

"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. 15

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Price, 2 Cents

Seven Weeks Left to June First

The situation in the cloak industry of New York has not cleared yet. Quite to the contrary, it is becoming daily more and more obscure, and if before the proposed federal inquiry into the cloak industry of this city has failed it was possible to hope for a renewal of the agreement on the basis of the findings of that investigation; now that this inquiry has been definitely put off, the hope of reaching an agreement through that channel has completely disappeared.

The last week has seen a lot of activity within the offices of the Cloakmakers' Union of New York, principally in connection with the collecting of money for the Million Dollar Defense Fund. The appeal issued last week by President Schlesinger urging the cloakmakers to rush the paying up of the assessment and to

complete the raising of the fund within the next two or three weeks, has brought immediate results.

Meanwhile, the trade is full of varied and contradictory reports. There are rumors persisting that the Protective Association is determined to give up its "labor department," while, on the other hand, it is being reported that the "Protective" is going to unite with the "American Association" to put forth a united front against the Union.

The cloakmakers are listening to all these reports and draw only one logical conclusion from all of them: No matter what the employers decide to do, the workers must be prepared. And preparedness, as shown by recent experience, means that the treasury of the Union must be made ready to meet every possible emergency!

Local 66 Wins Two Important Shop Strikes

The strikes which Local 66, the Bonnar Embroiderers' Union, has been waging for the last six months in the two of the biggest shops of the trade, Richter Bros, 30 East 14th Street, and the Neutral Embroidery Co., 129 West 22nd Street, were won completely, and these shops are now again under the control of the Union, in so far as work conditions are concerned.

Both these firms have employed every means possible to run an open shop, and have availed themselves of injunctions to defeat the Union. For six months the brave strikers have fought and picketed these shops without losing faith in final victory. Local 66 was compelled to wage last year a series of fights along the entire line against the Bonnar Embroidery Manufacturers' Protective Association,

which has taken advantage of the crisis in the trade and attempted to break down the standards of the workers in the shops. The membership of Local 66 rallied to the aid of the Union and repelled successfully every attack leveled at it.

The Union has paid to the strikers of these two shops regular strike benefits—as high at times as \$20 per week—which was supplied by the members of the local from a 5 and 10 per cent tax upon their earnings. This tax was lifted last week after the strike in these shops was settled. The Union is, nevertheless, on the watch even now for every possible attack upon it during the next few months of inactivity in the trade.

The settlement of these two shops created a great stir in the industry, and added greatly to the prestige of the Union.

President Schlesinger Visits Philadelphia

Last Tuesday, April 4, President Schlesinger spent in Philadelphia attending several meetings of our local unions in that city.

He met with a committee of cloak pressers who have been asking for several "reforms" within the organization. President Schlesinger will make some recommendation with reference to this request to the Philadelphia Joint Board very shortly.

He also had a meeting with the Executive Board of Local 15, the Waist and Dressmakers. In spite of the terrible times which the workers in that trade have had to endure dur-

ing the past seven months, and in spite of the fact that their strike was unsuccessful, the members of Local 15 have stuck to their Union and are back at work preparing plans for early activity, in the determination to win back their former position in the industry, and to put it upon a complete union basis.

Local 15 will be represented at Cleveland by a full delegation. The next convention will, doubtless, give the girl fighters in the waist and dress industry of Philadelphia all the cheer and encouragement they have so richly earned by their six-months' struggle against their employers.

Fifth Anniversary of Educational Work Celebrated Last Saturday Night

The fifth anniversary of our educational work was celebrated last Saturday night, April 1, at the Washington Irving High School, in the form of an entertainment arranged by the student body and the teachers of our Unity Centers and the Workers' University.

The affair was an unusual success. More than 500 persons were present; the large dining room of the school was artistically decorated, which fitted in with the holiday spirit of the guests. There were among those present persons well known in the educational world and also a number of prominent leaders of our Union.

The Chairman of the evening was Alexander Fichandler, our Educational Director. Among those who spoke were President Schlesinger, Albert Mansbridge, the founder of the "Workers' Educational Association of Britain"; Prof. Kendrick, of Columbia; S. Yanovsky, Fannie M. Cohn, Secretary of the Educational Committee, and the following instructors of our classes: Dr. H. Carman, Dr. Horace Kallen, A. L. Wilbert and Theresa Wolfson.

Mary Goff, Sarah Shapiro and Evelyn Aronson, members of the student body of the Workers' University, also spoke. All the speakers, each in his or her own way, congratulated the International upon the successful educational work it conducted during the last five years, unblinded even by the numerous battles on the economic field which have challenged its at-

WHOEVER YOU MAY BE

What are you? Cutter, operator, finisher, sampler, presser, examiner, or, perhaps, a buttonhole-maker, or designer?

It matters little. Each and everyone of you must pay up at once the 20-dollar tax for the Million Dollar Defense Fund of the Cloakmakers' Union!

Do it at once, if you haven't done so already. It is in the interest of every man and woman working in the trade—of all who are employed in the cloak shops of New York.

It is a great and valuable insurance premium. It will insure and guard you against every attack and emergency.

Attention, energies and have consumed its resources during that period. In spite of some very difficult and trying times, the work of labor education was never, even for a day, neglected by our Organization.

The musical program of the evening was highly entertaining. Miss Frances Newsome sang beautifully a few songs, and Sol Baroff, the young son of our General Secretary-Treasurer, rendered a number of delightful violin numbers in the accompaniment of Miss Sadie Chaffetz.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO THE NEXT CONVENTION

Most of the locals in Greater New York and elsewhere have already held elections for delegates to our next convention. Only a few locals remain, and of these the following will have balloting in the course of next week:

ON SATURDAY, APRIL 8, THERE WILL BE ELECTIONS IN LOCALS 9, 10 and 20.

The voting for delegates in the Cloak-Finishers' Union, Local No. 9, will take place in the Labor Temple, 14th Street and Second Avenue. Balloting will continue from 9 in the morning until 9 in the evening.

The elections in the Cutters' Union, Local No. 10, will be held at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place. The voting will last from 12:30 P. M. until 6 in the afternoon.

The Raincoat Makers, Local No. 20, will vote in the office of the Union, 22 West 17th Street, from 10 in the morning until 4 in the afternoon.

The Waist and Dress Pressers' Union, Local No. 60, will have elections next Wednesday, April 12, in the office of the Union, 16 West 21st Street, lasting all through the day.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By MAX D. DANISH

THE COAL STRIKE AND THE WAY OUT

IT IS universally admitted that the coal strike, which began on April 1, has been forced by the operators. What is equally well known, but not generally admitted, is that the only way out of the present crisis is along the lines suggested by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, before the hearings of the Congressional committee on labor.

The proposal offered by the miners is the nationalization of the mines for the management of the coal industry has become a public scandal. The waste and incompetence, the ruthless cut-throat competition, the insatiable profit hunting, the shameless mauling of the public, the anti-union activities, have made this public utility what it is today. What is of vital importance, then, as a first measure, at least, is the regularization or the stabilization of this industry. The operators confess their inability to do anything of the sort. Who then shall do it? It is luminously evident that it is the government that is to do the job. And sooner or later, Lewis declared, it will be forced to intervene.

Whatever nationalization may mean in its ultimate sense, the present scheme of the miners is far from being a tendency towards the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat, as has been darkly hinted by the press. President Lewis clearly and unequivocally stated the plan of the miners. It is the Government regulation of "the mining of coal in such a way as to eliminate gradually the over-development of the industry and thus bring about a regularity of operation that will insure greater possible earnings to the coal worker, greater possible legitimate profits to the mine owner, and cheaper coal to the consumer." He even regards government ownership as an impossibility, at the present, at least, while the "idea of government operation as the railroads were operated is repugnant." Nationalization, according to Lewis, is stabilization without government ownership or operation and with no more public intervention than is necessary to prevent the over-development of the industry. Specifically, Lewis recommended the creation of a governmental agency like the Interstate Commerce Commission but without powers to fix prices or wages. Nationalization then would mean much less than the governmental regulation of railroads. Railroad rates and wages are fixed by federal agencies, and by indirect compulsory arbitration is imposed. The miners want none of these things. They adopt the stabilization plans suggested by government mining experts and engineers, such as, about a regularity of operation that will insure greater possible earnings to the coal worker, greater possible legitimate profits to the mine owner, and cheaper coal to the consumer. He even regards government ownership as an impossibility, at the present, at least, while the "idea of government operation as the railroads were operated is repugnant." Nationalization, according to Lewis, is stabilization without government ownership or operation and with no more public intervention than is necessary to prevent the over-development of the industry. Specifically, Lewis recommended the creation of a governmental agency like the Interstate Commerce Commission but without powers to fix prices or wages. Nationalization then would mean much less than the governmental regulation of railroads. Railroad rates and wages are fixed by federal agencies, and by indirect compulsory arbitration is imposed. The miners want none of these things. They adopt the stabilization plans suggested by government mining experts and engineers, such as, about a regularity of operation that will insure greater possible earnings to the coal worker, greater possible legitimate profits to the mine owner, and cheaper coal to the consumer.

Will the government act on these mild recommendations of the miners? So far Senator Borah has been the only one who had the courage to admit that "if the coal industry is not reorganized in the interests of the public, then it will be up to the public to try the experiment of public ownership." But no one can talk nationalization in the Senate. Even the Senatorial attempt to gather some information as to the ownership, control, profits and costs in the coal industry met with complete failure. The lobbies of Congress are beset by agents who eloquently and effectively plead the case of the coal magnates to our statesmen who prove themselves ready and obliging listeners. Resolutions have been passed, hearings have been held, voluminous reports have been published during the last few years. Still nothing is known of the fundamental facts as to the real ownership and profits of the coal industry. Nothing has been done toward stabilization. Other resolutions are proposed in Congress. More hearings will in all likelihood be held. But what does the government intend to do for the miner?

ALL ABOARD FOR THE GENOA CONFERENCE

LOYD GEORGE has triumphed again. By a vote of 372 to 94 Parliament endorsed his Genoa program of so-called peace and co-operation with Russia. But Poincaré has had an even greater triumph. For the French Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 484 to 78, approved his policy of sabotage of the Genoa conference. Germany, on the other hand, has prepared a formidable case for the revision of the Allied destructive terms which has the full support of the neutral states, while Russia has, a few days ago, signed an agreement with Poland and the Baltic provinces, to present a united front on the principal questions before the conference. The European federation of trades unions is scheduled to meet in Genoa with the view to influence the diplomats. And now for the first time the three socialist internationalists—those of Moscow, London and Vienna—began a joint conference in the Reichstag building in Berlin last Sunday to formulate a common basis and better understanding among the Socialist and labor ranks in Europe.

In spite of the absence of America, and the hostility of France, Genoa is looked upon as the turning point in the attempts to resurrect the economic life of Europe. Still, it is questionable whether the German, Russian and neutral delegations will ever be permitted to put their case before the conference. Still less do they anticipate any concessions on the part of France and England. Poincaré stated in the Chamber of Deputies that he will "put up a sign, 'Verboten,' where the Treaty of Versailles is concerned"; that he will "allow no revision, direct or indirect." He assured the Chamber that "we will not associate ourselves in any discussion of that subject. To every discussion of such kind we will answer with the word 'Verboten.'" As regards Russia the French terms are only too well known. They include such things as the payment of the Czarist debts, guarantees for private property of foreigners in Russia, etc. But the Russian delegation will not be permitted to make any counter-claims for reparations of the damages done in Russia by the Allied nefarious intervention scheme. This is only another specious illustration of French fairness, justice and generosity.

But what about Lloyd George? Isn't he going to see his program through after the renewed confidence voted him by Parliament? The answer will become apparent when it is realized that there is greater unanimity between Lloyd George and Poincaré than appeared to be the case. Originally perhaps the British premier was in favor of a thoroughgoing revision of the Allied terms, Russian as well as German, but the opposition in Parliament threatened to upset his government. He therefore had to devise a program which should conciliate and hold together the contending factions in Parliament, irrespective of whether it will tend to solve the economic ills of Europe or not.

