a group of young women belonging to our dress and waist organization.

Beginning tonight, Friday, March 10th there will open at this house a Bazaar for the famished children of Soviet Russia. This Bazaar is arranged by the young women who live at this Unity House and will continue for eight days. Bargains of genuine value, in women's apparel, objects of art, and knick-knacks will be offered at every counter and booth. It must be kept in mind that most of the things that will be offered at these

counters have been prepared by the girls themselves. They have also succeeded in getting in a lot of presents from Unions and societies.

Each evening will be devoted to a special feature of entertainment. Monday the 13th will be given over to the Workmen's Circle; Tuesday the 14th, to Technical Aid Organizations; Wednesday the 15th to the Needle Trades Locals, and Thursday the 16th to Co-operative organizations. Admission is free for all, and it is hoped that large crowds will attend this eight-day Bazaar and entertainment. Remember the address, 135 Lexington Avenue. And the purpose—aid for the unfortunate little sufferers of Russia.

## TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By MAX D. DANISH

### THE HOUSING PROBLEM BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE

**A**FTER a long and spectacular investigation into the housing situation of this city, the Lockwood Committee submitted its report and recommendations to the Legislature for action. It is yet uncertain to what extent the committee has "edited" Mr. Samuel Untermyer's first version. However, the report even in its present form reveals conditions alarming enough to stir legislative action the most hidebound lawmakers in Albany.

There is today, according to the report, a housing shortage of approximately 80,000 low-priced homes to house 400,000 people. Due to the terrible congestion, the city authorities fear sickness and disease may take root and spread like wildfire over the city and "nothing short of good fortune would prevent it from becoming a plague-stricken city." The most elementary sanitary regulations are not observed. Over 100,000 recorded violations were lodged against buildings that the public authorities dare not enforce. In fact, the operation of the sanitary and building laws has been suspended.

Those who followed the hearings of this committee from day to day know where the responsibility for this housing shortage rests. Through the brilliant and searching examination of witnesses and documents, Samuel Untermyer has laid bare the forces which brought about the housing crisis. Profiteering, restriction of competition, price-fixing, trade strangulation, the withholding of financing from building operations by banks, etc., are the causes. While the manufacturer, jobber, middleman, contractor, the Brindell type of "labor leader," are factors in this infamous play.

This committee has not only revealed the sad state of affairs, but it has attempted to remedy the situation. Some emergency laws have been enacted. Convictions were obtained against 416 individuals and 250 corporations. Over half a million dollars has been collected in fines. But a very large number of offenses disclosed by the inquiry have not even been presented to the grand jury, owing partly to the fact that neither the grand juries nor the other legal machinery were available. The courts, as the report makes clear, are helpless to deal with the situation. The judicial machinery is inoperative and ineffective. The rental laws are a "dead letter."

The only way out, according to the report, is to have new legislation. And on the basis of the investigation, the material of which would fill a good-sized cart, seventeen bills were framed which incorporate the recommendations of the committee. These bills may be roughly divided into three groups: First, a series of measures providing for the extension of the period during which the emergency rent laws shall remain in force until February 15, 1924, and of the tax exemption period for newly-constructed dwellings until April 1 of next year; second, measures directed against illegal combinations, including a bill proposing the creation of a State Trade Commission to administer the Anti-trust law; third, legislation to compel money institutions to invest more liberally in building loans.

The report also discusses the question of the state regulation for labor unions, which has recently interested our legislators. The committee declares itself against the attempt of hysterical statesmen to incorporate labor unions. It found that the building trades unions willingly co-operated to modify certain of their practices which interfered with the building program.

The fate of the bills is not yet definitely known at this writing. But reports and rumors emanating from Albany seem to show that the most constructive measures will be sent to the junk pile. Bills amending the Banking and Insurance laws, so as to open up the money market for the construction of homes are marked for slaughter. An influential and powerful lobby is maneuvering for the defeat of the proposals which in any way interfere with corporate investments. It remains to be seen whether Samuel Untermyer, who left for Albany to battle for the passage of all the bills, could sway the Legislature to radical action.

### GAS COMPANIES VS. THE PEOPLE

**T**HROUGH the decision of the United States Supreme Court, the Consolidated Gas Company and its subsidiaries have rid themselves of the attempts on the part of the public to interfere with the price-fixing of gas. The New York State Law of 1904 which provided that gas should be furnished to consumers at a price not in excess of 80 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, has been safely buried. The highest court in the land ruled that "rate-making is no function of the courts, and should not be attempted, either directly or indirectly." Whatever lower rates of gas might mean to the public, it is confiscation of the gas companies' property. In this case public benefit would mean limitation of private profit, and public benefit has to be sacrificed. It is another glaring illustration that the courts are out to safeguard private profits.

Although this decision relates only to the years 1918 and 1919, it will have a considerable effect on the shaping of the future policy not only of the companies concerned, but on all other business undertakings. The companies were given the right to mulct the public to their hearts' content, since price-fixing is their prerogative. The claim of the companies that the 80 cents rate hardly meets the costs, and the decree of the Supreme Court that this statutory rate is confiscatory is challenged by the facts of the case. According to Corporation Counsel O'Brien, the 80 cents rate yields a fair profit to the companies. Gas oil, for instance, which is the chief factor of expense in the making of gas, is now half the price of what it was two years ago. So are other products. While the cost of production of gas has been lowered, the price of gas continues to be too high, and it may be expected that it will keep on rising.

Since August, 1920, the gas companies were permitted by the lower court to collect twenty millions of dollars in excess of the statutory rate, that is, the difference between the 80 cents rate and the \$1.50 rate which consumers had to pay. This sum has been held impounded by the gas companies, pending the decision of the Supreme Court. Now, this twenty millions of dollars, instead of being returned to the consumers, will be distributed to the various gas companies in Greater New York.

Wall Street reflected this victory of the gas companies over the public by a rapid rise in the prices of stocks of the gas companies. The Hyman Administration is making gestures and issuing statements to the effect that it will continue a vigilant and vigorous campaign for the

interests of the gas consumers until "fair and reasonable rates have been established by the Public Service Commission."

The Public Service Commission, on the other hand, which brought suit against the gas companies, is seeking to bring about a compromise between the city and the companies. Whatever the ultimate outcome of this fight may be, the gas companies have little to fear in the way of interference on the part of the public.

### MINERS VOTE TO STRIKE

**F**ROM Western Kentucky, Illinois, Ohio, Iowa, Indiana and other mining districts come the returns of an overwhelming majority of coal miners, who voted for a general strike to enforce their demands. Although all returns on the strike vote would not reach the headquarters of the United Mine Workers at Indianapolis before March 15, it looks that there will be a slight minority to oppose a strike.

The operators of the different coal fields have adopted different policies. Indiana coal barons will not seek to negotiate a single wage agreement with the union miners, according to a statement of P. H. Penna, Secretary of the Indiana Bituminous Coal Operators' Association. He also declared that a strike on April 1 seems inevitable. The Indiana operators state that they would only meet the union in a conference attended by operators of Illinois, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania. On the other hand, the coal operators of the Pittsburgh district would meet "their own men" in conference, but refuse to have anything to do with the operators and miners of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. The Illinois operators made similar suggestion to the miners in Illinois for a separate agreement.

According to newspaper reports, Frank Farrington and the District Board of Miners of Illinois went to St. Louis for a conference with representatives of the Illinois operators on the question of making a separate scale for that state. Such a step would mean a break in the ranks of the miners, for the recent national convention of the United Mine Workers went on record in favor of a continuation of the joint wage conferences of the competitive district composed of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania. It is also reported that the Executive Board of the Miners' Union sent to Farrington a telegram saying it is "unilaterally opposed" to wage settlements by districts, and warning him not to make one.

This rift in the leadership of the miners' organization, if it is allowed to continue, will prove disastrous at a time when unity and solidarity are the only effective weapons in their struggle.

### GERMANY FEARS ANOTHER OUTBREAK

**M**ARCH has come and the German Government has ordered increased police vigilance. The month of March has witnessed many social upheavals, and in Germany, during the war, this month has always inaugurated the acutest food shortage period. When the war was over, revolutions and counter-revolutions were added to the March program. March, 1919, saw the second Spartacist uprising in Berlin and in Munich. In 1920 there was the Kapp counter-revolution and the Communist outbreak in the Ruhr. In 1921 it was the Red uprising in Hamburg and Central Germany.

There is enough reason for this fear. A new high cost of living wave is beginning to engulf Germany. This new high cost of living wave is closely followed by a new wave of increased wage demands and threatened strikes. Berlin's municipal workers have presented new demands. The garbage collectors have already been striking in Berlin several weeks. The garbage situation has become so dangerous to public health that an immediate settlement is urgent. But rather than grant the demands of the garbage collectors the municipality is mobilizing a famous scab agency to give Berlin a cleaning. Then the army of the unemployed is growing and becoming more dangerous to the present state.

A survey of the economic, political and social conditions in Germany cannot inspire any one with a sense of security, especially in the ominous month of March.

## With the Waist and Dress Joint Board

By M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary

(Minutes of Meeting, Wednesday, March 1, 1922.)

Brother Frank Liberti, business agent, appeared before the board on behalf of the Workers' Defense Union, of which he is a member, representing Local No. 89. He urged the Joint Board to co-operate in the movement to liberate Sacco and Vanzetti. In brief, he requested the board to arrange a mass meeting of the purpose of protesting to the Massachusetts state authorities on behalf of our membership, and urge the Massachusetts state authorities to give Sacco and Vanzetti a new trial.

Upon motion, the request of Brother Liberti was granted, and the Board of Directors was instructed to make further arrangements for the mass meeting.

The recommendations of the Board of Directors of February 20th and 27th were read, and upon motion the following were approved:

To grant the request to the Dental Clinic of the Joint Board of Sanitary Central, to permit the staff of the Dental Department to address our members on the advisability of keeping their teeth in good order, the General Manager and General Sec-

retary being appointed to co-operate with the said clinic in order to reach our members.

To act favorably upon the request made by the Unemployment Council, and contribute \$7.50 for ten tickets.

A communication was received from Local No. 66, which reads as follows:

"The Bonnas Hand Embroiderers' Union, Local 66, is hereby urging you to immediately take up for consideration the following:

"The jobbers as well as the waist and dress contractors, who are in contractual relations with the Joint Board, have never paid any attention to the clause provided for the protection of the interests of the Embroidery workers in the City of New York, as provided in the agreement with the Joint Board.

"The results have been disastrous. The bundles are slipping out from our shops and the non-union embroidery shops are kept busy. Now is the time to do something in connection with the enforcement of the clause, providing that the union dress and waist shops shall get their embroidery done in union shops. A thorough investigation of the union

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# Financial Report of the New York Cloak Strike, 1921-1922

FOREWORD BY TREASURER KAPLOWITZ

The following is a report of the General Strike as submitted by the Auditor of the International.

In making the preparations for this strike, we were very desirous that at the termination of the strike we should be in a position to submit a report of expenses made at the earliest possible date. In this connection I am glad to state that on the very day when the strike was called off, we were in a position to submit a report, if same could be submitted without an audit.

