

My righteous-  
ness I hold fast,  
and I 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. 16

New York, Friday, April 14, 1922

Price, 2 Cents

## Final Quarterly Meeting of General Executive Board

Beginning this morning, April 14, the final, eighth quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board of our International will begin its sessions in New York City. This is the last meeting of the General Executive Board before the Convention and at this meeting the final arrangements to the biennial gathering of our In-

ternational will be made.

One of the subjects to be discussed at this meeting will be the situation in the cloak industry. It appears almost certain that the cloak manufacturers are again looking for trouble after the present agreement expires. The General Executive Board will give this matter its fullest at-

tention and will probably make recommendations concerning it to the next Convention.

This meeting will also elect the Credential Committee of the Convention. The Credential Committee will begin its sessions on Monday morning, April 17 in our new building at 3 West 16th Street.

### LOCAL NO. 9 ELECTS A "SLATE" OF DELEGATES BY NUMBERS

Last Saturday, April 8, there took place the election of delegates to the Cleveland Convention in Local No. 9, the Cloak Tailors' and Finishers' Union, and the following numbers were elected: 2, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, and 23. On the ballot these numbers were placed alongside the following names: B. Adler, H. Handler, L. Hyman, A. Sirlin, R. Tempkin, M. Yanowitz, S. Silverman, Eva Pasha, J. Farman, and Rosa Kaplan. In reporting this election it must be emphasized that those who have been actively supporting the elected "slate" of delegates have been agitating principally for the numbers on the ballot more than for the persons themselves.

During the election campaign in Local No. 9, there appeared a propaganda leaflet addressed to the members of the Local by the "general organization committee" of the local in which the finishers were instructed to vote only for the above named candidates.

1. This organization committee of the local is an official committee and the local is, of course, responsible for all this committee does. The "general organization committee" of Local No. 9, as an official committee of the local, has no right to do anything the local itself is not permitted to do. When a local issues a ballot with the names of nominated candidates on it to the members, the local has no right to give to one candidate or one set of candidates more privileges than to the others. All members in good standing of a local are to be treated equally by the organization. Local No. 9 is the local of all the finishers and its organization committee is, therefore, the committee of all the finishers. Neither the local, nor any of its committees have the right to practice any discrimination between one member in good standing and another.

2. The constitution of the International has not a single letter indicating that a member who works for the Union is in any shape or manner of a lower standing than a member who works for a private employer. A union man is a union man, and the fact that he is a paid officer does not disqualify him or take away from him any of the rights which other members of the Union enjoy.

All this, however, did not deter Local No. 9 from issuing instructions to the members, through its general organization committee, not to vote for

such candidates whom the Union had elected as its paid officers.

3. In this same leaflet where the finishers are instructed not to vote for candidates who are paid officers, they are asked to vote for No. 9, i.e., for Louis Hyman, the Manager of Local No. 9, who is also, of course, a paid officer and falls within the

class of those whom the organization committee has boycotted.

4. The ten persons whom the organization committee of the Local has endorsed in that leaflet, are all members of the same organization committee. In other words, instead of these ten candidates coming out in the open and saying to the mem-

### Mt. Vernon Local Secretary Arrested by "Special"

The lockout of the sixty workers employed by the Mt. Vernon Dress Company, all members of Local No. 113, is continuing to hold the attention of all organized labor in that Westchester city. Last week a particular thrill was supplied when "special officer" Bailey, who is doing "special" work for the striking firm, made up his mind that Esther T. Schemitz, the fighting secretary of Local No. 113, was "shadowing" him and otherwise annoying his tender sensibilities.

Sister Schemitz flatly denied the allegations of the lockout "special" and insisted that she had as much right to walk along the streets of Mt. Vernon in the pursuit of her business as any citizen, special or otherwise. The "special" finally determined to enter a charge of "disorderly conduct"—whatever that may mean—against Sister Schemitz. The trial will take place in a few days.

Meanwhile the workers of the lock-out shop are firmly determined not to return to work until the firm recognizes the Union and gives a guarantee that in the future it will not so lightly toss up its contract with the organization and declare itself an "open shop."

### OBJECTIONS TO DELEGATES

Members of our locals who have any objections against elected delegates may object to them by writing to the Credential Committee at the following address:

Credential Committee,  
3 West 16th Street,  
New York City

### HARRY SEFF, CHICAGO STRIKE VICTIM, FREED

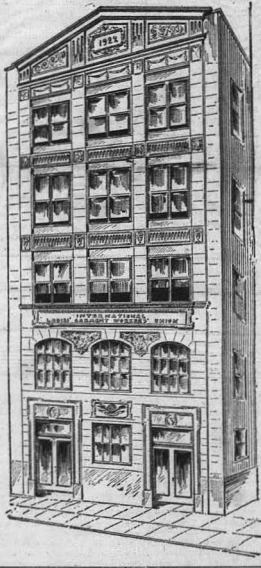
Harry Seff, a victim of the bitter strike in the waist and dress industry of Chicago in 1917, who has been in jail for five years, imprisoned after a fight between strikers and scabs, in the course of which a foreman was stabbed, has been freed last week.

Seff was a minor officer of the Chicago Waist and Dressmakers' Union at that time, and he was arrested, tried and given a life term in Joliet penitentiary. The International has appealed his case time and again until finally it succeeded in proving the man's innocence, and he was allowed to rejoin his wife and family.

Brother Seff paid one of his first visits, as soon as he was liberated from the Joliet prison, to Local 100, and told at a meeting of the local all his experiences and tribulations from the day he was innocently railroaded

bers: "Vote for us because we are the only ten honest persons in the Cloak Finishers' Union," they have hid themselves behind a cloak of an "organization committee" to give the impression that not they themselves are ordering the membership to vote for them but that it is an "organization committee" that is issuing this order.

## OUR NEW HOME



## TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By N. S.

### AMERICA SENDS AN AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY

THE exchange of Ambassadors between the United States and Germany will doubtless enhance the economic, financial and social relations between the two countries.

In his farewell address Alanson B. Houghton, the new Ambassador to Germany, outlined the American attitude toward that country. But in compliance with diplomatic precepts these outlines are vague and general. The general tenor of his speech is, nevertheless, interesting and suggestive. He said:

"First and foremost, I do not believe in the moral or spiritual or even the economic, value of hate. As I leave this country I have in mind far more the hundred and odd years of peace and friendship and abundant good-will which bound the German and American people together than the few years of war and misunderstanding which have separated them. I want to renew and strengthen again those ancient ties of respect and mutual service."

This declaration of friendship to Germany is to be regarded as the official declaration of the Government. How it will be translated into concrete and definite policies remains to be seen.

The German Government has appointed Dr. Otto Wiedfeldt, first director of Krupp's, Ambassador to this country. Maximilian Harden, the famous German publicist, assures us that Wiedfeldt, although formerly connected with a cannon factory, is at heart a liberal business man. Harden points out that many Socialists offered themselves as candidates, but the German Government, knowing the American fear of Socialists, played safe and picked a former director of Krupp's.

### THE GENOA CONFERENCE IN SESSION

ON Monday, April 10, the long-awaited all-European conference opened in Genoa, where thirty-four nations, represented by 600 delegates, experts and advisers, have come to "improve their health," as Chancellor Wirth, of Germany, aptly phrased it.

The conference opened, in the customary manner, with a long string of speeches by the Italian, the British, the French, the German, the Russian and the other representatives. Since the subjects this conference could safely undertake to discuss were carefully circumscribed and predetermined by the Supreme Council at Cannes, the speeches could not be anything more than feeble and hesitating attempts to formulate general reconstruction plans, and to express pious hopes for future peace and co-operation. But before the day was over, Louis Barthou, head of the French delegation, found an opportunity to wreck the conference, which attempt, however, was staved off by the suave and diplomatic interference of Lloyd George.

Lloyd George, the father of the Genoa idea, stated at the outset of his speech that "We meet on equal terms," yet the limitations imposed upon Chicherin and Wirth amounted to virtual censorship. He further stated that "We are not here as Allied and enemy states; we are not here as belligerents or neutrals," yet the Russians, Germans and neutrals are bound to accept the straight-jacket rules adopted by the Allied Supreme Council. Again, he stated that it is the purpose of the conference to "teach out in common the best methods for restoring the shattered prosperity of this continent," yet what most needs reconsideration, the Versailles Treaty of Peace, must not even be referred to. He spoke against the smoldering and howling of the dogs of Europe, yet he accepted the French program. As a statement of the policies to be followed by the conference, the speech of Lloyd George doubtless makes interesting reading, but it is hardly translatable into a working program.

The saddest speech of all, perhaps, was the one delivered by Chancellor Wirth, of Germany. In compliance with the decision of the Supreme Council at Cannes, he could not speak about what concerned Germany most, the reparations burden. The only thing he could talk about without irritating the French apparently belongs to the realm of metaphysics. So Wirth read a disquisition in which neither he nor the rest of the conference were interested.

The Russian delegation, on the other hand, made an excellent showing. The extreme irritability and discomfiture of the French delegation during Chicherin's speech may be offered as a proof of it. All those who expected the Russian delegation to appear in red shirts, unkempt, defiant and wild-eyed were sorely disappointed. They were not only polished and debonaire in appearance, but the speech of Chicherin was a model of courtesy and moderation, and displayed a readiness to compromise which called forth the applause of the conference, excepting the French.

In spite of the conciliatory tone of Chicherin's speech, Louis Barthou, the French representative, snarled, and if not for the suave interference of Lloyd George, the French delegation would have bolted the conference. The occasion for this French displeasure was Chicherin's advocacy of land disarmament. As soon as the French heard such heresy Barthou jumped to his feet and declared his country would not permit discussion of disarmament. Lloyd George, seeing that a conflict was arising, interfered by saying that the disarmament project was a worthy one, that a general conference would be a failure if it did not lead to disarmament, "but this conference is like a ship with a rough passage ahead, and we cannot overload it." In that way the subject of disarmament was disposed. The French have won again.

### THE SEMENOFF "RECEPTION"

AMTAN SEMENOFF, the notorious bandit of Eastern Siberia, and one of the "white hopes" of the Allies, had no difficulty in gaining entrance to this country. The stringent immigration laws apparently were not framed for such distinguished guests. His anti-Bolshevik record was his only, but doubtless valuable, asset to recommend him to our State Department. All indications seemed to assure the General that he would

have a good time in this country, but these happy anticipations were shattered as he stepped off his train at the Pennsylvania Station in New York.

Instead of an honorary committee, a Sheriff met him and presented him with a warrant for his arrest, which was brought about by an American company trading in Russia in order to enforce the payment of a half a million dollars entered against him. The charge, substantiated by General Graves, who was commander of the American Expeditionary Forces in Siberia, was that Semenov and his guerrilla forces were nothing more than brigands who plundered the trading company of woollens and other merchandise.

This reception accorded to Semenov is not only unworthy to the General and his supporters, but also to the State Department, which readily admitted him here. This embarrassment was still more aggravated by the telegram Colonel Charles H. Morrow sent to Secretary Hughes and members of the United States Senate. The telegram is worth quoting. It reads:

"I desire to advise you that General Semenov was in Siberia.

"First—The cowardly and unscrupulous enemy of America, conducting against the American troops through the press a propaganda of base slander and falsehood.

"Second—The forces under his command were guilty of treacherous murder of American soldiers.

"Third—He was known of all people of Siberia to be a murderer, robber, and his crimes were unspeakable, unpardonable, and beyond the conception of mankind. He is the greatest monster of modern times."

Senator Borah got interested in this case. Since, he thought, we can rid ourselves of alien "Reds" by the single device of deportation, why cannot we deport the General in question—who is charged with being guilty of the murder of American soldiers. He, accordingly, introduced a resolution calling for an investigation with a view to deportation of the Alaman. But the State Department maintains a stolid silence regarding this matter. Its specialty is the investigation and prosecution of "reds."

### THE SITUATION IN THE COAL STRIKE

THE efforts of the legislative branch of our government in the way of bringing about a settlement of the coal strike have met with failure.

