

"My righteousness 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. 14

New York, Friday, March 31, 1922

Price, 2 Cents

President Schlesinger Appeals for Million Dollar Defense Fund

New York Cloak Manufacturers Planning New Warfare?

The nearer we get to June 1st, the more indefinite becomes the situation in the cloak industry of New York.

There is hubbub and activity among the cloak manufacturers. It can be gleaned from the reports in the trade papers that the sentiment among the cloak manufacturers is not entirely united on the question of new warfare against the Union. It would seem that there are two factions at work among them—one, advocating a new fight with the workers and the abolition of the "labor department" in the Protective Association, while the other faction is a good deal more moderate.

The Protective Association, meanwhile, has been holding "war councils." Last Tuesday evening, its Executive Council met to discuss the situation in the industry and plans for June 1st. All these occurrences serve as a potent reminder to the

cloakmakers that they must prepare their weapons and be ready for any emergency.

First of all the Million Dollar Defense Fund must be raised. Money is coming in very rapidly but the fund

must be completed within the next few weeks. To speed up payments, President Schlesinger addressed the following appeal to all the members of the Cloakmakers' Union of New York:

Brothers and Sisters, Members of the Cloakmakers' Union:
The reports from the Treasurer of the Joint Board on the progress of the Million Dollar Fund are very cheerful. They give me sufficient courage to make this additional appeal to you, through the columns of JUSTICE, to pay up the assessment for the Defense Fund without the slightest delay.

Brothers and Sisters! The struggle for the defense of our Union and for our livelihood is not a novelty in our lives. We have been accustomed to fight and to win because we have learned the great value of preparation. If we are prepared, we need not fear nor be alarmed. The menace lies only in a state of unpreparedness.

Cloakmakers, don't treat this matter lightly! The present situation demands your full earnestness and your fullest measure of devotion to your Union. Within the next few weeks the Million Dollar Fund must be in the Treasury of the Joint Board!

BENJAMIN SCHLESINGER,

President I. L. G. W. U.

New York Cloak Investigation Definitely Off

The investigation of the cloak industry of New York, by the Federal Departments of Commerce and of Labor, proposed towards the end of the recent general cloak strike in New York City, is definitely off. Whatever doubts there may have existed in this matter have been definitely removed by the following letter received by President Schlesinger from Secretaries Hoover and Davis on March 26th:

March 26, 1922.

Mr. Benjamin Schlesinger, President, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union,
31 Union Sq., New York City.
Mr. Louis Lustig, Chairman, Cloak, Suit & Shirt Manufacturers' Protective Association,
Textile Bldg., 285 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Gentlemen: We regret to advise you that the re-

sults of our recent correspondence offer no promise of a means to bring employers and employees in the New York ladies' garment industry into agreement as to the scope of the proposed investigation by an impartial commission, and there still persists a lack of unity as to the personnel of the commission.

Without accord on these points the commission would be under a handicap from the start.

Until both sides can see that the findings of such commission, following a thorough and complete investigation of the industry provided the best way to lay a foundation for just and desirable peace, we believe that we can be of little service to you.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) HERBERT HOOVER,

Secretary of Commerce.

(Signed) JAMES J. DAVIS,

Secretary of Labor.

Convention Delegates Must Be Elected at Once

The date set for our Convention in Cleveland is approaching rapidly, yet not all of our locals have already elected their delegates to this Convention. This laxity on the part of some locals is hindering a good deal the preliminary arrangements to the Convention, and Secretary Baroff has therefore, forwarded this week a letter to all the locals reminding them of the necessity of speedy action in

this matter. The letter reads in part as follows:

"There are only about five weeks left to the Convention, and the General Office must receive the names of the elected delegates to the Convention not later than the first week in April, so as to give us time to make all preparations. Please see that the election of delegates in your local is taken up at once."

Mt. Vernon Firm Locks Out Sixty Workers

The Mount Vernon Dress Co., located at 33 South Street, Mt. Vernon, until recently a union shop under an agreement with Local No. 113, has locked out its sixty workers on March 30 in an attempt to break down union conditions in the shop and run a scab shop hereafter.

Local No. 113 has taken up the challenge and is effectively picketing the shop. So far the firm has succeeded in getting very few workers to scab on the locked out girls and the Mt. Vernon local hopes to defeat this unwarranted and pernicious assault in a very short time.

Waist and Dress Joint Board Will Hold a Sacco-Vanzetti Meeting

In response to the appeal sent out two weeks ago by President Schlesinger for the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Fund, the Joint Board of the Waist and Dressmakers' Union of New York has decided to hold a mass meeting at Webster Hall on Thursday, April 6, right after working hours.

The meeting will be presided over by Brother Harry Berlin, the Chairman of the Joint Board, and among the speakers will be Jacob Halperin, General Manager of the Joint Board, Julius Hochman, Louis Antonini, Secretary of Local 89, and Arturo Giovannitti, Secretary of the Italian Chamber of Labor. The Joint Board also sent a letter to all the shop chair-

International Clothing Workers' Federation Invites President Schlesinger to Congress at Rome

President Schlesinger received this week a cablegram from T. Van Der Heeg, the Secretary of the International Federation of Clothing Workers with headquarters at Amsterdam, Holland, inviting him to come to the congress of the Federation which will take place in Rome, Italy, on April 28, 1922.

President Schlesinger, naturally, replied that much to his regret he could not come at this time as our own Convention begins in Cleveland on May 1st.

President Schlesinger is a member of International Executive Bureau of the Clothing Workers' Federation, to which he was elected on August 17, 1920, at the Copenhagen Congress. All through the last two years, while unable to attend the meetings of the Bureau personally, he kept in constant touch with it through correspondence.

Students' and Teachers' Entertainment This Saturday Night

The entertainment of the students and teachers of our Unity Centers, details of which appear on the Educational page, will take place this Saturday, April 1st, at seven in the evening at Washington Irving High School, 16th St. and Irving Pl.

The entertainment is open to all members and friends of our International and to all students of the Unity Centers and the Workers' University. Come with your friends and spend an evening of genuine amusement in an atmosphere of

men in the waist and dress shops calling upon them to make this meeting popular among the workers in the shops so as to insure a large attendance.

The meeting has been arranged for the purpose of protesting to the Massachusetts authorities in the name of the thousands of workers belonging to the locals of the Joint Board, as well as for the stirring up of interest among the workers of New York for the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti. It is expected that the meeting will net a substantial sum of money which will go towards the Defense Fund. Circulars in the English and Italian languages have been distributed in large quantities in the shops announcing this meeting.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By MAX D. DANISH

ON THE EVE OF THE COAL STRIKE

THE Cleveland conference of the General Policy Committee of the United Mine Workers last week dispelled the persistent rumors circulated by the press that internal friction would weaken, if not divide, the ranks of the miners. Frank Farrington, President of the Illinois Miners, whose readiness to negotiate with the district operators led to these rumors, emphatically denied that he intended to reach a separate agreement. His motives were entirely misunderstood. Believing in the inviolability of contract, he was only trying scrupulously to observe its terms by meeting the operators. But he would go no further alone. No district could make its separate peace. No such thing is possible in the coal industry.

Mining engineers and experts were busy during the last few weeks surveying the non-union coal fields and gauging their possible output when the union miners will be striking for their elementary rights. They resorted to statistics and produced tables showing just how much coal the public may safely depend upon. They were optimistic. The public will not suffer any inconvenience, they confidently assured us. The strike then may go on.

But the engineers and experts apparently failed to consider one factor, the United Mine Workers. For at the Cleveland conference, above referred to, it was decided to extend the strike to include the 200,000 non-union miners. From surveys made by local organizers and from a knowledge of conditions in the unorganized coal fields, there is every reason to believe that the non-union miners will obey the union call.

Even the operators and their experts admit that the anthracite fields will be completely tied up in the event of a strike. While hard coal production is confined to only one district, Northeastern Pennsylvania, has a centralized management, and is one hundred per cent organized, soft coal production is scattered over twenty states, dominated by the Steel Trust, the railroad interests, and hundreds of independent, competing owners, and has a substantial minority of miners unorganized. It is therefore self-evident that the energies of the Union will be directed on winning the fight in the bituminous fields, chiefly in the central competitive field, which consists of West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

One of the most hopeful signs of the situation is the promised co-operation of the railroad workers with the miners. Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and W. G. Lee, President of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, pledged the support of their organizations to the miners. This means that the two strongest organizations of the "Big Four" have come out squarely for the strike, and there are indications that other brotherhoods and many of the railroad shop craft unions will follow suit. Several hundred thousand railroad telegraphers and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way employees and railway shop workers have already ratified the protective alliance agreement, in which they agree to support the miners in any wage controversy. The railroad workers employed in handling and moving cars in the non-union fields are already causing profound concern to the operators. The Longshoremen's Union, that was a party to the Triple Alliance agreement reached at Chicago last month, issued a statement to the effect that the marine workers were prepared to take any necessary steps to prevent importation of British coal to break the strike. The American Federation of Labor issued a statement that "organized labor stands with the miners—come what may."

While the executive branch of our Government is still professing neutrality and helplessness in face of the impending strike, Congress is preparing another bill to create a Commission which should investigate conditions in the coal industry. It cannot do anything else, and it is extremely doubtful whether it could create even a Commission which should get the actual facts. Even the mild resolutions introduced in the Senate during the last few years failed to bring forth any real knowledge of the coal industry. The coal barons are not anxious for the public to know how they run this public utility, and the Government does not know how to induce them to tell it.

SENATE RATIFIES FOUR-POWER TREATY

AMERICA has emerged out of its "splendid isolation," as it was bound to do, and became a member, not of a democratic League of Nations, as so many liberals ardently hoped it would, but in a gang of imperialistic governments, shot through with diplomatic knavery. It has joined in an unholy alliance with the governments of Great Britain, France and Japan for the protection of their mutual interests, rights and privileges in the Pacific and the Far East.

It would be futile to inquire what exactly these rights and privileges are, for the treaty was framed at the Disarmament Conference by tried diplomats. And all the discussions in the Senate, and the charges and countercharges of Senator Borah failed to penetrate into the real meaning of the pact. However, the treaty as it was prepared for the Senate and public consumption has been ratified. It has been swallowed almost in toto. Out of 31 amendments and reservations submitted by various Senators, only one was adopted. And if we accept the authority of Secretary Hughes in state matters, this amendment will make no difference one way or another.

The United States, contrary to previous experience, has been the first to ratify this treaty. It is reported that the British and Japanese Governments will have no difficulty in persuading their Parliaments to act likewise. But France was very much impressed with the attempt of our Senate to

amend the treaty. The present French Government and the chauvinists feel that Briand has betrayed the French interests at the Washington Conference, and they now seek to save France by amending the Four-Power Treaty. They are particularly disatisfied with the naval treaty. Despite the fact that France cannot afford to build battleships, they do not want the country to accept the principle of permanent sea-power inferiority. Ever since the signing of the treaty there has existed this nucleus of opposition to it. In short, France has a mania to dominate on land and sea.

If our Senate could not in any way change the terms of the treaty, it set a precedent under which France will doubtless make real reservations to increase its navy. Will England, United States and Japan agree to let Diplomacy will certainly find a way out.

WANTED: PEACE IN IRELAND

I began in the usual way. A band of armed men entered the house of a Catholic in Belfast and dragged the male members of the family down into the sitting room, lined them against the wall and shot them. This followed the shooting of two constables on the previous day. This is not an uncommon thing. The feuds between Catholics and Protestants in Belfast look like an everlasting religious war, although there are very definite economic and political causes. Catholic workmen are thrown out of employment. They live in defined areas. One of the adjoining streets will be Catholic and the other Protestant, and there are frequent outbursts of firing between them.

The situation has become so grave that the British Government has invited the heads of the Irish Free State and Ulster to come to London. The problem before the proposed conference is to bring peace between Ulster and South Ireland. If Ulster does not come into the Free State a Boundary Commission is to define the line of authority between the Northern and Southern Parliaments. That seems simple enough. In Central Europe the Allies had extensive experience in dividing old countries and creating new ones. But England does not choose to apply these tactics to Ireland. Why?