We had our accounts written up daily and a report was submitted to the General Strike Committee at its weekly meetings in regular order. They were advised at all times as to the exact standing of the Union and as to the expenses incurred for the strike up to the given date of each report.

At the calling of the strike, after each committee had been organized and the work distributed, the Finance Committee was put together. Each working committee of the strike was supplied with necessary receipts and all other matter for controlling their expenses. They were also supplied with a working fund, known to us as a Revolving Fund. This fund was given to them to advance expenses with. The Finance Committee had made arrangements with them to meet every day at a given hour, so as to enable each committee head to bring his receipts for settlement without an excuse of having been delayed on account of the committee's failure to meet. After the committee had gone over the bills and receipts of such payments, and had found them O. K. an order would be issued to the Treasurer for payment, after which it would refund these expenses to the different committees. No expenses were paid at any time unless it was first gone over and O. K.'d by the Finance Committee. In this case it avoided waiting for explanations until after the strike was over, when a person would hardly remember for what purpose these expenses were made and it also enabled us to be acquainted with the nature of expenses as the strike went on.

Most of the items mentioned are self-explanatory. It is also gratifying to mention that the bulk of the expenses incurred for the strike were paid out in relief to our strikers. The other items appear quite small, comparatively.

One of the important items is the first one mentioned, that of the Hall Committee. The work of the Hall Committee was different in this strike compared with others. This was the first strike that we have had during the winter and strikers stayed in the halls permanently, on account of the cold weather, whereas in former strikes which happened during the summer when people were out in the streets and could walk to their shops. In this strike it required fare to reach the shops to picket them. This necessitated the increase of expenses compared with former strikes. This was also the result of the increased hall rents in some cases as compared with other strikes, that always took place during the warm months.

We have mentioned some items in this report that are not actual strike items but have been made during the strike, and since the regular Joint Board was not functioning, these expenses were charged to the strike and listed as such. Since we are submitting a report in full we cannot in any way eliminate them as it would complicate our figures.

The report in itself represents nothing else than expenses incurred and the sources where these moneys came from. You will notice that the expenses of the strike exceed the moneys collected on the Million Dollar Fund and the 10 per cent. collected from the workers in settled shops, especially levied for strike purposes. These two items were direct income for the General Strike. The deficit, as you may call it, was supplied from a loan.

In conclusion I wish to state that in addition to the Finance Committee which has so energetically been on the job at every minute of the strike, that I have personally gone over most of the items and have inspected all important items before payments on them were made. Standing expenses, in which prices have been fixed before the strike were hall rents, legal fees, telephone, stationery, and several other matters which were paid by the treasurer's office and wherever arrangements could be made for the payments of our committees it was directly paid through our office in regular order.

The Relief Committee which handled the biggest sum of money and had all the strikers to deal with, had a system that made its work simple and also put itself in a position to submit its account in as clear an order as possible. The office that had charge of making the payments handled only certificates which were issued to each individual striker. These were afterwards cashed in another office known as the Union Relief Bank and they in turn settled with me daily. This enabled us to keep a complete control of moneys paid and also to have a daily account of these payments.

I am concluding with my thanks to the Finance Committee for ably assisting me in the work of the General Strike committee; to the Joint Board and the General Board and the General Management who have entrusted me with this great mission of transacting so huge a sum of money, and with such responsible work as the financing of a strike where the expenditures have amounted to over a million dollars.

Fraternally submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP KAPLOWITZ,

Secretary-Treasurer.

## REPORT OF GENERAL AUDITOR.

March 1, 1922.

Joint Board, Cloak Skirt & Reefer Makers Unions,  
49 East 23d Street,  
New York City.

## Greetings:

At the termination of the General Strike, we proceeded to audit the books and records of the strike.

Before presenting the report and statements for this strike, we wish to place before you the scope of this audit, and the items and data examined.

All expense vouchers for the strike have been carefully examined as to their mathematical correctness and their authenticity, i. e., the proper authorization for payment.

We have found after such examination that all expense vouchers have been properly authorized for payment by the Finance Committee and are mathematically correct.

Every relief check was audited as to its validity and if special relief was

given it was properly O. K.'d by the Relief Committee. All relief vouchers have been counted and verified as to their correctness.

The income received applicable to this strike was for ten per cent contributions and Million Dollar Fund Collections. Receipts were issued for the ten per cent contributions from settled shops, the duplicates of which were checked. The Million Dollar Fund has been controlled by the stamps issued through the Joint Board.

The above, together with the checking of all entries made into all books of original and final entry, is briefly the scope of our audit.

The General Strike report, for the period Nov. 14, 1921, to Feb. 17, 1922, follows herewith:

## GENERAL STRIKE EXPENSES

Hall Committee:	All expenses made by strikers in the halls (in Manhattan), such as carfare and expenses to shop pickets, carfare to workers, and lunches of workers for which they received payments through the Hall Committee	\$40,599.43
Organization Committee:	Committee to handle the strike on the conditions to striking shops before settlement and attending to all arrangements to return strikers to settled shops. This item made up mostly of weekly payments of \$12.00 paid to a committee of about one hundred and fifty persons employed in connection with this investigation work	17,526.58
Settlement Committee:	Expenses consist of hotel rent for settlement headquarters, expenses in connection with making settlements	3,772.01
Law Committee:	All expenses made in connection with making settlements, arrests, premiums on bail bonds, fines paid and all other expenses connected with legal matters in police courts	9,650.94
Picket Committee:	Expenses to permanent pickets who had charge of general picketing mostly of such shops where there were few strikers to do their own picketing, or women and old men who were unable to picket themselves and also corporations shops. For assisting and giving instructions to all other pickets of the several thousand shops on strike	43,603.79
Out of Town Committee:	Expenses made by committee handling the strikers out of town, aside of the districts extended to the strike. This committee handled shops that were organized and located in the outskirts of the regular districts. These expenses consisted of rail fares, hotel expenses and also included strike benefit for these shops	29,445.58
New Jersey Committee:	This committee handled the entire strike work for the whole state of New Jersey; the work consisted of picketing, organizing and practically working the strike in the state machinery of New Jersey. The expense includes, railroad fares, carfare, hotel expenses, hall rents, court expenses, etc.	13,872.16
Brooklyn Committee:	This committee had entire charge of the strike in Brooklyn	10,471.39
Brownsville Committee:	This committee had entire charge of the strike in Brownsville	10,092.97
Harlem Committee:	This committee had entire charge of the strike in Harlem	6,437.67
Relief Committee:	Expenses made in connection with the paying of relief, such as salaries to clerical staff, paying tellers, guards and transportation of money	6,501.64
Speakers and Entertainment Committee:	This item is made up of expenses for entertainment and music in the halls, carfare and auto services for speakers	2,354.25
Finance Committee:	Weekly expense, submitted by the members of the Finance Committee	754.28
Hall Rent:	Rents paid for halls to shelter strikers and committees	45,014.42
Settled Shop Expenses:	Expenses submitted by men attending to settled shops	3,783.34
Office Salaries:	This includes all clerical salaries of the Joint Board for the period of the strike. It included the several weeks' salaries of the business agents and officers of the Joint Board until they decided to discontinue drawing salary. After the strike, the locals approved the refunding of the back pay to the business agents and officers. Since this back pay was for the strike period, it is therefore included in this report	36,238.82
Stationery and Printing:	All printing and stationery purchased for and during the strike	4,016.46
Telephone and Telegrams:	All telephone and telegram service installed for strike service in all offices and halls of the various strike committees	1,078.25
Carfare:	Carfare made in the treasurer's office	85.52
Postage:	Postage used in the Secretary and Treasurer's office	199.26
Advertisements:	Strike advertisements	134.26
Fitters and Repairs:	Partitions for relief committee bank, partitions for all other committee offices, rentals, of desks, cabinets, etc. and various small repairs	981.92
Legal Fees:	Fees paid to lawyers engaged in connection with the strike	15,475.00
Relief:	Strike relief paid to all striking workers	377,493.79
Information Expenses:	Expenses incurred in connection with making investigations as to whether settled shops were working for striking shops, inspecting union books, and other investigations in connection with strike work	1,546.16
Legal Expenses:	Expenses submitted by attorneys out of town for various expenses in connection with their work	1,234.86
Reference Expenses:	Reference taken of the books of the settled shops prior to the calling of General Strike	1,541.26
Ladies Tailors Expenses:	Expenses incurred in connection with the Ladies Tailors and Model houses investigated for making models during the strike	2,781.79
Miscellaneous Expenses:	Expenses made during the strike for which no regular strike account was kept. These expenses are as follows: Philadelphia Women Strikers' Club..... \$4,000.00 Montreal Cloak Joint Board Donation..... 1,000.00 Medical and Dental Fees for services furnished to strikers by Union Health Center..... 2,030.60	

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## JUSTICE

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# The Wreckers

By J. OUDGEESE

Secretary International Federation of Trade Unions

(I. F. T. U.) It would seem that things have not gone so well recently in the Communist International and in the Red Trade Union International.

Certain representatives of the Soviet Republic have been imprudent enough to let the cat out of the bag with regard to their intentions, which were to the effect that in the various organizations "germ cells" should be formed with a view to causing a complete split within the organizations for the pleasure and benefit of certain small Communist sections. This imprudent action has created so much bad blood among the general body of workers that the consequences thereof have recoiled upon the Communists themselves. The famous 21 points, which dictated to the proletariat the conditions upon which they were to be admitted to the Holy Communist International, have also helped to continuously increase the strength of the counter movement against this tyrannical organization.

At the present moment people no longer speak of these 21 points, and there is nobody who pays any attention to them. The working classes of Europe have shown in no unmistakable manner that they will have nothing to do with such dictatorship. It is pretty clear that at last the eyes of the workers have been opened to the dangers of this tyranny of the Russian dictators, who seem to imagine that the whole world consists only of serfs who can simply be driven along by a generous use of the knout, and must obey the commands of every Tom, Dick and Larry who takes it upon himself to assume the leadership of a working class movement. It seems, however, that the Russians, who are so confident in their knowledge of human nature, are not yet willing to acknowledge defeat; they still believe that they can

find some means or another by which to bamboozle the workers of Western and Central Europe. It would seem that these so-called "working-class men" are still so enamoured of the pleasures of dictatorship that they do not wish to give up their dictatorial power. Apparently they have not learned the simple truth which is so familiar to every branch official in every small union, even in the smallest town or village in Western and Central Europe, viz., that the workers in the various countries are accustomed to manage their own affairs themselves, and that they will not permit other people to dictate to them how they have to manage their organizations. It still appears that the Moscow bosses are still too much Asiatic, and have got so much entangled in Asiatic methods that they cannot understand that such methods will not go down with people in Western European countries.

Now that the stunt about the "cells" and the 21 conditions have come to nothing, the Russian gentlemen are going to try some other dodge. But however different their wares may be, they are always sold in the same wrapper. The new panacea which is to save the world, and which, above all, is to liberate the workers from their misery, is the so-called "unity front," an article which has been recently invented and provided with a new label.