The operators definitely turned down the invitation for a new soft coal conference, extended a week ago by Congressman Nolan. Realizing its futility, the House Committee on Labor discontinued its hearings on the coal strike, ostensibly for the purpose of beginning executive consideration of the Bland bill resolution, which provides for the appointment of another committee to get the facts in the controversy. But it is doubtful whether it will get any further than the Committee on Labor, or the various Senate committees which demonstrated their futility before.

The courts, on the other hand, are decidedly more efficient. Last Monday the United States District Court in West Virginia issued ineluctable injunctions restricting activities of the United Mine Workers in the non-union fields of West Virginia. One injunction not only orders organizing to cease in Mingo County, the seat of battle for more than two years, but the elimination of the strikers' ten colonies as well. The other order restrains organizing in the Winding Gulf field, and, like the Mingo injunction, is based upon individual contracts, called yellow dogs by the miners, by which workers of the companies agree not to join any labor union. The validity of such contracts and of injunctions restraining representatives of labor unions interfering with them, was upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Attorney-General Daugherty, on the other hand, visited Indianapolis this week for the alleged purpose of squashing the indictments against operators and miners since 1920 for holding their interstate wage conference of that year. This move on the part of the Attorney-General is, perhaps, intended to pave the way for another invitation to a conference. It is doubtful, however, whether he will meet with success.

### THE CRIME WAVE IN NEW YORK

HOLDUPS and murders in New York are daily occurrences. They continue, despite the screaming headlines in our newspapers. Had these been taking place in Mexico or Russia, there would be general agitation for sending an army to restore order in the land of chaos and anarchy.

But as there is no chance of either Mexico or Russia doing a similar service to this country, the city and state officials are putting out their best efforts to meet the present emergency. Governor Nathan L. Miller, interfering with the home rule of this city, admonished our local authorities, and pointed out ways of making this city a safe place to live in. And he not only offered general advice, but actually signed two bills which aim to curb the crime wave. One of the measures provides for six additional District Attorneys, the other gives greater powers to these officials.

The scope of Police Commissioner Enright's plans is much broader. He has not only had practical measures for combating the holdup wave, but he has already started an educational campaign which is bound to bring results—though the nature of these results are not as yet certain. Our Police Commissioner has really made a literary debut by publishing a little book, a modest little book, it is true, consisting only of 15 pages, but it is full of wisdom. There are 125 "Don'ts" in the booklet, and if they are all followed New York will be a safe place, indeed. Here are some of the "Don'ts" which every worker must carefully remember: "Don't permit valuables to lie around indiscriminately." "Don't buy an automobile from a stranger." "Don't display a quantity of money." "Don't give bills of large denominations to errand boys or messengers for the purpose of getting them changed." "Don't send a messenger to the bank for or with money or valuable securities." And so forth, and so on.

The practical measures that Commissioner Enright offers are as simple as his educational plans. First and foremost comes his plan for increasing our police force by 1,200 men. It would, of course, be ideal if every citizen could have his policeman. But the only alternative is 1,200 more policemen. Another measure is that every citizen who has anything to protect should secure a permit for carrying a pistol. Enright has many more measures, but these are, perhaps, the more noteworthy.

## Europe's Workers Are Going to School

By J. CHARLES LAUE

The trade unions of continental Europe by means of extensive educational work among the union members both in economic and cultural subjects are preparing the rank and file to take a constructive part in the work of building a Socialist state out of the wreckage of war. Recent periodicals received from abroad show how thorough and extensive has been this primary school work conducted by the trade unions in conjunction with the state in the countries of Germany, Austria and Denmark since the old monarchies were smashed.

While 61 American labor organizations led by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union are reviewing five years effort toward workers education at the second annual convention to be held in New York City, a survey of what has been accomplished abroad is timely.

The revolution brought the German trade unions an enormous increase in membership. Before the war the maximum number was 2,250,000; at the time of the revolution the membership rose to 8,000,000. The educational institutions of the trade unions were seriously weakened by the war and were confronted with the task of teaching the elementary principles of trade union practice to this huge mass of new members who were totally unfamiliar with it.

The annual congress of the General Federation of German Trade Unions at Nuremberg decided that courses for the training of shop chairmen should be established in all towns with a population of over 50,000; the expenses for teachers to be defrayed out of the federation's central funds while other expenses were to be paid out of local funds. The

demands for instruction were so great that the trade union leaders many of whom were engaged in government or civil service work could not act as teachers and the course of instruction was not completed.

Courses provided by the state however in all large industrial centers under the provisions of the Works Council Act were largely attended which gave to the leaders of the masses of workers a practical insight into the intricate structure of industrial Germany. They were instructed in social economy, the functioning of industry and capital, the matter of the adverse exchange rate, housing problems, the importance of coal—all with a view existing their co-operation in the restoration of the nation's economic life.

Leaders of the Austrian working class realized that in addition to brawn, the manual workers and even the technicians had to receive special training to understand the factors in industry, including a knowledge of the elements of finance, transportation costs, commerce, accountancy, legislation so that they can be fitted to manage industrial undertakings in the new order. This it is admitted is a Herculean task but cannot be avoided if the workers are to supplant the business men who have until now managed while the workers merely served to make profits for them.

The Works Council act established as one strike collecting organization for all industrial workers, similarly to the system adopted in Germany after the revolution. It includes rules for setting wage rates, workers' insurance, protection from unwarranted discharge and co-operation in the maintenance of discipline by a committee consisting of an equal

number of workers and employers. In Austria, real co-management is far from being in effect for the average worker is lost when inspecting the accounts of the employer. For this reason the workers' educational work has been launched to take up the task of systematically improving the workers' knowledge.

It is admitted that in Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia where the works councils have been authorized by law, the practical accomplishment has been of little avail, for very little use is being made of the machinery so far, except to obtain wage advancements. Its main function was to keep the industries running during the general breakdown at the conclusion of war.

The Danish Labor party has been doing educational work in the public schools for 20 or 30 years but this has been largely in the way of technical education similar to the extension courses conducted in this country by the school authorities. Efforts have been made to give the workers a systematic Socialist education but this has been confined to evening classes for lack of funds.

During the winter of 1917-18 the trade unions of Copenhagen established a workers high school, which was continued the following year and was revived in 1921 by Vilh. Rasmussen, Socialist member of Parliament. The Danish workers are becoming greatly interested in the development of the fine arts, music and drama especially.

Among the German working class of the present day there has been developed by means of the trade union press, which has a circulation running over 25,000,000 copies, a higher standard of literary taste and a keener artistic sentiment. While the classic literature of other lands has been translated into the native tongue for the German workers, many a modern writer who was kept from the recognition he deserved became known to the public through the trade union press.

The old-fashioned beer garden

form of entertainment and the picnics where grunting formed the major part of the enjoyment in the old regime, has given way under the new state of things to model entertainment where the best artist talent is available, according to a recent report of the German Trade Union Federation.

At the University of Muenster in Westphalia a six weeks course for the training of union officials has been established as well as at the University of Frankfurt. The unions send their best members to attend, paying the tuition fees. The trade unions in addition to publishing carefully edited journals also provide the membership with annual reports and year books which summarize and record the progress that has been made.

Since 1906 the Federation has maintained a training school for union secretaries at its headquarters in Berlin. After special training in trade union history, the effect of dual unionism, negotiating wage agreements, analysis of employers' organization methods, banking and industrial hygiene, these students are prepared to run the numerous Labor Secretariats which are bureaus of information at which workers and salaried employees can obtain information and often legal advice without charge in any part of Germany.

In Austria labor education has been greatly stimulated by the formation of Works Councils, required under the first of the Austrian socialization laws passed in May, 1919. This act is based on the theory that one of the most important conditions for the transportation of capitalism to a Socialist economic system is the management of all industrial undertakings.

Under capitalism the worker is debased until he is nothing more than a machine. It was hoped under the new system that an approach would be made whereby his direct voice in the conduct of the industry would ultimately give him the greatest possible return for his toil.

## The Ladies' Garment Industry in Los Angeles

By J. LANCH

In a few weeks the Sixteenth Convention of the International will take place in Cleveland to lay out plans for the ladies' garment industry for the coming two years.

It is not always possible to carry out to a letter all the plans and policies laid out by a convention. There are always certain circumstances over which those who are entrusted by the convention to carry out the plans as laid out by it, have no control. These circumstances make it absolutely necessary to deviate from the course laid out by the convention and to meet the emergencies as they arise.

Of prime importance to this Convention should be the question of the Pacific Coast, a subject which has been quite neglected by our conventions in the past. Los Angeles will have a delegate at this Convention and through him, the ladies' garment workers of the Pacific Coast will bring home to the delegates of this Convention the importance of Los Angeles and the role it plays in our industry. The Convention will not be complete, indeed, and its plans for the future will not be comprehensive unless it takes into account the Pacific Coast of which Los Angeles is the center as far as our trades are concerned.

Los Angeles is to the West what Chicago is to the Middle West and New York to the East. Los Angeles is not only looking after the needs of its home market but is also a

competitor of the Middle West and the Eastern markets. It is quite true that New York leads the country in styles but when it comes to bulk, it must be kept in mind that Los Angeles takes at least the fifth place in size and importance in the ladies' garment industry in the United States. Los Angeles employs 10,000 people in the manufacture of women's apparel, which is the chief manufacturing industry of our City. This does not include all the other needle trades such as the fur trade, cap-making, shirts and men's clothing, over which our International has no jurisdiction. In the waist industry alone there is in our city a capital investment of twenty million dollars. It should therefore be very plain to the delegates of the Convention when this question comes up for discussion that we cannot leave Los Angeles unorganized if we want to make any headway in organizing the waist and dressmakers of the country.

In these days when distances mean so little, unorganized Los Angeles may harm a great organized New York or any other city. Los Angeles is playing an important role in the cloak industry. The cloak trade in Los Angeles is not over 50 per cent organized and with the tendency of the present styles for loose-fitting garments a considerable portion of the cloak and suit trade is finding its way into the dress shop sphere it is being made up without hardship.

There is hardly a dress shop in Los Angeles where they are not making cloaks in some form or other such as capes, sport coats and unlined suits. The number actually employed in the cloak and suit trade is close to one thousand.

The prime reason for this remarkable growth of our trades in Los Angeles is the great campaign carried on by the local Chamber of Commerce throughout the United States extolling the advantages of Los Angeles as a manufacturing center. One of these advantages offered to the public is cheap labor and truthfully so. Sixteen dollars per week is considered to be a good wage in dress and waist shops in this city and the cloak and suit shops cannot boast of very much better conditions, particularly when their wages are compared to such centers as New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and others. The idea that is so prevalent in the East that California is the land where oranges grow and moving pictures are made must be abandoned. In addition to oranges and the moving picture industry Los Angeles is an industrial center and the principal center of

our industry on the Coast. Of course we hope that the Convention will not judge the size of the industry on the Coast by the number of delegates the Coast locals will have there. The reason why we have limited our delegation to one is because the distance is quite great and we have only recently had a ten-weeks strike and fought an injunction case which has cost us a lot of money.

It is only too obvious that without the aid of the International the cloakmakers of Los Angeles and San Francisco cannot organize the local industry through their own efforts. Los Angeles merits to be earnestly and seriously discussed at our next Convention. We hope that the delegates will lend a sympathetic ear to the appeal of the delegate of Local No. 52 of Los Angeles and through him to the earnest appeal of our organized sisters and brothers in the Far West.

PATRONIZE  
"JUSTICE"  
ADVERTISERS

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B. SCHLESINGER, President. R. YANOFSKY, Editor

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

MAX D. DANIEL, Managing Editor

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# A Letter from England

By EVELYN SHARP  
(London Herald Daily Service)

The employers are certainly giving every kind of support at the moment to the men's belief that in the industrial dispute now in progress they are out to smash the trade unions. All the British shipyards are idle today, the employers having thus locked out 350,000 workers because of their refusal to accept wage cuts of 25s. a week, though the men are actually balloting afresh at the moment upon the latest version of the shipbuilders' method of making the cut; that is, a cut of 10s. a week from today, and another 6s. on April 26, date of the third cut not being announced. It was not unnaturally hoped by the delegate conference of shipyard workers that decided to ballot the man again in this new proposal, that the lockout notices would be suspended until the decision of the ballot was made known, which could not be before next Monday. But the shipbuilding lords refused to countenance such a reasonable suggestion; so the men are locked out all the same, and fresh color is lent to the assumption that what their masters want is not peace and a settlement, but the total subjection of the men at a moment of industrial depression when it is particularly difficult for the latter to fight.