In his address before the House of Commons last Monday, Lloyd George skillfully managed to overcome the opposition that came from three camps, the Laborites, Independent Liberals, under the leadership of Asquith, and the

Conservative "die hards." The result is characteristically Lloyd Georgian, which means that it is not a frank, above-board, constructive program. He began by saying that "the first condition which is of prime importance in the reconstruction of Europe is to establish the relations of all countries on a basis of stable and enduring peace." But he repeats the Poincaré formula when he comes to state the ways and means of bringing about the desired end. Russia, Lloyd George echoes Poincaré, must recognize all the conditions imposed upon her, as a basis for further negotiations, including recognition of the Czarist obligations, restoration of property, compensation for damages, cessation of attacks upon capitalist institutions of other countries, etc. It is significant that Lloyd George expresses great solicitude for France. He says: "France could not possibly forego the right which she has won at so much cost to have adjudication in accordance with the treaty. I do not believe that it would be fair to ask her, and she certainly could not be expected to submit to the judgment of a conference at which not merely Germany, but Austria, Hungary, Russia, and the neutrals were to be represented." In other words, the subjects most vitally affecting Europe will not be discussed. In one breath he says that France is right in excluding the subject of reparations and in the next that the exchanges must be stabilized in order to create a reliable basis of international commerce. How he will manage the stunt of stabilizing the exchanges without mentioning reparations or the interrelated debts remains to be seen.

In the face of these limitations the Russian and German delegations are, nevertheless, heroically making the best of their preparations. Germany's campaign strategy and tactics are being gone over again and again by the Government. Although its program is still held secret, the main line of attack is clear. It leads over the familiar landmarks of an international loan to Germany, participation in the reconstruction and exploitation of Russia, and progressive revision of the reparations terms leading to the entire revision of the Versailles treaty.

The attitude of the Russian delegation toward Genoa was expressed by one of its members in the following words:

"We are going to Genoa neither optimistic nor pessimistic, neither enthusiastic nor downcast. We expect nothing from Genoa except further conferences, which in itself, however, is worth while, a necessary beginning. Apart from any other results, to participate at Genoa on an equal footing marks a distinct and gratifying success. We are going to Genoa as 'real-politicians'."

Negotiations between German and Russian representatives regarding a working basis of common action at Genoa is now in progress in Berlin. There is also evident an active campaign for an alignment of the smaller countries around Russia and Germany. The economic ruin of Europe is fusing the nations together. Will the imperialistic chauvinism of France succeed in holding Europe divided, impotent, and at her mercy?

STRIFE VS. AGREEMENT IN IRELAND

REPRESENTATIVES of North and South Ireland signed an agreement last week, to which was also affixed the signature of Great Britain, to co-operate in every way for the restoration of peaceful conditions in Ireland. This followed the royal signature of the Irish-English agreement reached about two months ago making Ireland a "Free State" within the British Empire.

The agreement between Ulster and South Ireland aimed to bring about an armistice rather than peace, it aimed to bring an end to the reign of terror and reprisal in Belfast and prevent strife on the border between the two sections of Ireland. Some of its provisions are as follows: The dismissed Catholic workers of Belfast will be reinstated. In the mixed districts of Belfast there is to be a special police force, composed half of Catholics, half of Protestants. The Dublin representatives, on the other hand, agreed to end all Irish Republican activities in and around Ulster. The British Government pledged to help restore peaceable conditions by contributing a sum of about two and one-quarter million dollars "to be expended exclusively in relief work, one-third for the benefit of Catholics and two-thirds for Protestants." The most vital question, however, whether Ulster will join the "Free State" or set up a boundary between North and South of Ireland has been left an open question.

It is provided, however, that during the month immediately following the passing into law of the bill confirming the constitution of the Free State, the Northern Parliament is to exercise its option as to "whether means can be devised to secure unity in Ireland, or, failing this, whether an agreement can be arrived at on the boundary question" between the two sections of the country. This month, therefore, is pivotal in the history of Ireland, and it is extremely doubtful whether the agreement will hold in leash the contending parties from violence and open clashes. Reports of continued acts of violence by the Ulsterites reach us even after the London agreement had been made known to the world and the reign of terror is unabated.

Behind the fact that the Irish Free State now has legal existence and its provisional government under Arthur Griffith and Michael Collins is endowed with full powers to administer the country until the general election, the Irish Nationalists, at least a goodly portion of them, not only challenge its validity or authority, but they are proceeding with their work of setting up a republic in Ireland. The demonstration of the Irish Republican Army last Sunday, against the orders of the provisional government, clearly showed that the Republicans will not stop at mere protests. They are prepared to punish realists. They wrecked the plant of the "Freeman's Journal" because it advocated the Free State cause. They are reorganizing the army. As one of the Republican leaders announced to the partisans: "During the last week hundreds of young fellows took off the Free State uniforms, left the barracks, leaving their wages behind and came out to poverty, but in honor. We have no oath to offer you, but ask you to pledge undying loyalty, your lives, everything to Ireland. We stand by the proclamation of Easter week, 1916."

Another significant incident illustrating how fiercely the struggle against the Free State is being conducted occurred last Monday when Michael Collins, head of the Irish Government, has not been permitted to speak in Castlebar, where he came to plead for unity. The meeting which he was to address was broken up by the local Irish Republican Army, after some stormy scenes.

After long and painful negotiations the three governments—those of London, Dublin and Ulster—succeeded in reaching an agreement. It is clearly an infinitely more difficult task for the Irish people as a whole to work out an agreement.

Who Are These Miners?

By J. CHARLES LAUE

Who are these miners whose titanic struggle with the owners of coal, and their close allies the railroad and money kings of America, is now in progress in the greatest strike this country has ever witnessed?

Most of them are of emigrant stock, for the essential work of mining the coal that makes all modern processes possible, just like the weaving of cloth and the manufacturing of garments is done for the most part by foreign-born workers.

No statistics of the subject are available, but it is safe to say that more than 70 per cent of the 600,000 hard and soft coal miners now on strike were emigrants who have endured the perils and hardships of mining that the rest of us might be warm in winter and work in factories where the wheels keep turning as a result of steam or electric power developed from the black stones that the miners' work has violently torn out of the bowels of the earth.

There are three types of men who work in and around the mines. These are English, "foreigners" and Italians. English means anyone who speaks the language, whether of native stock or arrivals from Ireland, Scotland or Wales and the sons of other emigrants who have become Americanized. These English-speaking workers have most often been brought up

in the mines, starting when very young, and are usually the skilled men.

The Italians have a distinct enough character, and appearance to be classed together, while the emigrants from Eastern Europe, who were peasants in the old country, speak a different language and work in a common way, so that they are classed together as foreigners in the parlance of the coal fields.

The foreigners, because they are the best workers, are often the leaders in the mines, on account of their skill with rough tools and their splendid physical stamina. But everybody in and around a mine sooner or later obtains enough of a working knowledge of English so that the managers and pit bosses can soon make themselves understood to the most recent arrival.

Most of the mine bosses are either British born or British descent, and so are many of the union officials, although the leaders of the miners include many descendants of families that have been in this country for several generations.

Men can be found in the coal mines of America who knew Bob Smilie, of Larkhall, Scotland, who stands out as the greatest and best loved miner in the world. Welsh coal diggers from the pits of Kidwelly; Englishmen from Lancashire; Belgians from

the coal basins of Liege and Hainaut; Italians, Austrians, Poles and Slavs from the tiny villages and hamlets of Europe are found here. The hills resound with the dialects and tongues of more than thirty nationalities.

In certain states like Illinois, Kansas and West Virginia the Americans outnumber the foreigners. These natives include mountaineers, who, watching the mines creep nearer to their cabins, finally shouldered picks and entered the mouths of the dark tunnels. Negroes from the Southern cotton fields are finding work in the mines in constantly increasing numbers.

While the various races can be found working in the same mine, that does not mean that they work together; for mining is essentially a solitary occupation, the men working in twos and threes at the very tip of the tunnels, often miles underground.

Here the miner toils with his "buddy" or "comrade," even for weeks and months, seeing no one until it is time for the coal cars to make the men trip and take the diggers back to the surface, hardly less sooty and grimy than the product of their toil.

Mining is piece-work for the contract miner and his helper, their pay being figured on the basis of the number of tons they pick or blast out of the seam and load into cars, which is figured when the load gets to the surface. A good day's work for two men is the hauling out of 15 tons of coal, a phenomenal amount when

compared to the amount dug by miners in Europe in workings that are less rich in coal than that which nature has bestowed upon this country.

A mining town consists of a group of little shanties, crudely built of rough boards, and is usually divided into sections. Here the miners and their families are practically isolated from all the activity of the world which they make possible, for the coal camps are usually away from all the well traveled routes, and life is very primitive.

Within the village the family on one side may be Polish, on the other Italian; across the road, Lithuanian. Even in these towns the Negroes can usually be found segregated in the worst quarter, with their numerous children keeping to themselves in the fenced-in yards. For, strange as it may seem, while there is no racial bar to any of the newly-arrived white races from Europe, in many of the oldest working mining districts, the American Negro cannot find work in certain mines where the color line has been drawn.

No discrimination against any race or color shown by the Union, however. In many cases a local contains all the mixtures of nationality, while occasionally there are separate locals if the racial groups are large enough to make it desirable.

In this respect the United Mine Workers of America is perhaps the most important factor in molding the lives of the foreign-born workers in the most important basic industry in this country.

A Letter from England

By EVELYN SHARP

(London Herald Daily Service)

March 22.—The industrial situation is no better than when I last wrote. The engineers are still locked-out by the employers, and in the House of Commons a couple of days ago the Government refused Labor's demand for the setting up of a court of inquiry under the Industrial Courts Act in order to examine the whole dispute impartially. Dr. Macnamara's reason for refusal was ostensibly the belief that it is now being taken by the allied unions on the engineering employers' memorandum; but although this might be a reason for postponement, he said nothing about reconsidering the demand when the men affected by the engineering stoppage of work should have declared whether they mean to stand by the engineers or not in their fight for the right to control their own conditions of work.

For that is what the whole dispute comes to. The employers have tried to fog the issue by shifting the point under discussion from the question of overtime—an open men's case—was irrefutable with at least 80,000 engineers walking the streets, as it is—to the question of the right of employers to "manage their own works," which sounds so reasonable on the face of it, but which, when examined from the men's point of view, resolves itself into the employers' right to manage the workers, and that, of course, is the crux of the whole matter.

Whether the employers win or not by the starvation weapon, there is no doubt in the mind of the workers as to what the dispute is about. Quite clearly, the employers both in the engineering and the ship-building trades mean to use the situation that has arisen, in the one case over managerial rights, and in the other over a drastic cut in wages, as an opportunity to weaken, if not destroy the power of the trade unions. At the moment of writing, the ultimatum of the ship-builders, delivered yesterday

to the men's leaders, has not been made public, and it is not known exactly how the proposed cut of 26s 6d a week is to be enforced, though it is believed that the first cut of 10s 6d per week will be made next week. The men, over 250,000 of whom will be directly affected without counting allied trades, have decided by a ballot of 11 to 1 not to submit to the reduction, so, unless some settlement can be reached before March 29, the lock-out becomes inevitable in the shipbuilding trade as already in the engineering trade. There is still hope that the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, now meeting in London to deal with the situation, may devise a way out, or, failing that, will call a special Congress to consider the advisability of a general support of the locked-out men by other industries. The employers are evidently relying on the depressed state of trade and the consequent unemployment to add them in this attack upon the hated trade unions; and the trade unions, realizing that their whole existence is threatened in the attack upon two of their body, may resolve to take up the challenge and prove that they are not so broken as some of the Big Business men are somewhat assuming.

The European Middle

The Council Conference, it appears, will really take place on April 10; and the British representatives will be the Prime Minister, the Foreign Secretary and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. But will it be worth while? That is the question.