The unity front is now to take the place of the "cells," and it will no longer be necessary to confront people with 21 conditions before admitting them to the inner sanctuary of the Communist party. Communist agents are now to be sent into all trade unions in order to pull these organizations to pieces. That is how they propose to establish their unity front!

The gentlemen at the head of the so-called "Red" International will not, of course, admit that this unity front does exist already and has dur-

ing the last few years accomplished some very good practical work. This unity front has carried out various measures not only in the interest of the working classes of Western and Central Europe, but also in the interest of the Russian workers themselves. Up till now this unity front has—ever according to the testimony of very revolutionary labor leaders—accomplished more than the Red International both in the domain of trade union work, as well as in the matter of relief for the workers. In the last few years this unity front has proved itself a power to be reckoned with in the fight against reaction, a power which is recognized and respected throughout the world, except in Russia. This unity front has in the last few years inspired the workers in all countries with fresh courage and renewed confidence in their cause; and it has largely contributed towards maintaining wages and working hours which had been wrung from the employers during the war. Since the end of the war, up to the present moment, this unity front has been the only International of any account, and even all the efforts that have been made by the Russian International to smash that unity have so far failed ignominiously.

This unity front is none other than the Amsterdam Trade Union International, which is the pet aversion of these Russian dictators.

This love of the Russian wreckers for this "unity front" of theirs would be very touching indeed were it not for the fact that anybody who even takes a cursory glance at the newspapers can see that it is nothing more or less than their same old hypocrisy dished up in another form. And the leaders of the so-called Red International, Losowsky and his henchmen have not even sufficient imagination to invent a new label for this new quick medicine of theirs.

As is known, the whole struggle of the Third International and of the so-called "Red" Trade Union International has always been conducted by means of vile abuse, the most cruel insinuations and the most infernal lies against our International as well as against its affiliated organizations and their leaders. In fact, no insinuation



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ation was too bare, no lie too mean, for them to hurt at us.

Passing over all the newspaper reports which have appeared in the press in the course of the last year or two, and of which vilification and abuse have constituted the one unbroken theme, we come to the famous telegram of 2,200 words which was sent to Amsterdam by Mr. Sonovief at the beginning of 1921, and in which our International and its leaders were regarded to the choicest bilgewater. It seems as if since our reply to his telegram in March last Mr. Sonovief has lost the power of speech or of wielding the pen, for so far he has not sent a single word in reply to the concise and irrefutable statements contained in our answer to his telegram. And need we still point out the manner in which the mind of the organized worker is being poisoned by the actions of the Moscovites? And need we still draw attention to the way in which the political Labor parties in the various countries are torn asunder by the disruptive tactics of the Third International, and the so-called "Red" Trade Union International, as a result of which these parties have been rendered powerless in the fight against the reaction?

(To Be Continued Next Week)

## A Letter from England

By EVELYN SHARP

(London Herald Daily Service)

If it can escape from the financial Seylla, the Government bids fair to be wrecked on the Imperial Charybdis. Ireland, India and Egypt all present increasingly difficult problems—in every case rendered more complicated by Mr. Lloyd George's habit of postponing difficulties in the hope that "something will turn up."

The Irish news during the last week has been sufficiently serious to have been cabled all over the world. The position in India may be gathered from the extracts from the Daily Herald's special correspondents, given herewith. Regarding Egypt, the Daily Herald's diplomatic correspondent sums up the situation very succinctly in an article in this morning's paper:

"It was the Daily Herald which first announced that Lord Allenby was coming home—not as officially announced to confer with the cabinet, but—to tender his resignation, if can now throw further light on what has happened."

"When the Adly negotiations broke down last December, Lord Allenby had assured the cabinet that he had the situation well in hand and that it would be quite safe to throw Adly over. His plan was simple. Actual

disturbances would be suppressed by force. The Zagulist leaders would be deported. Smart Pasha would be made Premier. And Adly, no longer even a useful tool, would be ignored.

"It was a calculation which took no account of the solid resistance of the nation.

"If I have left the labor situation to the last it is not because it is unimportant but because there is nothing to say but wearysome repetition. The Minister for Labor announces that the situation is improving because there are fewer names on the 'live' register of the labor exchanges. But these are not a trustworthy indication of the state of unemployment, since a man will cease to make the wearysome, futile journey to the exchange when he runs out of benefit and can no longer claim unemployment pay.

Of greater significance is the temper of the unemployed as shown in organized visits to boards of guardians up and down the country; in the demonstration that took place on Monday and the deputations which were refused audience of Sir Alfred Mond (Minister of Health) and in the conflicts between the unemployed and the police which are of increasingly frequent occurrence. The un-

employed appear to have ceased to be objects of pity and to have become a public nuisance, and guardians and police authorities treat them accordingly. It will be interesting to see the effects of the addition to their ranks of the relatively well-fed (and therefore more aggressive) men and women thrown out of work when—ever—the "cuts" proposed by the Geddes Committee come into operation.

In this connection an interesting story comes from Woolwich. The necessary reductions of staff at the Arsenal—where a war-time staff of 100,000 has to be slashed down to some 15,000—has led to the offering of the Government opportunity for turning the national factory into a quasi-military institution. Men of long service are being discharged to make room for ex-soldiers. A man went the other day to the labor exchange after a job at the Arsenal. "Have you been a soldier?" he was asked. "Yes," "Is this war?" "No." "Then you are not a soldier," and he was turned down.

War has begun in the building trade. Two strikes against reductions of 2d an hour—announced in violation of the national agreement by the employers—were declared on Saturday. A separate campaign is being waged against the masons, but the federation of Building Trade Operatives will contend against any attempt to segregate any section of the workers.

But the employers are quite frank

in their attitude. The Federation of British Industries, probably the most powerful organization of "Big Business" in the country, issued last week a manifesto on the subject of labor and costs of production. Its main conclusions were:

- (1) Wages must come down.
- (2) Workers must give a higher output and work longer hours.
- (3) Repatriation payments must be modified so as to make the least possible disturbances in the world's trade.
- (4) Expenditure on armaments must be reduced.

The report then comments on "the unfortunate effect of the present system of unemployment benefits," and declares that these payments have a "demoralizing" effect on many of the workers.

"If price reductions are to be made without impairing the standard of living the workers must be prepared to give a higher output per head, and to extend the working hours. It may be necessary to go further and for the workers to be prepared to accept a money wage which may, until business revives, involve a lower standard of living than that which prevailed before the trade depression set in, or even than their pre-war standard. Further, if these reductions of wages are to be carried out it is desirable that the movement should be as widespread and as uniform as possible."

And God save Dividends. Amen

## What the Miners Ask

By Edward B. Dawson

Hampered by a long period of industrial depression with an unusually large amount of unemployment of its members, the United Mine Workers of America is courageously preparing to engage in a gigantic conflict with owners of the anthracite and bituminous coal mines of the United States, Canada and Nova Scotia to defend the existing wage scales. Demands for wage cuts of 10 to 40 per cent have been made by the employers, although the miners have been protesting for six months that the cut in production of coal has cut their wages as low as they are actually starving in many sections.

The demands for wage reductions were presented to the miners last week, preparatory to discussion of the terms of the agreement with the United Mine Workers of America which is to take the place of the pact which expires on March 31. At a special convention of the union last week in Indianapolis it was decided to stand pat for the continuance of existing wage scales and to demand a six-hour day and a five-day week. A strike referendum is now being conducted to determine if the members of the union are prepared to walk out on April 1 if the employers do not meet their terms.

The inclusion of the demands for a six-hour day and a five-day week in the convention's demands was a great surprise to the officials. On the last day the convention was stampeded for these issues, which probably will be sidetracked because of the great battle expected on the wage reduction issue. The reduction of working hours would make places for thousands of the unemployed miners, it is declared, and if the union chiefs see their way clear they may go to the mat with the bosses for the thirty-hour week.

It is not believed anywhere that the mine owners hope to get wage cuts as high as forty per cent. The figure was placed that high to permit a bargaining margin. They say they will be satisfied if they can slash wages 25 per cent. That appears to be what Secretary of Labor Davis is trying to get them, for several weeks ago the head of the United States Department of Labor informally suggested that such a cut be made.

The count of referendum votes on March 15 will determine whether or

not there will be war in the mines on April 1. The union chiefs expect they will be authorized to call a general strike only in the event that the mine operators refuse to make any effort at renewal of the contract with the union.

The Anthracite Tri-District Executive Board of the United Mine Workers entered the national controversy last week with a statement issued in New York City which demands that reductions be made in coal operators' profits, profits of the railroads, profits of the coal sales companies, royalty takers and distributing companies before any attempt is made to trim workers' wages to reduce the cost of coal.

The anthracite miners' statement shows that although the operators admit that the labor cost of a ton of coal is \$3.92 they receive wholesale, f. o. b. mine, \$6.15 a ton for pea coal, \$7.85 for stove coal, \$7.95 for nut coal and \$7.60 for egg coal. Consumers in New York, Philadelphia and elsewhere in the anthracite consuming territory pay as high as \$16 per ton for coal, which is more than \$12 a ton above the labor cost of \$3.92.

The Anthracite Coal Commission, when fixing the wages which exist in the districts covered by the agreement between the United Mine Workers and the operators, said that the wages granted the miners were "consistent with a decline in prices." There was no price cut, and the General Policies Committee of the operators recently issued a statement declaring that the "increase granted by the commission was reflected in the increased price of domestic sizes of anthracite."

The wages of the anthracite miners are not inflated, and the Government commission expressly said so in the award which is the basis of the present agreement. One of the arguments that will be used by the miners of both soft and hard coal in the wage negotiations is that they are entitled to more than a bare subsistence wage because of the hazardous nature of the industry.

The records of the state of Pennsylvania show that more than 500 miners are killed every year in an average mine without exception, and that 20,000 receive non-fatal injuries in the same period.

"The labor cost of anthracite coal

MONDAY  
MARCH  
13th, 1922

THE NEW YORK CALL  
is the only daily newspaper in New York published in the English language that supports Organized Labor at all times.

MONDAY  
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To enable all workers to buy The Call every day, the price of The Call will be reduced, beginning Monday, March 13, 1922, from 5 cents a copy to

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## The New York Call

This reduction in price will cause a tremendous financial loss to The New York Call, which must be made up in the following manner:

1. EVERY WORKER should buy The Call every day (from the same newsdealer.)
2. EVERY WORKER should contribute his share to the fund now being raised to support The Call.
3. EVERY WORKER should patronize those who advertise in The Call and mention it when buying.
4. EVERY UNION OFFICIAL should give The Call its share of paid publicity (advertising).

MONDAY  
MARCH  
13th, 1922

MONDAY  
MARCH  
13th, 1922

can never be figured in dollars and cents," is the statement of the anthracite miners, "and there must be added to the labor cost 500 human beings each year who, like soldiers in war, meet death in the industry, so that coal may be produced. We are asking simply for equity and justice, nothing more—nothing less."