It was also hoped, after the resumption of negotiations in the engineering dispute on Monday of this week, that the men would be able to resume work in the meanwhile. The negotiations were reopened through the mediation of the National Joint Council of the Trades Union Congress and the Labor Party, who secured a fresh meeting between men and employers on a basis of the general recognition of principles on both sides, and a further half understanding that the lockout notices would be withdrawn during the negotiations. The engineering employ-

ers have gone back on both these assumptions; they have refused to withdraw the lockout notices, and in the course of the discussions now taking place they are showing every indication of maintaining their stiff attitude towards the matter in dispute, which, perhaps best help to the cause of the employers to control, not their works, as they pretend, to which the men have no objection, but their workers, which is what is implied in their determination to impose overtime as they like and when they like, regardless of trade union conditions and of the fact that thousands of engineers are already out of work.

That the employers are thoroughly unreasonable is to be seen in the very unusual fact that the capitalist newspapers, generally so ready to take their part blindly, are evidently dubious of their attitude in the present dispute; and the article in this week's "Nation" on Mr. P.'s remark in a recent Parliamentary debate, that some of his colleagues (an employer had just made the usual sort of remark in the same debate) were not fit to be employers of Englishmen, represents the opinions of the greater mass of those who have taken the trouble to follow the dispute. But meanwhile, nothing seems to be leading to a conclusion of the trouble; and, failing a settlement, the lockout of the 47 other unions involved in the engineering dispute, who have balloted on the employers' terms and refused to accept them, must follow immediately. This will bring the total of the lockout men in both industries to over a million and a quarter. The news that comes today from South Africa, showing the mean advantage that is being taken by the Government there, and the employers, to use their late victory over the strikers by breaking the power of the

trade unions, serves to embitter the strife here on both sides.

Europe and the Prime Minister.

On April 3 Mr. Lloyd George will seek the blessing of the House of Commons on his approaching mission to Genoa, which, if it means anything at all, means that he is now as anxious to pose as the saviour of Europe as he has been since 1918 to act as its destroyer. He cannot look around today and feel any satisfaction at the result of his work. India is in ferment owing largely to the Treaty of Sevres and the exasperation it has caused to the millions of Great Britain's Moslem subjects. A complete deadlock has been reached in Germany owing to the German Government's reply of "Impossible!" to the Allies' latest reparations demands for 40 milliards of marks of fresh taxation—a reply that is not unreasonable in face of the fact that already two-thirds of Germany's budget for this year is allocated to the payment of reparations, and one-third to be devoted to the necessary work of making Germany capable of producing any revenue at all. In Russia, thousands are dying from a famine, caused, it is true, by one of nature's colossal calamities over which even Mr. Lloyd George does not claim any power, but aggravated enormously by economic conditions protected by his insane policy of refusing to recognize the Russian Government—a policy that he is doubtless now anxious to reverse when it is too late to save Europe from many of its consequences. When typhus, already spreading beyond the Russian borders, really threatens the west of Europe, perhaps those politicians who have been callous to the sufferings of Russian Socialists, may realize that it is a million times more to one is a million times to all, quite irrespective of political or economic opinions. In Ireland, where, I believe, our Prime Minister congratulates himself most on having achieved a settlement, we have a grave state of disorder produced almost entirely as a heritage of the British policy of coercion for which he was responsible before he made

one of his death-bed repentances and reversed it. Egypt, broken British promises and an insane attempt to do what failed in Ireland, is fast turning a gentle, well-disposed and friendly people into bitter Sinn Feiners.

How can Mr. Lloyd George look around on such a world and pretend that he was born to set it right? Yet such is the peculiar conjunction of circumstances at the moment that, unless he goes to Genoa in order to try, there must be the further delay in the "impetuously necessary" work of reorganizing relations with Russia, which alone can lead to an economically restored Europe. And, to reveal our Government's hypocrisy at its height, we have only to turn to its method of supporting White Russian refugees from the armies of Wrangel and Denikin and other adventurers, out of British public funds, while refusing to make a grant for the same purpose (which would merely grant old unsalable stores) for starving Volga peasants!

Labor and Education

An interesting debate on the proposed cuts in education, in the House of Commons, showed labor's views very clearly. While a Coalition member, Colonel Hurst, lamented the waste of the money of the upper classes on the education of the lower classes, Morgan Jones (Labor) said that labor realized the struggles of tomorrow would depend less on battleships and guns than on the school room and the laboratory, and protested against retrogressive proposals in education, and demanded progress instead. "We on the Labor benches," said Robert Richardson, "are educationists because we ourselves have felt the want of education. We have felt the common result of the working classes, that the children shall not suffer as the parents have suffered." Mr. Fisher, Minister for Education, told the House that the cabinet had not yet adopted the educational cuts proposed by the Geddes Committee on Economy, and would not do so without giving the House a full opportunity for discussing them.

# How the "Open Shoppers" Work

By EDWARD B. DAWSON

The "open shop" agitation which is being conducted by employers and their newspapers in all sections of the United States, is the result of a carefully prepared scheme of the most powerful bosses' organization in the world, the National Association of Manufacturers. Ever since the end of the World War, when the leading employers of the country decided that they would crush this American Federation of Labor and all other labor organizations which had won wages and working conditions, the bosses' "union" has been preparing the national attack.

The National Association of Manufacturers is affiliated through its members with every employers' organization in the United States. Through the open shop department of the National Association a flood of propaganda against labor organizations is being sent to cities where labor organizations have become strong and have checked the bosses in their ruthless exploitation of men and women workers.

Although practically all the newspapers of the United States are controlled by the National Association of Manufacturers through direct ownership or through the powerful influence of advertisers, the open shop department of the Association has extended its activities to conducting agitation in the public schools in

favor of the "open shop" and against all labor organizations.

"The Open Shop Encyclopedia," a large, well-bound book of misinformation about labor organizations, was prepared for introduction in the school through debating societies and classes in economics. Teachers were written to and urged to give the students an opportunity to study labor conditions with the aid of the "encyclopedia." Unsuspecting teachers in many large cities fell into the trap. They arranged debates which attracted the attention of the officers of the American Federation of Labor because of the hostile note aroused by the vicious propaganda of the employers' association. At the last convention of the American Federation of Labor it was decided to meet the falsehoods of the open shop department of the National Association of Manufacturers with educational literature, explaining to school children the purpose of the labor movement in the United States.

That the purpose of the "open shop" movement is to cut wages and increase working hours is seen throughout the arguments in the "encyclopedia." But the authors are careful to give the impression that the present army of unemployed will not be increased, though no explanation is given of what will happen to those who are forced out of work

through resumption of the speeding systems of swamping the laborer.

An example of the "type" of stuff that is given in the "encyclopedia" to school children is the following quotation from a chapter entitled "Output Restriction":

"If, for example, a million coats are made daily, and the makers increased their product to two million without any additional cost of labor, the cost of coats would be greatly cheapened. But if carried out, practically half the coat makers would be thrown out of work, a calamity more obvious than real, as they would be able to find work in other lines while the coats of all would be cheaper, including their own."

No explanation is given how millions of workers are to find jobs in "other lines" if the "open shop" movement wins out.

A chapter on "The Rights of Independent Labor" contains statements that are amusingly ridiculous to those in the labor movement, but which may be believed by inexperienced school teachers and students. The chapter opens with this declaration:

"The National Association of Manufacturers is confident that when the public understands the true nature of the closed shop, with its restrictive rules, limitations upon efficiency, and inherent creation of distrust and discord, that the public will fully support the open shop."

At the conclusion of a chapter of misrepresentations comes an article entitled, "A Scab Is a Hero," by F. W. Phelps, editor of the "Pacific Coast Mechanic." In this article the author says:

"For my own part, I will take the

scab's heritage. I love the scab's freedom, and the courageous independence which impels him to do his little deo in his own way. Whatever else may be said of the scab, he has no boss in the offensive meaning of the word. There are no shackles on him; no deluding blinders; no tags, and no parasitic overlordship to make a mere manikin out of him. He is free to come and go, to join or not to join, to work or to play, to do or not to do, as his own inclinations, his own interests, his own conscience may suggest, and, in the sum of it, that is liberty, personal liberty in one of its best and most essential meanings."

That is the sort of poisoned propaganda which has enlisted college men on the side of the employers in scores of great strikes. The college youths, and boys from the High Schools often are mobilized for duty in traction strikes and other strikes by the masters' declaration that they can thereby wage a heroic battle for the "public." The strikebreaker and the scab are pictured as heroes and made the subject for orations similar to Phelps' drivel.

The "encyclopedia" explains that the members of the National Association of Manufacturers believe in collective bargaining, but they mean they are in favor of "company unions," which are dominated by the bosses. The "encyclopedia" declares the employers object to having "outsiders" interfere in their business, the outsiders being the union officials who cannot be terrorized by the employers.

Throughout this work of 248 pages (Continued on Page 5).

# Is There Enough to Go Around?

By ALBERT DE SILVER

How big is the national income? If it were equally distributed, would there be enough to give everybody a comfortable living? What share of it goes to labor and what to capital and management? How has the war affected these shares? What proportion of its product does labor really get? About all these questions heated controversy has raged for a long time. And unfortunately—on fortunately, perhaps—there has existed little data to buttress either side of the argument. Both have been left to wallow in a mass of conjecture, supported only by isolated and almost necessarily unrepresentative examples.

## Does Labor Get Enough?

Upon this hazy but vital subject the National Bureau of Economic Research has now shed much light. In its volume just issued (*Income in the United States*, Harcourt, Brace & Co.) will be found for the first time, estimates upon these matters not based merely upon conjecture and untested probability, but grounded upon a comprehensive survey of all available data and representing a year's work by four experts. The conclusions to be drawn from this collection of scientific estimates, oddly enough, will vary almost as widely as the speculations made from the pre-existing inexact guesses. Thus, the February issue of "American Industries" carries an article upon the Bureau's work which concludes that "even under normal (pre-war) conditions labor not only got all

that it earned, but also a good deal of what other people earned," and that the remedy is harder work for less pay. The worker will differ from this conclusion. He has better knowledge of the difficulty of matching wages against living costs and will not thus easily be convinced of the fundamental soundness of modern industry.

## The Size of Our National Income

The first question which such a study had to answer, of course, was how big is the national income? Its size slowly increased, the Bureau found, from 28.8 billions of dollars in 1909 to 61 billions in 1918. But during this period the cost of living had increased by leaps and bounds, and therefore the figures are translated into terms of dollars as of their 1913 purchasing power. When so translated we find that the national income had increased from 30.1 billions in 1909 to only 38.8 in 1918. And when the increase in population is considered the apparent gain is cut still further, for in 1909 the per capita income (in 1913 dollars) was \$333, while in 1918 it had gone to only \$372 for each person.

Far more arresting, however, than the Bureau's figures as to the size of our income, are the estimates of its distribution. In determining the proportions of the national income which normally go to labor and capital, the Bureau used the data relating to income produced from mines, factories and land transportation. These industries were taken because it is in them principally that such a clear-cut

division is made. They represent about a third of the country's entire income and it was found that the proportion paid out in wages and salaries has varied from 68.7 per cent in 1909 to 77.2 per cent in 1918, of which about 92 per cent is annually paid to manual and clerical workers and about 8 per cent to officials.

## Shares for Labor and Capital

Now, what has been the effect of the war and the increased cost of living on labor's share of the goods which it produces? For this purpose the Bureau has again given us a table, translated into dollars as of their 1913 purchasing power, and this shows that, whereas the annual average earnings of the workers of all industries were \$456 in 1909, they were increased to only \$682 in 1918. This average was reached after taking in all of the 40 million persons who are gainfully employed, and includes men, women and children workers alike. The average is further brought down by the inclusion of agricultural laborers also. But nevertheless, after making all such allowances, the figure remains shockingly low, and must startle many competent folk from their belief in the fundamental soundness of the present industrial order. Labor has held its own and gained a little during the war years, but what it has got, even when its gains are added, remains poignantly small.