Ulster is the industrial center of Ireland. The bankers and manufacturers, who constitute a hopeless minority, oppose the establishment of an Irish Free State. They claim that 90 per cent of their turnover is in foreign trade, that they have built up the industries, and they have little in common with Southern Ireland. They therefore oppose going into an all-Ireland Parliament as a permanent minority, subject to the will of primitive agriculturists who will have the right to impose taxes on their wealth.

The vast majority of the population have interests opposed to those of the bankers and the manufacturers. England knows it. The Belfast manufacturers know it. And it is in their interest to sow discord between the Catholics and Protestants in order to perpetuate their domination. Fundamentally, then, it is an economic clash.

The struggle between Ireland is not only between the North and South. There is discussion in the ranks of the Irish movement for independence. The efforts to induce Ulster to come in the Irish Free State are greatly hampered by the conflict between Michael Collins, head of the Provisional Government, and Eamon de Valera, the Republican leader. The convention of the Irish Republican Army, which was held in Dublin last week against the orders of the Irish Government, shows to what extent disunity is rife in Ireland. This convention adopted resolutions reaffirming allegiance to the Republic, continuing its own existence as the "Army of the Republic" under the Executive Board of fifteen members, and demanding a drastic boycott on Belfast. By attending the convention each and every Irish Free State soldier by side with the struggle between the North and South of Ireland. The conference called by the British Government is to be held in London these days. It is to be seen what it will accomplish.

GERMAN REPARATIONS AND AMERICA

GERMANY is now undergoing one of its periodic crises. The occasion is, of course, its inability to pay reparations to the Allies, and the very stringent terms of the Reparation Commission, demanding the passage of new taxes to yield sixty billion marks, forty billions of which should be collectable in 1922, and the proposed financial control by the Allies.

The effect of these demands, however, were softened by a note Secretary Hughes addressed to the five principal Allied powers, claiming the "right of the United States to priority of payment, out of German reparations, of the actual cost of the American army of occupation on the Rhine." Secretary Hughes states that the United States will challenge vigorously the refusal of any Allied power to recognize this claim.

This note doubtless had its effect on the reply framed by Chancellor Wirth, who rejected the demands of the Reparations Committee that the German Government levy an additional tax of sixty billion marks. Wirth must have felt that the Hughes note was not a bill for the paltry sum of 241 million dollars, the expense of the American army on the Rhine, but a rebuke to the destructive policies of the Allies. His statement that this Allied demand "is incompatible with the dignity of the nation," and is "in violation of the principle of self-determination," drew some of its courage from the position of the United States in this matter.

The Hughes note will doubtless have its effect on the Allies. The Reparations Commission will slacken its efforts to collect the bill. France will lose a good deal of its determination to make Germany pay if the money is destined to go to America instead of France. Europe may turn to some other method of restoring its economic conditions.

DESIGNING, PATTERN MAKING, GRADING and SKETCHING

Teach strictly individually during the day and evening hours. The most qualified and most practical experts teach. We specialize in teaching Women, Misses, Children's, and Infants' Cloaks, Suits and Dresses. Rates and terms reasonable.

Leading College of Designing and Pattern Making.

PROF. I. ROSENFELD, DIRECTOR,

222 East 14th St., New York City

Bet. 2nd and 3rd Aves.

Phone Stuyvesant 5817

DESIGNING and SKETCHING

A WONDERFUL PROFESSION !!!

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY

BEGIN AT ONCE.

YOU CAN BECOME A PATTERNMAKER and GARMENT SKETCHER in THREE MONTHS or LESS.

NO TALENT NECESSARY TO LEARN THE "MODERN SYSTEM" OF PATTERN MAKING, GRADING, DRESSING, CHILDREN'S, INFANTS' and DRAPEING OF LADIES' MISHES' and CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, SUITS and

PRIVATE INSTRUCTIONS BY PRACTICAL EXPERTS.

RATES REASONABLE.

CALL ANY EVENING FROM 7-9 AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON FROM 2-4.

THE MODERN FASHION SCHOOL

Bldg. 188

212-214 WEST 46th ST.

Opposite Rialto Theatre

A Letter from England

By EVELYN SHARP
(London Herald Daily Service)

It is a strange experience, though not without parallel in the years that have passed since 1914, to come back from the tragedy of the Russian famine to find public attention focussed upon the spectacle of cabinet ministers flinging mud at one another—public attention, that is, as it is demonstrated in the ordinary press. The mass of the people, more justifiably, seeing their very existence threatened by the new war of the employers upon Trade Unionism and the people's standard of living, have their fixed rather upon the engineering lock-out. But the engineering crisis is not without its bearing upon the Russian situation.

Unemployment and the Lock-out
The lock-out of 400,000 members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union has now begun, and the men are being joined by other workers at centers where members of the A. E. U. have been locked out. Whether the forty-seven other trade unions affected by the lock-out will decide to come out in sympathy sooner than accept the employers' ruling as to overtime (the crux of the dispute) cannot be determined until March 23 when the result of the ballot now being taken will be known; but it is pretty generally believed that a large majority will decide to back up their workmates, and if so, that it will mean another million workers unemployed.

The publication this week of a secret circular issued by the Engineering Employers' Federation to its own members, the beginning of which is to "urge members of the locked-out unions to desert their comrades for a promise of work, has gone" a long way toward stiffening the backs of the men who are now balloting; for they see in this, as well as in the whole attitude of the employers throughout the dispute, a determined attack upon the whole principle of trade unionism. This

estimate of the situation is accepted also by the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, who have issued a strong manifesto, in answer to the employers' secret circular, exhorting unions to warn their members against accepting the employers' invitation to act as blacklegs, which would be "an act of treachery to trade union principles." Few give credence to the employers' attempt to shuffle out of the situation created by their circular by the declaration that it was not intended to aim a blow at trade union solidarity.

To-day a last attempt is being made to avert the shipyard lock-out by which another million workers will be locked out by the employers unless they accept a cut of 26s. 6d. a week in their wages. It is true that the General Council has pronounced in favor of the workers' taking up these challenges thrown down by the employers; but the fight is bound to be a bitter one, with nearly two million unemployed already on the live registers of the unemployment exchanges, of whom 100,000 are engineers who were unemployed previous to the lock-out. Yet no one with a just mind can support the action of the engineering employers in insisting on the right to impose overtime when so many are out of work, of that of the shipbuilders in suddenly cutting down the wages to a bare subsistence level. And all the while Russia's starving millions can only be effectually aided by the resumption of trade relations, and a cessation of the things that these locked-out and unemployed workers can make for her. It is a mad world!

No Government Aid for Russia

The refusal of the British Government, last Thursday, to grant even a beggarly £350,000 out of public funds for famine relief in Russia (not the more constructive demand for credits, which has unfortunately been dropped for the present as hope-

less) is causing a deep feeling of shame here, even in circles where no sympathy with Soviet Government can be suspected. Indeed, so much opposition to the Government's decision came from all parts of the House, and so much agitation has followed all over the country, that another day for re-consideration is to be given at the end of this week. Lord Robert Cecil's suggestion in the House that the opposition to the grant came from the richer classes in this country, and Commander Kenworthy's inquiry as to how distress among our own people (one of the Government's lame excuses for refusing a grant) is ever to be remedied if 20,000,000 Russians are to be allowed to die, together summarize the trend of the opposition's criticisms. Colonel Wedgwood (Labour) touched a higher note when he asked if the Government was not the trustee, not only of the national finances, but also of the national honor.

The Crisis in India

To say that Governments never learn, although an unanswerable argument for the anarchist, is a weary truism in post-war Europe. Every movement for freedom in recent history, to say nothing of the history of the world, has been turned into a bloody conflict by the arrest of pacific leaders by the powers who rule the time. India has been no exception. After exasperating the Indian nationalists for many months past by the arrest of men whose great object was to apply British ideals of self-government to their own country, without violence and without separation from Great Britain—Lala Lajpat Rai was an example of what I mean—our Government has now put the culminating touch to this insane policy by the arrest of Gandhi, who alone of all the leaders who are left could be looked to as perhaps able to restrain his more extremist followers from losing their last shred of self-control. This has followed upon our persistence in a Far and Near Eastern policy, exemplified in the Treaty of Sevres, which is exceedingly obnoxious

to the Indian Mohammedans, and which, not very opportunely, has led to a protest by Mr. Montagu, Secretary for India, made in such a manner as to give the Prime Minister no choice but to accede to the eager demand of his Tory masters for the expulsion even of this mild Liberal element from his Cabinet. So Mr. Montagu has resigned; and India takes it, not unnaturally, as the British Government's gesture of disapproval of a Minister who championed the Mohammedans of India.

In Egypt Also!

In Egypt also the same kind of policy is rapidly turning a legitimate desire for constitutional freedom into armed revolt against a British domination which has become hated. In a heated Commons debate last night, labor members, who formed part of the Labor delegation to Egypt last year, pointed out that in deposing Zaglul Pasha, the Government had deported the only man who had the confidence of the Egyptian people and who, in the event of negotiations, could alone "deliver the goods"—as, in the end, the Government had found to be the case in Ireland with those Sinn Féin leaders whom they began by persecuting. "We stand by the fundamental right of Egypt to control her own destiny," said Jack Swan. Unfortunately, the Coalition Members as usual stood by something quite different and the motion was defeated by the usual majority.

Tories in the Saddle

There is no doubt that, for the moment, the Tories in the Cabinet are in the saddle. Lloyd George no longer has them in the hollow of his hand. Were he less adroit, one would feel safe in prophesying that his long and clever career of balancing one-half of the Coalition against the other half always coming out top himself, had now come to an end. But it is never safe to prophesy about the little Welsh wizard. He can make of resignation a fine art; and this last card is still in his play. The newspapers here are full of conjecture as to what he will do next. I confess that this leaves me quite cold. But then—I have just come back from Russia!

The Fight Against the Eight-Hour Day in France and Belgium

As already announced, M. Messier, member of the French Chamber of Deputies, has laid a bill before Parliament providing for the revision of the Eight-Hour Day Act of April 23, 1919.

A new proposal is now being drawn up by a small group of Deputies for submission to the Government. The procedure provided for in Messier's bill with regard to the granting of licenses for working overtime is considered by these Deputies to be too cumbersome. For in Messier's bill it was provided that the Higher Council of Labor should draw up a list indicating on the one hand those industries where the law could be applied without any restrictions, and on the other hand those industries where certain modifications in the application of the law could be permitted. After having heard the employers and the workers, the Minister of Labor could then draw up a final list of the industries where it is necessary to permit an extension of the hours of labor.

The group of Deputies above mentioned desire to extend considerably the powers of the Government with regard to the question of granting exemption from the Eight-Hour Day Act. They are trying to do this by eliminating as far as possible the system of departmental orders. They urge the Government—

1. To modify, by an order in council, the departmental orders which

were created under the Act of April 23, 1919, and to authorize, in case of works of national urgency, a certain extension in the hours of labor in those industries and in those districts where such extension is felt to be a necessity, such authorization to be granted after consultation with the various organizations concerned, and to be in force for a certain determinate period.

2. To insert in all the departmental orders a clause authorizing the extension, by means of a simple ministerial decree, of the exemption laid down in the above orders, in those cases where it is a question of a modification in detail or of a modification affecting only a certain locality.

THE EIGHT-HOURS DAY IN BELGIUM

The Central Committee of the Belgian Manufacturers' Association has submitted to the Belgian Premier, in view of the Cannes Conference, a short memorandum on the industrial position in Belgium. According to this document, Belgium would have to produce much and cheaply if, as in former times, thanks to the low cost of production, she is to sell her goods in foreign markets. In the opinion of the manufacturers, however, many causes are contributing to an increase in the cost of production instead of effecting a reduction.

One of the outstanding causes of this, they allege, is the delay in the

payment of the German reparations payments, although "Belgium has again brought her industrial equipment fully up to date," in spite of this.

Furthermore, in the opinion of the Belgian Manufacturers' Association, there are also other reasons, namely, the social reforms which have been introduced in recent years. These are set forth as follows:

(a) The 8-hour law, which is applied without discrimination and elasticity to all industries, and encourages a distribution of production more than in the case of our competitors elsewhere.

(b) The payment of unemployment donations, without discrimination or moderation, even in the event of strikes, whereas the payment of unemployment donation is entrusted to the trade unions, who use this privilege as a means of propaganda, but fall to do anything to combat work-shyness.