There is here, as in Paris, a continual campaign to bring the Conference to naught before it meets. Reports are spread that the experts, now meeting in different places to make plans for the Conference, have decided to bring forward proposals that the Soviet Government will have no alternative but to refuse—such as, the demand for the payment by Rus-

sia of the debts of private individuals as well as of the Tsarist Government, the demand for the establishment in Russia of "free" areas in which Soviet laws shall not hold good, and other wild proposals of the kind. The probability is that no decisions have yet been taken by the experts, and the preliminary discussions will continue to take place, here and in Moscow and elsewhere right up to the date of the meeting, of which the suggested meeting in Moscow or Riga of the Soviet Government and the Border States, including Poland, will not be the least important.

Meanwhile, the position of England with regard to Genoa has a peculiar political interest of its own. When the Prime Minister returns from planting potatoes at his Welsh retreat to the House of Commons on April 13, it will be to make a statement about Genoa and get a vote of confidence in the policy to be pursued there. But his Tory supporters dislike Genoa as much as they dislike the leadership of Mr. Lloyd George, that is, with the exception of Conservatives like Balfour and Lord Robert Cecil who have at least an international outlook. Labor and the Independent Liberals dislike the Prime Minister but not all his works—not his Genoa policy, for instance, though they are perfectly alive to the fact that Genoa would not be necessary to restore a broken Europe if it had not been very largely for Mr. Lloyd George's former foreign policy, the one that put him into power. So the curious position will be that if he gets his vote of confidence he will get it only with the help of those who have not the least confidence in the

Prime Minister. The Coalition Liberals will probably support him because they are Coalition Liberals and have no other reason for their existence than to vote for the Prime Minister, whether he hangs the Kaiser or merely lengthens the rope with which he will eventually hang himself.

The Russian debate, last Friday, reflected no credit on the Government or their supporters. The renewed refusal to follow the example of the American Government, which voted \$20,000,000 for Russian famine relief, or even that of the French Government, which voted 6,000,000 francs—neither of whom could be suspected of Bolshevik leanings—and to offer only \$100,000 worth of old Government food stores, in most cases quite unsuited to starving people, has covered the British people with shame whether they feel it or not. But, going about the country speaking to public meetings of all kinds, I find that the British people outside Parliament are by no means the monsters they are painted in Parliament, and they have no wish to allow millions of Russian peasants to starve because they happen to be hungry through unemployment themselves. Nor do I find anywhere that those who take the Government line of hiding their inhumanity behind the needs of the unemployed show any desire to put their hands in their pockets to help them. The Government has missed a great opportunity of restoring their lost prestige by making a fine gesture with regard to the Russian famine, and the whole nation is the loser, as well as those suffering millions in the Volga valley.

JUSTICE

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How the Textile Strike Stands

By EZRA HUTCHINS

Textile manufacturing centers of New England have become the scenes of the first clashes between the vanguard of the organized textile workers of the United States and the organized employers who are engaged in a national movement to break down wage scales and continue to the 54-hour week in all New England textile mills. The first strikes of textile workers in protest against wage reductions began ten weeks ago in the Blackstone River Valley in Rhode Island. The center of this mill district is Pawtucket, with scores of textile mills within a radius of twenty miles.

From Rhode Island the agitation among the textile workers for strikes in protest against wage cuts spread to Massachusetts and New Hampshire until nearly thirty thousand workers became involved in walkouts in the three states. More are expected to strike this week, as the employers continue their movement for wage-cutting and lengthening of the work week.

Because of the importance of the Lawrence (Mass.) strike, which began on Monday, President Thomas F. McMahon, of the United Textile Workers, has established strike headquarters there for the direction of activities in Rhode Island, Massachusetts and New Hampshire strikes. The regular work of collection of strike funds and the routine work of the United Textile Workers will be done

in the International office in New York City.

About 10,000 textile workers in seven cotton mills went on strike in Lawrence on Monday in protest against a wage reduction of .10 to 30 per cent. An additional 7,000 are idle because of the shutdown of the Arlington Mills.

For the first time in the history of the radical textile workers' organizations in Lawrence there appears to be a possibility of an alliance in the strike between the United Textile Workers, Amalgamated Textile Workers and the One Big Union. The One Big Union has already proposed that it and the United Textile Workers maintain a united front for the duration of the struggle with the employers. The International officers of the United Textile Workers, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, are considering this proposal.

The Everett Mills, on the main street of Lawrence leading to the huge mills of the American Woollen Company, remained open, as not cuts in wages were announced. In the great textile strikes of 1912 and 1919 these mills were closed during the struggle of the workers.

There have been no indications of forthcoming violence from the Lawrence mill owners, but this city is notorious for its vicious attacks on the leaders of general walkouts. In the 1919 strike Nathan Kleinman and Anthony Capraro were kidnapped from a hotel and terribly beaten on

the outskirts of the city. The kidnappers were about to lynch Capraro when they were frightened away by an approaching automobile. The injured organizer was in a hospital for several weeks.

The New York Trust Company last week issued a propaganda pamphlet in behalf of the textile mills, in which this banking institution undoubtedly is allied. The pamphlet shows that with the 20 per cent wage cut planned by the mill owners the wages of the workers would be 70 per cent above the poverty level and 20 per cent above wages paid in Southern mills, with which the New England mills compete. This pamphlet exposes the plot of New England mills owners to bring wage scales down to the miserable level of the Southern mills, where the workers are on a level with the slaves of the days before the Civil War—if not worse off.

The trust company denounces the efforts of the Rhode Island strikers to establish a 48-hour week when the present hours throughout New England, with the exception of Massachusetts, are 54 hours, eleven hours less a week than in Southern mills.

New England mill owners fear the competition of the cheap labor of the South. In the past twenty years the number of spindles in the South has increased from 5,500,000 to 16,000,000—190 per cent—while in the same period the number of spindles in the North has increased from 14,700,000 to 20,775,000, or 41 per cent.

The Rhode Island State Board of Mediation and Conciliation failed to lure the strikers back to work after the House of Representatives passed a 48-hour week measure two weeks ago. Passage of the 48-hour week measure led Commissioner of Labor

Webb to issue a statement, in which he declared it "presented an opportunity for the Board to go back to the strikers with a hope of securing some concession that might lead to a termination of the strike."

Two previous attempts by the State Board of Mediation and Conciliation to restore peace in the Rhode Island textile industry failed. The first fell through on February 28, when manufacturers and strikers refused to submit the questions at issue to arbitration. The second attempt was based on a compromise plan under which the 48-hour week was to prevail, with a wage reduction of 10 per cent instead of 20, but the opposing forces would not agree on this basis.

The force of state militia has been gradually lessened in the textile mill towns of Rhode Island, until only skeleton companies are on duty with machine guns in the largest places. There has been no occasion for the presence of the troops, and their actions have aroused hostility to the state troops.

Representatives of the cotton textile industry in Massachusetts are fighting for the repeal of the 48-hour week law for women and children, seeking to restore the maximum working week of 54 hours. In a petition to the Social Welfare Committee of the Legislature, textile manufacturers said that Southern competition had put their products in jeopardy. They said Southern production had surpassed that of New England in the last twenty years. Because of their distance from raw material and the handicaps in the shipment of goods, the Massachusetts manufacturers said they needed "helpful," rather than "restrictive," legislation.

Women's Wear Industries and Embroidery Workers

By OSSIP WALINSKY

Embroidery as an accessory and trimming to women's apparel has come to stay. Style and vogue have, of late, developed the embroidery industry to an extent never dreamed of before, and the last few years were years of prosperity and wonderful strides.

About two thousand workers are employed at Bonnaz machine embroidery in the City of New York.

From an occupation of small significance, it has developed to be a great factor in the cloak, suit, skirt, waist and dress industries. The real magnitude and importance of the trade can best be conceived when one takes into consideration the fact that no less than twenty-five thousand workers are employed in the hand embroidery branch of the industry. Yes, fully twenty-five thousand Italian women and children are working on hand embroidery. The largest majority of the hand embroiderers, however, are home workers.

We hail with pride the achievement of our International Local Unions in abolishing home-work in the cloak, suit, skirt, waist and dress industries. An achievement which we are justly proud of, because it means sunshine and happiness to the toilers. It spells shorter hours, sanitary conditions and workers participating in determining conditions of labor. It is, therefore, painful to note the degradation, misery and enslavement of a larger mass of humanity still laboring under the most deplorable conditions, in bedrooms and kitchens as the home-workers.

All our efforts to move the hand-embroidery workers to free them-

selves of the yoke have been futile. Perhaps this is because the appeal for organization did not come from people of their own creed and nationality. The Bonnaz Embroidery Union, Local 66, therefore, longs to see the Italian locals of our International, in the City of New York, take the initiative to unionize the industry.

Speaking of the Bonnaz machine embroidery and hand embroidery trade, one must bear in mind the great economical paradox of our modern industrial system. In general, the machine has replaced the artisan. Machine labor wiped out the competition of handwork. That is not the case in the embroidery trade. The reasons are obvious. The Bonnaz machine operators in the year of 1916 worked as long as fifty hours per week, at a salary of \$16. The revival and prosperity of late years and the organized power of the workers revolutionized conditions. Today our members work forty-four hours per week, being paid for ten legal holidays, and even in these days of crisis and unemployment, the first-class artisans are still receiving \$50, \$60 and \$70 per week.

The hand embroidery workers, on the other hand, are helpless and at the mercy of unscrupulous contractors and sub-contractors; victims of a backward, degrading and sweating home-work system. It may sound strange, but it is nevertheless true, that the most expensive gowns and waists of the rich and wealthy are being beautifully crocheted and hand-embroidered in bedrooms and kitchens of the slums and tenement houses.

The hand embroidery workers in

the City of New York work all kinds of hours. All home-workers are working piece-work and the majority of the inside workers of the factories and shops are subject to the outside competition of the home-work hustlers. Is it a wonder that the hand-embroidery workers are competing against the Bonnaz machine embroidery?

Besides this danger, the Bonnaz embroidery workers are confronted at the present time with the keenest cut-throat competition within their own midst. The prosperity of late years accorded the Bonnaz operators a sizable wage. The hunting for wealth, the craze to climb the mountain of wealth so affected the Bonnaz operators that Bonnaz embroidery shops grew like mushrooms overnight, and it is these corporation shops, schools for learners and non-union sweating dumps that are threatening the very standard we have been able to obtain through years of organized activities and blood sacrifices.

What is the solution? The Bonnaz Embroiderers' Union, Local 66, can save itself and the industry from utter ruin and collapse with the brotherly aid and co-operation of the local unions of the cloak, suit, dress and waist industries. We are practically in the same position as the Cutters' Local No. 10. Our workers are working on cloaks, suits, waists, dresses and all accessories of women apparel. The cutters, in order to safeguard their interests, are at the present time affiliated with all the existing Joint Boards in the City of New York. Perhaps we shall be forced to act likewise. We look forward, however, to a happier solution of the problem.

Our eyes are directed to the Cleveland Convention and our hearts are beating for unity of forces of the Cloak, Suit, Skirt and Dress industries in the City of New York. Our lips pray for amalgamation of our

local unions in the full sense of the word, so that the Embroidery trade and the Embroidery workers may take their proper place amongst the organized local Unions of our International.

Our ideals and aspirations as well as our vital interests found expression in resolutions at our previous conventions. Local 66 cannot live, however, on resolutions alone. The resolutions must be incarnated in flesh and blood and made possible of realization. The next agreement of the Cloak Industry must contain a similar provision we have in the Dress and Waist industry, to the effect that all Embroidery workers within the Cloak, Suit and Skirt houses, under the control of the Joint Board of the Cloak, Suit, Skirt and Reefer Makers' Union must belong to our Union. All the Embroidery worker given to outside contractors must be made in short that in contractual relations with the Bonnaz, Singer and Hand Embroiders' Union Local 66.

Mutual aid and co-operation being the guiding factor of our organization, must crown our efforts with success.

The future of Local 66 depends largely upon the measure of co-operation given to the local unions of the Women Apparel Industries in the City of New York.