A little cold comfort may perhaps be derived from the fact that during the war years, the total proportion of 5 per cent of income received (excluding farmers) lost ground. In 1913 this class of the community got 35 per cent of the total national income. In 1916 their proportion had risen to 36 per cent. But, during the war years, it fell steadily to 27 per cent in 1919. During the same pe-

riod the farmers made very substantial gains. In 1919 only 2 per cent of all farmers received an income of over \$2,000, while in 1919 that proportion had increased to 31 per cent. The Highest Ten Per Cent Receive

## One-Third

Perhaps the least interesting compilation of figures in the whole study is that which gives for the year 1918 a detailed distribution of the country's income among the thirty-seven and a half million persons (excluding soldiers, sailors and marines) who received it. These figures indicate that 1 per cent of all income receivers in that year got 14 per cent of the income; that 10 per cent received 55 per cent of the total, and that one-fifth of these gainfully employed got almost one-half of the whole nation's earnings. This illuminating estimate also shows that the 842,000 persons who received incomes of \$5,000 or over in 1918, got a grand total of ten billion, seven hundred million dollars. If we do a little figuring and divide this sum among the 36.7 million persons who got less, we find that each of their incomes would have been increased by something over \$290. That this sum would alleviate the privation in which many millions live cannot be doubted, but it is also true that it would not very greatly raise the general level of leisure and comfort. It suggests the notion that more is needed besides a fairer distribution of the national income; that in addition, the vast wastes of the modern industrial order must be eliminated, and that the volume of present-day production itself must be increased. It is a demonstration indeed that our present economic order has not gotten most of us very far away from the possibility of anything better than a bare subsistence.—*Labor Age*, March, 1922.

# Fifty Congressmen in Favor of Amnesty

A petition signed by fifty Congressmen from twenty-one states has been sent the President asking for the release of all wartime prisoners in jail for expressions of opinion and not for overt acts. The Republican signatures outnumber the Democratic two to one.

Representative Hamilton Fish of New York, who with eleven other New York men is asking for amnesty, has a distinguished war record. He entered the United States army as a captain of the 369th Infantry and was later a major of infantry. He saw active service in the battle of Champagne and in the September, 1918, offensive. He received the croix de guerre for his distinguished services.

The petition to President Harding

which was sent to the White House as soon as fifty names were secured without waiting for additional signatures, reads:

"To the President of the United States,

"We, the undersigned members of the House of Representatives desire to express to you our earnest hope that you will proclaim at the earliest possible moment, a general amnesty for all persons who have been arrested and convicted under the Espionage Act and whose only offenses were in the nature of expressions of opinion and not of overt acts."

"Many of these persons were sentenced to terms of imprisonment more severe than those inflicted for similar offenses by other countries engaged in the war. They are still in prison although every country in Europe has released prisoners of the same class. We believe that this great republic can afford and ought to be equally humane. In the in-

terests of an era of good feeling for which Mr. President you so earnestly working, we express the hope that you will proclaim a general amnesty for political prisoners whose only offense was written or spoken opinions and not any overt acts against the government."

A resolution is now before the Judiciary Committee urging a general amnesty for the class of prisoners appealed for in the petition to the President.

Evidences of a vigorous campaign

for the release of war prisoners is apparent in many parts of the country. The Joint Amnesty Committee of the American Civil Liberties Union, through their headquarters here announces that following their hearing before the Judiciary Committee last week, it has received telegrams and letters from 100 members of the country offering support for the general amnesty resolution.

# Co-Operative Notes

## CO-OPERATIVE LAUNDRY MAKES GOOD IN NEW YORK

Despite the bitter opposition of private laundries who threaten employees to put acid in the "lone" bundles, and disrupt the delivery service, the co-operative laundry, which was organized by the artists, painters and professional people of small means living in that picturesque section of lower New York City called Greenwich Village, has made good financially and solved the clean clothes problem, proving that it is possible to run a successful laundry for service and not for profit. It had not only tripled its business during the first five months alone but it gained a 25 per cent increase in patronage within the past month alone, and cleans the clothes of its patrons better and more safely than they can be laundered elsewhere. Its aim is to give the best possible service at the lowest possible cost, and not to make profits at the detriment of the clothes and pocketbooks of the members. One of its first principles is that no destructive chemicals and no bleaches are to be used, and that all clothing shall receive the same care that they would at home. The laundry is incorporated like any other co-operative society; the manager is selected

by a board of directors elected by the membership; and the profits are returned to the members in proportion to their patronage.

A string of successful co-operative laundries now stretches clear across the country, from Greenwich Village to Little Rock, Ark., San Bernardino and Los Angeles, Cal., and Seattle, Wash.

## "RHEUMATISM"

On Friday-April 14th, the lecture which was to have been given by Dr. G. M. Price, director of the Union Health Center, on the "Future of the Health Center" will be indefinitely postponed, because Dr. G. M. Price is sailing for Europe on the 15th of April. There will be no lecture that night; but on Friday April 21st, Dr. S. W. Boorstein will deliver an illustrated lecture on "RHEUMATISM, What it is and what it is not." This will conclude the series of lectures given by Dr. Boorstein on the interesting study of orthopedics.

The Union Health Center is desirous of reminding the members of the International that a new Orthopedic Clinic has been established under the supervision of Dr. S. W. Boorstein and the immediate direction of Dr. S. Brody.

This clinic will be open every Tuesday from 5 to 7 P. M.

# How the "Open Shoppers" Work

(Continued From Page 4)

the authors endeavor to picture the employers in the gentlest guise, as benefactors who always have the interests of the workers at heart. The labor unions, on the other hand, are the villains of the book, and they are accused of everything, including murder, before the end of the last chapter.

That there is no exaggeration in this description of what the employers are giving the school teachers and pupils may be seen by the "Declaration of Labor Principles of the National Association of Manufacturers." The first principle is:

"Fair dealing is the fundamental and basic principle on which relations between employers and employees should rest."

That is the statement made by the organization whose members have

hired armies of gunmen to terrorize union coal miners in West Virginia, which maintained armies of thugs to break up union meetings during the steel strike, which pays hundreds of thousands of dollars monthly to spy agencies whose duties are to overcome every effort of the workers at organization.

Although a beginning has been made by the American Federation of Labor to counteract the flood of propaganda sent out to the schools by the open shop department of the National Association of Manufacturers, the lies have not been caught up within many sections of the country. A greater educational effort is planned by the leaders of the Federation to save the school children of the nation from being further poisoned by those who hate labor.

# JUSTICE

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R. SCHLESINGER, President S. YANOFKY, Editor  
A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer ABRAHAM TUVIM, Business Manager

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## EDITORIALS

### AFTER-ELECTION THOUGHTS

This is a good time for stock-taking for the members of our International, and of the Cloakmakers' Union in particular, of giving ourselves an honest account of the past and to take a glimpse into the future. We cannot and must not accept as perfect all we have done in the past, unless we want to convert our Convention into a mutual admiration gathering, and that certainly would not be worth the effort and the expense which it involves. If we were to believe that what we had done two and four years ago was perfect and infallible, why, then, have conventions altogether?

The basic idea underlying the by-laws of our organization calling for a convention every two years is that a convention marks a milestone in our work, and that periodically we must give account to ourselves, whether the road we are traveling leads towards the achievement of our aims, towards our goal. And it is because of this that we deem it necessary, nay, our duty, to point out a few things that are, in our opinion, a reflection upon and a dishonor to the fair name of our International.

Some may consider such things as trifles which should merit no attention or the wasting of a single word. We, on the contrary, think that, if passed over in silence, such trifles become a menace and lead to sad consequences. We would rather point them out now before they have had a chance to take deep root in our midst. And from the very outset we wish to say: We shall point out the sins and violations within our Union, no matter by whom they were committed. Our long and varied experience has proved to us that there are neither saints nor one hundred per cent villains in this work-a-day world.

We have before us an unsigned campaign circular, in which an appeal is made to the membership of a large local to elect a certain "slate" as delegates to the next convention. We ask: Was this circular not signed? How can anyone be expected to have confidence in the plea contained in such a circular, if its authors are afraid to disclose who they are? From its contents it would appear that this circular was issued by men who had done real good service for the Union, not members of the so-called "opposition." Why, then, hide behind the shoulders of this or that prominent leader? Why not come out with the personal record of what the proposed candidates had done themselves for the Union? Their record is a splendid one, a record that one need not be ashamed of—why, then, not adopt the straight road that leads to the goal, to the confidence and the common sense of the members rather than the tortuous road which provokes distrust and suspicion?

We know the workers in whose behalf this leaflet was published. We recognize their valuable services to the Union, and, just because of that, we regret keenly that they were not elected to the convention. Their absence at the convention will be felt strongly; we need the experience and the loyalty of these tried, veteran union workers. But it seems that their friends, their campaign managers, have, in this instance, served them very poorly by adopting such campaign methods as exemplified by this anonymous circular.

And here we have before us another batch of campaign literature, which fairly bewilders us. We read it and we ask: Is it possible that this was issued by Union men who have had any respect for either themselves or their organization? The names of the candidates on their "slate" are marked by numbers, as if they were inmates of a jail. Each candidate passes as such and such number, which leads one, willy-nilly, to conclude that these candidates are so obscure and unknown in our midst that they can lose nothing even if they are transformed into dumb numerals; or that their managers have such a high regard for the intelligence of the voters that they would not trust them unless their choosing is guided by the aid of numbers that can be committed to memory or rehearsed in advance. Can anyone supply a more plausible reason why members of a union who want to be delegates to a convention of their International should

be willing to be transformed from human entities into speechless numerals?

Let us quote from their "literature": "The shop delegates' league declares that of the candidates that are running in the Pressers' local, 'only one is not a politician and works for the welfare of the members.' Do you get the meaning of this? Of all the active workers of a local only one is an honest man, and all the others dishonest! If this be true, what a chance, indeed, has this lonely saint among such a multitude of wicked souls; and if it is a lie, how vicious and dishonest it is to brand, for the sake of petty political gains, the entire membership of an organization as 'crooked politicians!'"

Wading further through this "literary" swamp, we come across a relentless boycott against all "paid officers." The fight against them seems to be general and universal in every one of these leaflets. And here again we cannot help recalling that only a short while ago a committee of Local No. 1, headed by its Secretary and Chairman, came to President Schlesinger to ask him to run as delegate of their local to the convention. Brother Schlesinger refused. Perhaps he sensed in advance the sort of campaign that would be carried on in the local, and he wanted to keep his name out of it. What is important is that Local No. 1 did want President Schlesinger as their delegate—in spite of the fact that he is a paid officer. And yet their "literature" is just seething with merciless attacks upon the "paid officer"—attacks that, in view of what we mentioned, have neither consistency, logic or the mitigation of honesty!

Moreover, as we look through the list of delegates who have been found to be "all right" by the "opposition," we find among them paid officers such as Tefin of Local No. 1, and Hyman of Local No. 9, and we ask again in amazement: How can these fellows be brazen enough to pour limitless gall upon the "paid officer" if they themselves belong to the same category? Or is the sauce for the goose not the selfsame sauce for the "radical" gander?

Which only proves once again that vituperation against the paid officers is nothing but cant and hypocrisy. But, in addition, it also hurts the interests of the Union, and hurts them badly. The work of the paid officer, of the business agent, is hard and arduous. In order to represent the workers successfully before the employer, he must have the backing and the respect of the workers. If this is taken away from him, the value of his further activities for the organization is practically at an end. In the end it means untold injury to the worker in the shop.

What is most disgusting about this campaign of slander is that it is not done by single individuals here and there, but it is carried on by "organization committees," an organic part of the locals themselves. It means that the local itself joins in this attack upon the paid union representative. Can there be any doubt about the demoralizing effect of such an outbreak?

And here is another gem from one of the circulars: "You are certainly eager to make your voice heard against the compulsory splitting-up of Local No. 25, a wanton act which all but ruined our Union; against the expulsion of members of our Union because they had radical opinions. You surely want to protest against allowing the waist and dressmakers in the small towns to remain unorganized—all this your delegates will do for you, and for this we must have the proper persons."