(c) The artificial retention of inflated rates of wages by prescribing

a compulsory minimum wage in excess of normal rates for the majority of public contracts.

(d) Excessive transport charges by the railways for industrial products and the abolition of special tariffs which were regarded as indispensable before the war to facilitate exportation and to maintain our markets.

Like the manufacturers in other countries, Belgian Big Business is fighting for a return of the old times and for pre-war industrial conditions, but it will certainly encounter the opposition of 700,000 Belgian trade unionists.

STUDENTS OF UNITY CENTERS AND WORKERS' UNIVERSITY WHO HAVE CHANGED RESIDENCE ARE REQUESTED TO SEND NEW ADDRESSES TO OFFICE OF EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Office, 5 West 16th Street, New York, N. Y. Tel: Chelsea 2145

B. SCHLESINGER, President S. YANOFFSKY, Editor
A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer ABRAHAM TUVIM, Business Manager

MAX D. DANISH, Managing Editor

Subscription price, paid in advance, \$1.00 per year

Vol. IV, No. 14 Friday, March 31, 1922

Entered as Second Class matter, April 16, 1920, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage, provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on January 25, 1919.

The Draft Rebellion in Oklahoma

By BERTHA HALE WHITE

The story of the war-time prisoners of Oklahoma is one of the blind, desperate rebellions of a people driven to fury and despair by conditions which are incredible in this stage of so-called civilization. Even the lowest of the poor in the great industrial centers of the country have no conception of the depths of misery and poverty that is the common lot of the tenant farmer of the South.

As long as we can remember, we have heard of their exploitation. We are told that the tenant must mortgage his crop before he can obtain the seed to put into the ground; that when the harvesting is over, out of the fruits of his labor he can pay only a part of the debt so incurred, and that a burden of old debts must be carried over and added to new loans for the next season; that debt piles upon debt until life becomes only a stolid acceptance of conditions that were hopeless in the beginning. All this we have heard over and over until it has become a sort of tradition. We do not doubt its truth, but it is no far removed from us that it seems no closer to our lives than the oppression of India or the exploitation of Ireland.

But when we set out to learn the truth regarding the uprising in Oklahoma which resulted in the imprisonment of so many of these tenant farmers that stark horror and despair of their condition was brought into the pitiless light it became no longer a tradition, but an actual, present condition that rears like a scarlet brand of shame across the face of the nation.

Perhaps the bankers and the landlords, those who grind the face of the poor, had never been more successful in their operations than in the year 1914. It is against the law in Oklahoma to charge more than 10 per

cent interest, but it is a law that is evaded and violated with impunity. Interest was compounded—rates rose merrily until they ran anywhere from 18 to 60 per cent. And in their desperation the tenants conceived the plan of organizing, of banding themselves together to fight the exactions of landlord and banker.

The result of these efforts was a non-political organization known as the Working Class Union. It had but one object—to force downward rents and interest rates. The center of the movement seems to have been the Seminole country, where even today one meets more frequently the Indian than the white man.

It has been asserted by authoritative people that not more than one in fifteen of these tenants can read or write. It is obvious that very little of what is happening in the world is ever very clearly understood by the majority of them. Even those above the average in intelligence are so far removed from affairs of the moment that their information must of necessity be very vague, and their understanding extremely limited.

In 1916 the Working Class Union had attained a membership throughout Eastern Oklahoma of perhaps twenty thousand. Although the Union had disavowed any participation in politics, rumors of war had reached the officials of the organization. The issue of the campaign to them was simply a question of going to war or staying out of it.

They understood that President Wilson stood squarely upon a campaign pledge to keep America out of the European abyss, and the Working Class Union discarded its keeping-out-of-politics position and went into the campaign to re-elect Woodrow Wilson. When the votes were counted they were content—America would

not go to war, and they returned to their struggle with the wolf of hunger, convinced that in helping to swing Oklahoma for the Democratic party they had served the nation and served it well.

But they were soon awakened from their dream of security. They learned that war had come. They were told that officers would come into their pitiful homes and take from them their sons and brothers. That they would be sent across the sea to fight a people of whom they knew nothing, and for reasons of which they had no faintest comprehension.

The South has a dual soul. There is the kindly South of story and tradition, with its splendid hospitality, its keen sense of honor, its rigid adherence to a pledged word. But there also the South of the Night Riders, of the lynchings, of the Ku-Klux Klan. It is in this last which has written a record of desperation across the history of the war period in the State of Oklahoma. Law was not law—it was a club to beat down these already broken by oppression; it was a cloak to hide reprisals for ancient grudges and enmities. It is said that the tenant farmers resisted law and authority. They were not alone in that. The law was flouted no less by the elements that supported the war.

News of conscription roused the spirit of rebellion. The Working Class Union began to hold secret meetings to discuss what they should do. They did not believe the people of the country would tamely submit to the violation of the pledges which had resulted in the re-election of President Wilson. And they decided they would not accept that violation. They agreed to hide their boys from the draft officers and to prevent troops from coming into the Seminole country.

On August 3, nearly four months after the declaration of war with Germany, about 150 men were camped on a hilltop near the little town of Sasakwa. They were there with the definite intention of offering resistance to any attempt to take their boys and induct them into the military service. An alarm was sent out to the community, and about fifty men gathered to oppose this demonstration which is now known throughout the section as the "Green Corn Rebellion."

The "W. C. U.'s," as they are called, had the advantage of position and numbers. They were armed—pistols and squirrel rifles and ancient shotguns in the main, it is true. But they could have annihilated the opposing forces. The men had to climb the hill. They were without protection, and had to make their advance in the open. But those men were not the men who had brought war and the draft to America. The rebels knew these men—they were the postmaster, the storekeeper, the druggist—people they had known for years and against whom they had no personal grudges. They could not fire upon their friends and neighbors—so they threw down their arms and quietly submitted to arrest.

All of those who had participated in the uprising were seen under arrest, and the net swept in others who had belonged to the organization, but had had no part in the rebellion. In all, nearly three hundred men were involved, and when the case came to trial at Ardmore the following October a hundred and seventy-five men received sentences ranging from thirty days in jail to ten years in Leavenworth prison.

It has been asserted over and over that the rebellion resulted in loss of life. That is not true. At the out-

break in Sasakwa not a single shot was fired on either side. In the indictment under which these men were tried and convicted, reference is made to an attack upon Sheriff Grall and Deputy Sheriff Cross, in which Cross was wounded. It is commonly believed that these two men were killed. The Sheriff was not wounded and the injury inflicted upon the deputy was not serious. Mr. Cross is a citizen of Sasakwa, and is very much alive.

The claim that the attack upon these officers was perpetrated by an outpost of the Working Class Union is not sustained. Mr. Cross was wounded by a negro who was involved in some difficulty not in any way connected with the uprising. It is denied that he was a member of the Union or had any connection with it.

One of the business men of Sasakwa said the further the story of the rebellion trailed the more serious it became. He told of telegrams from different parts of the country—even of a cablegram which came from troops in the English Channel congratulating the officers upon the efficient handling of the "revolution."

In Sasakwa, the Green Corn Rebellion is a story that provokes laughter. The citizens recount incidents in connection with it, dwelling upon its ludicrous features, seeing nothing of the tragic foundation of suffering and privation and ignorance of which the rebellion was the lamentable expression.

The men convicted of conspiring to oppose the draft pleaded guilty. They had opposed conscription and did not deny it. Whether all were equally guilty made no difference—it would have availed them nothing to have asserted their innocence. Three of the men, Danley, Munson and Benfield, were without defense. No lawyer would defend them. The attorneys appointed by the court refused to appear unless they entered a plea of guilty. We have been told of threats of disbarment against any lawyer who defended a man charged with opposition to the war. The history of the time shows that at least one lawyer who dared to defend a man so charged was taken from his home and brutally flogged by the night riders.

There are men of fine character in Oklahoma. But these are not among those who ravaged the State of Oklahoma in the name of patriotism. They want the wounds of war to heal. They say they would be glad to learn of the release of the last of the political prisoners. They realize that these who were foremost in urging prosecution under war legislation did not come into court with clean hands; that those who need the cloak of the night and the masks and robes of the night riders have by their own criminal actions barred themselves from passing upon the guilt or innocence of any man.



B. Manischewitz & Co.
New York 13 University Place
Office:
Telephone Spring 8754

Railways Mulcting Nation

By CHARLES M. KELLEY

The United States Government was defrauded of almost a half million dollars by the Central Railroad of New Jersey during the six months following the return of the roads to private control, through cost-plus contracts for locomotives made with the Baldwin and American Locomotive Works, according to evidence developed by agents for the Interstate Commerce Commission and produced at a public hearing held before Examiner Frank H. Barclay in New York City.

The Central of New Jersey employed the same methods successfully adopted by the Pennsylvania, the New York Central, the Atlantic Coast Line, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Chicago and Northwestern, and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, to pad costs when the government was guaranteeing the carriers' expenses. These six roads have been subjected to searching investigations, which brought out the fact that they paid for engine repairs six times as much as the work would have cost had it been done in the companies' own shops. Together they put an unjust burden of many millions of dollars upon the Federal treasury.

The similarity of methods pursued by these roads establishes a suspicion amounting almost to a certainty that there was effected a nation-wide conspiracy to pile up unwarranted expenses that the government, under the terms of its contract with the roads, was required to pay.

Railroad officials hailed before Examiners of the I. C. C. and invited to explain, if they could, the cost-plus engine contracts which had cost the government so dearly, did considerable squirming under the sharp cross-examination of Counselor M. C. List, who conducted the investigation for the Commission.

They started out with the defense that Central of New Jersey shops were crowded to their capacity, a statement that was disproved by documentary evidence offered by Mr. List and taken from the carrier's own files.

Engines were being sent to Baldwin's at a time when the Central shops were operating at much less than their capacity. It was admitted by company officials that locomotives had been kept in shop from 10 to 14 months without any work being done on them. The explanation given was that men could not be obtained, a boomerang, as it developed, when testimony was offered tending to show that the company was actually dismissing its employees or transferring them to other and less important work.

To this extraordinary situation must be added the equally important consideration that the lives of hundreds of thousands of citizens in the most congested district in the world are being daily imperiled by entrusting cars and locomotive repairs to those who are wholly lacking in technical and practical training along these lines.

The Real Facts About the Textile Strike

The strike now going on in the textile industry, though not a general strike, involves Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and it is estimated that about 75,000 workers are affected. The cause of the strike was the announcement by the mill owners early in February that wages would be reduced 23 per cent and hours would be increased from 48 to 54 per week.

The employers declare that the deflation in prices is such that these changes are necessary in order that they may be able to continue to operate their plants and meet Southern competition. They state that there is danger, chiefly because of the lower wages and longer hours at the Southern mills, that Northern operators will be driven out of the market. The workers contend that wages are now so low in the textile industry that any reductions would mean a wage below the merest subsistence level. They assert, further, that the disparity between Northern and Southern wages is not real. They point to the large profits and dividends in the financial reports of some of the textile mills as proof that continued operation of the plants is not dependent upon wage reductions. Regarding hours, the workers call attention to the fact that there has always existed a relative difference in hours between the Northern and Southern mills, and that heretofore this has not been considered a serious factor in competition. They claim that longer hours in the North are unnecessary, be-

cause, counting the idle time during dull seasons, employment in the industry averages about 40 hours per week; that lengthening the hours would mean shorter and more intensified rush seasons, longer idle periods and increased unemployment.

According to wage statistics given out by the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, the pay of the Northern and Southern workers stands as follows:

Weekly Wages in South		
	July, 14, June, '21	
Composite	\$ 7.10	\$13.99
Unskilled male	5.70	10.99
Skilled male	8.97	16.65
Women	6.31	11.65
Weekly Wages in North		
	July, 14, June, '21	
Composite	\$ 9.02	\$18.71
Unskilled male	8.80	18.08
Skilled male	10.32	21.78
Women	7.66	15.61

A recent study of the finances of New England textile manufacturers reveals that "during the year 1921 fair dividends have been disbursed by a majority of textile corporations and a few of them have paid handsomely even during the period of depression. The Dartmouth Manufacturing Corporation of New Bedford paid 32 per cent; Bates Company, Lewiston, Maine, paid a 50 per cent stock dividend in 1920, and are paying the old rate upon the new and the old stock. Berkshire Cotton Manufacturing Company of Adams, with a capitalization of \$2,500,000, reports profit and loss surplus of \$3,906,000

without indebtedness, while during the last fiscal year the dividend return was increased to 20 per cent, as against 15 per cent for the fiscal year of 1920; Appleton Company of Lowell paid 40 per cent; Sagamore Manufacturing Company of Fall River, 35 per cent; Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company of Salem, 15 per cent. Stock dividends have been paid by the Hamilton Manufacturing Company of Lowell, which distributed a 70 per cent stock dividend to their shareholders."