The refusal of the mine operators of a number of large districts to meet the union in conferences leading to the renewal of the collective bargaining agreement indicates that they are preparing for an "open shop" war similar to that conducted in many industries during the last two years. They have received much "open shop" propaganda and support from the National Association of Manufacturers and believe they can greatly increase profits with the workers disgruntled.

West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee miners will see the greatest

attack from the "open shop" forces. With the union weakened by long unemployment the "open shop" attack has made gains in West Virginia that threaten the existence of the union in this important mining center. The non-union coal fields of West Virginia are so large and so easily worked that they could supply the entire United States in the event of a general strike if not blocked by union forces.

Although the United Mine Workers have been torn by internal strife between the administration forces, headed by President Lewis and insurgents headed by President Farrington of the Illinois District and former President Horvat of the Kansas District, this struggle will not interfere with the preparations for war. Farrington has announced that he will not participate in a secession movement and will be loyal to the organization in the great struggle.

## Doings in Local 3

By S. LEFKOVITS, Manager-Secretary

It is a long time since I made a report in our official organ, the reason for which is the fact that most of the happenings in the life of our local were not complete.

On November 14, 1921, the General Strike of the Joint Board of the Cloak, Suit and Reeler Makers' Union was declared, and all our members working in cloak shops responded to the call. The ladies' tailors were not called on strike as we had an agreement with the ladies' tailoring firms that whatever adjustment would be reached with the cloak manufacturers after the strike would also hold good for the ladies' tailors. We also had an understanding with them that no work would be done in their shops for striking cloak firms. In order to be able to fully control this situation a special committee was appointed, and it may be said here that the committee was successful in its work.

During the General Strike I was busily engaged as chairman of the Law Committee besides taking care of the local.

The strike ended, as you know, in

a full victory for the cloakmakers, which also meant a victory for the ladies' tailors, as per the agreement with the ladies' tailoring firms.

As you are all aware, the agreement with the cloak manufacturers' association expires on the 1st of June, and we must be prepared to be able to meet any emergency which may arise. I therefore call upon all our members, without exception, ladies' tailors as well as cloakmakers, to pay up the new Million Dollar Fund assessment within the next four weeks. I am glad to report that many of our members have already made payments (some have paid the full amount) for the new Million Dollar Fund.

On February 11th election for secretary and executive board members was held. I cannot help commenting on the action of some of our members who issued a leaflet and a slate in the election campaign. There can be no objection on the part of anybody that as many as wish to should run for any office and even make a campaign for themselves, but this is the first time in the history of our

local that such slanderous leaflets were issued. If any executive board can be proud of the accomplishments of their organization during their term of office, it is our outgoing executive board. I will give here only two of the big facts to verify this statement. First, the general strike of the cloakmakers; and second, the fact that we succeeded in reaching an agreement with the ladies' tailoring firms without being compelled to strike. In spite of this, those who issued the leaflet had the bad taste to slander the outgoing executive board and the secretary. The election is over, and I trust that those who issued the handbill will see their error and will be loyal and faithful members of our organization.

On February 23d the installation of the newly elected officials took place. Brother Feinberg, General Manager of the Joint Board, in an impressive and constructive address, installed the officers and the executive board members.

The following are the newly elected officers of our Local:

S. Lefkovits, Manager-Secretary; S. Dreznisky, Chairman of the Executive Board; B. Penater, Vice-Chairman of the Executive Board; W. Schmetterer, Recording Secretary.

Executive Board, Sample Makers' Branch: H. Bauch, S. Berlin, R. Center, R. Fenster, M. Kurts, S. Pitcher, O. Pick, M. Wertheimer. The Ladies' Tailors' Branch: M. Abramowitz, B. Drizin, S. Dreznisky, M. Formansky, G. Schuchman, I. Spector.

Alteration Branch: G. DeMarinis, W. Schmetterer. Italian Branch: R. Fasani, I. Rea, G. Romeo.

Sick Fund Committee: G. Bergovoy, M. Bettlinger, A. Bernstein, D. Gerschtman, L. Salaman. A vote of thanks was given to the outgoing executive board for their good work.

The outgoing Membership Committee reported on their work, from July 14, 1921, to February 20, 1922, that 391 applications were acted upon.

The report of the Sick Fund Committee will be printed in the next report.

I believe that from this report our members will be well informed on the activities of our local, but it would be to their own interest and as well as to the interest of the local that they should come to all local branch meetings and take an active part in the affairs of their organization.

# JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

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## EDITORIALS

### THE FEDERAL CLOAK INVESTIGATION AND WHAT WE EXPECT FROM IT

It hardly need be emphasized that, as far as its own conscience is concerned, our International needs no investigation. We know too well that it is not our fault that women's garments are so expensive. We are equally certain that it is not our guilt why working women, who must weigh and measure every cent of their scanty incomes, are forced to wear clothes several seasons old because they cannot afford new clothes. The cloakmakers know that if it were true that they were "hoarding up fortunes" at the sewing machine, as the cloak employers would have all the world believe, their own wives and children could, at least, afford to purchase decent clothes.

Nor does the Cloakmakers' Union require a governmental investigation to obtain its sanction to the honesty and industry of its membership—whenever they have work. Nor is it necessary, at this day, to seek approval to the existing 44-hour week in the cloak industry. If any doubts there are regarding the number of weekly work-hours in this industry they are rather expressed in favor of shortening the present work hours in the hope of lengthening the seasons—when one considers the number of men and women engaged in the industry, its short seasons and long disheartening months of idleness between season and season.

Again, no governmental investigation could ever induce our Union and its membership to return to the piece-work system that was abolished in 1919. No power on earth and in heaven could swerve them one inch in that direction, we are confident.

Let us say from the outset, if the cloak employers of New York have even for a brief moment lulled themselves into the belief that the coming Federal investigation will help them achieve their long-sought aims: to cut the workers' wages, to increase the working hours and to change the existing week-work system for piece-work,—they will be sadly disillusioned. The letter from President Schlesinger to Secretary Davis, which the readers will find in another column of this issue, makes this unmistakably clear.

What is then the purpose of the Governmental investigation from the point of view of the International? The list of names submitted by the Union as its representatives on the Investigating Commission serves as the best reply thereto. Our viewpoint stands out in particular relief when the list of the International is compared with the list proposed by the Manufacturers' Association. Their candidates are all prominent bankers, and capitalists, each of them, no doubt, an authority in his line, but none of them equipped with any knowledge concerning the cloak industry, its problems, and needs. It would seem as if the cloak employers expect the Commission itself to pass judgment on the "swollen" earnings of the cloakmakers and their "short" weekly hours. And having provided themselves with commissioners whose economic beliefs and gospel are derived, we assume, exclusively from the editorials of the "New York Times," our employers have some reason to dwell in the sweet expectancy of favorable results for themselves from the coming Federal cloak investigation.

The International, on the other hand, has proposed as its commissioners, a set of men who are capable of making a fundamental investigation, who know how to approach the task, how to accomplish it and with whom the work of investigation is a science in the full sense of the term.

Take, for instance, Dr. I. A. Hourwich, who is heading the list of our Commissioners. Dr. Hourwich is widely known as a lifelong student of economic and social problems. He is an eminent statistician, and was for years in the employ of the Government, engaged in very important research work. He has first-hand knowledge of the cloak industry, as he was for a time the Chief Clerk of the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union of New York. The International has put his name forth as its first choice regardless of the fact that it did not always agree with him on many matters and that he had not infrequently criticized rather bitterly its policies and leadership. In choosing Dr. Hourwich, the International was

guided only by one motive—the desire for a thorough and complete investigation.

The same is true of the other two candidates. One of them, Mr. Stuart Chase, is a person of wide technical experience, a man of erudition and a prominent accountant. He had proved his abilities in the investigation of the Boston Elevated Railway, the New England Telephone Company and many others. Our third commissioner, Mr. Otto Beyer, is a well-known engineer with a splendid record of achievement in the industrial and economic field. He was employed by many prominent private institutions and also by the Government. At present he is established as a consulting engineer.

These three persons, one a well-known economist and an expert in the cloak industry and its problems, and the other two able and experienced investigators and in close touch with the problems of labor in industry, will take care, as far as our International is concerned, that the investigation is of a thorough-going and fundamental nature. With their assistance the investigation should throw light on the question—why one of the biggest industries in the land cannot offer the means of a comfortable livelihood to its workers, those who constitute the very backbone of the industry. Secondly, we shall learn why, regardless of the moderate pay received by workers in the cloak industry, the price of their product is so high and the working masses of the country cannot afford to clothe themselves decently. The investigators will have before them the great task of locating the flow and fountain source of the millions of profits in the cloak industry. Are they the woolen manufacturers? Are they the manufacturers and dealers in the numerous accessories that go into the making of cloaks? Are they the cloak manufacturers? Are they the jobbers and retailers? The workers' wages, of course, are too well-known and fixed to require any particular investigating efforts. The weight of the investigation will have to be directed against the three principal factors in the cloak business:—the woolen mill, the manufacturers and the retailers.

Such is the scope of the investigation as agreed upon by Secretaries Davis and Hoover. Only such an investigation can be of great value and importance. Whether the cloak employers of New York have had in mind such an investigation when they first broached the subject, we do not know. It is reported that they are not quite happy over the International's choice of such Commissioners as Dr. Hourwich, Stuart Chase and Otto Beyer. If this report is true, it only proves that they have missed their cue regarding the end and scope of the coming searching inquiry into the cloak industry of New York. But whether they like it or not, the Federal cloak investigation will be conducted as outlined above, if it is to be conducted at all.

### "WOMEN'S WEAR" REVEALS A "SECRET"

"Women's Wear," which serves faithfully from day to day the interests of the employers in the ladies' garment industry, has been occasionally indulging in the habit of serving its readers, in the form of a bonus, we suppose, or as proof of its super-loyalty, with red-hot "disclosures" touching on and appertaining to events that occur in the camp of the workers, within the fold of the Union. Quite frequently, these "terrible secrets" are culled from the columns of JUSTICE and are dashed out to the employers with all the mysterious accoutrements of a Sherlock Holmes achievement.

Now, of course, we do not begrudge "Women's Wear" its journalistic exploits in the least. Nevertheless, we think there is a goodly bit of unfairness in this periodic sleuthing. First of all, as far as the employers are concerned, why fool them so mercilessly? Why make them believe that they are getting an honest-to-goodness two cents' worth of a secret, while, as a matter of fact, this "secret" is taken straight from the columns of JUSTICE? Again, it is altogether unethical, to say the least, to pick out a few words and sentences from an entire article and place upon it an irrelevant and foreign interpretation. It is a mean little business, particularly when the source of this information is withheld from the readers.

A "sensation" of this kind, was carried by "Women's Wear" last Saturday, under the caption: "Schlesinger Doubts the Ability of the Union to Maintain Existing Conditions." The "news" was conveyed to the readers as a deep secret. President Schlesinger was supposed to have told it in hushed whisper in a confidential report at the last meeting of the General Executive Board. And our reportorial Sherlock Holmes had found it out by the inhuman feat of reading the columns of last week's JUSTICE! Can one fathom the depth of this mystery?