GOOD WORK APPRECIATED

The workers of H. Feldman & Son, 22 Fairview St., Hackensack, N. J., have presented their chairman, Brother Isidor Strauss, with a diamond pin in recognition of the good work he has done as chairman of the shop and expressed the hope that this will encourage him to keep up the good work.

THE COMMITTEE,
Anna Lombardi
Nancy Hotter
Mrs. Honed
Clementina Podarasano
Lena Gerstano

The "Open Shop" in the Class Room

By EDWARD B. DAWSON

The National Association of Manufacturers is endeavoring to poison the minds of school teachers and school children with "open shop" propaganda intended to arouse hatred against labor organizations in the minds of the young. For a year this propaganda has been conducted in the guise of information for school classes, reaching the most violent and vicious heights in three pamphlets. These poisoned propaganda documents are called "The Open or Closed Shop?", by Walter Drew, counsel of the National Erectors' Association; "Onward March of the Closed Shop," and "Why the Open Shop?" The last two pamphlets do not divulge the names of their authors, but they are probably the product of the Open Shop Department of the National Manufacturers' Association.

Walter Drew, author of the largest pamphlet in this series for the poisoning of the minds of the school teachers and their pupils, has been notorious for many years as one of the leaders in the employers' movement to crush unions of the American Federation of Labor. The attack led by Drew was directed principally at the Structural Iron Workers' Union, although he has at different times during the last twenty years assisted employers of other industries to organize for "open shop" battles. He was hired by the employers of other industries to organize for "open shop" battles. He was hired by the employers in the waist and dress industry of New York some years ago to lead the organization of bosses in a movement intended to destroy the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. After a few weeks of his leadership the em-

ployers discovered that he was sending them into a battle in which they had everything to lose. So he was shelved and the employers abandoned their journey toward the "open shop."

Drew and other propagandists of the National Association of Manufacturers aim in their pamphlets to show school teachers and pupils that President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor is the leader of a violent band of men who threaten the government and defy its courts. Drew hints that President Gompers is an anarchist.

In a subdivision of his pamphlet, entitled "Defiance of the Courts," Drew quotes the following from a speech made by Gompers at the time the Buck Stove and Range Company was trying to send him to prison for violation of an injunction.

"I desire to be clearly understood that when any court undertakes without warrant of law by the injunction process to deprive me of my personal rights and my personal liberty, guaranteed by the Constitution, I shall have no hesitancy in asserting and exercising those rights."

Commenting on Gompers' statement, Drew says:

"Mr. Gompers then asserts greater authority than that of the courts created by the Constitution in the interpretation of his rights under the Constitution. This absurdity would be ridiculous if it were not the cloak of anarchy, for what else is anarchy than a condition where each man is final judge of his own acts? And Mr. Gompers is the leader, teacher and spokesman for 5,000,000 workmen."

Drew continues in his efforts to show that the American Federation of Labor is a lawless, violent organization with a quotation from a state-

ment issued by the executive committee of the Federation after the injunction was issued against the strike of the coal miners in the fall of 1919. The quotation follows:

"By all the facts in the case the miners' strike is justifiable. We endorse it. We pledge to the miners the full support of the American Federation of Labor and appeal to the workers and the citizenship of our country to give like indorsement to the men engaged in this momentous struggle."

Commenting on President Gompers' call to the miners to fight the Anderson injunction, Drew says:

"Organized labor, in its application of the doctrine of force, has thus arrived at the point where it was willing to use its strength and resources in defiance of the order of a federal court issued upon the suit of the government itself, acting in the interests of the life and industry of the nation."

In the other two pamphlets, "Onward March of the Open Shop" and "Why the Open Shop," an attempt is made to lure the teachers and school children to support the anti-labor movement of the manufacturers' association with a picture of the "community benefits of the 'open shop.'" Ignoring the fact that the workers are the "community" and "public" that labor bosses so often plead for, one of these pamphlets says:

"The community will not only benefit from the open shop because the employers benefit, but will also profit in other ways."

The author of the pamphlet does not explain how a community can benefit from reductions in wages and increased hours of work, which always accompany the introduction of the "open shop." Neither do the authors explain how the community will benefit from an increase in the number unemployed through increased production from already overworked toilers. Though the pamphlets would make the teachers and school children believe the em-

ployers wished to benefit the workers, an analysis of the "open shop" literature indicates the scheme is to bring the wages of skilled men and women down to the level of unskilled workers.

If all the teachers and school children of the nation were to believe the "open shop" propaganda of the National Association of Manufacturers there would be a dangerous menace to the American Federation of Labor. The thousands of students and college graduates who are volunteering for scabbery in the coal miners' strike indicate that the anti-union propaganda has reached many. The employers even have the brazenness to make their "open shop" fight a patriotic issue. Here is a bit of the "patriotic" call to teachers and pupils, with all the capitalization retained:

"The open shop best represents the truly American principles of Equality of Opportunity, Liberty of Contract, and Individual Freedom. This should be restricted only by the courts in their decisions and by duly-enacted law; never by outside, non-governmental agencies. The open shop is the essence of the American Revolution which gave birth to our nation, for it is a fight against the control of our economic life by men who wish to plan a tax on those who have not authorized them to do so."

That is an invitation to teachers and school pupils to scab with clear consciences in strike times.

Backed with a war chest of many millions of dollars, the National Association of Manufacturers has begun its fight to destroy all the unions in the United States. The "open shop" movement has reached every industry and every labor organization is compelled to meet this attack. The gigantic army of the unemployed is allied with the employers in the great struggle. With the minds of teachers and public school pupils poisoned by the employers' propaganda, the organized workers face an onslaught which demands every energy in their defense.

The National Union Committee for Russian Relief

The work of the recently formed Trade Union National Committee for Russian Relief of which Timothy Healy is the Chairman, Frank P. Walsh legal counsel and Joseph Manley secretary-treasurer, is forging ahead with rapidity. This committee has been unanimously endorsed by the Central Trades and Labor Bodies of Chicago, Milwaukee and other industrial centers.

The New York Central Trades and Labor Council, of Greater New York and vicinity, is the latest body to support this humanitarian work. At its last meeting the following resolution was passed:

Whereas, the calamity of the Russian famine is so great that in spite of the vast sums contributed by humanitarian agencies of all countries, seven million human beings are doomed to the torture of death by starvation unless further help is given, and

Whereas, the Trade Union Movement of every country of Europe formed famine committees immediately on the outbreak of the famine and have made unprecedented sacrifices for their starving Russian brothers, and

Whereas, a committee of nationally known labor men such as Timothy Healy, Thomas P. Flaherty, Frank P. Walsh, T. C. Cashen, William H. Johnston, Sidney Hillman, E. H. Fitzgerald, J. W. Kline, E. J. Manion and others have formed an organization known as "The Trade Union National Committee for Russian Relief," giving an opportunity to

the workers of America to join with their brother trade unionists of Europe in this humanitarian work.

Be It Resolved, that the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York and vicinity, endorse the work of the above mentioned committee, and

Be It Further Resolved, that the Central Trades and Labor Council enlarge the present committee of three on Russian Relief. After a review of having them approach affiliated local unions with the intention of carrying the message of the Trade Union National Committee for Russian Relief, and that the committee appointed by the Central Trades and Labor Council work in harmony with the program and policy of the Trade Union National Committee for Russian Relief.

(Signed) WM. E. KEHOE,
JOHN COUGHLAN,
ABRAHAM LEFKOVITZ.

The national committee consists of T. C. Cashen, president, Switchmen's Union of North America; E. H. Fitzgerald, president, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks; Thomas P. Flaherty, president, Federation of Post Office Clerks; J. J. Handley, secretary, Wisconsin Federation of Labor; Sidney Hillman, president, Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Timothy Healy, president, International Association of Firemen and Oilers; Santiago Iglesias, president, Porto Rican Federation of Labor; Wm. H. Johnston, president, International Association of Machinists; J. W. Kline, president,

International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers; E. J. Manion, president, Order of Railway Telegraphers; E. N. Neekels, secretary, Chicago Federation of Labor; Frank P. Walsh, formerly joint chairman, War Labor Board; Frank J. Weber, secretary, Federated Trades Council, Milwaukee; Max S. Hayes, Typographical Union; J. M. H. Smith, United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, and Glenn Willett, chairman, legislative department, Kansas trades unions. Joseph Manley, formerly general organizer, International Association Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, is secretary-treasurer.

Until the formation of this committee the Trade Union Movement of America had not officially followed in the footsteps of organized labor in Europe in giving to the aid of the famine stricken workers in Russia.

This committee will not engage in political propaganda at any time. Ex-

cesses will be made to keep down overhead expenses so that every cent contributed can buy food for the starving. The basis of the committee's activities will be voluntary work. Relief supplies will be purchased in this country and shipped direct to the International Workers' Relief Committee which distributes the gifts of the workers of Europe. The enthusiastic response with which this Committee's efforts have already been received, leads to the hope that in the near future organized labor of America will make a gift to the starving Russian workers commensurate with the size of the Movement and its past record for generosity.

Any labor organization desiring literature on the Russian famine or information on the activities of this Committee, can have it by applying to the Trade Union National Committee for Russian Relief, 41 East 42d Street.

The Dance of Local 89

For various reasons our Italian members never took advantage of the opportunity afforded them to spend a vacation in the mountains—the beautiful Summer House of the Walden Hotel, Union, even though they contributed to its support.

Therefore Local 89 substituted a Summer House near the City (Villa Anita Garibaldi) with bathing, Italian cooking, etc., and this home has attracted more members than could ever have been gathered together at any one meeting, no matter how well arranged.

Local 89 is planning to make the home more attractive, with other im-

provements and facilities, and for this purpose is giving an entertainment and dance, which will take place on Saturday, April 8, 1922, at Yorkville Casino, 210 East 86th Street.

Every member should feel it his and her duty to make the affair a success in every way, and not only should he present himself, but should induce his friends and relatives to participate.

The program has been so arranged that dancing may begin at 9 P. M., immediately after the moving picture and brief address by Arturo Giovannitti.

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

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EDITORIALS

A FEW WORDS TO THE DELEGATES-ELECT OF OUR NEXT CONVENTION

Most of the delegates to our next convention have already been elected, and within the next few days the remainder will have been chosen. It goes without saying that we congratulate the elected delegates upon having been selected by their fellow-members to guide and create the policies for our International for the next two years.

Together with this great honor there goes, however, a great responsibility. In the hands of these delegates is vested the welfare of over a hundred thousand members, and, perhaps, of a half million additional souls depending for their living upon our big membership. Face to face with such a responsibility, even those among the elected delegates who may have regarded the great problems which confront our International in a more or less frivolous spirit, seeking for flaws rather than trying to aid it in the course of the last two years—even these will now stop and give earnest thought to the weighty duty and task which rests on their shoulders.

As long as their principal activity consisted of talk their talk was, perhaps, of little consequence. It is true, a responsible union-man is always careful and guarded about what he does and says with regard to his union. Unfortunately, the type of an ideal union man is rare; the majority still fall easy prey to a winged phrase without particular regard to its sense, substance, and practicability. The very fact of his or her election, however, converts the convention delegate from a talker into a doer, into a legislator for the next two years. He is to decide upon the policies of the organization; he is to pick its responsible officers into whose hands the practical leadership of the International is entrusted for the next two years. A wrong step, a bad move, can lead to the weakening of the Union, to the lowering of the work standards of our members. It is, therefore, highly important that the delegates-elect give this matter very, very serious attention.

Many of these delegates were elected because they belong to the so-called "opposition." Many, on the other hand, have been elected because they had supported heart and soul the present administration and have helped it by act and word to make it what it is. We regard both types of delegates with the same amount of importance. An opposition that knows its aims and purposes is of great value. We regard none of the delegates as opponents of the Union. On the other hand, we believe that all of them have the interest of the Organization at heart, and that is why we believe that our word will fall upon attentive ears ready to listen and to be honestly convinced.