Further information of this kind was found in a financial report of the American Woolen Company of March 8, 1922. An annual net profit of \$9,192,621 was announced for the year 1921, a gain of \$2,337,362 over the previous year in spite of the business depression. The per cent of earnings on both common and preferred stock also increased over 1920.

Northern manufacturers have been overestimating the danger of Southern competition. Since the Southern mills are becoming more formidable rivals of the Northern operators, due to improvement in quality of product, Southern mills have been securing a virtual monopoly of the production of the heavier grades of cloth, while the Northern mills have a monopoly of the finer grades. Competition, it appears, is but serving to make this differentiation more complete. The defect of this situation is illustrated by the reply of the buyer of cotton goods for a large New York department store to an inquiry whether the lower prices had induced the buyer to change his source of supply from Northern to Southern mills. "We have not had to change the source of supply for cotton goods as specified from Northern to Southern mills, ow-

ing to the fact that we use the better class of merchandise, and this to a large extent is manufactured in the Northern mills."

Finally, the evidence shows that there has been no material gain in the market for Southern textile products as against the Northern, on account of competition in prices.

Several attempts have been made to bring the leaders of the workers and the mill owners into conference in the different localities affected. In Rhode Island the operators refused absolutely to arbitrate; the workers agreed to arbitrate the wage issue.

In Manchester, New Hampshire, where the largest cotton mill in the world is located, that of the Ameskeag Manufacturing Company, the Ministerial Association invited the mill owners and the representatives of the strikers to an informal conference on March 6. The union leaders accepted the invitation, and were present at the meeting, but the operators refused.

Condemnation of the policy of the mill operators in refusing arbitration is voiced even by the New York Times in an editorial of March 10, 1922: "The generally bad impression made by the Rhode Island textile manufacturers is accentuated by their refusal to accept the good offices of the State Board of Mediation and Conciliation. The time is past when companies can retain public sympathy while standing on their naked rights. Intelligent self-interest calls for open dealing."

The textile workers, on the other hand, have called for an investigation of the industry; they offer to give all the information in their possession, and further to help finance such an investigation.

On the Eve of a Great Strike

By EDWARD B. DAWSON

America is about to witness the greatest "open shop" war ever conducted by the allied employers of the United States, a war greater in its extent and more serious in its effects on the general public than the gigantic struggle of the steel workers three years ago. The war that is about to break forth with unprecedented ferocity on the employers' side will be conducted in the coal mining regions, where 500,000 workers are employed.

On one side will be arrayed the forces of the United Mine Workers of America, backed by the millions of members of the American Federation of Labor. On the other side are the mine operators, supported by the National Association of Manufacturers and all other "open shop" elements which have been plotting the destruction of American labor organizations for many years.

The mine operators seek to precipitate a general strike on April 1, with announcements of wage cuts of 10 to 40 per cent. The agreement between the United Mine Workers and the operators, which has been in effect for nearly a year, expires on March 31.

The organized miners declare the demand for wage cuts is made to conceal the "open shop" attack. President Lewis, in a recent statement, showed the average retail selling price of bituminous coal is \$10.41, of which the mine labor cost is \$1.97. If the mine operators are successful in their plan to slash wages 25 per cent, the consumer would get a maximum reduction of 49 cents a ton. But the mine owners have never been known to conduct a struggle for the benefit of the public. They will put a large part of the wage cut in their own pockets. If they take only one-half of the wage reduction, the consumer will save only 24½ cents on each

ton of coal, while the miner, who has not had enough to live on during the industrial depression of the past year, will be deprived of one-fourth of his miserable wage.

Both anthracite and bituminous coal miners are involved in this national contest. The anthracite coal miners presented nineteen demands for wage increases and changed working conditions to the operators. At the joint conference in the Hotel Pennsylvania in New York City, last week, the representatives of the mine owners replied that "deflation in the cost of production was imperative, and that readjustment of wage rates was the first necessary step in reducing the cost to the consumer and insuring continued stability of the industry."

Following a national referendum, in which a general strike on the wage cut issue was approved by an overwhelming majority of the members of the United Mine Workers of America, the international officers of the union are meeting this week in Cleveland to prepare machinery for the operation of the gigantic walkout on April 1. The strike call probably will be sent out this week, effective on April 1, if no settlement is reached with the employers.

The refusal of bituminous coal operators in the central competitive field to confer with the United Mine Workers on a new wage agreement and the lack of sufficient time to negotiate a new contract for the anthracite men will inevitably force a suspension of the mining industry on April 1," President John L. Lewis of the Union, announced.

In addition to the "open shop" phase of the mine war there is alleged to be a conspiracy among the mine operators to frighten the consumers into buying coal now at increased prices because of their fears of a coal shortage in a prolonged

strike. There is an unprecedented overproduction of bituminous coal because thousands of factories have been idle or on part time during the international industrial depression.

Union officials declare the mine operators hope to get out as much coal as they can this month for sale at profiteering prices during the strike. Through disguised propaganda in newspapers controlled by the coal barons the mine owners hope to get consumers to rush for stores of coal as soon as the strike begins.

A company with production of a million tons of coal a month can reap an enormous profit, President Lewis showed, by boosting prices only 50 cents a ton with the excuse of the "strike shortage."

"There's a lot of money in refusing to negotiate about wages now," said President Lewis. "Remember, the amount of coal in storage now. That's the commercial feature of this situation."

Secretary of Labor Davis is trying to get the mine owners to abandon the warlike attitude. In a statement issued at Washington he urged the mine operators and the United Mine Workers of America "in the name of common sense to get together and save the country from the costly results of a strike."

"The Government has no desire to interfere unduly," Secretary Davis declared, "but having not only the interests of the employers and the employees in mind, it also has a duty to safeguard the interests of the people who will be seriously affected by the suspension of coal mining."

This statement was directed against the mine operators of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois—the central competitive field. The mine operators of this district agreed in writing in New York, on March 31, 1920, that they would meet with the miners prior to April 1, 1922, for the purpose of renewing the agreement. The Union now contends that the refusal of the

operators to enter a conference constitutes a direct violation of their contract.

The Pittsburgh Coal Producers' Association, whose members employ the 45,000 union miners in the Western Pennsylvania bituminous field, this week bared one of the bases for their "open shop" fight with a statement protesting against the establishment of a standard wage for the mines of the entire central competitive field and fixing wages in the other mines of the United States and Canada in conformity with these scales. The employers indicate that they wish to return to the chaotic condition that existed before the Union was able to force the establishment of standard wage scales.

The Pittsburgh operators hope to force down wages with the excuse that the non-union West Virginia coal fields can undersell them, because they pay lower wages. In reply to this argument, the Union promises that West Virginia will be organized in spite of the private armies maintained there to shoot down organizers and terrorize miners who dare become members of the United Mine Workers.

ILLINOIS CO-OPERATIVES THRIVING

Reports received from Illinois, where the promoted spurious societies have been failing, show that the co-operatives organized on the Rochdale basis are sound and thriving.

An eight per cent rebate to members on their purchases was paid by the Farmington Rochdale Co-operative Society affiliated with the Central States Co-operative Wholesale and with the Co-operative League. "The total rebate amounts to \$2,753. In addition, the society increased its building and reserve funds. Its reserves are now in excess of \$10,000. The total sales for the last quarter year amounted to \$14,000, as against \$20,000 for the same period a year ago. The society has resources of \$45,325.

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Office, 3 West 14th Street, New York, N. Y. Tel.: CHelsea 2148

R. SCHLESINGER, President S. YANOFSKY, Editor

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

MAX D. DANISH, Managing Editor

Subscription price, paid in advance, \$1.00 per year

Vol. IV, No. 14

Friday, March 31, 1922

Entered as Second Class matter, April 16, 1920, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage, provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on January 25, 1919.

EDITORIALS

WHAT THE FEDERAL CLOAK INVESTIGATION COULD HAVE ACCOMPLISHED

According to a report from Washington, President Schlesinger, of our Union, and Chairman Lustig, of the Manufacturers' Protective Association, are to receive shortly letters from Secretaries Hoover and Davis, informing them that the proposed governmental investigation of the New York cloak industry is given up.

We have already made clear, in the last two issues of JUSTICE, our opinion why this investigation plan did not materialize. We, nevertheless, desire to add that, although our Union has never objected to a thorough and strictly impartial investigation, it will not shed any tears over the failure of this particular plan now. The language employed by the Secretaries in their last letters made it quite obvious that they intended to raise again the question of week and piece-work in the course of this investigation—a matter to which the Union is firmly and unequivocally opposed. It appears, too, that the manufacturers have known that this investigation would make the question of piece-work in the cloak industry its principal task, and have given their assent to the investigation on the strength of this belief. Having failed to reintroduce piece-work through open fighting, the New York cloak employers were hopeful of accomplishing it through the back door of a governmental investigation. Had their plan succeeded, this investigation would have turned out to be a trap for the workers, for it is quite evident that had the federal investigation come out in favor of piece-work it would have greatly handicapped the Union and diminished its resistance. The manufacturers would have claimed the government and public opinion on their side.

This was the prime cause of the employers' quick and ready acquiescence to an investigation, and we admit it was a clever and adroit move on their part. They have, however, failed to take into account that the Union has as good strategists at its head as any that they can muster. President Schlesinger has immediately sensed what our employers purported by this investigation, and he forthwith made clear, in his correspondence with Secretaries Hoover and Davis, that the question of week-work must remain outside the scope of the investigation. And, mark you, just as soon as this stand of the Union was made definite and clear, the manufacturers have lost all their enthusiasm for the investigation. What would the investigation amount to, indeed, from their point of view, since it precludes the possibility of getting an endorsement for the coveted piece-work system?

And thus the investigation plan came to naught—a plan which, if undertaken without any hind thoughts, could have really been of great importance for the cloak industry. A truly impartial investigation could have brought out clearly who is responsible for the chaos in our industry, for the high cost of women's garments, and for the inability of highly skilled workers in one of the great industries in America to make even a bare living all year around.

Yes, this investigation could have been of great use to the industry, but our employers have not sought that. They wanted to convert this investigation into a trap for the Union. More than this, they desired to weaken the Union or paralyze its efforts through this investigation. For such an investigation the Union had, of course, no use whatever; such an investigation would have been a millstone on its neck, and would have robbed it of its freedom and ability to perform its duty towards its great membership.

WHAT THE CLOAK EMPLOYERS HAVE IN MIND NOW

According to current reports, the Protective Association of New York is planning now to give up its "labor department." This department was in the past the principal division in the Association. To what tasks the Association will devote itself after its main activity will disappear, we find it difficult to say. Of course, it is hardly any concern of ours.

What we are interested in is the fact that the Protective Association is planning to give up its "labor department." This would mean that the cloak manufacturers are determined not

to deal any longer with the Union collectively, but that they would leave it to each individual employer to arrange his own terms with the Union. Or it may mean, perhaps, as one manufacturer had stated in last Sunday's "Times," that they intend that each manufacturer deal directly with the "representatives of the workers," in the expectation that this would lead to the weakening of the Union's strength and the lowering of wages. "We can foresee," concludes this manufacturer, "the same competition among the workers as exists at present among the manufacturers."

In plain language, this manufacturer implies that they will not enter into a collective agreement with the Union, and that each manufacturer would seek to enter into some sort of an arrangement with his own workers and ignore the Union completely. Once the Union will have nothing to say about the wages, the hours, and the work system in the shops, it will cease to be influential and will eventually die. Then there will arise that great "competition between worker and worker" and the cloak industry will wholly rid itself of the Union, which has been such a millstone upon its neck.