It is quite possible that some of our employers, upon reading this "news story" in "Women's Wear," have derived a lot of satisfaction from it. If President Schlesinger himself doubts in the ability of the International to maintain the existing status quo, what could be sweeter? To these readers of "Women's Wear" we can say that their joy is a bit premature. If they will read the entire report in JUSTICE, and not a few tattered sentences, they will understand the sense and meaning of President Schlesinger's remarks. After General Secretary Baroff had rendered his report, glowing with enthusiasm over the great victory of the cloakmakers all over the country, President Schlesinger deemed it appropriate to say that it would be dangerous to become over-optimistic about our momentous achievements. It is true, we have come out victors; it is true we have proved that we are a powerful force. But we must not overlook our weak spots; we must not become over-confident and abandon our vigilant guard.

This was the sum and substance of President Schlesinger's report. If "Women's Wear" and its readers are disposed to derive joy and solace from a few garbled remarks, especially prepared for their delectation, they are welcome to it.

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

By S. Y.

A representative of the Brookwood College, a new and highly promising venture in labor education, designed to fit workers for positions of leadership in the labor movement, spoke on the work and plans of his institution, and solicited the aid of the International.

Financial aid was requested of the G. E. B. by a committee of the Young People's Socialist League.

There were a few more such committees soliciting aid on behalf of various worthy causes. Though the General Executive Board has repeatedly made it known that the International does not boast a rich treasury, in true proletarian fashion, pleading committees are ever present at the G. E. B. meetings, and for all the modest resources of the International, these committees are, as a rule, not turned away empty-handed. The International does all it can to support organizations worthy of working class support. It often does more than it can in that direction.

Mr. Alex Kahn, for instance, was given positive assurance that the International would put its shoulder to

the wheel in the matter of the drive for the Jewish war sufferers. The officers of the International are mindful of the decision of the last convention that its members contribute two days' pay to the relief fund for the war sufferers, and if this decision has been carried out only in part, it was through no fault of the officials. Conditions in the shops were such that the pledge could not be fully redeemed. There is no doubt, however, that sooner or later the decision of the convention will be carried out fully.

Before the wind-up of official business the G. E. B. contributed \$100 to the Amnesties committee, \$25 to the Young People's Socialist League, and appointed a committee to visit the Brookwood College and study its activities. The request of Local 25 was favorably acted upon, and a weekly salary for an additional organizer was appropriated.

Now that we are through with the outside committees, we shall review, in brief, decisions that took place on matters that concern our International directly.

The reports of the Vice-Presidents, of General Secretary Baroff and President Schlesinger have presented to the General Executive Board a very clear picture of the situation of our International at this moment. The excellent report prepared by Brother Baroff was largely an optimistic nature, dwelling only here and there on the shadows that had been cast in the way of our International in recent months. President Schlesinger, in his report, on the other hand, dwelt upon the graver problems that have confronted our organization and the difficulties that still confront it in its endeavor to maintain the status quo of labor standards in our industry. Together, both reports produced a strong, composite portrayal of the state of affairs within and without our organization. The reports provoked divergent and very

thorough debates concerning the situation in the various cities, particularly in the Middle West, where the fight on the paramount issues at stake appears to be the hardest.

The individual reports of the Vice-Presidents added clarity to the discussions. Vice-Presidents M. Sigmam, M. Perlstein, H. Schoolman, S. Seidman, M. Gorenstein, and I. Fosen rendered individual reports, and Vice-President Fannia M. Cohn presented a special report on the educational work conducted by our International.

Vice-President Perlstein dwelt in his report in detail on the affairs in Cleveland—the conferences with the Association, the new agreement, and the strikes that are still going on in Cleveland against individual firms. He also stated in detail the strike situation in Toledo, where the full fury of the injunction whip is being directed against our workers. It was decided that Brother Sigmam, while in Chicago to settle the differences between the local Joint Board and the Waist and Dressmakers' Union, stop off at Toledo, and, together with Vice-President Perlstein, investigate the local situation fully.

Vice-President Sigmam reported on Baltimore, Philadelphia and Chicago, and his work engaged during the last few months. His report was favorably concerned in by the members of the Board.

Vice-President Seidman reported on the situation in Cincinnati, adding that he feels that although the Cincinnati workers are satisfied with his management, he should, nevertheless, be given a greater field for the application of his energies.

Vice-President Halperin delivered a very interesting report on the revival of activities in the Waist and Dress Joint Board of New York; the gradual disappearance of factional strife within the locals and the growth of a strong sentiment for week-work among the workers in the industry. The latter point immediately engaged the attention of the members of the Board, and after a full discussion it was decided to start a very intensive campaign for the speedy introduction of week-work in the waist and dress industry.

## For a Two-Cent Call

The New York Call is going to two cents on the 13th. Every member of the International knows the struggle this paper has gone through since the day Postmaster Burleson threw it out of the mails. Faithful during the period of war hysteria, never yielding an inch either to poisoned public opinion or to the political agents of the employers, it fought on in spite of the tremendous financial loss entailed by the struggle. When the war ended and the employers' forces organized for a fight to take back from the unions what they had gained, the Call kept on the job showing up this conspiracy. For this offense the persecution of this paper was kept up by the post office for nearly three years after the war ended. This persecution compelled the Call to go to five cents to just exist and even at that price, crippled as it was, a big financial loss was still faced every day.

The Call has determined to serve the workers more efficiently. It cannot do it in these times at five cents, because all of the workers have not the five cents to pay daily for the paper. It is, therefore, determined to reduce its price to two cents, place it on a parity with all other morning newspapers in this city. This means a very great further loss at first, but as the circulation increases this loss will be abolished and tens of thousands of workers not now reached will be put in possession of

facts that they should know in order to make their own fight for better industrial conditions more effective.

There are two things that members of the International can do: First, every member should give what he or she can in shop collections to help put the Call in funds to launch the paper at two cents. Secondly, and of all vital importance, is a circulation committee in each shop to see that all the workers buy the paper. The editor of the Call called the attention of the workers to the fact that just the members of the fighting unions of this city would give a cent a week or fifty cents a year to the Call in addition to buying it at two cents, that a great public weapon for the workers could be built up. His slogan is "Not much from anyone but a little from everyone."

He has called the attention of the workers that if each of them would buy the paper at two cents the Call would never have to ask for another cent in financial support from any of the workers' organizations. This statement is unqualifiedly true and it is the only solution of the problem.

Let us show the paper which speaks both to the workers and for the workers that every member of the International is going to back it to the limit. If each one does his little the whole problem of getting out a daily paper devoted entirely to the interests of the working class is solved.

## Cloak Strike Financial Report

(Continued from Page 3)

Rent-Safe (for Relief Committee)	430.00
Insurance (for Relief Committee)	202.25
Vaults	90.00
The balance of the miscellaneous expense is composed of small items, such as Christmas gifts to persons who are not connected with the organization and miscellaneous donations	1,104.50 8,838.35

Total General Strike Expense \$1,046,512.92

Appended hereto is a signed statement submitted to us by the Finance Committee in reference to the authorization of payments made.

### INCOMES APPLIED TO GENERAL STRIKE EXPENDITURES

Ten Per Cent Contributions: This item represents the total collected from workers who returned to settled shops. This item represents ten per cent of their wages earned during the duration of the strike. A separate schedule showing the name of the shop and the amount received has been presented for publication \$245,752.76

Million Dollar Fund: The following statements show the total amount collected both by the locals and Joint Board and turned over to the Joint Board by the locals and Joint Board district offices, on account of the Million Dollars Fund:	
Local No. 1	\$170,473.00
Local No. 3	22,990.00
Local No. 9	110,177.50
Local No. 10	40,000.00
Local No. 11	26,150.00
Local No. 17	44,465.00
Local No. 21	3,935.00
Local No. 23	90,945.00
Local No. 35	99,215.00
Local No. 46	25.00
Local No. 48	84,099.00
Local No. 54	2,395.00
Local No. 52	8,525.00

Total Million Dollar Fund Collected \$475,545.00

Total Incomes Collected Applied to General Strike Expenses \$921,118.76

The deficit \$125,412.16 incurred by this strike was covered by loans.

It should be brought to your attention that this is not a report of the standing of the Joint Board but one of the expenditures and income of the General Strike only.

We have prepared together with this report a schedule showing the amount of securities held by the Joint Board on January 31, 1932. This security account (both receipts and payments) has been thoroughly checked.

This General Strike report would be complete without some mention as to the handling and condition of the books and records. The books, records, and funds, have been found in very good condition, all records being kept accurately, systematically and efficiently.

Respectfully submitted,

F. NATHAN WOLFE, General Auditor.

### FINANCE COMMITTEE STATEMENT

Upon our appointment to act as Finance Committee of the General Strike, we laid out our work to meet daily and if necessary to do all day, going over the work of the General Strike. We wish to state that the payments made by the Treasurer were only upon our orders; no checks were written unless the order for same was issued by our committee.

The financing of the strike was handled in proper and regular manner and at the termination of the strike our work automatically ended as everything was gone over and checked by us preceding payments of same.

We are submitting this statement upon the request of the Auditor as to our findings, and we want to say that we have seen to it that everything was regular and legal inasmuch as all payments were made.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL PERLMUTTER, Chairman,  
MORRIS BRASS, Secretary,  
HARRY BORENSTEIN,  
IGNAZIO CHIARCHIARA,  
B. KAPLAN,



# State Witness Lied in Sacco-Vanzetti Case

By Eugene Lyons

The first big breach in the case against the two Italian labor organizers, Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, was made when one of the principal witnesses on whose testimony a jury in Dedham, Mass., returned a death verdict last summer voluntarily admitted that he had lied in answering every essential question at the trial. Other serious cracks are already showing, and there is reason to believe that the whole structure of dubious circumstantial evidence may crumble.

In order to safeguard the interests of the men awaiting death in the electric chair, the defense lawyers think it best to withhold the name of the witness who repudiated his previous testimony until such time as the complete affidavit, together with certain newly discovered evidence, can be presented to the court as a basis for a demand for a new trial. However, your correspondent, who was present when this witness made his confession to Fred H. Moore of defense counsel and other persons, is authorized to indicate that the testimony thus nullified has an important bearing upon the case.

Even more important than the actual change of testimony, according to those fighting for the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti, is that the defense now has a concrete example of how the so-called evidence against the workers was obtained. Rarely have death-dealing lies been wrong from unwilling lips by over-zealous officials more unscrupulously than in this instance.

## RABBI JUDAH MAGNES PLEADS FOR NEW TRIAL

Rabbi Dr. Judah Magnes, head of the Jewish Community in New York, denounced the Sacco-Vanzetti verdict at a public meeting in Lorimer Hall, Boston, under auspices of the League for Democratic Control. With characteristic eloquence he analyzed the state of mind in Norfolk County which made impartial justice for alien radicals impossible. The men, he asserted, "were condemned before the trial began, and each day as the trial progressed the atmosphere of racial and social prejudice that had been created against them grew darker and more sinister."