We wish to say, first, to the delegates who have been loyal to the administration of the International, and who have taken part in all its work: Don't be overconfident in maintaining that all you have done could not have been improved upon. Like every other human being, you are not infallible. You have made mistakes, and it would be well if you were to spend the next few weeks before the convention in going over the record of what you have done and what you have failed to do. Read over the resolutions of the Chicago Convention and check up on them. How many of them have been converted into realities and how many remained dead letters? And then ask yourself: Who is responsible for these omissions? Could not the resolutions that were materialized have been carried out in a more efficient and productive manner? Do it in a careful and impartial manner; forget, for the while, that you were one of those who has had a part in the enactment of this or that resolution. Instead of saying that you have done your best, try to criticize, and, we are sure, that you will come to the convention in a spirit that will make you better fit to legislate the future activities of the International for the next term.

And to those delegates who, as we are told, are in the opposition, we wish to say the identical thing: Now that the election struggle is over, the slogans and phrases on the strength

of which a part of the membership had elected you as delegate, must be given thorough and earnest consideration by you. Ask yourselves the question: How much more could you have achieved during the last two years than what has been achieved by those to whom the Chicago Convention had entrusted the management of the International? During the election campaign you have talked about "giving the organization a different form." Well, we can appreciate this clamor for "a different form." It is in the air, and there is little wonder that a portion of our members have voted for the apostles of this "new" form without giving themselves an exact account as to what it is and what it means. But the election is over, and now the fate of a half a million persons lies in your hands. Ask yourselves the questions now: What does it mean—a "new" form? How would you have the International constructed? And even if you have within the precincts of your imagination such a new, clear-cut form, might there not be a danger that in the process of experimentation with the welfare of a half million persons the entire structure of the Organization might topple over?

You have made use, during the last election campaign, of words and terms that have added little honor and credit to you and your Union. You have, for instance, said: (We quote this from a campaign leaflet issued by a group in a certain local): "We'll place the Union upon a sound basis. We want that the cloakmakers themselves determine the conditions under which they work, instead of transferring this power to a few people." This is, frankly speaking, plain demagoguery. The basis of our Union is sound, otherwise it would have perished long ago. We may object to certain details of it, but to insinuate that the present foundation of the Union is unwholesome and decayed is a horrible slander. It is also not true that at present the cloakmakers themselves do not determine their work conditions and that this is in the hands of a few persons. How an executive board of a local could have come out with such a slanderous statement against the International is simply beyond our understanding. Has ever a strike, a reform of shop and work conditions in our Organization, been decided upon without the consent of the entire membership?

With all this we are inclined to overlook all these snarls. What would not one say in the heat of a campaign, especially when there are no real issues or genuine grievances? But the election is over now; you are now confronted with a huge responsibility, and as honest and earnest workers you must make an effort to analyze carefully your position and statements, even if it may hurt to admit that a great deal of what you have said and written is likely to injure the International if persisted in during the convention.

We hope that all the delegates, without exception, will take our remarks to heart and will act in accordance with the sincerity of spirit in which they are made. Once this is understood and done, we shall not fear any and all of the machinations and dark plans that our bosses might be holding in store for us. The International, which has fought them victoriously in the past, will be as successful in the future. The menace for our Organization lies not in the enemy outside, but in the disrupting forces within. If we ourselves will not destroy our powerful Union, no sinister force from without, no matter how strong and menacing, can affect us in the least.

And in this hope and conviction that all our elected delegates will act in the exalted spirit of earnest Union workers—not like petty politicians, but like true and devoted workers for the International—we congratulate them upon their election to the Sixteenth Convention of our International Union.

THE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION IS DISAPPOINTED

The sadly disappointed cloak manufacturers of New York have been pouring wrath and gall upon the heads of Secretaries Hoover and Davis. According to Mr. Lustig, the Chairman of the Manufacturers' Protective Association, Hoover and Davis have just simply gone and fooled them. They, Hoover and Davis, have promised our bosses an investigation commission after they, our employers, will open the shops and will take the workers back to work, and the Secretaries did not fulfill their part of the bargain. Instead, they set out to pick a commission which he, Mr. Lustig, knew in advance would not work. Isn't this treachery plain and simple?

Now, let's see. The Association's first statement is that the Secretaries have promised them an Investigating Commission without either the Union or the Association being represented upon it. If this is true, how is it that the Association had sent in a list of six persons, its candidates for members on the Commission to Hoover and Davis? And why didn't they protest at once against this method of forming the Commission, at the moment the Secretaries asked them to send in a list of candidates? And again why have they kept such discreet silence about this whole matter—until the Union had sent in its list of candidates and had fixed the scope and the terms of the investigation?

Another statement of Mr. Lustig—which does not seem to be borne out by facts—is his allegation that the cloak bosses, have opened the shops and have taken the workers back to work because the Secretaries had promised them such an investigation. A person with even an ordinary memory could challenge successfully the veracity of this assertion.

The Union had obtained a temporary injunction against the Protective Association for breach of agreement, an event which created not a small stir all over the country. The manufacturers have fought this case very hard until Justice Wagner of the New

Doings in Local 3

By S. LEFKOVITS, Secretary-Treasurer

Since my last report our Executive Board has completed the election of the different committees, and the following were elected:

Organization and Grievance Board—O. Pick, S. Pitchenky, M. Wertheimer, H. Bauch, N. Abramowitz, G. DeMarinis.

Membership Committee—M. Kurtz, S. Berlin, G. Romeo.

Finance Committee—R. Fasan, W. Schmetterer, B. Fenster.

Trustees—B. Fenster, G. WeMarinis.

Central Trades and Labor Council Delegates—J. Reich, J. Jacobs, D. Geracitano.

United Hebrew Trades Delegate—R. Fenster.

Joint Board Delegates—B. Drazin, S. Drezinsky, M. Wertheimer, L. Rea, S. Berlin.

Delegates to the Joint Board had to be elected twice, as the first election was protested for leaving out the alteration tailors from representation in the Joint Board. The Executive Board, on the advice of the Joint Board, reconsidered the election and elected a new set of delegates. There was also a protest made against the new set of delegates, which protest was investigated by a special committee of the Joint Board which was present at an Executive Board Meeting, and, after consideration, decided that the delegates elected at the second election shall be seated. On the face of it it may seem like an unhealthy sign for the organization, but we must be frank about it: there is a difference of opinion in the present Executive Board, and we can only hope that in time all differences will disappear and the Executive Board will be able to go ahead with its work without interruption.

At the request of our Executive Board the Joint Board called three district meetings for ladies' tailors. The first was held in 4th Street for ladies' tailors employed from 14th Street down, east and west; the second was held in Bryant Hall, for the ladies' tailors employed from 14th Street, east and west; the third meeting was held in 106th Street, for ladies' tailors employed in Harlem and the Bronx. I am sorry to report that the meetings were a failure although they were fully advertised in the

press. The only explanation we can give is that the ladies' tailors employed in those neighborhoods are more interested in overtime than in meetings called by the Union, at which the situation in the trade is to be discussed, and they will have to blame only themselves for not taking active part in the life of the organization.

At present there is a little work in the ladies' tailoring industry and therefore there is less work now in the cloak shops where our members are employed as tailors on stock work or as sample makers. In spite of this, I feel it my duty to again call upon our members not to forget that June 1st is approaching very fast and it is the moral duty of every member of our Union to pay up on the \$20 Million Dollar Fund by that date. I especially call upon the shop chairmen of those shops where there is plenty of work and where our members are working not only all day, but overtime as well, that they shall collect \$1 every week from each and every member so that they may be

ready with their payments before the time comes for any action.

We had a very lively and active campaign for delegates to the coming convention of our International. We were entitled to six representatives and not less than thirty-five candidates accepted. It is true that it is a great honor to be a representative at a convention of our International Union, but I believe that there were too many candidates, and certainly at least 29 of the 35 must feel disappointed that they were not selected to represent our organization. The following delegates were elected—

14 members received 8 weeks benefit	\$48	\$672.00
3 members received 7 weeks benefit	42	126.00
5 members received 6 weeks benefit	36	180.00
4 members received 5 weeks benefit	30	120.00
7 members received 4 weeks benefit	24	168.00
11 members received 3 weeks benefit	18	198.00
10 members received 2 weeks benefit	12	120.00
9 members received 1 weeks benefit	6	54.00

\$1,638.00

During this period 63 members received benefit.

273 weeks benefit were paid out.

Balance July 1, 1921.....\$3,392.61

(Continued on Page 11)



FABLE OF CAPITALIST FOX AND LABOR UNION ROOSTER

A fox once decided that it was time for him to eat a rooster. He picked him, he put him on the fire, and when he thought he had him done to a turn he sat down to enjoy his meal. Just as he was about to carve him, the rooster rose up to his full height, and, shaking the hot gravy from his hot comb, said: "Say, Fox, what's your hurry?"

York Supreme Court had made this injunction permanent and had ordered the manufacturers to live up to the agreement of May, 1919, and the supplementary agreement of June, 1921. On the eve of this decision, Secretary Davis of the Department of Labor had written to President Schlesinger to come to Washington to talk over the planned investigation. President Schlesinger replied that the entire situation is now in the hands of a court and that he would not consider treating with the employers as long as they persist in violating the existing agreement.

It is clear, therefore, that Secretaries Hoover and Davis have never intended to form any commission of investigation without the consent of the Union. It stands to reason, too, that an investigation without the voluntary participation of the Union would be worse than a farce. But the interesting point about this whole matter is that on the day following Justice Wagner's decision, the Association declared in the public press that now, after the permanent injunction had been granted to the Union, they have no other alternative but to obey the court's order and take their workers back to work. They are law-abiding citizens, our manufacturers, and what other choice did they have? It is obvious, therefore, that the manufacturers have opened their shops not on the strength of some sort of a promise by Secretaries Hoover and Davis but at the mandate of the permanent injunction. Verily, it is quite incomprehensible how our employers handle facts so carelessly.

The only explanation that we find to this is that our bosses are sadly disappointed over the failure of this investigation to mature into a scheme of their liking, one that would have put the Union into a very unpleasant situation. The Union has side-stepped this trap, and now the employers are bitter and angry and are attacking Hoover and Davis for the failure of the "investigation." The truth of the matter is that the Secretaries did desire an investigation. The credit for its accomplishments would have certainly been theirs fully and un begrudgingly. It is silly, therefore, to accuse Hoover

and Davis of not having wished an investigation. Those responsible for the outcome are, on the one hand, the manufacturers whose interest in the investigation was only casual and half-hearted, and, on the other hand, the International, which wanted an earnest, all-embracing inquiry or nothing at all. Under such circumstances the Secretaries have had no other choice but to step out entirely of the situation.

We are not endeavoring to save Messrs. Hoover and Davis from the wrathful attack of the New York cloak bosses, but we want to bring to light the fact that our employers seem to have a particular weakness for juggling events and occurrences without regard to their true form and substance, and with apparent trust in the limitless good nature of the public and their conveniently short memory. Their "threat," for instance, that they would leave New York, and that instead of 2,800 cloak shops New York will become the home of a double amount of sweat nests in the cloak industry is also in line with their usual style of argument.

The threat of a sweat shop from the lips of a New York cloak manufacturer is rather amusing, we'll say. Has not this innermost yearning of the cloak manufacturers of New York for the sweat shop of the "good old days" been responsible for the strikes and the periodic upheavals in the industry? And yet they "threaten" us with very same sweat shop!

We shall not let them fret and worry over that, indeed. As long as the Union keeps vigil over the cloak trade, the sweat shop will not be reintroduced. And to the threat that they, our bosses, will move out of New York, we will say the following: We have heard this threat before, but there is little danger in that. If our employers decide to move, the Union will move with them. And no matter where they locate they will have to have Union shops and the same Union conditions they have been compelled to live up to in New York; poor fellows!

Labor and Education

By DAVID F. BERENBERG

LABOR AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Public education is a comparatively recent growth. There was no such thing a hundred years ago. Whatever learning there was was the exclusive possession of a small subdivision of the ruling classes, and of a few of their servants. And whatever even of this learning existed was largely in the hands of clerical agencies.