There is a slight drawback in this plan: It fails to take into account what the Union might do in case the manufacturers really give up their "labor department" and refuse to deal with the Union, as the representative of the workers. Let us, therefore, remind the manufacturers of certain events which have doubtless not entirely escaped their memory.

A few years ago the manufacturers decided to make an end to the "protocol," which for several years regulated the relations between the Union and the Manufacturers' Association. Their basic thought was this: The "protocol" was the only means that has kept the Union alive; why, then, uphold the "protocol"? The "protocol" was consequently abolished, but the Union, instead of becoming weaker, grew stronger and more aggressive. As a result, the Association was compelled to enter again into contractual relations (as the lawyers say it) with the Union.

Only a short while ago the Association refused to abide by the decision of the Governor's Labor Board, and abrogated for a number of months all relations with the Union. Did that in any way hurt the Union? And could the manufacturers during those months do anything in contravention to the terms of the agreement? Of course not. And they know it. Why, then, should they suppose that by abolishing their "labor department" they might so change the situation that the workers in the cloak industry would embark upon a throat-cutting competition with each other?

"The manufacturers will deal individually with their workers," the cloak employer-correspondent in the "Times" thus pictures to us the situation. We are not at all ready to accept this forecast. If this manufacturer will turn individually to his own workers to discuss labor conditions, his workers will tell him simply: "We have a Union; this Union is our representative; discuss these matters with it, if you will, but for the time being we shall continue to work here under the terms we had won under the protection of the Union or we shall not work at all." This, we are confident, will be the answer of the workers in each and every shop, and our employers will seek other replies in vain. This response will bring down in a heap the beautifully concocted and conceived plan of our manufacturers, just as many another of their iridescent dreams has tumbled before.

The only way the manufacturers can bring order in the cloak industry is to work together, to co-operate with the Union and not to work against it. They must abandon, for all time, the idea that they can accomplish results without the workers' organization. It is a dangerous idea, one that will in the end bring ruin to them. Only when they realize that all their plans in which the Union is left out of consideration are mere bubbles, will they be on the right track. Only in co-operation with the Union can they get rid of the many evils from which the industry is suffering. They blame the Union for the competition of the small contractor, forgetting that it was they themselves who had created this contractor in their blind rush for petty monetary gain. But no matter who is responsible for this evil, they can only get rid of it with the ardent co-operation of the Union. The same applies to many other of our industrial ills, and we say, therefore, the best way for the manufacturers lies not in the abolition of the "labor department," but in resuming at once negotiations with the Union so that before the old agreement expires a new agreement could be made ready which would secure peace in the industry.

Of course, before doing this they must give up for ever the idle dream of reintroducing piece-work, a longer work-day or any similar absurdities. They must understand that what the Union had gained for the workers must remain, and on this basis endeavor to remove by united effort the many evils that exist in the industry and to solve many problems the existence of which no one cares to deny.

This is our opinion, and we are convinced that sooner or later it will have to be adopted by the manufacturers, too—except that they may have to go through a great deal of stress and storm before they reach this conclusion. They can spare themselves all this travail, but it seems that our ideas find no echo in their minds.

They will have to learn from bitter experience that no matter what they undertake in the cloak industry, they cannot dodge, ignore or avoid the workers' Union. In this they will never succeed.

Our Next Convention

By ABRAHAM BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer I. L. G. W. U.

Right after the call to the next convention had been forwarded our local unions became intensely alive with election activities. According to information that we receive, the convention has already called forth a grater stir among our members than any former convention in the history of our International.

The reason therefor is quite simple: It is the special significance of the times we are passing through just now.

It is a matter of common knowledge that the organized labor movement of America is passing through a crisis at present. The war years have accustomed the employers of labor to huge profits, to merciless fleecing of the "dear public," and they obviously do not intend to give up plucking the consumers. The buying public, on the other hand, has in retaliation instituted a passive boycott and does not buy things because they are too expensive. The employers of labor, have, thereupon, in one voice begun to shout that goods must become cheaper, but that at the same time they cannot be blamed, in the least, for the high prices of commodities. It is the workers, they said, who are responsible for all the ills, and it is the workers who must reduce their earnings and wages. Under the cover of this plea, they started a campaign of slander against the trade unions. This demagogic outcry served as the beginning of the "open shop" movement and of a regular man hunt upon the organized workers in America.

Of course, the workers are not a bit deceived by this camouflage. The workers know that the high cost of every commodity is being maintained by the employers of labor and the retailers because the latter cling tenaciously to the huge war-time profits. The workers know that it is utterly impossible for them to have their wages, which barely permit them to make a living, reduced. Our workers, the men and women employed in the ladies' garment industry, who are compelled because of the seasonal nature of their trades to save enough during the short seasons to live on during the lean months of slackness—our workers surely cannot afford a reduction in wages.

The next convention will occur at a period of highly strained relations between the workers and employers in our industry. It is, therefore, quite natural that this convention should call out greater interest among our members than those held in peaceful

times. It is to be hoped that this interest will result in the election of the very best and ablest members of each local as delegates to the convention. Let the locals send only such persons who are devoted to our organization with mind and spirit, and who regard its welfare above everything else.

It may not be amiss for us to say a word or two regarding the purposes of our conventions, even though this may seem to be a matter of general knowledge. A convention in the life of an organization such as ours, is a sort of a halting point, a milestone. As life rushes by us and absorbs our attention and energies, we want, from time to time, to stop and consider what has been achieved by us in the run of the past two years, the dividing time between one convention and another. Only after we have considered our past work can we be in a position to judge properly what we shall or might do in the future.

The convention receives the report of the General Executive Board into whose hands the organization is en-

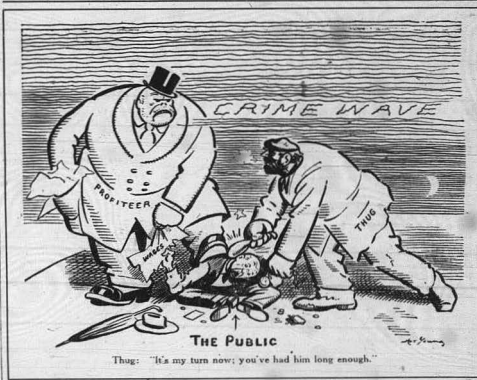
trusted for the two years. The report covers every activity of the organization and upon the basis of this report the convention, through the delegates, judges whether the Executive Board, the General Officers, and their appointees, have collectively and individually done their duty and have carried out the mandates of the previous convention.

Then come the plans for future work. How are they to be laid and by whom carried out? What are the aims of the organization? Are they to be of a defensive nature, purporting to protect and retain all we have gained, or are they to involve new offensives, new struggles for the welfare of our large membership?

The coming convention in Cleveland will be particularly full of such problems and weighty discussions. The importance of having at this convention as delegates men and women who can grasp the impending problems of the hour who can rightly appreciate the duties devolving upon them and the responsibility that goes with them is quite obvious. A dele-

gate to a convention must have the ability of rising above the demands and requirements of his or her own local. The interest of the organization at large, of the International as a whole, must be considered primarily in any vote or in any discussion. Of course, this does not preclude the specific or independent request of any local, city or trade, but it is the unity, the collectivity of the International that must be supreme in the mind of every delegate.

Beautifully worded resolutions are frequently in place at a convention and have their ornamental value, but they must not, however, become exaggerated. One must always keep in mind the time, the place and the purpose of such things. A false step, a poorly thought out decision may sometimes hurt the organization and its membership regardless of the flowery language in which it is garbed. Moreover, it is not the adoption of nice resolutions and decisions that is most important. The delegates must keep in mind that such resolutions are only valuable in so far as they can be carried out. It must be always remembered that such strategic steps and moves must first of all be carefully thought out and weighed and measured.



THE STRIKE OF THE COAL MINERS

When this issue of JUSTICE is in the hands of our readers the general strike of the miners will be an accomplished fact. Only a miracle can now avert it, but it seems that this miracle will not happen. The coal magnates are firmly determined to cut the wages of the coal diggers and to fleece the coal consumers for all the traffic will bear.

It is difficult to foretell how long this strike will last. The indications are, however, that it will be a bitter and a prolonged struggle, for, although the direct cause of the strike is the demand of anthracite mine barons for a reduction of the miners' wages, their real and true aim is to smash the great Miners' Union. This is their main objective, and in this they are supported by the whole force of reaction and the entire financial world, with the Steel Trust in the lead. The best proof thereof is the fact that the bituminous mine owners have declined entirely to deal with the Union.

On the eve of a strike of such dimensions in the past, the Government would usually intervene and attempt to do something. In this case, the authorities have stood aside, as if the mine owners had tipped them off that their intervention is superfluous and undesirable. At that, the Government did think it necessary to warn the miners that in case of a coal famine, it would have to take measures that the public does not freeze. At any rate, so far the coal owners seem to have stocked up their yards with a supply that will last for a month at least. In addition, there are a number of non-union mines that might

supply coal for the railroads and some factories. And the approach of summer removes almost entirely the problem of coal for the heating of homes.

Which leads many to believe that the coming mine strike will be a difficult and a prolonged fight, almost a hopeless struggle. We admit that it is a grave affair, but it is far, far from hopeless. The miners have displayed remarkable courage, endurance and solidarity at all times and on every occasion. They know that they are fighting now for the right to be organized. They know that this fight was forced upon them, and they will stay in it as long as it is required to win out.

It must be kept in mind that the entire labor movement is with the miners. Organized labor knows that a defeat for the miners would mean a powerful blow to every union in the country, and they will aid the miners with every means at their disposal. The miners can expect a great deal of support from the railwaymen, with whom they recently entered into an alliance. It should, perhaps, not be expected that the railway unions will go out on a sympathy strike—which would bring a speedy end to the strike of the miners. Yet, it is not altogether impossible; we have seen greater miracles than this in our day.

At all events, the miners may expect help from every section in the labor movement. They can safely rely upon the aid of our unions, to the best of our ability. We say again, the mine strike situation may be very earnest, but it is by no means a hopeless one. We hope, nay, we are confident, that no matter how long this great strike will last, it will result in the end in a victory for the powerful Miners' Union.

A Jam in Building Trades

By J. CHARLES LAUE

The revocation of the charter of the New York Building Trades Council by John Donlin, President of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, while the 110,000 affiliated workers are confronting a crisis with the New York Building Trades Employers' Association, aggravates a serious situation.

It is true that President Donlin had but little choice, the convention of the department taking place in June, when he must report on what he had done during the year's time allowed him to bring the big New York Council to conform to the new laws of the department. He was asked to grant an extension of time of three months, but could not get a promise from the local leaders that something definite would result in the interim, and so he declared the charter revoked.

This leaves the more than 40 different trades without the technical bond that joined them as they confront the employers to obtain an extension of the already extended agreement which ended March 17, while the employing group is only too ready to divide and conquer, according to the old adage.

The employers seem willing to continue the flat \$9 rate for the skilled men, but want to reduce the common laborers, by far the most numerically important, and it is to drive the independent laborers' group out of the Council that the revocation proceeding was started. Of course, the painters, too, are involved, but the painters have a skill and experience hard to replace, and can always take care of themselves, even if they have been kept out of the Council.

The blow as it is deflected to the membership of the New York Building Trades, is for the sake of the policy of drifting, for ever since Robert P. Brindell was pried loose from his job as President of the Council, to preside over a certain cell block in Sing Sing, the Council has been doing just that. Brindell was the one outstanding figure the movement had produced in thirty years, and no man has been found who can dominate the various unions successfully enough to wear his toga.

The employers liked and used Brindell. His sway over the building trades, and his dominant position in the Carpenters' Brotherhood made it possible for him to compose the petty jealousies that served to keep the various crafts apart (if certain business agents were disagreeable he knew how to make them agree), and it was through him, primarily, that a much looked for reform was accomplished—the signing of an agreement for all its affiliated trades by the Council. This established an \$8 a day wage (\$1 an hour) for mechanics and \$6 for helpers for carpenters, iron workers, marble workers, tile layers, etc., for 1919. As a result of the bricklayers' fight for \$10, which they obtained through the intervention of Mayor Hylan in 1920, this equilibrium was broken and Brindell was able to get a flat \$1 increase for all, which is still in effect.