Not a sentence without a lie, without a shameful distorting of facts! The dividing of Local No. 25 into several locals was decided at the last convention in Chicago. This separation of the local was not a compulsory one, and not an "irresponsible" act. No member of Local No. 25 was expelled for "radical opinions." Some were expelled for slandering the Union, for unbridled and irresponsible conduct, but not for radical views. Witness the unprecedented crop of "radicals" in the selfsame local! What concerns the organizing of the waist and dressmakers in the smaller towns, there was never so much effort and treasure spent in that direction as during the past two years. Yet, in spite of the fact that all this is well known to everybody, a group that styles itself "shop delegates' league," nonchalantly indulges in lying about it and asks that certain candidates be elected as delegates on the strength of these falsehoods. It is sad, indeed, to contemplate that there might be even a fraction of a remote chance that our organization could be entrusted into such saintly hands!

Our readers understand by this time why we thought it necessary to dwell upon these "campaign trifles." We have given vent to our feelings and thoughts in this matter not because we wanted to stir the wrath of our great membership against this or that side or part. As we said before, we do not believe in the existence of perfect saints or absolute villains. We only hope that those who had committed these, mildly speaking, sins and violations against their Union will give all the thought and concern it deserves, and will come to the convention with minds purer and soberer than what they had displayed in the pre-convention campaign. Let us also hope that this will be the last election campaign fought out in such an abominable manner. A few more such campaigns and the organization in the name of which they are being waged, will disappear as if it never existed.

### CONVENTION ISSUES AND WOULD-BE ISSUES

Among the many issues with which our "radicals" have flooded the political market for vote-catching purposes there is one demanding a labor bureau.

Anyone who is familiar with the history of our Union, even

## Miscellanies From Chicago

By H. SCHOOLMAN

Although it is the eve of a convention and important questions are, as a rule, being laid off to the convention or until after the convention, it appears to me that it would not hurt to tackle a point or two for the simple reason that we are in the dark what the next convention will regard as important, and what unimportant.

Let us say, Brother R., a member of the Union, works in a certain shop and since week-work was established is getting \$50 a week. Bad times come and Brother S., who was idle for several months, was compelled, after much deliberation, to accept a job in the same place for \$50 a week. Brother S. is as good and as speedy a worker as Brother R., but he gets for his work \$10 less than the latter. Of course, the most practical thing in this case would be to raise his price to \$60, but how can one act "practical and wise" in these most impractical times if the plan set by a Labor Bureau and the proposal for the establishment of an Unemployment Fund was voted down as "impractical and unwise."

We should like to buttonhole each cloakmaker separately and ask him: "Tell me, brother, what is more sensible, an unemployment fund, a labor bureau, a scab shop, a corporation shop on the South Side and huge dress shops where negro girls are working or just to nothing?"

A member of Local No. 59, an old-time tailor, has worked so long in the Chicago cloak shops where the sanitary conditions, despite all agreements, are not very ideal, until he lost his sight. Not only can he not thread a needle any longer, but he cannot recognize his nearest friends. Of course, he has a wife and children

whose sole provider he was. After he became blind they were left helpless and hopeless. The local has done everything to help this poor brother. The Executive Board has arranged a theater benefit for him, but made comparatively little money, and the sum that was realized is not sufficient to help him materially. We take this means of reminding all those who had helped him until now that we mean more substantial be done for this unfortunate member of ours: Let us make a complete job of it and show the world that we do not desert a brother in need.

When times are bad, they are bad for all, for workers as well as for those who do not work. Yet when one is blessed to be at the same time a worker and an "employer" he is cursed doubly. You probably have no difficulty in guessing whom we mean. We are referring to those "get-rich-quick" fellows; those who believe that nature itself has endowed them with the talent of being bosses; they are the petty little employers of the tiny cloak shops where the "master" is slave and where the worker is the slave of a slave.

Even in good times such a "master" has to pawn his soul to the devil to keep up his little "kingdom." And when times become as bad as they are now, their cup of woe is filled to the brim. The first thing they do, as a rule, is to put in an appearance at the office of the Union and beg for their "security" on the plea that they are going out of business. An investigation is made, and after all things are found satisfactory, the applicant receives his few hundred dollars back. A few weeks later we learn that the same fellow operates a little scab shop

somewhere in a God-forsaken corner of the most deserted section in the city. And the old story starts anew. The Organization Committee gets on the job, a shop meeting is held, a little strike, a little victory, a new agreement with new security—thus the story starts all over again and our "employer" begins his wrestling match along the same old lines.

In comparison with the excitement in other cities, we can say that the election for delegates to the next convention in Chicago went off rather quietly. Almost in every local there were opposing candidates, and the members had an opportunity to choose those whom they liked best. And while some felt a little disappointed because they were not elected, we have every reason to be satisfied with the delegates who were elected.

Local No. 5 has elected as delegates Brothers H. Schaefer, Meyer Cohen,

Meyer Baran and Morris Steinberg. Local No. 18 sends three delegates, namely, Brothers Rose, Rudin and Siegel. Local No. 14 sends Brothers Feinberg and Slodovitz. Local No. 59, our new finishers' local, elected Brothers Shaer, Friedman, Jacobson and Sister Jacobowitz. Local No. 81 elected Brothers Morris Glasman and Taitchen. Local No. 100 is sending Brothers Vogel and Sisters Novick, Lifshitz, Holland and Gablin. Local No. 104 will be represented by Brother Davidson.

The writer of these lines will, as he always has, represent the Joint Board. Some of the elected delegates have been delegates at former conventions, others are novices, and they are looking forward to the great event with a lot of eagerness and great anticipation. Let us hope that all will act at this convention like honest, loyal workers ought to act when representing and legislating for the interest of tens of thousands of their fellow workers.

### THE SEASON FOR HAY FEVER

Hay Fever season is drawing near; it is a season that brings much discomfort to workers who are cursed with this wretched malady; cold in the head accompanied by constant running from the eyes and nose. The Union Health Center of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 131 East 17th Street, announces the opening of a Hay Fever Clinic for the benefit of workers afflicted with this disease. All workers getting hay fever in June should apply for treatment at the clinic by the 15th of April, for it is necessary that a very systematic triplet including serum injection and thorough examination be given. Persons suffering from hay fever during August should come for treatment the first part of June. It is to be understood that there is no guarantee

that these treatments are a sure cure; but the percentage of improvement is so great that it is worth while undergoing the treatment for the benefit derived.

The total fee for the treatment is a comparatively minimum one. Appointments should be made now for treatment at the Health Center Hay Fever Clinic.

### CORRECTION—LOCAL NO. 3

We wish to rectify an error made in last week's "miscellanies" in the list of delegates elected by Local No. 3 to the Joint Board of Cloakmakers' Unions. The following is the corrected list of the delegates:

N. Wertheimer;  
S. Pitchevsky;  
Wm. Schmetterer;  
G. Schuchman;  
S. Drezinsky

only for the last two years, should know that this is not an inventive contribution of which "radicals" alone are capable. Quite to the contrary: The labor bureau problem was taken up very earnestly about two years ago by the "reactionary" Joint Board and was chiefly sponsored by that "reactionary" Morris Sigman. The plan met with obstacles from the locals and the employers and was left in abeyance. However, anybody with a spark of common sense can understand that it is not for the convention to decide upon this matter. The convention may decide upon it as a matter of principle; the state of affairs is so general, however, that it will be up to the locals in Greater New York to carry it into effect. And it is quite likely that the same difficulties that stood in the way of its realization two years ago may still prevent it from becoming a reality now.

We do not want to be misunderstood. We have nothing against those who want a labor bureau. We favor it too, and would welcome heartily the elimination of the necessity for the workers in our trades to travel around from shop to shop in search of a job. But in this case it is not a question of differences of opinion concerning the desirability of the bureau. It is a question of how it can be carried out. The manufacturers, you remember, wanted to be partners to this labor bureau, but the Joint Board objected. The employers, on the other hand, would not hear of a labor bureau run by the Union only. And when a dispute on this matter arose in a certain case, the arbitrator decided in favor of the employers—on the strength of the terms of the agreement. We must not, therefore, talk lightly and glibly concerning the establishment of a labor bureau. It is quite likely that we shall have to fight very hard for it, and it therefore has to be considered whether or not the Union should take up a fight for it under the circumstances. To parade this issue as a "radical" issue and to make it appear that this convention can settle it one—two—three, is neither good sense nor fair.

Of a similar strain are all the other issues with the aid of which votes were caught during the last few weeks in our Union. Mind you, all these issues will be seriously considered at the coming convention, but not because this or that delegate has copyrighted them, but because they always have been on the order-of-the-day of our conventions. Take, for instance, the issue of proportional representation. We have our doubts as to the sincerity of those who had made this question their issue, as most of them are supposed to be followers of the new idea that democracy is nothing but a huge bluff. They claim to believe in dictatorship, in a despotism which scorns the vote of those who disagree with them. Isn't it rather comical to see these preachers of intolerance arguing about proportional representation and demanding it, too, in the name of "sacred democracy?"

But, of course, we shall not accuse them of being sincere in

this matter. They are using this method as a means of throwing sand into the eyes of our democratically inclined masses. The true fact is that our International is a thoroughgoing democratic organization, and because of that, it has fought to a standstill the plan of "shop committees" which are saturated with the anti-democratic spirit and which are equally harmful to the material and the spiritual existence of the Union.

The principle of proportional representation in accord with the best spirit of democracy, and wherever it is only possible is being realized within our Union. There are, however, circumstances, which make its realization impossible. No theory, no matter how solemn, can be forced upon an organization with such a varied and multiple scope of interests like ours. It, nevertheless, deserves careful consideration. It is true, that on the face of it, it may appear that an organization like the New York Cloak Joint Board is governed by a minority. Means must be studied and found to overcome this defect, but it must not come in the form of a demagogic shriek designed to pull the wool over the eyes of excited and bewildered voters.

The convention will surely pay close attention to this question and will be guided in its decisions not by the immature vociferations of a few persons but by the general welfare and progress of the Union in general.

And another issue—one that was practically forgotten by all. While our "radicals" have been firing and enthusing themselves concerning "labor bureau," "recalls," "shop committees," and such other panaceas and quack remedies, they have completely forgotten the main issues of the hour. It is being reported that the manufacturers will soon give up their "labor department" and will bring to an end the collective agreement between them and the Union. It would seem that this is quite an important issue, one that should have commanded first place among all the issues of the campaign. Yet, one cannot find even a trace of it in all the "literature" of the recent election campaign, in spite of its overshadowing importance. We draw the attention of our delegates to this problem and recommend it to their most serious and earnest consideration, even at the expense of some of their other much-boosted and overrated issues and would-be issues.

There are other subjects—covered in the columns of "Justice" and during the discussions of the "Open Forum," which deserve the earnest attention of our delegates. These problems are essential and all-important to the existence of our organization. The most important point about them is that in their discussion all the artificial and false demarcations between "left" and "right" disappear, and the paramount interests of the Union as the organization of the workers in our industries force themselves to the front.



# Brookwood, a Workers' College

By MARY GOFF

Along a road from New York City, in the heart of the Westchester hills, one's attention is caught by a sign which points to a roughly winding road leading to the Workers' College. On a hill, surrounded by woodlands and brooks a new world exists. Here is situated a resident college for workers which embraces fifty-three acres of land. There are several dormitories for men and women, a farm of considerable size, and a big, white building, where class rooms, a library, and all general activities center.

The Brookwood experiment is closely related to previous movements for workers' education, but as a resident college it is the first of its kind. This institution is isolated from the bustling turmoil of the city, yet its very pulse beats in accord with the great need for education of the active workers in the labor movement.

Like every new movement, the movement for workers' education has pioneers. While there are a number of organizations carrying on educational activities, our International was the first organization to undertake an extensive educational movement for our members. Since the Boston convention of 1918, when a budget of \$10,000 was voted, we have extended our work and increased this amount to \$15,000 annually. In spite of all the conflicts, strikes and hindrances, we have made splendid achievements. We have our classes, we choose our teachers and subjects, we have our centers and even a "Workers' University."