The liberal revolt of the eighteenth century awoke a live interest in education, limited still, of course, to the richer bourgeoisie. Rousseau, Herbart, Pestalozzi and Froebel appeared with their contributions to the science of education. There was much discussion of the aims of teaching—of educational programs—of methods.

It was Robert Owen who first raised his voice, in England, in advocacy of compulsory education for all children. Robert Owen had made heroic efforts to lighten the burden of the working class. He had tried, in the earliest days of industrialism, to make benevolence take the place of justice. He demonstrated that a factory could be run humanely and still yield a profit. But he also demonstrated to himself that better living conditions for a few factory workers did not solve the problems created by the factory. His evolution from his first position in a form of Socialism was rapid. But his concrete efforts to make life more endurable were uniformly failures. His colonies smashed. His worker's credit exchanges proved futile. His co-operative were slow to develop.

In studying the causes of his continued failures he thought he had found the true explanation in the appalling ignorance of the people with whom he was dealing. But it did not seem so important to him to teach mechanics to advance in their trades as it did to teach the children of the mechanics the fundamentals.

This view met with rapid response among the workers, and as soon as their demands—their political demands—reached a point at which they could be formulated, the demand for public education was included among them.

Today the bourgeois take great pride in the public schools. This was not always their attitude. There were among the bourgeois many who did welcome the spread of education among the lower classes. The typical reaction of the capitalists to the innovation was much the same as their modern reaction to the proposal for old-age pensions and the abolition of child-labor.

As a matter of fact, in many cases the fight for public education for all children was, in fact, also a fight against the evils of child labor, which had become unbelievable by the twenties of the last century?

Against the idea of common school education at the expense of the state the capitalists said that such a procedure would "pauperize" the workers; that it would make them "discontented," that it would tend to an-

archy and would endanger the stability of society.

The reform made progress slowly, both here and in England. The first public schools were, it is true, in existence at the beginning of the nineteenth century. But they were by no means universal; nor were they compulsory; nor were they entirely free. Step by step the battle for free public schooling has been fought by labor. Labor alone was vitally interested. Labor was assisted by certain individuals and groups in other classes in the community, but labor has always furnished the driving force of the movement.

We in New York, with our rather elaborate system of public education, with its high schools, and colleges, and public lectures and libraries, in addition to the elementary schools, are likely to measure the rest of the country by the standard set in New York. Nothing could be more misleading. There are many states in which education is still meager; in which the age limit is too low—as low as twelve years in some Southern states; in which the school year is five months long, and in which the teachers are inadequate, ill prepared and underpaid. In all these states it is organized labor that is fighting to improve the schools. And in New York organized labor is fighting to preserve what has been gained against the open and secret attacks of the bourgeois forces which want to control, since they cannot destroy, the public schools.

And why is labor so concerned? Labor remembers its difficulties in the days when men could not read. Labor may not know much of Robert Owen or of William Cobbett, but it acts on their experiences. Labor is quite conscious of the fact that the schools are not what they ought to be. It is also aware of the fact that in the schools children are often taught to hate and oppose organized labor. But labor realizes that what the schools teach can be altered—but that in the meantime the schools must be preserved.

The part that labor has played in establishing the public schools is quite forgotten. As in everything else, the credit is taken by those who saw that the inevitable war about to happen, stepped in, and earned for themselves the reputation of pioneers and originators. It doesn't matter. Labor wanted the schools—and the schools are there.

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THE STAGE

Great Neck, Long Island, is to become a new "tryout" producing center for New York City. Its new theater, seating 1,500, will be used for new plays, plays presented after their Broadway runs, motion pictures, vaudeville, and for repertory stock during part of the year.

"From Morn to Midnight" by Georg Kaiser, will be played by the Theater Guild, for subscribers only, on the nights of May 7 and 14.

The Manhattan Orchestral Society, an organization of 75 musicians from the various Schubert theater orchestras, is preparing for a series of Sunday night concerts to be given at the Century Theater, commencing Sunday, April 16.

The opening of "De Wolf Hopper's Fumblers," at the Al Jolson Theater is announced for Saturday night, April 15.

"The Green Ring," a Russian play of contemporaneous Russian life, by Zinidia Hippus, opened last night at the Neighborhood Playhouse as the fifth production of the season.

The engagement of "Candida" at the Greenwich Village, announced for three weeks, has been extended. There will be a professional matinee next Tuesday.

"The Hairy Ape" will be moved up to the Plymouth a week from Monday.

"Lady Bug" will open in New York during the week of April 17, at a theater yet to be announced.

Voice trials commence at the Metropolitan for free admission to the Chorus School conducted for the company by Eduardo Petri. The new class will start April 15, continuing throughout the summer.

"PARSIFAL" ON GOOD FRIDAY
Geraldine Farrar in "Tosca" will



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open the last fortnight of opera at the Metropolitan next Monday. Glig and Scotti will also appear in the ninth performance of Puccini's melodrama this season, a record hardly surpassed since the world-premiere days of "Koenigsrinder" and "Faust" of the West. Mozart's "Così fan tutte" has a third hearing next Wednesday, with Easton, Peralta, Bori, Meader, De Luca and Didur. "La Bohème" will be sung Thursday by Alda, d'Arie, Martinelli, Scotti, Didur and Rothier.

"Parsifal" will be repeated on Good Friday afternoon, beginning at 1 o'clock, a notable cast presenting Easton, Harrold and Whitehill in leading roles of Wagner's music-drama. Musio and Gligi sing a fifth "Lorelei" on Friday night. "The Secret of Suzanne," with Bori and Scotti, will be added to the season's list on Saturday afternoon, April 15, in a double bill with "L'Amore del Tre Re." The last but one of the popular Saturday nights will be a gala "Manon," with Miss Farrar. Gounod's "Galla" is revived meanwhile at a Palm Sunday concert by the opera chorus under Giulio Selti's direction, with Grace Anthony in the soprano solo, once made famous by Emma Eames. Mr. Selti's own "Ave Maria" also will be sung, followed by the complete music of "Cavalleria Rusticana," Peralta, Perini, Egner, Harrold, and Picco.

The last Philharmonic concert in the Society's regular season will take place April 9, in the afternoon at the Metropolitan Opera House, under the direction of Willem Mengelberg. Myra Hess will play Grieg's piano concerto in A minor. A performance of Richard Strauss' "Death and Transfiguration" will precede the concerto, and the program will conclude with the Fifth Symphony of Beethoven.

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LABOR THE WORLD OVER

DOMESTIC ITEMS

STEEL PRICES GO UP WHEN WAGES GO DOWN

Judge Gary of the steel trust announces increased prices for steel products. Last May wages were reduced 20 per cent on the ground that price reductions and general prosperity would follow.

It was stated at that time that these wage reductions would mean an annual saving of \$116,311,285 to the trust.

With this smug sum stored away in its strong box, and the public, of course, long ago forgetting the trust's reasons for its wage reduction, prices are now increased.

In defense of his latest price boost, Judge Gary claims that "selling prices have been low for months that many, if not most, of the manufacturers have been losing substantial sums."

No reference is made to the unorganized, helpless steel mill employees who are working an eight-hour day for less than \$3. Rates for 10-hour men range around \$4, and \$5 is paid for 12-hour men.

The present situation means that the steel trust has "played both ends against the middle." It jolted the public into the belief that lower prices would follow wage cuts. Then it increased prices.

No change is made in the 10- and 12-hour work days, nor in the 24-hour work day when employees change shifts.

BIG RUBBER PROFITS

The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. reports net profits of \$9,640,235, for the last eleven months of last year. After meeting all interest charges and costs to subsidiary companies there is a surplus of \$3,620,045.

These profits, that would create a sensation fifteen years ago, were made at Akron, Ohio, where swarms of spies, company men and detectives have established an anti-union, espionage system that would shame the late czar.

WAGES OF JAP SEAMEN HIGHER THAN AMERICAN

Seamen employed on ships owned by the United States government are paid a lower wage than Japanese seamen receive, declares the Seamen's Journal.

"In all decency," says this labor paper, "the American ship owners should not refer to their 'high wage' argument at this time. This we say in view of the fact that the Japanese ships visiting our ports on the Pacific are actually paying higher wages than the large shipping board steamers trading on the Pacific coast. Our discerning readers know that we are referring to vessels owned by the United Shipping board; paid for in Liberty bonds by the American people; operated by the Admiral line; carrying Chinese crews, paid at Chinese wages and fed with Chinese rice.

"What a sordid combination in the ships flying the Stars and Stripes at their mast heads."

ANTI-UNIONIST "GETS HIS."

While former Secretary of War Garrison was fighting the organized street car workers, as receiver of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company, he did not fail to grab off "a living wage" out of the company's treasury.

A report on the receivership expenses of this road from January 1, 1919, to December 31, 1919, shows that \$138,628.38 was paid "for compensation of Lindley M. Garrison, the receiver." It is stated that one-half of the amount will be given lawyers. This makes Mr. Garrison's wage approximately \$69,000 for the year. His receivership, of course, did not interfere with his duties as a lawyer.

NEW JERSEY UNIONIST WILL ENTER PRIMARIES

Officers of the state federation of labor have changed the date of the annual convention so that it will come before the primary elections.

The unionists have issued a protest against the anti-labor policy of the last legislature, and political knives are being sharpened to use on these law makers at the forthcoming primaries, when it is declared many of them will be shoved into the private citizen list.

CIGAR MAKERS UNITING

Cigar makers in New York have started an extensive organizing campaign. The movement was launched at a mass meeting addressed by President Gompers, President Perkins of the Cigar Makers' International Union and other trade unionists.

Strong pleas for unity were made by every speaker who condemned dualism and secession, which divides the worker and makes exploitation easy.

RAIL WAGE HEARING A FAILURE

Complete failure of the regional negotiation between railroad management and the engineers and firemen brotherhoods in an effort to settle disputes over wages and working conditions was revealed when the Railroad Labor Board set a hearing for disputes to allow the President's wage hearing which is expected to end by April 15th.

TEXAS DOWNS KLU-KLUXERS

The Citizens Executive Committee of Beaumont, Texas, appointed by a mass meeting of 1,600 citizens, formulated a number of questions today to be asked all candidates for office in the city and county election. The first question on the list is "Are you a member of the Ku Klux Klan?"

CANNOT SPEAK ENGLISH

Eleven per cent of the foreign born white population in the United States ten years of age and older, according to the 1920 census, were unable to speak English. In Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, the percentages unable to speak English were respectively 51 per cent, 49 per cent and 51.9 per cent.

BOSTON TYPOS FOR A LABOR PARTY

A resolution favoring the creation of a political party under the leadership and control of the A. F. of L. was adopted by members of the Boston Local No. 13, of the International Typographical Union.

FOREIGN ITEMS

ENGLAND

EMPLOYERS FORCE METAL LOCKOUT

The industrial fabric is threatened because of the lockout in the engineering industry. To escape discredit for precipitating this anti-union attack the machinist employers and allied employing interests seek to misrepresent the cause of the dispute.

The employers claim that the unions are attempting to deny them managerial functions. While the workers insist that the trouble is over a refusal of the employers to recognize rights that have been conceded for years.

The employers refuse to permit the workers to have a voice as to when or how overtime shall be worked until the overtime is compelled. The unions are opposing systematic overtime and want consultation before grievances arise, not after.

The employers are objecting to this so-called "dual" control, and the unions ask if the wage boards, the Whitley councils and the conciliation boards, all endorsed by the government, are "dual" control.

The employers are charged with importing the "open shop" idea from America, and hope to wreck the metal workers' organization.

The employers have failed to confuse the issue in the public press, editors invariably refusing to accept the charges against the unions. Even the Westminster Gazette, which is considered to be an employers' paper, gives this warning to the bosses:

"It must be remembered that while in boom periods the unions position is strong, in times of distress the employers have a good bargaining advantage. If they value undisturbed peace, if they wish to retain any hope that a renewal of prosperity will not bring in its train an immediate intensification of their labor troubles, they must not abuse that advantage."