When Brindell was in power his strongest allies were the unskilled—dock laborers, foundation workers, laborers, house wreckers who were lifted to \$7, some to \$8, a day by the power Brindell had to coerce employers. When he fell after having run amuck as it were, extorting money from small contractors and independent builders (many of whom were in the new building trades and had little experience with the building trades tactics) it was the common

and semi-labor element that suffered most.

These unskilled workers, composed almost entirely of non-English-speaking elements, paid Brindell personal tribute amounting to from 50c to \$5 a month. Although it saved of patronage and serfdom, as a practical business matter it paid those laborers to give the big chief a small share when they were getting as much as \$2 and \$3 a day more than they are getting today without his protection.

Since Brindell left the common laborers have been sacrificed by the very employers who made much of their plight in order to put the building trades' chief behind the bars. The house wreckers were the first to suffer. Brindell had collected \$50 and \$100 initiation fees from these men, who have worked ever since they came to America at the dangerous and dirty job of demolishing structures. As it turned out, this money was well spent, for without the help of Brindell's council the house wreckers have lost at least \$2 a day in wages and more in a month than the total tribute they were forced to pay.

The forcing out by Donlin of the independent laborers' group who are now seated in the council, will accomplish the same result for the employers as isolating the house wreckers did. While the wreckers managed to retain \$8 a day with rigid union rules under Brindell, as soon as his power was broken, they were reduced to \$5 a day. The common laborers, if any, were less skilled than the wreckers, continued to receive \$7 with the Council's backing, but now they are asked to take \$6, while the employers are trying to force the house wreckers to work nine hours for eight hours' pay.

The New York Building Trades Employers' Association, aided by the revocation proceeding, is asking the Building Trades Council to desert the laborers who number more than 40,000, and by separate agreements continue with slight modifications the present scale for the skilled men.

The jam in the building trades is due solely to the lack of leadership and foresight of the Council. It is hard to account for the fact that they have been unable to make an agreement with the Building Trades Department, for they have practically thrown themselves at the feet of Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the investigation which revealed many of the abuses existing in the building industry.

One of the Untermyer proposals most acceptable to them was an arbitration whereby the present wage would stand until 1923, for all the 110,000 workers, and a possible flat \$1 a day reduction be based upon the proven claim that production has not been satisfactory. This the employers have rejected, and they are continuing to put great pressure upon the Council leaders to come to a different agreement which will sacrifice the laborers.

It is an instance of this kind which shows the necessity of skillful leadership in the labor movement. Fortunately that organization which has at its head a shrewd negotiator and one with sufficient foresight to forestall avoidable errors into which the New York Building Trades have fallen.

BENEFIT FOR RUSSIAN THEATRICAL ARTISTS

The Russian "Chave-Souris," or Bat Theater, from Moscow, will co-operate with American stage stars at the 49th Street Theater on Sunday evening, April 9.

A special performance of Ballet's Bat Theater will be given to raise money for theatrical artists in Russia who are in need. Maria Gogol leads the committee in charge.

Pamela Gaythorne, who played Mrs. Broxopp in "The Great Broxopp," and Joanna Ross, who was in "The Idle Inn," are in the cast of "The Green Ring," the next production at the Neighborhood Playhouse, next Tuesday evening.

William A. Brady announces the early presentation in New York by Grace George of "The Exquisite Hour," by Margaret Wright, and of "Me and My Diary," a one-act play by Elizabeth Jennings. Miss George will present this double bill during her Chicago engagement, and will offer it to New York audiences on Easter Monday, April 17.

Mr. Brady also announced the revival of W. S. Gilbert's "Engaged," with a cast of star players. "Engaged" is one of the earlier successes of the humorist, who wrote "Pinafore," "The Mikado," "The Pirates of Penzance," etc.

"Bronx Express," originally acted here in Yiddish, will be produced in New York next month with Mr. and Mrs. Coburn as its stars. The cast will also include Eugene Powers, Lark Taylor and James R. Waters.

OMAR KHAYYAM ON THE SCREEN

"The Rubaiyat," the eleven century quatrains of Omar Khayyam, have been made into a motion picture production under the direction of Ferdinand Pinney Earle, the artist. The cast includes Frederick Warde as Omar Khayyam, Edwin Stevens as Hassan, Ben Sabban, Hedwig Reicher as Hadja, Kathleen Key as Sherin, Ramon Samaniegos as Ali. The Perso-Mohammedan atmosphere of the poem and story are retained in the picture, which is said to be authentic in all archeological details.

"SAMSON AND DELILAH" NEXT THURSDAY

"Samson and Delilah" will be restored to the Metropolitan on Thursday evening of next week, with Martinelli, Julia Clanssen, Whitehill and Rother in leading roles, and Haselmann conducting. "Loreley" again, where in the last three weeks of the season next Monday. Other repetitions will be "The Barber" on Wednesday night, with

Otteln, Harrold and Buffo; Thursday matinee, "Aida," Musio, Gordon, Kingston, DeLuca, Mardones; Friday evening, "Madame Butterfly," Farrar, Hall and Scott; Saturday matinee, "Boheme," Bori and Martinelli, and Saturday night, April 8, "Andre Chénier," with Salazar as hero. Clara Butt, Leonora Sparkes, Harrold, Rother and others sing at the opera concert next Sunday.

At the Times Square Theater, commencing next Sunday evening, April 2, and twice daily thereafter, Houdini will show his first special feature picture, "The Man From Beyond," in which he appears as author, star and producer.

MUSIC WEEK PLANS

Active preparations have been started toward celebrating Music Week, April 30 to May 6, in this city, according to an announcement made recently by Isabel Lowden, director of a committee composed of men and women of all walks of life. Concerts, competitions, recitals and lectures are being arranged in each of the five boroughs. Financed by popular subscription, the committee has planned to make this year's Musical Week a notable celebration.

Through the co-operation of the Inter-Racial Council, special committees have been appointed among the various nationalities. These committees, working through the foreign language press and other media, are getting up programs in which the native music will be featured. The response to Music Week in the foreign districts of the city has been gratifying.

There will be a third cycle of "Back to Methuselah" at the Garrick Theater, beginning April 10. The Theater Guild has made arrangements to complete the play in a shorter period, and it will be possible to see three sections by going three times during the week.

In the last week of the Philharmonic Society's season of subscription concerts, Bodansky will conduct on Tuesday evening, April 4, at the Metropolitan Opera House, presenting the second symphony of Brahms in D-major, Wagner's Siegfried Idyll and Liszt's symphonic poem, "Tasso." Mengelberg will conduct at Carnegie Hall, on Saturday evening, April 8, in the last of the Philharmonic's Saturday evening series of concerts. Ely Ney will play Richard Strauss' Burlesque for piano and orchestra in a Beethoven-Strauss program, which will include the "Coriolanus" overture and the fifth symphony of Beethoven and Strauss' "Death and Transfiguration," in addition to the work for piano and orchestra.

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

CAFETERIA and RESTAURANT

EU -

WHITE LILY TEA
COLUMBIA TEA
ZWETOCHNI CHAI

Exclusively

LABOR THE WORLD OVER

DOMESTIC ITEMS

PACKERS COMPLAIN OF CONGRESS "INTERFERENCE"

Attacking the constitutionality of portions of the law regulating the packing industry, Levy Mayer, representing the stock yard dealers in the United States Supreme Court, bitterly arraigned the interference of Congress in private business.

C. OF L. TO RISE AGAIN

The cost of living is going to rise again according to governmental forecasts; the period of price decline that began more than a year ago is practically ended, in the judgment of the officials of these branches of the government who study economic causes and influences. Rising wholesale prices supply the evidence upon which the officials base their judgment of what the next few months will bring to consumers throughout the entire country. Food, clothing and other necessities will cost more in April, May and June than now.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN NEW YORK

There are a few more unemployed in New York today than there were last December, but not so many as in October, according to figures sent out by the committee on unemployment statistics in New York yesterday. March 15 there were 352,000 unemployed and in October, 1921, 343,000.

LOCKWOOD WOULD STAY OUT

Senator Lockwood, Chairman of the Legislative Housing Committee in a letter to Walter Stahler, controller of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, declined on behalf of the members of the Lockwood Committee, to participate in any conference between the Building Trades Employees and the Building Trades Council, or have any negotiations with the employers while that association maintains its "rancorous attitude."

CONVICTS TO GET MORE PAY

Governor Miller today signed the bill of Senator Simpson of Brooklyn providing a more adequate wage scale for convict labor. The governor believes it will improve convict morale and increase production in prison factories.

TOO WEAK TO BE SOLDIERS

"Unemployment among the younger men of New York has undermined their physical efficiency to the point that approximately four out of every five who apply for enlistments in the United States Army are rejected." (Col. W. B. Atkinson, in charge of the recruiting in New York State.)

FRISCO "BOOMING" ON SCABISM

Robert Newton Lynch, manager of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, told the Master Builders' Association of Boston yesterday at its annual dinner that by defeating union strikes and maintaining the production shop, the building trades in San Francisco have had a business boom and are able to do business at 50 per cent less than that of two years.

WHAT IS A MINIMUM WAGE?

Two new minimum wage scales were rejected by the Minimum Wage Commission in Boston Friday, one by the manufacturers stating that \$11.49 would maintain a self-supporting woman, the other by the Women's Trade Union League, which states that \$16.50 is required to support a woman worker in industry.

RECLAMATION BILLS

President Comptroller of the American Federation of Labor announced that bills providing for the reclamation of desert and swamp lands in the west to meet the unemployment situation, will be introduced at the request of organized labor.

BALTIMORE WORKERS AID WEST VIRGINIA MINERS

Fifty thousand pounds of food shipped from Baltimore last week for the relief of unemployed miners in West Virginia is being distributed to starving men, women and children of the New River District, according to information received yesterday by the Baltimore Committee in charge of the relief.

APPEAL FOR AIDING TEXTILE WORKERS

After a long conference of the Emergency Committee of the United Textile Workers in Boston Saturday, President McMahon said an urgent appeal would be issued immediately to organized labor throughout the country for financial aid for Rhode Island textile workers.

WOULD REPEAL MINIMUM WAGE LAW

Alfred Lunt, of Boston, representing the Massachusetts Industrial Protective Association, declared that he had letters from managers of various industries in Massachusetts to the effect that if the minimum wage law for women and minors was repealed that they would immediately increase the number of their employees 100 per cent.

PROFITEERS GET A RESPITE

The fifty individuals and fifty-four corporations in the window glass trade recently indicted on charges of having conspired to violate the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, obtained a respite from immediate prosecution through dismissal of the indictment by Federal Judge Knox. A demurrer was sustained in the contention that the indictment was invalid because it failed to state that the offenses charged were committed in this district.

HOWAT APPEAL DISMISSED

The appeal of Alexander Howat and other labor leaders of Kansas for relief from contempt of court sentences, based on claims of the unconstitutionality of the Kansas law creating the Court of Industrial Relations, was dismissed by the United States Supreme Court.

FOREIGN ITEMS

PORTUGAL

REPRESSION IN FULL SWING

Plans for an uprising, together with ammunition and explosives, have been discovered in raids by government agents at the headquarters of workmen's syndicates. As a consequence, the syndicates have been closed and drastic steps have been taken to preserve order.

ENGLAND

NO MORE WAR!

A number of prominent men and women of all classes and occupations are giving their support to the organization of an International "No More War" demonstration, to be held simultaneously in different countries on Saturday, July 29. In Britain, as elsewhere, meetings will be held in parks, streets and other public places. Last Sunday, the Rev. Donald Stuart of Leicester said in a sermon that if the churches are not prepared to be crucified for peace they had better write over their doors "Gone out of business."

LABOR EDUCATION

The Trades Union Congress General Council has issued a circular to affiliated societies with the object of obtaining information as to the educational work that is already being done by them. This is in pursuance of an instruction given by the Cardiff Congress last September, by which the General Council was to collaborate with the Trade Union Educational Inquiry Committee in finding the best means for meeting the educational needs of the trade unionists.

ECONOMIZING ON HEALTH

In the course of its (false) economy campaign, the Government proposes to cut down its next year's expenditures on Public Health services by such sweeping reductions as £2,687,310, in the Grants under National Insurance, and £350,000 in the treatment of tuberculosis. In addition to similar cuts in these two branches, the Scottish Board of Health is to be asked also to reduce its expenditure on maternity and child welfare by £60,000.