As this movement expanded those who attended the classes became more and more devoted to its aims. It was in our classes that the burning desire for knowledge kept increasing. The University was a poignant stimulant. As I became absorbed in the studies I realized the possibilities of being more effective in my own organization and useful to the labor movement at large through the acquirement of a better understanding of labor problems, the history of the Labor Movement and the great part labor plays in social forces. Where was I to get the necessary information? How accomplish the desired results after a day's work when the body is spent with fatigue and the mind does not function?

Finally, I became rebellious and decided to throw off the burden of wage-earning while I attempted to satisfy my thirst at the fountain of knowledge. As I was looking through Arthur Girauso's report on workers' education, I found a description of "Brookwood"—a realization of an intangible dream—"a resident workers' college." My eligibility for entering a college consisted of the experience I had as a member of a union and active member of the Executive Board of my local for nine years. I proceeded to search for a place suited to my needs. As a white goods worker for the last ten years I had been able to save the tremendous sum of \$100; but a new spirit illum-

ined my life when I discovered that there was a place where I might fit in.

And so I found myself on the road which leads to the Workers' College—Brookwood. With new zeal, I followed it to my new destination. This was a turning point in my life. To overcome the limitations and increase my mental horizon was my hope. Thus I found a home in Brookwood. I am here, because the aim of the Workers' College is to prepare members of trade unions and farmers' movements for the tremendous task before them and to develop them for a capable leadership in their respective organizations. In short, the Workers' College was established to provide the Labor Movement with efficient men and women for service in their own ranks.

The curriculum consists of subjects which give a sound background and scientific basis for logical thinking. History, Social Problems, Statistics, Argumentation, Debate, and English, including exposition, are the principal subjects.

All the classes are conducted by highly competent instructors, who are directly connected with the life and activities of the Labor Movement. They believe that the farmer and labor movements constitute the most vital forces working for human freedom, and that by increasing the intelligence of the workers a new era can be brought about. With this in mind, they create an intellectual atmosphere, cultivate a broad vision and inspire the students to work for the attainment of a better and fuller life for themselves and others.

The Workers' College not only demonstrates the great achievements that can be made through education by competent "educators," but also proves to the students the value of education, co-operation and responsibility through self-government.

One of the remarkable features of Brookwood is its community life. By equal allotment of time, consisting of two hours a day, each member of the community performs the manual work necessary for its upkeep. There are no servants in the college. Each individual student and teacher does his share of work from farming to dishwashing.

This self-governing group is composed of different nationalities. There are Hebrews, Slavs, Americans, Armenians and Irish. The students come from various industries and many states. There are miners, machinists, garment workers, coopers, farmers, flower workers, electricians, railway employees and painters.

Most of the students have had experience in trade union activities, and understand the problems confronting labor. They realized the limitations which prevented them from giving the best that was in them in the most effective manner, either by the spoken word or the power of the pen. Leaving their respective industries temporarily, they accepted the new life joyfully. They have displayed a genuine earnestness and responsibility both in their studies

## THE STAGE

Charles Webster, now appearing in "Candida," will also act in "Taboo," when the matinee of that play are resumed at the Harris next Monday.

Anna Pavlova's return for a farewell week, starting April 24, will follow the departure of the singing stars from the Metropolitan.

**"BRONX EXPRESS" AT THE ASTOR APRIL 25**  
"Bronx Express," a comedy adapted by Owen Davis from the Yiddish of Ossin Dymov, will be produced at the Astor Theater on Wednesday night, April 26. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Coburn, producers of the play, will head the cast.

The season's final bill at the Provincetown Playhouse, "Chains of Dew," by Susan Glaspell, will be offered on Monday, April 24.

An extra matinee of the Chauve-Souris has been scheduled for next Monday. The customary afternoon performances will be given on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Charles Dalton will play the role of the newspaper owner in "What the Public Wants," which the Theater Guild will present.

There will be a Sunday night performance of "He Who Gets Slapped" at the Fulton Theater on April 30, in aid of Jewish war sufferers.

Marjorie Rameau, in an adaptation from the French by Gladys Unger, entitled, "Her Three Husbands," is announced to begin an engagement at the Maxine Elliott Theatre next Monday night.

The Philharmonic Society is eighty years old. In observance of the conclusion of its 80th year of continuous activity two anniversary concerts will be given this month under the direction of Willem Mengelberg, guest conductor. Florence Hinkle, soprano; Merrie Alcock, contralto; Lambert Murphy, tenor, and Royal Dumbarton, baritone, will be the assisting soloists; and the Oratorio Society of

and in the government of the community.

The Workers' College is not kept aloof from the industrial world. Every Wednesday prominent speakers representing different labor organizations, visit Brookwood and convey, in the most friendly spirit, their experiences and conduct discussions embracing all important issues of the day.

Today "Brookwood" stands out as a symbol of the most significant experiment in the history of achievements by the workers in the United States. This undertaking is the first attempt to establish a resident Workers' College for trade unionists.

Our International being the pioneer organization in the great movement for workers' education, should help in every way possible to make Brookwood a permanent, ever-flourishing College for Workers.

New York will assist with the full strength of its chorus in a presentation of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony at Carnegie Hall, on Wednesday evening, April 26, and at the Metropolitan Opera House on Sunday evening, April 30.

"The Pigeon" has entered upon its final two weeks at the Frayne.

Mozart's "Così Fan Tutte" has proved so popular that the little opera, which has a third hearing tomorrow, is reannounced for a fourth and last time this season at the Metropolitan next Monday.

Season passes to Columbia's free band concerts, starting June 12, are now ready for those sending stamped and addressed envelope to "Summer Concerts, Columbia University."

The Stadium Orchestra concerts are to open July 6 for six weeks, the first three led by Henry Hadley and the last three weeks by Willy Van Hoogstraaten.

### SCOTT NEARING DEBATES PROF. MEAD THIS SUNDAY

The great debate between Scott Nearing and Prof. Nelson Mead of City College takes place this Sunday, April 16, at 2 P. M., in Hunts Point Palace, 163rd street and Southern Boulevard, the Bronx, on the following subject: "Resolved, that the only remedy for unemployment is the substitution of Socialism for the present capitalist system."

Both debaters are considered authorities on the subject, and the debate promises to be not only very timely, but one of the most interesting events of the year. Tickets can be obtained in advance at the Band School, 7 East 15th street; The Call, 112 Fourth avenue; The Vorwärts, 175 East Broadway; Local Bronx Socialist Party, 1167 Boston Road, and all its branches. Arranged under auspices of Socialist Party.

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# LABOR THE WORLD OVER

## DOMESTIC ITEMS

### NO "SCABS" IN LAWRENCE

The striking textile workers at Lawrence, Mass., claimed a signal victory over the mill owners Friday. When the closing hour came at the Pacific Mills, the principal objective of the picketing during the last few days, not a worker came out past the picket line.

### EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IMPROVING

The report of the United States Employment Service for March, which was made public yesterday, backed up the optimistic statements concerning the business trend which have been issued by other governmental departments. A canvass of 1428 firms representing the more important industries, showed an average increase of 2.5 per cent at the end of March, as compared with conditions at the end of February.

### AN INJUNCTION BOOMERANG

A drastic consent decree calling for the dissolution of the Mosaic Employers' Association of New York, was entered in the Supreme Court before Justice F. B. Delahanty. The decree affects twenty-four individuals and corporations, members of the Association, who are perpetually enjoined from attempting to monopolize the setting and working of mosaic and terrazzo in New York State.

### STATE UNIVERSITY FOR MASSACHUSETTS

The establishment of a state university in Massachusetts is the goal of a group of educators and labor leaders, who appeared before the State Legislature, advising the creation of such an institution. The petition was filed by the State Branch of the American Federation of Labor, and provides an appropriation of \$10,000.

### GETTING TOO MUCH CREDIT

Henry Ford was declared responsible for advancing specialization in factories and accused of "confering a curse on his workers," before the Railroad Labor Board, in the wage hearing at which 204 railroads are seeking a 10 per cent wage reduction.

### 3 PER CENT QUOTA EXTENDED

The Senate Committee on Immigration voted today to report favorably a bill extending the present 3 per cent quota of immigration for two years to July 1, 1924. Under the law immigration is restricted to 3 per cent of the persons of any nation in the United States. It does not apply to Canada or Oriental countries.

### POLICE AIDING OWNERS

Members of the Baltimore police force stationed at entrances to the yards of the Western Maryland Railway have tried to provoke trouble, and have become abusive to strikers doing picket duty, it was charged by J. N. Davis, who is directing the strike.

### "LAW" TO AID MINERS

More than 1,000 attorneys in coal mining states are prepared to act for striking miners in cases involving the right of free speech, the American Civil Liberties Union announced. A circular letter has been sent to all the districts offering co-operation in free speech cases.

### MINERS' STRIKE AFFECTS RAIL WORKERS

A layoff of about 1,800 men, due to the decrease in business because of the coal miners' strike, was announced by the Delaware and Hudson Railroad. The coal industry furnishes more than 50 per cent of this road's traffic.

### WAR VICTIMS UNCARED FOR

"There are 1,200 tubercular ex-service men in Arizona who are without hospitalization," said Senator Asher, in urging the Senate to appoint a committee to investigate the condition of tubercular war veterans in all parts of the country.

### WOULD LURE BUILDERS

Anti-union influences are resorting to the old method of quoting building permits in an effort to lure building craftsmen to many localities, that are already overcrowded with idle workers, says Secretary-Treasurer Spencer, of the building trades department, A. F. of L. In Denver, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Spokane and other cities efforts are being made to import labor under this guise to break down working conditions.

"These building permits do not necessarily mean that buildings will be erected," said Secretary Spencer. "Often they are used by promoters and seekers of credit."

### LITHOGRAPHERS CTICK

The Amalgamated Lithographers of America present a fine exhibition of solidarity in their opposition to the anti-union policy of the National Association of Employing Lithographers.

The bosses demand a 12 1/2 per cent wage reduction, but their insistence for individual contracts and other anti-union conditions prove that they want to cut down the union rather than wages.

The strikers' women folk are being appealed to by Superintendents and Managers, who go to the homes of the workers and attempt to interest the women, with oily talk, golden promises and lurid literature in individual contracts.

The workers claim that in no industry have employers gone so far to reduce trade unionists from their organizations. Dinners have been served, gratuities given and speeches of flowing oratory were accepted by the workers, who applauded the artistic efforts of the bosses and their retainers.

When the test came, however, the unionists walked out to a man. They were joined in many cases by non-unionists who could not resist the wave of solidarity, and the attempt to smash the Lithographers' Union has proven a failure.

## FOREIGN ITEMS

### ENGLAND

#### LABOR AT OXFORD

Mr. E. M. Carlson (Oriel) has been elected President of the Oxford Union.

Mr. Carson, who comes from Michigan, U. S. A., where he was president of the debating society, is an active member of the Labor Club at Oxford University.

He is the second undergraduate student Labor views to reach this position of distinction.

#### HOUSING

A census of homeless persons, taken on the night of February 10, shows that eight persons were found sheltering under arches or on staircases; in the streets 81 men and 23 women were found; and in licensed lodging houses (common) 13,076 persons were accommodated. In addition, 597 men, 146 women and 13 children were accommodated in other lodging houses, while in London casual wards the largest number was recorded at any census since 1914.

Mr. Aldridge, Secretary of the National Housing and Town Planning Council, said recently that some thousands of newly-married people have been compelled through house shortage to embark on the great adventure of married life in homes that are below an adequate standard of equipment.

At a meeting on March 25 John Robertson, Labor M. P., said that in Scotland there were 200,000 people living in one-room tenements.

#### MORE VOTES FOR WOMEN

Lord Roberts Cecil has introduced into the House of Commons a bill to extend the suffrage to women on the same terms as the men. At present a woman cannot vote unless she is 30 years of age or more, and has, in addition, certain qualifications not required of men voters. The bill was opposed by the Die-Hard Colonel Archer-Shee, but leave to introduce the bill was given by 208 votes to 60.