FORMER ENGINEERING LOCK-OUTS

There was an engineering lock-out seventy years ago, and one of the issues then, as now, was systematic overtime.

The employers won, after a stiff struggle, and insisted on every man who resumed work signing a declaration that he would abandon membership of his trade Union.

In 1897 the engineers were again locked out, and again the employers triumphed. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb ascribe the men's defeat to failure to make their case clear to the public.

The employers are not likely to win an easy victory this time owing to a similar defect in the men's organization.

SHIPYARD EMPLOYEES TO STRIKE

Three hundred thousand men employed in the shipyards of England are on the verge of a strike. The new rate of wages, less than hitherto paid, will come into force and the executives of the union have ordered the complete stoppage at once.

WOMAN LABOR CANDIDATE

Miss Jane F. Wood, an ex-president of the National Union of Teachers, has been selected as Labor candidate for the Monsey Division in opposition to Mr. Austip Hopkinson, M. P.

AUSTRIA

WORKERS' INTERNATIONALS MEET

April 2 is definitely fixed as the date of the conference of the Executives of the three Workers' Internationals at Berlin. Ten is to be the maximum membership of each delegation.

UNEMPLOYMENT DEMONSTRATION

An organized demonstration of thousands of unemployed today brought the business life of the city practically to a standstill. The procession proceeded to Parliament Houses where resolutions were presented, demanding a start immediately on extensive public works.

ITALY

TIE-UP AT ALL PORTS

A general strike of stevedores has been called at all Italian ports, and early reports state that traffic is held up at Genoa, Civita Vecchia and Trieste. [For a month the stevedores of Naples have been out on strike against the wage cut. The Fascist organized a strike-breaking corps which the police supported. The Government further asked the strikers to recognize the blacklegs. This the men refused, and on their call the N. U. of Stevedores has now called the strike at all ports.

FRANCE

THE RUSSIAN FAME

In Berlin a French Red Cross representative and Krestinski, the head of the Soviet Mission there, have signed an agreement, the first of the kind between France and Russia since the Revolution. In this the French Red Cross agrees to assist the Volga-stricken people with food and clothing to the value of the 5,000,000 francs recently voted by the Paris Chamber for this purpose.

ANATOLE FRANCE APPEALS FOR MENSHEVICS

Anatole France has telegraphed an appeal to the Moscow Government on behalf of the Menshevik and other prisoners in Russia, saying—"In the name of humanity and the highest ideals of the working-class of the world, do not take any measures against political adversaries that may be interpreted as acts of vengeance.

INDIA

NON-COOPERATION PREVAILS

Gandhi's imprisonment is greatly increasing the bitterness of the struggle, but the country remains peaceful in accordance with his counsel. "The best hope India can do me," Gandhi wrote in a private letter on the eve of his arrest, "is to keep absolute peace."

Educational Comment and Notes

The Get-Together

The celebration of the fifth anniversary of our educational activities, and the Get-Together of the students and teachers of the Workers' University and Unity Centers last Saturday evening, was a memorable one.

Our members, men and women, 500 in number, assembled in the Washington Irving High School, where they found the dining room half transformed into a picture of loveliness. The room was decorated with red and green streamers. The tables were gaily decorated and dainty refreshments were spread everywhere. Our members seated around these tables presented a picture of joy and good-fellowship. There was no formality, and a spirit of comradeship prevailed among the teachers and the students, as well as among the officers of the Union.

Mr. Alexander Fiehlandler, our Educational Director, was chairman of the evening, and his appropriate, humorous remarks were appreciated by the audience.

Informal talks were given by the teachers, students, and officers of the Union and our guests. They congratulated the International on its five years of splendid educational work and expressed appreciation of the opportunities given our members for development and self-expression.

Among those who addressed the audience were: President Schlesinger; Mr. Albert Mansbridge, founder of the Workers' Educational Association of England; Prof. R. B. Kendrick, Dr. H. J. Carman, Dr. Horace Kallen, Theresa Wolfson, A. L. Wilbert, and Fannie M. Cohn. Addresses were also made by Mary Goff, Sarah Shapiro and Evelyn Grossman, members of our student-body. Edward M. Dachs, Secretary of the Arrangement Committee, read a set of resolutions, prepared by the committee and enthusiastically approved by the audience. In these resolutions, the students expressed their appreciation of the educational activities carried on by the International, their gratitude to the officers and members of the General Executive Board for

their efforts in carrying out the plans for the educational work so faithfully, and urged upon the coming convention to enlarge this work, of which several are his proud.

Several more students were scheduled to speak, but owing to the length of the program and the limited time, they were omitted from the list of speakers at their own request.

The audience appreciated the operatic selections by Miss Frances Newsom, with which she thrilled all those present. They also enjoyed a violin solo by Saul Baroff, accompanied by Miss Sadie Scheff.

Mr. Fiehlandler read several messages from those who were compelled to stay away. Brother Baroff sent a telegram expressing deep regret at his inability to be with us, and hoping for continued success in our work. Dr. Leo Wolman wrote from Chicago saying that "nothing but unavoidable duty could have prevented him from coming." There was also a message from Mr. Spencer Miller, and one from Professor Beard.

Although only half as many as actually came, had made reservations and accommodations were made accordingly, still the audience was in good humor and in high spirits. Some shared their seats with their fellow workers, some sat on the railings, others were even compelled to stand. Still there was "no kick coming" and they took it good-naturedly, as they had no one to blame but themselves. Had they made their reservations in advance, the committee would have provided every one with a seat, a plate, and refreshments.

The evening ended with social dancing in the gymnasium.

The students on the arrangement committee deserve special mention for the splendid arrangement of the dining room.

The committee consisted of the following members: Vera Kaiserman, Sarah Shapiro, Edward Dachs, Abraham Green, Evelyn Grossman, Nathan Rosen, Caroline Dick, Sophie Burvin, K. Yanofsky, Anna Stark, Morris Teitelbaum and Julius Kuzneroff.

that true democracy could be attained.

"Laugh, grow, expand! Do everything that is good and true and pure," were the final words of Mr. Mansbridge's address.

**CONCERT TO BE GIVEN BY
CHORUS OF LOCAL 11
ON APRIL 28**

A concert will be given by the chorus organized by members of Local 11 on Friday evening, April 28, at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman Street, Brooklyn.

The chorus consists of 60 persons. Its director Mr. Henry Spector, rehearsed with the chorus for several months. Mrs. Spector will sing a number of folk songs, and there will also be instrumental music.

Admission price is \$1.00, 50 cents and 25 cents. The proceeds will go to cover the expenditure of the chorus.

It is expected that members of our International who are interested in having their own chorus, which may be placed at the disposal of our Union in times of strikes or for entertainments, will make every effort to be present at this concert.

WEEKLY CALENDAR

WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

Saturday, April 8

Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 16th Street
1:30 P. M.—M. J. R. Stolper, "Review of Tendencies in Modern Literature."
2:30 P. M.—Robert Bruere, "The Coal Mining Situation of Today."

What Our Guests Said at the Get-Together

The following are some of the addresses made at the Get-Together last Saturday. All the speakers congratulated the International on the fifth birthday of its education work and expressed enthusiasm at its splendid achievements.

President Schlesinger stated that he felt that the educational department has solved two problems in the matter of education of our members. First, it provided better and satisfactory instruction for members of the International, and secondly, it secured competent teachers to do so.

Another problem, however, was very important and to that President Schlesinger thought our energies must be bent to now. This is the problem of utilizing the education received by the members for the benefit of the organization. President Schlesinger made it very clear that it is the duty of every student in our classes to use their instruction and the new ideas which he or she received in the practical work of the International. He felt that our students should make efforts to function as officials and members of the Executive Committees, shop chairmen, etc., and to discharge the duties of their duties, be guided by the information which they received in our classes.

If this problem is solved, there is no doubt that the educational work of the International will have accomplished a tremendously important good to the organization and to the labor movement.

Brother Yanofsky, editor of our weekly paper, was optimistic in his address. He felt that no one should be discouraged because the effect of education are not seen immediately.

He felt convinced that even though the students who attend the classes now do not translate their ideas into action, their children probably will. Brother Yanofsky also felt very strongly that in addition to the fact that education is bound to influence the coming generations of workers, one must not expect the same individual to be the student and the effective doer at the same time. It is very rare that one finds in a person a combination of thinker and doer. But, each group affects the other. Those who study can analyze, explain and teach, and in that way can change the ideas of the active workers who will carry out the programs formulated by the students.

Professor Kendrick was very pleased that in the classes conducted by the educational department, an attempt was made to bring to the attention of our members the point of view of other groups. He felt that progress and improvement will come when people will judge an issue from as many points of view as possible. By becoming acquainted with the facts and experience of other groups, our members will be best enabled to formulate their own judgments correctly and to act effectively.

In his remarks, Professor Carman told how much he learned from the students in his classes. He came to the classes in the Workers' University with certain preconceived notions. The discussions in which our students participated and the questions which they asked effected a number of changes in his ideas. He felt pleased and happy that he had this opportunity to broaden his own views.

Resolutions

The students of the Unity Centers, the Workers' University, and the Extension Classes of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, their teachers, friends and officers of the Union, have met at their annual Get-Together on April 1, 1922.

On this occasion the members of the I. L. G. W. U. spent a delightful evening, enjoying mutual fellowship and comradeship. They also celebrated the completion of the fifth year of educational activities organized and conducted by the I. L. G. W. U.

Aware of the importance of this occasion, they adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has conducted classes for its members for the past five years, and

Whereas, thousands of the members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union have attended these classes, receiving instruction in many interesting and valuable subjects, and

Whereas, this education has concerned itself not only with cultural subjects like literature and psychology, but mainly with such fundamentally important subjects as History of Trade Unions, Problems of the Labor Movement, Applied Eco-

nomics, Industrial and similar subjects, and

Whereas, we consider these subjects to be of great importance to workers because they enrich their life, and help them to understand their own conditions, their industry, their problems, and the aims of the Trade Union Movement, and

Whereas, we believe that the educational work of the International has been and is of tremendous benefit to the members themselves, their International Union and to the Labor Movement as a whole, be it therefore

Resolved, (1) that we, students in the classes conducted by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, express our enthusiasm, approval, and endorsement of the educational activities conducted by the I. L. G. W. U., (2) that we call the attention of our members to be assembled at our regular convention in Cleveland, May 1, 1922, to the excellent educational work conducted by our organization, (3) that we urge our fellow members in convention assembled, to continue the educational work on a larger scale, in order that more of our members should have the advantages and benefits that we have been fortunate enough to receive from our educational activities, (4)

(Continued on Page 11)

Mr. Mansbridge at the Get-Together

One of the distinguished guests at our Get-together last Saturday night, was Mr. Albert Mansbridge, of England. Mr. Mansbridge was the organizer of the Workers' Educational Association of England and was instrumental in spreading the movement for labor education in that country. At our Get-together he was called upon to speak and expressed great pleasure at being present on this occasion. He congratulated our International on the splendid work which it has accomplished in the past five years along education lines.

Mr. Mansbridge emphasized that it is not enough to have knowledge, but it is important to use that knowledge properly, and for that reason it was important for workers to acquire information and to learn how to use it in the service of their own class.

Mr. Mansbridge explained how workers' classes are organized in England, and urged that workers should get all they can out of life by developing along all possible lines. It was only through workers' education and through developing the ability of the workers in all directions,

Doings in Local 3

(Continued from Page 7)

RECEIPTS	
From local for payments	\$3,073.50
Exchange	2,500.00
Total receipts	5,573.50
	\$8,965.51
DISBURSEMENTS	
Sick benefit	\$1,638.00
Committee expense	71.00
Union Health Center	157.50
Refund of initiation S. F.	5.00
Exchange	2,500.00
U. S. Government Bonds (\$3,500.00) cost price	3,507.81
Interest on above	7.54
Donation	< 15.00
Total disbursements	7,901.85
Balance Jan. 31, 1922	11,063.66
ASSETS OF FUND	
Bank of the United States	\$1,063.66
U. S. Government Bonds (\$3,500.00) cost price	3,507.81
Total assets	\$4,571.47

Our Executive Board, at the invitation of the Designers' Union, Local No. 45, has decided to have a conference with the designers to work out ways and means of benefiting both parties concerned—the designers as well as the sample makers.