LABOR CONDEMNS FRENCH PACT

The joint meeting of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and the Executive of the Labor Party recently passed a strong resolution condemning the conclusion of any pact with France involving military or naval co-operation without its first being submitted to Parliament, and recorded its opinion that only an international understanding, having for its aim disarmament and the guarantee of peace between the peoples, can preserve the peoples from the menace of a new war.

RUSSIA

MOSCOW RECOGNIZES THE RIGHT WING

A resolution in favor of taking part in a conference with the other Labor Internationals was adopted by the Executive of the Communist International at its closing session. . . . In his final address Zinovieff, the president, declared that as long as Right Wing leaders enjoyed the confidence of the conservative masses of the workers it was necessary to sit at the same table with them. Hopes are entertained of summoning an International Preliminary Conference probably at Milan, late in April.

INDIA

GANDHI STILL THE PILOT

At Delhi, the Congress Committee rejected the Bardoli decision to abandon all forms of civil disobedience, after a prolonged debate. Great pressure was brought to bear upon Gandhi, who eventually agreed that the Congress should permit individual civil disobedience, whether aggressive or defensive, provided the conditions laid down by the Congress Committee were strictly fulfilled. The Committee consider civil disobedience a duty whenever the state is opposed to the declared will of the people. Reports indicate that Gandhi, by falling in with popular opinion, as expressed by the provincial delegates, regains a position of supreme influence.

EGYPT

MAKING EGYPT "SAFE FOR DEMOCRACY"

The newspapers are forbidden to publish information concerning the strikes at schools or of lawyers, or of the streams of deputations from the provinces protesting against the formation of Svarant Pasha's Ministry. They are also prohibited from mentioning the name of Zaglul Pasha in articles, or to give details of the events at Tanta where the police fired on peaceful demonstrators. Discontent and excitement reign everywhere.

NON-PARTISAN CALL ISSUED

A call was sent to local non-partisan political campaign committees throughout the United States, to "begin active preparations for the primaries" by the Executive Committee of the American Federation of Labor's Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee. Every State Federation of Labor, and every central body, was instructed to form non-partisan political campaign committees.

KANSAS GERM SPREADING

The Boston Central Labor Union adopted a resolution yesterday calling on the Massachusetts State Branch and all Central Bodies delegates to appear at the State House today to speak in opposition to a bill which seeks to establish a court of industrial relations in Massachusetts similar to the Kansas Court.

COSSACK BILL IN MARYLAND

At the annual convention of the Maryland and District of Columbia Federation of Labor, Andrew J. McNamara of the Machinists' Union, attacked the state police bill and flayed the state police, declaring them to be enemies of strikers and "Cossacks" organized to browbeat the helpless.

Educational Comment and Notes

American Labor and Education

The movement is spreading. The heaven is working.

One of the most cheerful pieces of news received lately was that American labor is waking up to the importance of labor education.

A few weeks ago news arrived that the California State Federation of Labor initiated a movement to organize Labor Schools under the auspices of the Unions of the State.

It was also reported that the American Federation of Labor has issued a circular on the same matter, urging the organizations affiliated with it to study and organize similar educational activities.

This news is more than gratifying. It is inspiring.

American labor has been dormant in many ways. Our European brothers tell us that the American Labor Movement is far behind the European Labor Movement. This is particularly true of educational activities.

This is natural. After all, the American Labor Movement is young compared with that in Europe. It did not have the same struggles and difficulties. Until recently the American worker had many opportunities

to improve his condition without bettering very much with organization. Land was plentiful in the West. A good farm could be had for the asking. Any one dissatisfied with city conditions could go West, make a good living and be independent. It is only within the last forty or fifty years that conditions began to change in the United States. Today American workers are beginning to realize that the situation is not what it was formerly.

And so the natural thing is happening. American workers are organizing in larger and larger numbers. They are initiating activities which in the long run help them to gain strength and to improve their conditions.

Among the most important of such activities are the attempts to extend the educational work of labor unions.

May this attempt continue and never cease until every workers' organization in the United States provides classes or schools, in which workers receive the knowledge and training which will make them wiser men and women and more capable of solving the problems of their class.

Professor Kendrick's Lecture

Last Sunday, March 26, Professor Kendrick, of Columbia University, gave a talk to our class in the Workers' University on Industrial History of the United States.

Professor Kendrick took up various phases of American History, beginning with the discovery of America, and showed how in each case economic causes operated to produce certain results. It was interesting to note that a great many episodes and important movements in our history, which are usually explained in other ways, were shown by Professor Kendrick to be direct results of what he called "the hungry man's desire to obtain more food."

A number of questions were asked by the students, and all were stimulated by Professor Kendrick's interesting talk.

The following letter was received by the Educational Department from Allen R. Fornsberg, Professor of Economics, Carroll College, Wauskegan, Wisconsin:

"March 20, 1922.

"I am co-operating with the Milwaukee Federation of Labor in starting a Labor College, by giving two evenings to teaching a week. I am told by Major Fitzgerald, Secretary of the State Board of Education, that your efforts have done much in the

organization of a most progressive series of classes.

"It is my purpose in writing this letter to learn from you some of your experiences. I shall be greatly assisted if you would, in addition to giving me the information stipulated below, also send what other information that you deem would be of value. These are some of the questions that I would like answered:

"1. What sizes of classes do you have; what size seems most successful?

"2. How often does each class meet?

"3. Where do you get your teachers? What pay?

"4. What courses are offered?

"5. How are the classes financed? Fees each pays?

"6. What texts do you use for the most popular courses?

"7. Would it be possible to obtain a set of the outlines of the lessons of the various courses given?

"I am asking a great deal of you in these requests. We are very anxious to make this a real success, and therefore wish to profit by the experience of the most successful in the country.

"I hope that I may hear from you soon.

"Very sincerely yours,

"ALLEN R. FORNSBERG,
"Professor of Economics."

Experiment in Workers' Education in the U. S.

The Workers' Education Bureau has existed for one year, and has accomplished a number of very creditable results. A number of labor education groups have applied to the Bureau for information, and have received sufficient advice and knowledge to conduct their own experiments more successfully. A recent endorsement of the Workers' Education Bureau by the American Federation of Labor promises a wider field of influence. Our members who are interested in the development of labor education in America should make note of the dates of the con-

vention and make arrangements to be present. They will find the sessions extremely interesting.

Fuller details will be announced on this page.

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.

WEEKLY CALENDAR

WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

Saturday, April 1
Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 16th Street
1:30 P. M.—B. J. H. Stolper, "Review of Tendencies in Modern Literature."

WAISTMAKERS' UNITY CENTER

Sunday, April 2
5:30 P. M.—Physical Training, Miss Mary Ruth Cohen, Director.
Classes in elementary, intermediate and advanced English in all Unity Centers.

ALL UNITY CENTERS

Tuesday, April 4
Classes in elementary, intermediate and advanced English.
BROWNSVILLE UNITY CENTER

Wednesday, April 5

5:30 P. M.—A. L. Wilbert, "The Market as an Economic Institution."

CLASSES IN ELEMENTARY, INTERMEDIATE AND ADVANCED ENGLISH.

HARLEM UNITY CENTER

Thursday, April 6

8:00 P. M.—Physical Training, Miss Mary Ruth Cohen, Director.

BRONX UNITY CENTER

7:45 P. M.—Physical Training, Miss Eva Cohn, Director.

BROWNSVILLE UNITY CENTER

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

Get Together of Students and Teachers

This Saturday evening, April 1, at 7 o'clock, in Washington Irving High School, will occur the Get-together of the students and teachers of the Workers' University and Unity Centers, with their friends. Educational Committees and officers of the local unions will also be present.

The large number of registrations already made by members in evidence of their interest in this affair, and, judging from the enthusiasm displayed in the preparations, we can assure a few pleasant hours to those who attend.

The Students' Committee is busy purchasing refreshments, decorating the room and arranging a fine musical program.

Mr. Albert Mansbridge, of England, who was the founder of the Workers' Education Association and its first General Secretary, will be one of the speakers at this affair. He will speak on "Labor Education in England." President Schlesinger and Secretary Baroff will speak, as will

also teachers and students. A committee of the Brookwood School at Katonah will be among the guests of the evening.

As much of the celebration is to be spontaneous, the committee expects our members to be ready to join in group singing. The professional musical program will include Miss Frances Newman, soprano, and Mr. Saul Baroff, violinist, accompanied by Miss Sadie Cheloff.

Everything is so arranged that we may expect a spirit of comradeship and good fellowship to prevail, and that all will spend a few hours in pleasant sociability.

To partially defray expenses, the Arrangement Committee decided on an admission charge of 25c. As refreshments are perishable, we hope that those who received tickets, as well as those who made additional reservations, have already accounted for them. Those who have not yet done this should do so today, Friday, at the office of the Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street.

PROFESSOR KALLEN'S LECTURE AT THE WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

Last Saturday, March 26, Professor H. M. Kallen, of the New School for Social Research, addressed the class in Trade Union Policies on Labor and Culture in America.

In his talk Professor Kallen showed the present transitional state of American culture and how its character was determined by present conditions. He also showed how the culture of America is at present directed towards people as a whole, including labor.

The students of the class found this to be an interesting analysis of the problem, and showed great interest in the entire discussion.

THE COMING CONVENTION OF THE WORKERS' EDUCATION BUREAU

The Workers' Education Bureau of America is completing its plans for the second annual convention to be held April 22 and April 23. On the first day there will be sessions devoted to consideration of various problems and a dinner will be given in the evening, at which prominent speakers will address the delegates and their friends. The second day will be devoted to sessions dealing with various aspects of the problems of labor education in America.

PATRONIZE "JUSTICE" ADVERTISERS

Wisdom of the Poor Fish

By ART YOUNG

The Poor Fish says: that he knows labor produces all the wealth, but that the capitalists produce even more.



With the Waist and Dress Joint Board

By M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary

(Minutes Meeting March 22, 1922)

Brother Shenker called the attention of the Board to the fact that Meyer Sharp, a member of Local 10, who has been with Local 10 since 1910, died a few days ago. In view that the deceased has been an active member of Local 10, as well as of the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union, serving in various capacities. Brother Shenker requested that we express words of consolation to the family of the deceased, while at the same time expressing our great sorrow for the loss of one who has faithfully worked for the same cause we are working.

Upon motion, the request of Brother Shenker was granted.

A communication was received from the Rhode Island Textile Workers, who are at present on strike, in which they ask for financial aid from our Joint Board. Upon motion, it was decided that we donate \$200 towards this strike.

The request made by the Jewish Daily Forward, that we participate in the silver anniversary of the "Forward," was acted upon, and it was decided to insert an ad for \$50 in the jubilee edition, which will be printed on the 23d of April.

The communication referred from the last Joint Board meeting, received from Local 89 in reference to the concert which was arranged for the benefit of the Villa Anita Garibaldi, was taken up, and upon an amendment, it was decided that we insert a full page ad in the souvenir journal, which will be published by Local 89 for said occasion.

Brother J. Halperin, General Manager, reported that according to an

investigation made, it was found that a certain jobber, member of the Jobbers' Association, violated the agreement entered into between them and the Joint Board. These violations were substantiated, and therefore the President of that Association agreed to have this firm donate \$150 towards the Jewish War Sufferers. Since the facts in this case are beyond doubt, against the firm in question, Brother Halperin demands more than is offered by firm. Upon motion, it was decided to leave this case to Brother Halperin.

Brother Halperin also reported in reference to the Altman injunction, and also about the shop of Mr. Slutsky.

A communication was received from the Socialist party, in which they make the following request: "The first of May approaches, and as yet no plans have been made for fitting celebrations by New York labor. If no efforts toward some co-operative activity are made, our celebration will again be puny and unnoticeable."

"For this reason you are asked to elect or appoint two representatives to meet a May Day Conference with New York Socialists and Labor organizations, and plan some co-operative effort which will enable the workers to celebrate May Day in a fitting and proper way."

"The conference will be held in the office of the Socialist party, 5th floor, Room 305, 7 E. East 15th Street, on Wednesday, March 29, at 7 P. M."