#### CHURCH FOR HELPING RUSSIA

A letter to the press signed by three Bishops severely criticizes the refusal of the British Government to grant credits to Russia. "The case," they say, "is one such as is without example for horror in modern history. It ought to be able to override all hesitations."

### IRELAND

#### THE BELFAST BOYCOTT

The National Executive of the Irish Labor Party and Trades Union Congress is taking the grave measure of calling on Dail Eirann to reimpose the boycott of Belfast. This step follows on the fact that the lifting of the boycott has not been followed by the reinstatement of the expelled Catholic workers of Belfast. Further, the lives of Catholics are in constant danger, and the employers are taking advantage of the division among the workers to reduce wages below the rates ruling in other parts of Ireland.

### HOLLAND

#### INTERNATIONAL MAY DAY

In a May Day manifesto issued by the International Federation of Trade Unions, the workers of the world are called upon to demonstrate every where on May 1, "against reaction; for universal peace; and to demonstrate against economic reaction, and political reaction and militarism; and in favor of the 8-hour day, a fair day's wage, and an existence worthy of human being."

### GERMANY

#### GERMAN COMMUNISTS

The group of German Communists which seceded from the Third International under the leadership of Paul Levi, has re-entered the Independent Socialist party. This group, which included Dammig and Hoffman, calls for German labor to unite and join the Independents.

### MEXICO

#### DEMOCRACY IN MEXICO URGED BY UNIONISTS

Through the development of the Mexican trade union movement it will be impossible hereafter for General This or That to stage a revolution in this country, says Canuto A. Vargas, Spanish Language Secretary of the Pan American Federation of Labor, writing in American Federationist.

"The almost total absence of bloodshed during the movement against Carranza," says Secretary Vargas, "can be traced directly, without fear of exaggeration, to the activities of the organized workers, whose leaders, in groups of two and three, covered every state of the republic two months prior to the revolution and organized the program which was to be later carried out with such precision and regularity. If I am not mistaken, I was one of the very first persons in the United States, if not the first, to receive personal and authoritative information of what was going to happen in Mexico if Carranza persisted in his obstinate intention to dictate to the country who should be his successor to the Presidency."

"And it is for the reason that the Mexican people are in sympathy with their present government, and support its policies, domestic and foreign, that I say that the impending revolution, of which we have been reading in the American dailies, is a fabrication."

### FRANCE

#### NAVAL MUTINEERS ELECTED TO PARIS COUNCIL

"By the second magnificent victory of the Paris workingmen yesterday, in re-electing Marty and Badine, the naval mutineers, to the Municipal Council, another blow has been struck for an amnesty to all political, military and naval prisoners in France. The next step is left to the Prefect of Police, who is expected to cancel the election again. And then the Communists will, of course, fight the elections all over again!"

## Educational Comment and Notes

### Second Annual Conference of the Workers' Education Bureau

Our readers will be interested in learning the details of the coming conference of the Workers' Education Bureau on April 22nd and 23rd. There will be several sessions. Our members and their friends are cordially invited to attend those sessions in which they are interested.

The first session will take place on Saturday, April 22nd, at 2 P. M. Miss Fannia M. Cohn will be the chairman and a number of speakers representing labor schools throughout the country will report on their organizations. Mr. James H. Maurer will make the address of welcome. The same day a dinner will be held at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 43rd Street. At this dinner the subject of The Aims of Workers' Education will be discussed by:

Samuel Gompers, President of the A. F. of L.;

Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the I. L. G. W. U.;

Professor Charles A. Beard, of the New School for Social Research;

Mr. Albert Mansbridge, of England;

Mr. Hugh Frayne, of the A. F. of L.;

Miss Rose Schneiderman, Women's Trade Union League, and

Mr. James H. Maurer, President of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor.

This dinner will be very interesting. Dinner tickets will be sold to the general public at \$2.50. Those of our members who wish to make reservations may do so by communicating immediately with the office of the Educational Department.

On Sunday, April 23rd, at 10 a. m., a number of speakers representing labor organizations will discuss the general subject of "The Labor Movement and Labor Education." James H. Maurer will be the chairman.

The list of speakers includes some of the most prominent labor men in the United States. Among them will be:

Joseph Schlossberg, A. C. W. A.;

C. P. Ford, Secretary International

al Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America;

John Brophy, President District No. 2, United Mine Workers of America;

Matthew Well, Vice-President of the A. F. of L.;

Charles Stillman, President American Federation of Teachers;

Geo. W. Perkins, President Cigar Makers' International Union of America, and

Max Pine, Secretary United Hardware Trades.

Another session will be held on Sunday afternoon, April 23rd, at 2 P. M. This will be only for delegates, to consider the work of the Bureau. One of the features of this meeting will be a discussion on the methods of financing workers' education. Mr. Abraham Baroff, Secretary-Treasurer of the I. L. G. W. U., and Mr. Toscan Bennett, of the Brookwood School, will lead the discussion.

The final session will be held Sunday evening at 8 p. m. Professor Harry W. L. Dana will act as chairman, and a number of teachers connected with the labor schools throughout the country will discuss teaching methods in workers' education. At this session it is hoped that many students in workers' education classes in the city and elsewhere will be present and will participate in the discussion.

All the sessions, with the exception of the dinner, will be held at the New School for Social Research, 465 West 23rd Street.

Our members are again urged to attend as many of the sessions as possible. They will find the discussions important and valuable. The entire labor movement in America is taking up the subject of workers' education with interest and enthusiasm. All realize that it will soon be one of the important forces in reshaping our social and economic life. We want many of our students in the Unity Centers and Workers' University to come to these sessions.

### Mr. Bruere's Talk on the Mine Situation

Those of our members who attended the class in the Workers' University last Saturday, heard an interesting discussion of the coal strike by Mr. Robert Bruere, director of the Bureau of Industrial Research.

He discussed with the class the difficulties which confront the coal mining industry, and showed to what extent the present troubles are due to the unorganized and wasteful character of the industry.

Mr. Bruere pointed out that with the present loose competitive system, there is more coal produced than our country consumes and that therefore, in many instances, there is a district loss. He also gave figures to show that the average miner's income is about \$14.00 a week, upon which he had to support himself and his family.

In summing up, Mr. Bruere showed that the only remedy is the organization of the coal industry on the same principle as the water supply of a city. In his opinion, all the sources of coal supply should be merged into a common reservoir, organized so as to meet the actual needs of the country and provide

workers with steady employment at a proper wage.

Throughout the discussion Mr. Bruere pointed out similarities between the problems of the miners and of the workers in the garment industry and showed to what extent both were confronted with almost the same conditions.

He showed that one of the causes of the present strike is the failure of the coal operators to meet the miners for the purpose of renewing the last agreement. This situation is exactly like what happened in our industry but a short time ago. Another interesting similarity is that of the small mine owner who, in his attempt to compete with others, lowers prices and does not pay the necessary wage to his workers. The presence of similar employers in the garment industry produces a similar difficulty.

The students were interested to note these and other illustrations cited by Mr. Bruere in his talk. A number of questions were asked after the lecture. They showed that the class was keenly interested in the problems discussed.

## WEEKLY CALENDAR

Monday, April 17

Waitmakers' Unity Center

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

Tuesday, April 18

East Side Unity Center

5:30 P. M.—Physical Training. Miss Eva Cohn, Director. Classes in elementary, intermediate and advanced English in all Unity Centers.

Wednesday, April 19

All Unity Centers

Classes in elementary, intermediate and advanced English.

Thursday, April 20

Harlem Unity Center

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

Brown Unity Center

8:00 P. M.—Physical Training. Miss Eva Cohn, Director.

Brownsville Unity Center

7:45 P. M.—Physical Training. Miss Loretta Ritter, Director. Admission to these classes free to members of the International.

### Social and Economic History of the United States

By DR. H. J. CARMAN

Outline of lesson given in the Workers' University of the I. L. G. W. U., 1921-22.

LESSON 8

MANUFACTURING SINCE THE CIVIL WAR

1. Its Importance—

(a) As we compare the social and industrial structure of the United States today with that of a hundred years ago, or at any time before the Civil War, we cannot help seeing how much more important manufacturing is at the present time than it was prior to 1860.

1. Before 1860 the principal occupation of the people of the United States was farming or agriculture.

2. In the years just before and during the Civil War, however, manufacturing came rapidly to the front.

3. Since 1865 manufacturing has spread to all parts of the United States. The South and the West are no longer purely agricultural sections, as they were before the great conflict between the North and the South.

2. Its Character—

(a) Civil War stimulated manufacturing, in that it

1. Created a greater demand for food, clothing and munitions.

2. Resulted in inflation and higher prices for manufactured goods.

3. Eliminated all foreign competition.

4. Made the South for a time more dependent upon the North for manufactured products.

(b) Manufacturing since the Civil War has not only increased in volume, but manufacturing methods have radically changed:

1. There has been a constantly greater use of machinery. Until 1870, for instance, men's clothing was made in the home and largely by hand. Until 1890 women's clothing, such as dresses, was also generally home-made.

2. There has also been a greater standardization of machinery, and, in recent years, more general use of electricity for power purposes.

3. There has been increased exploitation of natural resources and a greater attempt by large industrial concerns to monopolize these raw materials, as in the case of the Standard Oil Company.

(c) Manufacturing, instead of being organized on a partnership or joint stock company basis, had tended more and more to be organized on a corporate basis.

1. These corporations have moved steadily in the direction of combination, so that instead of a large number of small corporations, we have a small number of great corporations.

2. Big business, instead of small competitive business, is a marked characteristic of our present industrial society.

(d) In recent years our manufacturers and producers, in their quest for profits, have sought raw materials and markets outside of the United States proper.

1. The United States has, therefore, become more and more imperialistic, and our position of industrial and political isolation has been greatly changed.

(e) Big business organization and capitalistic concentration have been accompanied by the rapid organization of labor, the rise of Socialism in the United States, and numerous conflicts between agrarian and manufacturing banking interests.

UNITY CENTERS WILL BE RE-OPENED APRIL 17TH

The Unity Centers, which were closed during Easter Week, will be reopened April 17th, and the classes in English and the physical training will be resumed. Some of these classes will continue through May and others till July.

We urge our members to continue with these classes, which they should do for two purposes, firstly for the purpose of learning the English language, and secondly for the sake of the teachers who expect to be retained till the end of the educational season.

FIRST CO-OPERATIVE BARBER SHOP ORGANIZED IN CALIFORNIA CITY

Union barbers of San Bernardino, California have put the Rochdale co-operative plan into effect in what is believed to be the first co-operative barber shop in the United States. During the past week they leased a large space in the business section and opened the largest barber shop in the city, employing only union men who will share co-operatively in the earnings of the enterprise.

## With the Waist and Dress Joint Board

By M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary

(Minutes of Meeting, April 5, 1922)

A committee representing the Joint Board of the miscellaneous trades appeared before the Board, stating that by themselves they are conducting strikes against a number of manufacturers for the last few weeks, which are very costly. In addition they have to fight against injunctions. They did all they possibly could, receiving financial assistance from a few organizations. They are at present in such straits, that they find their treasury exhausted, and cannot pay strike benefits to those who are entitled to same. Therefor, they appeal to the Joint Board that it give them a loan of \$500.

Upon motion, the request of the committee was referred to the Board of Directors.

The report of the Board of Directors of March 31st was read, and upon motion the following was approved:

1. The action of the Board of Directors in deciding to continue the strike against the firm of Ehrenpreis & Gidman was approved. This decision was due to the request of a committee of workers from the shop of Ehrenpreis & Gidman, that appeared before the Board of Directors, stating that they do not know the reason why the Union called them out on strike. However, it was proven that this strike was called due to the fact that the above firm

worked for a jobber who violated the agreement with the Union.

2. The Joint Board concurred in the recommendation to loan the Messenger Magazine \$100, which we expect will be paid back to us within 60 days.

3. To purchase two tickets from the Women's Trade Union League for an entertainment which was arranged by this League. A committee consisting of Sisters DiMaggio and Hirsch was appointed to attend same.

4. That Brothers Mackoff, Jacobson and Scheenholz should study the proposition made by the Joint Board of Sanitary Control whether or not it would be practicable to have a Statistical Department established in the dress and waist industry, under the supervision of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control.