There is another conference to be held between Local No. 90, Private Dressmakers' Union, and our organization, at which conference ways and means will be worked out for mutual help in those shops where the members of both locals are working.

Resolution

(Continued from Page 10)

that we urge our fellow members in convention assembled to show their appreciation and recognition of the value of this work by granting an increased appropriation for the following two years, in order that our Educational Department may be able to increase its work, and be it also

Resolved, that we express our gratitude to the officers and members of the General Executive Board who have faithfully carried out the decision of the last convention, and helped to make our educational activities so successful, and

Resolved, that we express our pride and satisfaction in the fact that our Union was the pioneer in the movement for labor education in America, helped to create and develop this movement, and that by doing so, infused a spiritual and intellectual element into the activities of the Trade Unions of America.

EDWARD M. DACHS, Local 23,
EVA LANGSNER, Local 22,
SOPHIE BUNIN, Local 25,
EDITH KAUFFMAN, Local 22,
KATE WINCOR, Local 22,
EVELYN GROSSMAN, Local 25,
VERA KAISERMAN, Local 23.

RESOLUTION OF THANKS

We, the workers of Benjamin Heid, 145 West 36th St., at a meeting on March 9, 1922, have presented to our shop chairman, Bro. Isidor Silverman, a gold watch and chain for

his good work. We wish him the best of luck.

PHILIP KARP, Local 1,
MAX ADLER, Local 1,
DAVE GOHEN, Local 11,
MAX WEINMAN, Local 35,
Committee.

Raincoat Makers Union

Local No. 20, I. L. G. W. U.

Election of Delegates to the Convention

Election of delegates to the Sixteenth Convention of our International Union will be held Saturday, April 8th, from 10:00 A. M. to 4:00 P. M., in the office of the Union, 22 West 17th Street.

This is the most important Convention in the history of our International Union. It will vote on the future policies and actions of our powerful organization. It is necessary therefore that every member should participate in the elections to this Convention and elect as delegates members who can honorably represent our Local and the entire raincoat industry.

EXECUTIVE BOARD LOCAL NO. 20

ARTHUR SAMUELS, Manager. SAMUEL FRIEDMAN, Secretary

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

OF JUSTICE, published weekly at New York, N. Y., for April 1, 1922, State of New York, County of New York.

Before me, a Commissioner of Deeds, in and for the State and county aforesaid personally appeared Abraham Tuvim, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of the JUSTICE, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse side of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:
Publisher, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 3 W. 16th St., New York.
Editor, S. Yanofsky, 3 W. 16th St., New York.
Managing Editor, M. D. Danis, 3 W. 16th St., New York.
Business Manager, Abraham Tuvim, 3 W. 16th St., New York.

2. That the owners are: International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, N. Schlesinger, President; Abraham Baroff, Secretary, 44 W. 3 W. 16th St., New York. An association not incorporated, consisting of about 120,000 members.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgages, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities 16 a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

ABRAHAM TUVIM.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th day of March, 1922.

(Seal) MAX KRAFTSCHICK,
Comm. of Deeds, City of New York.

What Do You Know About Your Feet?

On Friday April 7th, Dr. S. W. Boorstein, Professor of Orthopedics of Fordham Hospital will lecture at the Union Health Center, 131 E. 17th St., on the organic diseases of the foot. This is a continuation of the series of lectures on posture and general orthopedics. Dr. Boorstein will take up the problem of workers of the clothing industry, particularly pressers and cutters, who must stand on their feet all day long. He will illustrate the lecture by lantern slides and models of right and wrong kinds of shoes.

It will be of interest to the members of the clothing industry to know that an orthopedic clinic will open on Tuesday, April 11th, at the Union Health Center, under the supervision of Dr. Boorstein, and managed by

Dr. Brody. The Union Health Center will now be prepared to take care of all cases of flat feet, weak muscles and rheumatism. In the fall the Union Health Center will be equipped with model baking and massage machines which are to be purchased abroad, this summer, by Dr. G. M. Price, director of the Union Health Center.

In order to take care of all patients on Tuesdays from 5 to 7 P. M., it will be necessary for each patient to make an appointment beforehand for this clinic. Applications can be made at any time and left with the office of the Health Center. Members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union are invited to take advantage of this extraordinary clinic, if they suffer from muscular ailment.



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.

Eyes-ache 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.

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 3 P. M. Dr. Barnett L. Becker, personally will be in charge.

Examine. (Discontinue) Take Seventh Ave. subway to 116th St. Walk north one block.

DR. BARNETT L. BECKER

The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

By JOSEPH FISH

GENERAL

The Executive Board is still holding its meetings on Tuesdays and Thursdays, as the volume of work accumulated during the past few months on account of the strike still necessitates the holding of two meetings each week. As is known to the members, the Executive Board used to meet twice a week, regularly, on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Tuesdays were taken up by cloak and suit cases and Thursdays by waist and dress and miscellaneous. This procedure was followed up for a number of years until our organization affiliated properly with the respective Joint Boards, and it is noteworthy that since our affiliation took place, the number of cases coming before the Executive Board has diminished to such an extent that the Board has been able to conduct its business for the past year and a half with but one meeting each week.

As has been stated above, due to the accumulation of work on account of the recent strike, the Executive Board is again meeting twice a week temporarily. This practice will be discontinued, however, as soon as the bulk of the violations committed by members during the strike will have been disposed of.

At the last meeting of the Executive Board the matter of determining the order in which the names of the candidates to the I. L. G. W. U. Convention will be placed on the ballot was taken up. The Executive Board, as per usual custom, drew lots in the following manner:

The name of each candidate was inscribed on a slip of paper, which was then folded and placed in a receptacle. After the fifteen slips, representing each of the fifteen candidates, were collected, each of those present, including the Executive Board members and various officers who are not running on the ballot as delegates to the convention, was permitted to draw one slip of paper. And the order in which the names written on the slips of paper were drawn is the order in which they will appear on the official ballot. The following is the result:

- 1—Philip Ansel, 1939.
- 2—William Fein, 84.
- 3—Julius Samuels, 8547.
- 4—Harry Berlin, 6720.
- 5—Isidore Nagler, 4197.
- 6—Abie Cohen, 1367.
- 7—Samuel Perlmutter, 1845.
- 8—Max Stoller, 6495.
- 9—Julius Levine, 7663.
- 10—David Dubinsky, 9016.
- 11—John C. Ryan, 250.
- 12—Isidore Cohen, 5013.
- 13—Adolph Sonnen, 5957.
- 14—Joseph Fish, 5156.
- 15—Benjamin Sachs, 2776.

We wish to again remind the membership of the fact that the election of delegates will take place this Saturday, April 8, in Arlington Hall; also, that the polls will be open from 12:30 to 6 P. M. All are urged to come down to the hall on Saturday and register their choice of delegates. The campaign for election of the delegates to the convention is in full swing. Those who are interested in the organization want to see that the best material available goes to that convention, as a number of important questions affecting the cutters will be taken up in Cleveland.

It is expected that a number of very important decisions will be reached at the convention, as the situations in the various branches of the ladies' garment industry have materially changed since the last biennial convention of the International, which was held in Chicago.

CLOAK AND SUIT

The report of the General Manager for the past three months, together with the appointment of a delegate to the Joint Board in the place of Brother Murray Goldstein, and the reading of the Executive Board minutes for the past month were practically the only business of note transacted at last Monday's meeting of the Cloak and Suit Branch.

Before rendering his quarterly report, Brother Dubinsky again appealed to the membership present to see to it that they pay up their Second Million Dollar Defense Fund Assessment; and not only urged these present to do so, but requested them to spread the message throughout the trade so that all delinquents may be reached.

The manager's report is quoted below:

The following are the number of complaints filed with our office since January, 1922, classified as follows:

1. Boss is doing the cutting. No cutter employed:
 - Unfounded, as cutters were found working 76
 - Cutters were placed to work 27
 - Paid fine and cutters were placed to work 8
 - No work in shop 19
 - Gets bundle work 18
 - Out of business 9
 - Shops called on strike 6
 - Complaints pending 10

2. Boss is helping cutter at table:
 - Unfounded, as cutter is doing all the cutting 2
 - Instructed 2
 - Out of business 1

3. Non-union cutter employed:
 - Out of business 11
 - M. favor of union 11
 - Unfounded 10
 - Non-union shop 2
 - Complaints-pending 10

4. Firm deducted for mistake:
 - In favor of Union 110
 - Against Union 2

5. Firm refuses to pay at holiday rate:
 - In favor of Union 1
 - 6. Cutters were not properly paid for overtime:
 - In favor of Union 1
 - Unfounded 1

7. Firm offers to pay less than agreed upon:
 - Unfounded 2
 - Complaints pending 2

8. Firm refuses to pay wages due cutter:
 - In favor of Union 7
 - Withdrawn 2
 - Out of business 2

9. Cutters were discharged:
 - In favor of Union 14
 - Not in favor of Union (discharged for incompetency) 2
 - Withdrawn 1

10. Equal division of work:
 - In favor of Union 16
 - Withdrawn 1
 - Complaints pending 2

11. Reduction in wages:
 - In favor of Union 1

- Unfounded 1
- Total 2
12. Cutter is member of firm:
 - Called to Executive Board (3 guilty, 5 held for investigation) 3
 - Unfounded 2
 - Complaints pending 1

- Total 11

13. Cutters violating Union rules:
 - Adjusted in favor of Union 1
 - Unfounded 4
 - Complaints pending 1

- Total 6

- Total number of complaints filed 287
- 52 shops were investigated Saturday

afternoons (since strike settled). 103 cutters were sent letters to appear at the office.

53 cutters were fined during the months of January and February, 1922.

Total amount of fines imposed—\$1,446.00.

Brother Louis Forer No. 9834 was appointed by Brother Samuel Perlmutter, with the ratification of the body, to serve as delegate to the Joint Board in place of Brother Murray Goldstein. The latter was not seated by the Joint Board on the ground that certain charges were preferred against him by Business Agent Sommer of the Joint Board, of which he was found guilty, as stated in last week's issue of JUSTICE.

Resolution

The following resolution is in accordance with the decision of the meeting of the Cloak and Suit Division, held on Monday, February 6th: We, the members of the Cloak and Suit Division of the Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union, Local 10, I. L. G. W. U., assembled in Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place, on the 6th day of February, 1922, herewith express our sincere thanks and appreciation to Brothers Sam

Perlmutter and David Dubinsky, for the splendid manner in which they conducted Local 10's affairs during the recent strike in the Cloak and Suit Industry. We wish to commend them upon the wonderful leadership they manifested during the entire period of the strike.

It is hoped that Local 10 will enjoy their leadership in the future as well as in the past.

(Signed) JOSEPH FISH, General Secretary.

DR. M. HILDESHEIMER OF BERLIN PRAISES MANISCHEWITZ MATZO

Dr. M. Hildesheimer, Chief Rabbi of Berlin, has recently, in a letter addressed to one of the members of the B. Manischewitz Company, expressed his thanks for a shipment of matzo which this company made to Berlin.

On this occasion he speaks very highly of the bakery of B. Man-

schewitz Co., which he had visited just a few months ago. To quote Rabbi Hildesheimer:

"The matzo which I received from you were certainly a very welcome gift, because matzo as good and tasty as yours, it is impossible to procure in any European country."

"As to the Kisherith of your matzo and cleanliness of your bakery, I was thoroughly convinced about this when I visited your magnificent establishment on my last tour through the States."

CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

ATTENTION!

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

Waist and Dress Monday, April 10th
Miscellaneous Monday, April 17th
General Monday, April 24th
Cloak and Suit Monday, May 8th

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.