Upon motion, the request of the Socialist party was granted, and a committee consisting of Brothers Cushman and Rosenstein, were appointed to represent our Joint Board

at that conference.

In reference to the Joint Board being represented on the Workers' Defense League, upon motion, it was

decided to elect two delegates to represent our Joint Board, and Brothers Egitto and Riesel were appointed on that committee.

Ladies' Tailors, Sample Makers and Alteration Workers' Union, Local No. 3, I. L. G. W. U.

ATTENTION!

Election for Delegates to the Sixteenth Biennial Convention of the International, commencing May 1, 1922, in Cleveland, Ohio, will be held on SATURDAY, APRIL 1st, from 12 Noon to 5 P. M., in Bryant Hall, 725 Sixth Avenue.

It is to the interest of every member of our Union to partake in this election and elect the best fitted of the candidates to represent our Local at the next Convention. We believe that the next Convention will be of the utmost importance, as the question of policy to be pursued all over the country will have to be decided upon.

Following are the candidates:

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Lefkowitz, S. | 18. Torchinsky, A. |
| 2. Abramowitz, N. | 19. Post, Chas. |
| 3. Rosenfarb, F. | 20. Pitchersky, S. |
| 4. Bergovoy, G. | 21. Fenster, B. |
| 5. Jacobs, I. | 22. Geracitano, D. |
| 6. Kravitz, A. | 23. Drezinsky, S. |
| 7. Pick, O. | 24. Kurtz, M. |
| 8. Chazanov, B. | 25. Berlin, H. |
| 9. Bernstein, A. | 26. Formansky, N. |
| 10. Gottlieb, S. | 27. Bauch, H. |
| 11. Reich, I. | 28. Schwartz, D. |
| 12. Rubin, D. | 29. Schuchman, G. |
| 13. Wilkes, N. | 30. Hecker, A. |
| 14. Karp, H. | 31. Wertheimer, M. |
| 15. Zeligman, W. | 32. Schwager, L. |
| 16. Vollovich, H. | 33. Schmetterer, Wm. |
| 17. Center, R. | 34. Goodman, M. |
| | 35. Magnavita, F. |

Vote for six (6) only. That is the number of delegates to which we are entitled. Only members who are not more than 13 weeks in arrears can vote.

Fraternally Yours,

S. LEFKOWITZ,
Manager-Secretary.

RAND SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

7 East 15th Street

NEW COURSES

History C.....Algernon Lee
12 lessons in modern world history, 16th to 20th century.
Tuesdays, April 4 to June 20, 7:30 p.m.

History E.....Max Schonberg
American Social History, continuation of History D.
Fridays, March 31 to June 16, 7:30 p.m.

Industrial Problems.....Solon DeLeon
Outlines of Labor Legislation
Fridays, March 31 to June 16, 8:40 p.m.

Psychology A.....Margaret Daniels
Introduction to the study of the processes of the human mind.
Saturdays, April 1 to June 17, 3 p.m.

Fee for any of the above courses.....\$4.00

MUSIC

THE LETZ QUARTETTE

Tuesday, April 4, 8:30 p.m.

Joint Violin Recital
Cyril Towbin and Willy Kroll
Monday, April 10, 8:30 p.m.

Admission to any of the above.....35 cents

RAND SCHOOL FOLLIES

April First and Second

HOLMES-NEARING DEBATE:

"CAN THE CHURCH BE RADICAL?"

Now on Sale, 25 cents,



Your Boy's Future!

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

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

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

Avoid future troubles and disappointments.

DR. BARNETT L. BECKER

Optometrist and Optician

102 LENOX AVENUE 895 PROSPECT AVENUE

Near 116th St. Near 163rd St.

215 EAST BROADWAY 262 EAST FORDHAM ROAD

Near Clinton St. Bronx.

1709 PITKIN AVENUE

Near Rockaway Ave, Brooklyn

Our Lenox Ave. store open on Sundays from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Dr. Becker, personally, will be on duty. Sendback. Directions: Take Seventh Ave. subway to 116th St. Walk south one block.

DR. BARNETT L. BECKER

The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

By JOSEPH FISH

GENERAL

Arlington Hall was filled to capacity at the last General Meeting of our local, which took place on Monday night, March 27. The meeting, although a bit overcrowded, was orderly, and it was evident that the people came with the intention of attending to business. The meeting, besides hearing various reports of the Executive Board, had for its special order of business the nomination of delegates to the I. L. G. W. U. Convention. Before proceeding with the regular business, however, the membership present rose as a tribute to the memory of Brother Meyer Scharp, who died two weeks ago.

The minutes of the Executive Board were read and attentively followed by the members, but when the question of assisting the New York Call came up a lively discussion took place. The recommendation of the Executive Board in this case was to the effect that five hundred dollars be advanced to the New York Call, and that a voluntary assessment of twenty-five cents per member be collected, beginning July 1, 1922. There was no opposition on the part of the membership so far as the advancement of the five hundred dollars was concerned, but the question of voluntary, or compulsory, assessment evoked much discussion. However, when the discussion came to an end and Brother Perlmutter put the matter to a vote, the recommendation of the Executive Board was carried by an overwhelming majority.

Besides the question of the New York Call, there were two other matters that held the attention of the

membership. The first was the case of Brother Harry Lynn, to whom the Executive Board had decided to give one hundred and fifty dollars from the Sanitarium fund. The point raised on this proposition was the fact that the International had established a precedent, during the time that we were paying the sanitarium assessment to it, that a member of our organization found to be afflicted with tuberculosis by our doctors was to be granted the sum of three hundred dollars. The recommendation of the Executive Board, therefore, was defeated, and a motion was made to refer this case back to the Executive Board, to see that Brother Lynn receives the additional one hundred and fifty dollars, either from the International or from this organization.

The other decision of the Executive Board, which was also not concurred in by the body, was to grant the General Manager a salary of seventy-five dollars per week.

The nomination of candidates to the International Convention, which was the special order of business for this meeting, was then taken up, and the following brothers were nominated and accepted:

William Fein, No. 84; Benjamin Sachs, 2770; David Dubinsky, 9016; Harry Berlin, 6720; Samuel Perlmutter, 1845; Isidore Nagler, 4107; Julius Samuels, 5567; Philip Ansel, 1829; Julius Levine, 7661; Isidore Cohen, 2015; Abe Cohen, 1367; Max Stoller, 4405; Adolph Senen, 5931; Joseph Fish, 5128; John C. Ryan, 256.

Brother Murray Goldstein, 819, was also nominated as a delegate to

the convention, but upon his acceptance of the nomination an objection was raised on the ground that he appeared on summons before the Executive Board some time ago, charged by Business Agent Sommer, of the Joint Board, with failure to secure a working card for the shop of Brother A. Rogers, 747 Broadway. He was further charged at the time with telling the Business Agent that he had taken out a working card, which was not so, and that when he was finally ordered to go to the office of the Union during working hours to procure a working card he ridiculed the entire working card system of the organization in the presence of the employer. The Executive Board, in session Tuesday, March 29, 1922, decided on motion, that in view of the fact that Brother Goldstein had already lost two days' work on a previous occasion because of this controversy, that he be fined \$1.

Brother Perlmutter then declared that, according to Section 8, Article 6, of the constitution, Brother Murray Goldstein is not eligible as a candidate for delegate to the I. L. G. W. U. Convention. The clause involved reads:

"Any member found guilty by the Executive Board of violation of the rules governing the Union, violating any rules pertaining to working conditions, shall not be eligible to an appointive or elective office for a period of two years."

On motion, the members decided that, in view of the fact that the convention opens on May 1, the election of delegates to the convention shall be held on Saturday, April 8, in Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place. The polls will open at 12:30 P. M. and close at 6 P. M.

According to the figures presented by the Record Department of the International, Local 10 is entitled to send eight delegates to the convention, and since there are fifteen candidates on the list, the membership will have an opportunity of expressing its choice of who should represent them at the convention.

CLOAK AND SUIT

The installation of the Joint Board delegates took place on Saturday, March 18, with a re-election of all the general officers, and to the share of Local 10 fell the Second Vice-Presidency and a member of the Board of Directors. Brother Philip Ansel was elected Second Vice-President, and Brother Harry Zaslowsky was elected to the Board of Directors.

It is hoped that the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers will be in the future, as it has been in the past, a credit to the Labor Movement of this country.

WAIST AND DRESS

The Waist and Dress Joint Board is still keeping sufficient men in the Organization Department to carry on the organization of open shops, but on account of the dullness in the trade much organization work cannot be accomplished. The Joint Board has, therefore, removed its organization headquarters, which were originally located in the Labor Temple, to the office of the Joint Board, 16 West 21st Street. The Joint Board plans, as soon as there will be a little work in the trade, to proceed with the organization campaign with as much vigor and aggression as before.

MISCELLANEOUS

In view of the fact that there was no meeting of the Miscellaneous Division held on March 20, due to a lack of attendance, Brother Perlmutter had to submit the names of appointees to the Executive Board for approval.

The following brothers were appointed by Brother Perlmutter to serve on the Election Board of poll clerks, which board will supervise the election of the delegates to the International Convention:

A. Goldring No. 4242, and Henry Dudkin, No. 4236.

On motion, the appointments were concurred in.

Brother Goldring was also appointed as delegate to represent Local 10 at the Joint Board in this industry. This appointment was also approved of.

Co-operative Notes

CO-OPERATIVE THEATRE ORGANIZED IN SEATTLE

The first co-operative dramatic theatre in America has been organized in Seattle by twenty-six actors, musicians, stage craftsmen, and members of the administrative staff of the former Wilkes theatre, who have put their own money into the society, which they will wholly manage and control themselves. The first performance drew a record crowd and the company assures the public that the same high standard will be continued. They are not in the theatre business, they say, to get rich, but to secure steady employment and a decent living for themselves and to provide clean entertainment for the public.

The Seattle Co-operative Theatre follows out the plan made famous by the great Moscow Art Theatre, one of the finest play houses in Europe, which is owned and managed by the artists themselves. Co-operators in several middlewestern cities are successfully operating co-operative motion picture houses, and a group of players from Greenwich Village, New York City, are at present producing their own plays. The Seattle enterprise, however, is the first time that the entire personnel of a dramatic company in America has united in establishing a co-operative theatre.

CO-OPERATIVE COAL MINES SOLVE FUEL PROBLEM

The British Co-operative Wholesale Society announces that it has taken over an active coal mine and is sinking two new shafts in its Skilbottle Colliery in order to secure coal at cost for the 4,500,000 families now supplied through its retail co-

operative stores. This news is especially significant to the American people on the verge of a national coal strike forced upon the miners of this country to retain a decent standard of living. Instead of reducing the cost of coal at the expense of human life, the Co-operative Wholesale Society is building a garden village for the accommodation of the miners, thirty cottages of which are already built and occupied, the stone for the buildings being bought from the Co-operative Societies quarries. The Society employs none but union miners, and pays the best wages in the industry.

There can be no peace in the coal industry so long as greed for profits and not service is the aim of the men who control it. It is an economic and social crime in this twentieth century for the men who do the hazardous heavy work of mining the coal that keeps us warm and turns the wheels of industry, to be compelled to strike in order to secure a living wage and fair conditions of labor. There is only one way to end this crime, and that is by co-operative ownership and control of the nation's coal resources for the benefit of all instead of a privileged few.

HEALTH CENTER NOTE

On Friday, March 31, the monthly social evening of the Union Health Center will take place. All questions pertaining to health lectures given this month, and still unanswered, by members of the audience, will be answered Friday night. There will also be a moving picture comedy, dancing and refreshments. Members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union are cordially invited to come and get acquainted.

CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

ATTENTION!

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

Cloak and Suit	Monday, April 3rd
Waist and Dress	Monday, April 10th
Miscellaneous	Monday, April 17th
General	Monday, April 24th

SPECIAL ORDER OF BUSINESS:

Adoption of Report of Election Board.

ELECTION

Of Delegates to I. L. G. W. U. Convention will take place
SATURDAY, APRIL 8th, 1922

At Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place. Polls open at 12:30, and close at 6 P. M.

Only those members who are in good standing, who owe 12 weeks' dues or less, will be permitted to vote.

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

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