He was followed by Mrs. Lois B. Rantoul, who attended the trial as representative of the Federated Churches of Greater Boston. She supplemented Dr. Magnes' speech with a detailed discussion of the actual evidence, reaching the conclusion that the prosecution failed to prove the defendants guilty. Mrs. Rantoul is the granddaughter of James Russell Lowell. Another scion of a poet's house Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dans, presided.

"In the minds of the authorities of Dedham," Dr. Magnes said in explaining the hostility, "the Great War is still being fought. The black passions of it, the ignorance, the hatred, the malice, the suspicions, the fear, the hysterics of the Great Catastrophe still claim as their victims the Dedham authorities."

# International Forwards List of Cloak Investigators

(Continued from Page 1.)

Otto Beyer graduated from the Stevens Institute of Technology in 1907 with the degree of Mechanical Engineer. He was employed successively by the E. W. Bliss Company of Brooklyn, the Midvale Steel Company, Erie Railroad and the Rock Island Railroad Company. In 1916 he was appointed Research Engineer of the University of Illinois. During the war he was in the engineering service of the Army Ordnance Department. Subsequently, he was put in charge of the government work, principally along the line of stabilizing employment in the Rock Island Arsenal. After the war, Mr. Beyer established himself as Consulting Engineer.

These nominations are made in the order of our preference and upon the understanding that your choice will be made in such order, i. e., if only one of the Union nominees is to be selected, it shall be Dr. Hourwich; if two are selected, Dr. Hourwich and Mr. Chase are to serve on the Commission, and if three are to be selected, it shall be all of our nominees above mentioned.

I have also been instructed by the General Executive Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to make it clear that the Union's participation in the proposed investigation will be based upon the understanding that such investigation will be, as stated in your letter of January 27th, "thorough and sweeping, to include the whole industry from the introduction of the product at retail, with every intervening manufacturing process."

The reason for our reiteration of this understanding is that leading members of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association have within the last few weeks, through private newsmen in the public press, expressed the opinion that the object of the investigation is to bring about a change in the prevailing basic conditions of work and compensation. Our Union will, of course, not consent to have the investigation converted into an attempt to re-establish the system of piece-work in any guise or to impair or destroy other standards of work which have been achieved through years of effort and with the aid of some of the best minds of the country.

Yours very truly,  
BENJ. SCHLESINGER,  
President,  
International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

## THE RENDEZ-VOUS 7 EAST 15th STREET NEW YORK CITY

# IS NOW OPEN

Ideal Service and Best Food at Moderate Prices

EXCELLENT CUISINE

Self Service all day and evening in the Cafeteria.

Table Service in Restaurant from 5 P. M. to 9 P. M.

UNION LABOR EMPLOYED

## CAFE ERA and RESTAURANT

## THE STAGE

### THE PIGEON

By JOHN GALSWORTHY

Reviewed by B. F.

(At the Greenwich Village Theatre.)

Were it for me to decree the size of the theatre, I would have them all imitate that little Village playhouse where a kind of homely coziness takes possession of one the moment he sinks into his seat. One feels so near the actors, so intimately concerned with the characters they portray, so attuned and sympathetic to the whole that a feeling of accomplishment stirs one with the fall of the last curtain—I, too, have played my part, and well.

Somewhere Nietzsche says that "What is great in man is that he is a bridge and not a goal." Galsworthy is ever a "bridge." He presents various possible solutions for a social cancer but never yet has he definitely "bridged over" a single one. In his "Pigeon" he is particularly generous, for he propounds every likely viewpoint from the stern objectiveness of poor we have ever with us." But it is not so much his philosophy that engages our attention as the characters through which he speaks.

What are we going to do with the "Pigeon"? What can we do other than love him?—we strong ones who see his weaknesses, see him imposed upon, impoverished and made a fool of! Even his daughter who chafes under the burden of having to entertain these "rotters" can do naught else but love him. And around him centers the whole play. He is Christopher Wellwyn, artist and father to Ann, a young woman of "definite" character and a determined desire to remodel her father. Possibly she has been at the latter task for many years for throughout the play we feel with her the utter hopelessness of her job. But she is a woman and has the perseverance of her sex. To be a little crude, we might even say that she makes a good job of her nagging.

The scene is laid in Wellwyn's Studio. It is Christmas Eve and after a little confab between father and daughter on the subject of "charity" Wellwyn is about to retire when a knock is heard on the door, which ushers in a little paste board card and a shivering flower girl. "Don't you remember me, you gave me this card!"—big frightened questioning eyes. "You gave me a crown." . . . "Ah, yes . . . come in, come. What is your name?" "Guinevere." "I am in trouble, my baby died . . . Just a mile more and Guinevere is given the spare room."

All is quiet—when suddenly there is another knock and another paste-board card. This time it is a youth, Ferrand, an alien Frenchman—and

the story is the same only the setting differs. 'Twas Paris and a fountain and there was philosophy. Indeed, there must have been much of it for Ferrand himself is a gushing fountain. Through him, perhaps, speaks Galsworthy's bleeding heart. He is a vagabond, helplessly struggling against the tide, the plying of its endless ebb and flow. We envy him. He wears his tatters outwardly, while ours stifle us at every breath. It is he who understands the poor plucked, sentimental, kindly, charitable Pigeon best and who gives him his name.

Still another card and this time it is a relic of the old school of rabbies. Drunk but insistent on his deserts and chuck full of English "patriotism." Hubert Druce, as Timson, the cabman gives a vivid portrayal of what the Embankment holds of human refuse.

And so Christmas Eve gives shelter to three undesirable . . . two wild spirits and the bulk of what was once a man. Alfred Calvey, a dried up professor, Sir Thomas Hoxton, justice of the peace, and Edward Bertley, the Canon, are all invited to decide the fate of these outcasts but it is a sorry picture of "the tame birds trying to do good to the wild birds." It is only the poor human Pigeon, having no definite philosophy but a heart, big and understanding that strikes a responsive chord in these misfits. Whitford Kane, as the Pigeon, though often stepping out of his type to become a bit "wise," presents, nevertheless, a living picture of the sentimental philanthropist. George Renavent, as Ferrand, does a splendid bit of acting. He is alive and towering. Edna James is the wild bird with its wings clipped and drooping and is vivid and alive.

The characters as a whole are very well cast and the play is a treat to all who see it.

Members can still secure season cards for the Yiddish Art Theatre, Madison Avenue and 27th Street, at the office of the Educational Department, 31 Union Square, Room 1003.

### BUY

WHITE LILY TEA  
COLUMBIA TEA  
ZWETOCHNI CHAI  
Exclusively

## ATTENTION, NEGRO WORKERS

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

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

Admission with Union Books only.

Fraternally yours,

M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary-Treasurer.

JOINT BOARD DRESS AND WAISTMAKERS' UNION



# LABOR THE WORLD OVER

## DOMESTIC ITEMS

### THE DUEL-MILLER BILL WITH RESERVATIONS

Following a hearing at Albany on the Duel-Miller Industrial Relations Court bill, it was learned that the measure might be amended so that it will affect only employers and employees of public utility companies under the supervision of the Public Service Commission.

### LABOR TO PROVIDE COLLEGE TRAINING

By a resolution adopted at yesterday's session of the Executive Council, the A. F. of L. agreed to co-operate with the Miners' Education Bureau, a New York trades union organization, in endeavoring to extend the benefits of university training to adult labor union members.

### A. F. OF L. FALLING IN LINE

Pursuing the policy instituted in 1920, the A. F. of L., through its Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee, will enter the Congressional primary at elections this fall, with the object of obtaining the election of candidates favorable to organized labor.

### PENNSY STICKS TO ITS GUNS

That the Pennsylvania Railroad Company intends to carry to a finish its fight against the Railroad Labor Board to negotiate working rules and wages with its employees "in its own way," is indicated by the fact that when the wage docket of the Board closed Tuesday it had filed no petition for a wage reduction. Practically every other important transportation system in the country had filed such application, and several of the railroad employees' organizations had filed counter-petitions for increased wages.

### THE KANSAS COURT—OUR SAVIOR

Another article in the New York "Times" series of pro-Kansas Court editorialized stories declares that the Court of Industrial Relations in the State of Kansas has saved the workers of Kansas millions of dollars in earnings by peacefully adjudicating wage controversies without strikes. The records of the Industrial Court, the article says, show that in the last four months it has faced a severe test because it was obliged to go through the packing house strike and to control an unusual situation brought about in the coal mining district.

### MILL GUARDS HELD

Two mill guards employed by the Wheeling Steel Corporation, at Yorkville, Ohio, have been held without bail on a first degree murder charge because of the death of Elmer Cost, a union picket.

The strikers are members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. They are revising wage cuts.

### ANOTHER YEAR FOR LOCKWOOD COMMITTEE

At a special meeting, the New York Senate Finance Committee voted to extend the life of the Lockwood Housing Committee for another year.

### RAIL BOARD CUTS PAY

The United States Railroad Labor Board has included 10,000 stationary firemen and others in its policy of extending the 10-hour day on railroads.

Formerly these workers were paid time and one-half after eight hours. Hereafter overtime will not apply until the tenth hour. The Board also sets up a "split trick" of eight hours within a spread of twelve hours, without overtime pay.

The Board's new rules supplant the national agreement made in January, 1920, during the period of federal control.

### TRUST NOT SMASHED

Two years ago Attorney-General Palmer announced that he had smashed the meat trust—or, rather, that the meat trust agreed to dissolve by signing a pledge that it would release control of related products, such as groceries, etc. Now it is found that the packers have not fulfilled their agreement, and they are trying to have the agreement modified.

It is charged that a Far West Fruit Growers' Association, which is urging a modification, is controlled by the packers.

The agreement has also resulted in permitting the packers to escape prosecution under the Sherman anti-trust law, as charged by the Federal Trade Commission two years ago. The offenses are now outlawed under the statutes of limitation.

### UNIONISTS ARE URGED TO DEFFY INJUNCTIONS

Reaffirming its attitude toward labor injunctions, the A. F. of L. Executive Council again called on workers to ignore such writs.

"The only possible and practical remedy in the face of a power so unscrupled and so completely unjustified," the resolution declares, "lies in a flat refusal on the part of labor to recognize or abide by the terms of the injunction which seeks to prohibit the doing of acts which the workers have a lawful and guaranteed right to refuse to do."

"This is the only course through which labor can find relief, and this course it purposes to pursue."

### KENTUCKY IS STAGING ANOTHER HOMESTEAD

Pennsylvania staged the first Homestead strike in 1892. Thirty years later Kentucky is now staging the second Homestead strike at this place against the same union, for the same causes, and under the same conditions.

In 1892 Carnegie & Co. started a war against the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. The Newport Rolling Mill Company and the Andrews Steel Company are behind the second Homestead.

The militia has arrested the mayor, Chief of Police and county judge because of their sympathies with the strikers. The Mayor headed a delegation of 1,000 citizens who called on the militia to leave the city. Since then these officials were arrested.

## FOREIGN ITEMS

### HAWAII

#### ACUTE LABOR SHORTAGE

The labor shortage in Hawaii is so acute at present that action by Congress must be taken to effect it as it exists on sugar plantations, or the methods of handling raw sugar for consumption may have to be revolutionized.

### JAPAN

#### SUFFRAGE DEMONSTRATIONS CONTINUE

Demonstrations demanding universal manhood suffrage are continuing throughout Japan. Japan labor, still in organization infancy by American or British union labor standards, is everywhere leading the demonstrations demanding votes.

#### NAVY YARD LAY-OFF IN FORCE

The Navy Department ordered construction on eight capital ships to stop today, and as a result 25,000 workers have been thrown out of employment. The decision comes out of the result of the Washington agreement.

### SOUTH AFRICA

#### GUARDS CLASH WITH STRIKING MINERS

The civil guard was called out to quell a disorder caused by striking miners. The police have taken into custody 27 persons, and in addition many are in the hospitals following street fighting in the Rand district. Johannesburg was in darkness that night because workmen refused to work, claiming they were not sufficiently protected against striking miners.

### GERMANY

#### REJECT "PARTNERSHIP" SCHEME

Union labor has rejected the plan proposed by the Krupp Works under which workmen were to have purchased special issue of stock with their savings, and were to receive certain administrative privileges looking towards co-operative management of the plants, according to the Krupp announcement.

### MEXICO

#### POLICE FIRE ON STRIKERS

Four persons were killed and many wounded this afternoon, when the police fired on a crowd of striking chauffeurs who were holding a demonstration in front of the City Hall. Two of those killed were chauffeurs and two policemen.

### PORTO RICO

#### CHEERS FOR IGLESIAS

It was, comparatively speaking, but yesterday that Santiago Iglesias was jailed in Porto Rico for pleading the cause of the workers. Today, on his return from Washington, where he defended Porto Rico and its workers, he is given "the greatest reception ever accorded to a home-coming islander," according to the San Juan "Times."

Iglesias is a Porto Rican Senator, A. of L. organizer and executive of the Porto Rican trade unionists. He is leading the fight against monarchists who would re-establish their ideals in this island, and he has aroused Porto Ricans to the danger confronting them.

### AUSTRALIA

#### LABOR TO FIGHT ALL WARS

A council of action, consisting of thirteen delegates, appointed all Australian Trades Congress, has just decided how all wars may be prevented. The Council adopted the following motion: "We believe that the best way to prevent wars will be for the Australians to arrive at an understanding with labor organizations in other countries, and we are of the opinion that an endeavor should be made to bring about a Pan-Pacific Conference as early as practicable."

### CANADA

#### NEW OFFICIAL MAGAZINE FOR CANADIAN WORKERS

Born—"The Canadian Congress Journal," official magazine of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. The publication is the climax of resolutions adopted at the Winnipeg convention of the congress last August, which acted upon a recommendation of the executive council that "the time has arrived when the congress should have an official journal which could be placed in the hands of our membership and furnish them with necessary information to combat anti-union propaganda and also to acquaint them with developments taking place in other countries of benefit to the workers."

The policy of the official magazine will at all times be controlled by the executive council of the congress, and will harmonize with the policies and declarations of the annual conventions of that body. It will be the endeavor of the council to make the "Journal" the medium through which the workers' legislative desires shall be given the greatest possible publicity. The congress primarily is interested in securing legislation in harmony with its platform of principles decided annually in convention. Its legislative activities are dictated entirely by the need of immediate improvement in the living and working conditions of all who labor.

#### CANADA AIDS WORKLESS

The Dominion Government will issue Federal warrants to finance measures for relief of unemployment, special provision being made to assist British and Canadian war veterans until March 31. The Federal Government binds itself to reimburse municipal authorities to the extent of one-half of outlay for unemployment. The municipalities will pay the remainder. In providing employment by public works the municipalities provide one-sixth of the extra cost above normal, the provinces paying two-sixths and the Dominion three-sixths.

## Educational Content and Notes

### Workers' Educational Bureau

Our members doubtless remember the organization and the first convention of the W. E. B. last April. Since that time the Bureau has developed in a very promising fashion. Its activities have increased, and it has served the useful function of supplying existing labor organizations with news and helpful suggestions. In addition, the Bureau communicated with practically all labor organizations in the United States, informing them of the movement for Labor Education, and urging them to inaugurate similar activities of their own.

These efforts have met with gratifying success. Recently the matter was brought to the attention of the American Federation of Labor. The Executive Council of the A. F. of L. endorsed the work of the Bureau, and directed its Educational Committee to

co-operate with the Bureau in its undertakings.

This is undoubtedly a step in advance. It is to be hoped that in the near future, through the pressure applied by the A. F. of L., as well as by existing Labor Colleges, the movement will gain greater strength, and will influence the entire labor movement of our country.

In this connection, our members may note that the second convention under the auspices of the W. E. B. will be held in the city of New York on April 22-23. Miss Fannie M. Cohn, Secretary of our Educational Committee, and Mr. Spencer Miller, Secretary of the W. E. B., are the committee in charge of this convention. Delegates from labor schools in all parts of the United States are expected to attend and to report on their activities. This convention will undoubtedly be a great success.

### Educational Work in Mt. Vernon

Last Friday the members of our Waist and Dressmakers' Union, Local 113, Mt. Vernon, assembled in their headquarters to celebrate the inauguration of their educational activities by the Educational Department of the International.

Fannie M. Cohn addressed the audience, explaining to them what workers' education is, and its value to the individual, to the group, and to their organization. She emphasized how necessary it was for workmen and women to have a knowledge of the Labor Movement, to know why unions are organized, what motives are behind them, and what the workers expect of the Movement. She also stressed the necessity of workers knowing the history, problems, objects and aims of their unions, as well as the problems and organization of the entire industry.

Then Miss Theresa Wolfson, a member of our teaching staff for the last few years, gave an introduction to her course of three lessons on the "Industrial and Trade Union History of the United States." In her short and interesting talk she gave a review of the development of modern industrial society in the United States, and told how this led to the division of labor, and ultimately to the modern trade union movement. She described how under a specialized form of industry where one worker produces not more than one part of the article, unless those who perform

the different parts unite they will all be reduced to slavery.

It was very encouraging to notice how our American and Italian sisters and brothers, who compose the membership of the Mt. Vernon local, responded to the discussions of the speakers, and the interest they displayed in this activity of our Educational Department, which is new to them.

At the end of the meeting they decided unanimously that the group meet on Saturdays from 1 to 2:30, beginning next Saturday, March 11. After these lessons, from 2:30 to 3:30, they will assemble in the gymnasium of Mt. Vernon High School, where a trained teacher will instruct them in physical training.

To carry on efficiently this work our members formed an organization under the name of the Workers' Unity Circle of Mt. Vernon, and have appointed a President and a Secretary.

Neither was the social side neglected. After the meeting a committee served ice cream and cake to all those present, and at once the happy voices of the men and women rang through the hall with joy and exultation.

We congratulate our Mt. Vernon sisters and brothers on their first gathering. It was a real moral, spiritual and social success. Such entertainments tend to develop more intelligent men and women, and bring fellowship and comradeship into their life.

### A NEW COURSE IN THE HARLEM UNITY CENTER

The Educational Department planned to include in each Unity Center a course on the "History of Trade Unionism," and particularly of the International. Since the students of the Harlem Unity Center completed the course on "Economic Institutions," given by Mr. Wilbert, last Wednesday, March 1, Miss Daniels commenced with them a short course on the "History of Trade Unionism in America," with special reference to the I. L. G. W. U.

In this way the students in the Harlem Unity Center will have had during the season two courses—one in "Economics," and one in "Labor History."

### I. L. G. W. U. NOTES

Tonight, Friday, Max Levine, in the Harlem Unity Center.

Tonight, Friday, 8 P. M., Max Levine will continue his course on the problems and aims of the "Modern Trade Movement," with special reference to the I. L. G. W. U., in our Harlem Forum, 62 East 106th Street. This course is a great success. Our members who reside in this district take great interest in the attempt of their International Union to develop an educational center where their members should get together and discuss the practical as well as the theoretical side of the Labor Movement in the language that they best understand—namely, Yiddish. This course will be continued on Friday evenings. Admission is free to the members of our International.

## WEEKLY CALENDAR

### WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

Saturday, March 11

Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 16th Street

1:30 P. M.—R. J. R. Stolper, "Mark Twain—Sinclair Lewis."

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

3:30 P. M.—A. L. Wilbert, "Co-operative Marketing—Its Advantages as Exemplified in the California Fruit Growers' Exchange," by W. W. Cumberland, Assistant Professor of Economics, University of Minnesota.

Sunday, March 12

10:30 A. M.—A. F. Chandler, "Creative Instinct."

11:30 A. M.—Dr. H. J. Gorman, "Manufacturing, 1860-1923—Present."

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

### EAST SIDE UNITY CENTER

Monday, March 13

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.

### WAISTMAKERS' UNITY CENTER

Tuesday, March 14

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

### BRONX UNITY CENTER

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

### LOWER BRONX UNITY CENTER

8:30 P. M.—Theresa Wolfson, "Problems of Trade Union Organization."

### HARLEM UNITY CENTER

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

### BROWNSVILLE UNITY CENTER

Wednesday, March 15

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

Thursday, March 16

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

Friday, March 17

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

HARLEM SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL CENTER

8:00 P. M.—Max Levin (in Yiddish), "Problems, Objects, and Aims of the Modern Trade Union Movement."

## A Final Get-Together

Our education season is approaching its end, and the students in our Workers' University and Unity Centers are beginning to plan their Annual Get-Together, which occurs each year at the end of the season.

The next Get-Together will be more important than usually because it will not only bring our students together for a good time, but will also celebrate the fifth anniversary of the educational work of the International.

There is no doubt that this will be a great occasion for all of our members and students. They appreciate more and more, from day to day, how important our educational activities are, and how they contribute to the intellectual advancement of our members. They also realize how the

educational activities help to create greater class consciousness and solidarity.

On this occasion the students of the Workers' University and the Unity Center with their friends, and the teachers with their friends, will assemble and spend an evening in fellowship and comradeship.

The date is fixed for Saturday, April 1. The place will be announced. The Students' Committee, together with the Educational Department, are at work planning all the details.

The details will be announced in the next number of JUSTICE. Knowing how interested our members are in this Get-Together, it would be well for them to make suggestions to the Educational Department as to how it may be made successful and joyful.

## Lecture at Local 62

Last Tuesday, February 28, a special meeting of Local 62, White Goods Workers, was held in Beethoven Hall. This meeting was called in order to give the members an opportunity to listen to a discussion on the history, aims and methods of the Labor Movement.

Mr. A. F. Chandler, our Educational Director, addressed a large number of interested and intelligent members of the Union. He described to them how the changes of the industrial system compelled workers to organize, and how in the course of years they developed various aims. These aims were shown to be those directed toward immediate improvement in the condition of the workers, and those which were directed at a change of the entire economic system with a view of giving the workers control of the industries.

The speaker finally showed how

unity, solidarity, and strong organization were essential to win the workers' struggle for both immediate and ultimate ends. The members of the local listened with great interest and attention, and participated in a lively discussion of the subject.

There is no doubt that a meeting of this kind will be helpful in developing the understanding of the members of Local 62 as to their duties and responsibilities. It is hoped that other locals of the International will find it possible to arrange for similar evenings, or what would be still better, for a series of talks on topics connected with the Labor Movement and the interests of our own industry.

The Educational Department invites our locals to arrange for such evenings and will be only too glad to co-operate by assigning experienced and interesting speakers.

## With the Waist and Dress Joint Board

(Continued from Page 2)

dress and waist shops would bring pure and immediate results. Our very life depends upon the enforcement of the embroidery clause within our contract.

"We also feel that said question should have been raised at the last conference with the Jobbers' Association. A letter from the jobbers to their contractors to said effect, would go a long way in serving our cause. For one reason or another, or for no reason at all, however, Local 66 was left out of the conference with the Jobbers' Association."

Brother Mackoff, General Secretary, submitted the monthly financial statement for expenses incurred by the Joint Board, for the respective locals composing our Joint Board, and the report was approved.

The request made by the New York Call asking the Joint Board to help them in order to reduce the price of the Call to two cents, and to urge our members to donate one half hour a year toward the New York Call, was acted upon. It was decided to donate \$100 to the New York Call, and our delegates to the next I. L. G. U. Convention shall be instructed to take same up at this Convention, and to induce the next I. L. G. W. U. Convention to make such a general decision for the entire membership of our International.

The division of the present membership of Local No. 10, in connection with their pro rata share to the Joint Board, was acted upon, and upon motion it was decided to charge Local No. 10 with 1,400 members for the dress and waist division, subject to the investigation which will be made by a committee which was appointed, consisting of Brother Schoenholz of Local No. 22, Brother Jacobson of Local No. 23, and Brother

Mackoff, Secretary of the Joint Board.

The appeal made by the Henry Street Settlement, that we make a donation towards said institution was taken up, and it was decided that we donate \$10.

Sister Miriam Levine, who was recently appointed as Business Agent, tendered her resignation. The Board was surprised at receiving same, due to the fact that since the time Sister Levine accepted the office of Business Agent, she expressed herself on several occasions, that if one is an officer of the Joint Board and wishes to do useful work for the organization, he has a good opportunity and the activities are very wide.

Upon motion, it was decided to accept Sister Levine's resignation, with regret, and that Local No. 25 be requested to fill this vacancy within a week, it being understood that if Local No. 25 fails to do same, the Joint Board will be obliged to make its own appointment.

Brother Hochman, Manager of the Independent Department, reported that among others he succeeded in signing an agreement with Levy & Schulman, one of the largest jobbers in our industry. According to information, this jobber employs about 10 contractors. In reference to organization activities, Brother Hochman reported that there are still about 33 shops on strike.

The Board considering the newly settled shops, decided to instruct the respective managers to make all necessary arrangements to have the newly signed-up shops visited frequently.

Brother Horowitz, Manager of the Association Department, reported that since we launched our organization campaign the handicaps in adjusting complaints are not as many

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as they were before, but the disagreement cases with the Deputy Clerks are still large, therefore making it necessary for him to spend a considerable part of his time in order to take these cases up with the Chief Clerk of the Association. Owing to the present Organization Drive, the Association succeeded in getting in about 75 new members. The newly signed-up shops are being followed up by the regular staff.

Upon the request that we take up for discussion the financial arrangements of the Joint Board, a committee consisting of Brother Halperin, Berlin and Mackoff was appointed to consider same, and submit their recommendations to the Board of Directors.

A communication was received from Brother J. Halperin in which he tendered his resignation as General Manager. The Joint Board was very much surprised at receiving Brother Halperin's resignation, and

therefore requested him to explain his reasons for resigning. Brother Halperin cheerfully gave his reasons for submitting his resignation. After due deliberation, upon motion, it was decided not to accept Brother Halperin's resignation.

## PSYCHO-ANALYSIS

Psycho-analysis—it's a long word and probably one of the most popular in these nerve racking days. It has something to do with your mind, your soul, and your body; and it is supposed to help you relieve yourself of troubles. The Union Health Center has arranged a unique lecture on "Psycho-analysis—What it is and What it Means," for Friday night, March 10th. Dr. J. Smith, neurologist of the Union Health Center will deliver the lecture and will answer all questions.

All members of the International are cordially invited to attend the lecture and unburden their troubles.

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### Correction of Accent . . . Eugene Wood

Instruction and practice work in English pronunciation.

Mondays, March 13 to May 5, 7:30 P. M.

Fee for course, \$4

### Hygiene . . . . . Laura Garrett

Sex hygiene for young people, including eugenics.

Thursdays, March 16 to May 4, 8:40 P. M.

Fee for course, \$2.50

### Rand School Music League Concerts

New York Trio, Monday, March 13, 8:30 P. M.

Chamber Music Art Society, Monday, March 20, 8:30 P. M.

LETZ QUARTETTE

Assisted by Samuel Jospe, Monday, March 27, 8:30 P. M.

Single admission, 35 cents



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# The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

By JOSEPH FISH

## GENERAL

As is already known to the readers of these columns, the next convention of the I. L. G. W. U. will be held on May 1st, in Cleveland, Ohio. This city was decided upon by a majority of the locals of the International.

Since there are only two months left before the opening of the convention, the last general meeting of our body decided that nominations for delegates to the convention are to take place at the next general meeting, which will be a special meeting for that purpose. This meeting will take place on Monday, March 27th, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks' Place. It is hoped that as many of our members as find it possible will be present to participate in the nominations, as this is a matter of vital importance to the organization.

It is understood that there will be quite a number of candidates for delegates to this convention, but as yet there is no campaigning going on. There is no doubt, however, that much campaigning will take place as soon as nominations will be finally announced, as has always been found to be the case in former elections. All those who expect to nominate any candidates should make it their business to be present at the next general meeting.

The New York Call, the only English labor daily in New York City, has been sending out representatives to the various labor bodies of New York, urging that the resolutions which were adopted at the Call Labor Conference recently be ratified and that ways and means of carrying out these resolutions be devised. For that reason Local 10's last general meeting was visited by Comrade Karlin, who spoke in behalf of these resolutions. Also a recent meeting of the Executive Board was addressed by Comrade Ervin, Editor of the New York Call, who spoke in favor of these resolutions.

The Executive Board has decided that a special meeting of the Executive Board and officers of Local 10 be called to take up this question as well as others pertaining to our trades. The decisions reached at this meeting will be made known to the membership through these columns.

## CLOAK AND SUIT

A very well attended meeting of the Cloak and Suit Branch was held on Monday, March 6th, at Arlington Hall. Beside the regular routine of business, i. e., the reading of the minutes of the Executive Board, the reports of officers, etc., the Cloak and Suit Division's quota of two poll clerks was chosen to serve on the Election Board, in the coming election of delegates to the International Convention.

The contest was a keen one, as there were four nominees in the field.—Brothers Michael Ondusko, Sam Besser, Nathan Saperstein and Meyer Tunick. The voting was done on slips of paper, which is the method usually followed in elections of this sort, and Brothers Julius Samuels and Meyer Skluth were appointed by the chair to act as watchers of the count, General Secretary Brother Fish acting as tally clerk. Upon the completion of the count, the following was found to be the result:

Brother Michael Ondusko 44 votes  
Nathan Saperstein ..... 32 votes

Sam Besser ..... 27 votes  
Meyer Tunick ..... 19 votes  
The chairman then proceeded to declare Brothers Michael Ondusko No. 237, and Nathan Saperstein, No. 762, elected as poll clerks for that branch.

Manager Dubinsky rendered a report on the situation in the industry, calling the attention of the membership to the work being done by the Joint Board of Cloakmakers. Brother Dubinsky stated that he has filed a number of complaints with the above named body with reference to bosses doing their own cutting, and the results are very satisfactory. Through the efforts of the business agents a number of occasions were reported to the office, which signifies that the Joint Board is taking action in the cases where bosses are doing their own cutting.

Brother Dubinsky, in rendering his report, directed the attention of those present to the case of Brother Elias Bass, who was employed by Maurice Bandler, a Protective house. It seems that this house was trying to get rid of the services of Brother Bass who had worked there for quite a while and was very active in enforcing the rules and regulations of our union. Being unable to find any fault with his work, they hit upon a novel pretext for firing him, namely, the fact that Brother Bass was found smoking in the wash room by a member of the firm, and he was subsequently discharged for violation of the fire rules.

When this case was taken up, the Association declared the discharge of Brother Bass justifiable, and the only redress on the part of the union was to appeal the case before an Impartial Chairman. The case was very ably handled by Brother Dubinsky before the Impartial Chairman.

During the cross-examination, Brother Dubinsky was able to contradict certain statements made by witnesses, whose honest intent was questioned, due to the fact that one of them is a brother to a member of the firm, and another is a brother-in-law, and who, it would naturally be expected, would side with the firm. Although Brother Bass denied the statement that he had been smoking, yet the Impartial Chairman decided against him, due to the fact that Brother Bass did not have any witnesses to substantiate his statements. According to Brother Dubinsky's impression of the case, he feels that the reason the union lost the case was because there were no witnesses to corroborate the statements of the brother in question. He therefore warned the members that should a similar case occur, they should be on guard and have as many witnesses as possible to back them up.

Brother Dubinsky further cited the case of a number of cutters employed in the shop of R. Sadowsky, who made it a practice of remaining in the shop after five o'clock, while the rest of the cutters went home. The contention of these cutters was that they were not doing any cutting after five, but were doing bundling, and they therefore felt that they had a right to stay later in the evenings. Brother Dubinsky instructed them that in the future they are not to remain in the shop after five, while the other cutters go home. These instructions have been complied with.

The case of the cutters employed by Davidoff, a skirt house, was also mentioned in the manager's report. The case involves four cutters who

without consulting the union, left the employ of the concern in order to enforce a raise in wages. After staying out a little while, some of the cutters expressed their desire to return to work and the firm took them back. However, it developed that the firm intended to discriminate against two of these cutters. Brother Dubinsky reported that the outcome of the case was that the matter was amicably settled between the cutters and the firm.

Monday's meeting was addressed by a representative of the Campaign Committee for Jewish War Sufferers, appealing to the membership to help swell the fund of this campaign. President Perlmutter informed the representative that our members have donated a half day's pay towards the

relief of famine sufferers of Russia. However the representative of the above body was given permission to make a collection at the meeting which brought in \$28.75.

## WAIST AND DRESS

It is hoped that the dress and waist cutters will take a lesson from the cloak cutters and attend their meetings as regularly as the latter. An opportunity to do so will be afforded them at the coming meeting of the Waist and Dress Division which will be held on Monday, March 13th, at Arlington Hall. A part of the meeting will be devoted to the election of two poll clerks to represent this division on the Election Board, when the elections of the delegates to the coming International Convention will take place.

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## CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

ATTENTION!

### NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

Waist and Dress ..... Monday, March 13th  
Miscellaneous ..... Monday, March 20th  
General Special ..... Monday, March 27th  
Cloak and Suit ..... Monday, April 3rd

### SPECIAL ORDER OF BUSINESS:

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

Meetings Begin at 7:30 P. M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place

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