5. The request made by Local No. 10 that the Joint Board institute a control of all the shops in the dress and waist industry, and that in such shops where the employers are found to be doing their own cutting, the shop chairmen of these shops be called to the Grievance Committee for proper discipline, was taken up by the Joint Board and after a long discussion, the General Manager was instructed to arrange a special meeting for business agents, in order to urge upon them to have this clause of our agreement lived up to.

6. The recommendation of the Board of Directors in reference to

the request made by the Jewish Bank of Palestine was taken up for discussion.

A motion to reject the recommendation of the Board of Directors was carried, and a motion to purchase ten bonds for \$150 was carried.

7. The request made by the Labor Advertising Department of the New York Call that we insert an ad in the Labor Directory was granted.

8. The attention called by Brother Mackoff, General Secretary, to the fact that according to our Constitution arrangements should be made for the staff of the Joint Board, was taken up, and upon motion, a committee of five, as provided in Article 12 of our Constitution, was elected. (The reason for the delay is due to the Organization Campaign.) Brother Berlin, Local No. 10, Brother Rabinowitz, Local No. 22, Sister Goodman, Local No. 25, Brother Weinberg, Local No. 60, Brother Ambrose, Local No. 66 and Brother Columbo, Local No. 89 were appointed on said committee, it being understood that this committee will report to the next meeting of the Joint Board.

9. Brothers Antonini, Berlin and Sister Goodman were appointed to work out resolutions, in conjunction with Brother Halperin, who is the delegate from the Joint Board to the Convention, and which should be introduced by him at the next Convention.

10. Brother Hochman's statement in regard to Thursday's meeting, which was arranged in order to protest to the Massachusetts authorities about the Sacco-Vanzetti case, was taken up for discussion. It was brought out that originally this meeting was to be held on Thursday April 6th, right after work, it being understood that all the Locals were informed accordingly. However, arrangements were made by Locals No. 22 and No. 60 to have their elections at the same time. The Board of Directors was therefore obliged to send out letters to the chairmen notifying them that the meeting will take place at 8 o'clock, instead of right after work.

Brother Antonini, Manager of Lo-

cal No. 89, protested in the name of his delegation, about this change.

Upon motion, it was decided that a special circular be printed, immediately, which should be distributed during the day of April 6th (Thursday), and also that the Business Agents should do all they possibly can, to make this meeting a success.

The Finance Committee recommended that we donate \$100 to the Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Workers Union, Local No. 4, Baltimore, Maryland, which is at present conducting a number of strikes.

Upon motion, the request of the Finance Committee was approved.

Brother Antonini called the attention of the Board to the prevailing conditions in our industry in Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

In view of the fact that Local No. 113 of Mt. Vernon has to fight a lock-out, which is very expensive, and that the Local cannot meet the burden by itself, and as the International does not give it the necessary financial aid, Brother Antonini therefore urged the Joint Board to help Local No. 113 in order to enable them to continue the fight for the organized workers of Mt. Vernon.

Upon motion, a committee consisting of Brothers Antonini, Mackoff and Halperin were appointed to learn all the particulars about this struggle that Local No. 113 is engaged in, and that this committee report its findings to the Board of Directors, which will act according to its report.

Brother Rosenstein was appointed on a committee to attend the Conference in reference to the 1st of May, and he reported that he attended said conference. As there were some organizations which were called to attend and failed to do so, Julius Gerber had made arrangements with the United Hebrew Trades to celebrate the First of May jointly. Therefore he attended a conference called by the United Hebrew Trades, which resulted in a committee of ten being elected to work out a plan how organized labor should celebrate the First of May in a way that would express the solidarity of the workers the world over.

## Among the Custom Dressmakers, Local 90

By J. X. BERNADSKY

The season in the custom dress-making trade has just begun, and we are already observing how our bosses are attempting to provoke a clash with the Union. They keep on clamoring that "if not for the Union everything would be all right." The workers, they say, are not quite bad; it is the Union that sticks in their throat, "like a bone," and they would like to get rid of it. But that's about as far as they will get!

Recently some things began to happen in our trade. From heaven knows where there appeared in our midst a lawyer anxious to form an employers' association in the trade. But we hear that this gentleman is making hardly any headway in trying to incite the employers against our Union. They know from experience that nothing good has ever come out from such a policy.

At our last member meetings, on March 9 and 19, our members proved again that when it comes to preserving the unity of the local they are on the spot to help in every possible way. For instance, the moment they learned that there is talk about the bosses organizing themselves into an association, and that this might mean trouble for the Union, they at once assessed themselves five dollars each for a defense fund. It can be easily understood that several hundred persons would not have voted like only to tax themselves if they did not fully grasp the importance of such a move. It is too bad that our members are so scattered in all the corners and nooks of New York and cannot all come to meetings. We, however, depend upon the devotion of the membership of our local that they will pay up the tax.

As you know, our local has undertaken the important task of organiz-

ing the non-union shops to insure the 44 hours that prevail in the organized shops. The members of the local know how it is important to organize the entire trade and we are confident they will help their local in carrying out this campaign which we have undertaken.

Our Executive Board is again tackling the question about such union shops which have two departments, a ladies' tailoring and a dressmaking. In one department, under union conditions the workers work 44 hours and receive all union benefits; in the other, they make the same line of work for much less money, work longer hours and get no pay for overtime. When a dispute occurs in the shop the boss takes advantage of the fact that half of his shop is not organized and makes his work in this scab department. When the workers in the non-union half sometimes want to present some demands to the employer they are afraid that the union workers will not help them, and in the end the boss profits by it.

Well, our Board decided that it cannot continue that way. A committee was appointed to meet with the Tailors' Local No. 3, to see if plans cannot be worked out by both locals whereby all these half-union and half-scab shops be made into 100 per cent union shops once for all.

Members of Local No. 90 are called upon not to let themselves be misled by agents of the Hatfield Carnegie shop and S. Gold, of 86th Street and Broadway, and of 2228 Broadway, respectively, that they are union shops. It is an untruth.

We also wish to notify our members, several of them have been sent notices, that they are in arrears with their dues to the local.



## Your Boy's Future!

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# The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

By JOSEPH FISH

## GENERAL

The election of delegates to the Sixteenth Biennial Convention of the I. L. G. W. U., which was held on Saturday, April 8, in Arlington Hall, is over, even though the after-effects of the campaign still remain in the minds of the members. As was stated in last week's issue of JUSTICE, the campaign was in full swing and gradually developed as the time of election approached. It reached its climax on Saturday, after which it naturally died away.

From the campaign which went on, a record-breaking vote was expected. However, the number of voters who responded did not reach our expectations. The number of votes cast at this election was a little over 650, which is generally the number cast at any election of this sort.

Although, according to our constitution, the polls are to be open from 12:30 to 6 P. M., the Election Board was practically through with the registration of votes at 3 o'clock, as the bulk of the membership voted from 12:30 to 3 P. M., and during the rest of the time there were only a few stragglers here and there who came in to vote. Immediately upon closing the election, which was orderly and quiet, the Election Board proceeded with the counting of the votes. As has been stated before, the number of votes was not very great, and the Board was able to complete its work at 10:30 P. M.

The Election Board consisted of Brothers Meyer Katz, Chairman; Nathan Saperstein, Michael Ondusko, Julius Levine, Abe Goldring and Henry Dudkin. It is to the credit of these men that the election proceeded in an orderly manner and the counting of the ballots was efficiently accomplished. The following are the results of the election:

Samuel Perlmutter ..... 431 votes  
David Dubinsky ..... 410 votes  
Benjamin Sachs ..... 369 votes  
Isidore Nagler ..... 354 votes  
Joseph Fish ..... 317 votes  
Philip Ansel ..... 307 votes  
Harry Berlin ..... 303 votes  
John C. Ryan ..... 278 votes  
Max Stoller ..... 244 votes  
Julius Samuels ..... 233 votes  
William Fein ..... 167 votes  
Adolph Sosen ..... 162 votes  
Isidore Cohen ..... 126 votes  
Julius Levine ..... 87 votes  
Abe Cohen ..... 65 votes

The following were declared elected as delegates to represent Local 10 at the I. L. G. W. U. Convention, having received the highest number of votes: Samuel Perlmutter, David Dubinsky, Benjamin Sachs, Isidore Nagler, Joseph Fish, Philip Ansel, Harry Berlin and John C. Ryan.

The Executive Board again, as in the past, warns the cutters that no overtime will be permitted after April 15, and that all those desiring permission to work overtime must apply to the office of the union for same.

The attention of the cutters is called to the constitutional provision which requires a member to be present at either a general or branch meeting of the union at least once every three months, and as per this provision, upon all those who did not have their books stamped at at least one meeting during the past three months, a fine of \$1 will be imposed. No dues or assessments will be accepted from them unless this fine is paid.

## WAIST AND DRESS

Below is printed a copy of the report rendered by Manager Dubinsky at the meeting of the Waist and

Dress Division, which was held last Monday night.

The following are the number of complaints filed with our office from January 1, 1922, to April 10, 1922, classified as follows:

(1) Boss is doing the cutting. No cutter employed: ..... 1  
On strike ..... 1  
Unfounded, as cutters were found working ..... 36  
Cutters were placed to work ..... 11  
Firm paid fine ..... 4  
No work in shop ..... 29  
Chairlady instructed ..... 2  
Open shop ..... 5  
Filed with Local 23 ..... 4  
Out of business ..... 1  
Shop out of Association (could not adjust) ..... 4  
Withdrawn (no evidence) ..... 1  
Complaints pending ..... 35  
Non-union shop ..... 2

Total ..... 134  
(2) Boss is helping cutter at table: Unfounded; cutter is doing all cutting ..... 2  
Instructed ..... 2  
Firm paid fine ..... 1  
Complaints pending ..... 1

Total ..... 6  
(3) Non-union cutter employed: In favor of union ..... 10  
Unfounded ..... 3  
Non-union shop ..... 4  
Shop not working ..... 5  
Shop on strike ..... 1  
Out of business ..... 1  
Complaints pending ..... 7

Total ..... 31  
(4) Firm deducted for mistake: In favor of union ..... 1

(5) Firm refuses to pay at holiday rate: In favor of union ..... 1

(6) Time and a half for overtime: Pending ..... 1

(7) Firm offers to pay less than agreed upon: In favor of union ..... 1

Dropped (cutter's request) ..... 1  
Pending ..... 1

Total ..... 3  
(8) Firm refuses to pay wages due cutter: In favor of union ..... 1

Dropped (cutter did not take up case) ..... 1  
Withdrawn (bankrupt) ..... 1

Total ..... 3  
(9) Paid cutter below scale: In favor of union ..... 1

(10) Reduction in wages: In favor of union ..... 1  
Pending ..... 1

Total ..... 2  
(11) Cutters were discharged: In favor of union ..... 10

Dropped ..... 3  
Out of business ..... 1  
Strike ..... 1  
Pending ..... 4

Total ..... 19  
(12) Firm gets cut work: Pending ..... 1

(13) Head cutter works overtime while other cutters do not: Unfounded ..... 1

(14) Cutters have no working cards: In favor of union ..... 2  
Pending ..... 2

Total ..... 4  
(15) Equal division of work: In favor of union ..... 2

Withdrawn ..... 1  
Pending ..... 1

Total ..... 4

(16) Cutter works piece and hour work: Unfounded ..... 1  
Dropped (non-union) ..... 1  
Pending ..... 1  
Total ..... 3  
(17) Cutter ordered off job by union: In favor of union ..... 2  
Pending ..... 3  
Total ..... 5

(18) Firm employs new cutter

Total ..... 5

(19) Cutter violates union rule: In favor of union ..... 1  
(20) Cutter member of firm: Unfounded ..... 1  
Dropped (fire in place) ..... 1  
Filed with Local 23 ..... 1  
Pending ..... 1  
Total ..... 4

Total number of complaints pending ..... 6  
Total number of complaints filed, 22

## CO-OPERATORS BOYCOTTED

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, acting under the powers given him in the Packer Control Act, has filed a complaint against the thirty-nine members of the St. Louis Live Stock Exchange and eighty-one of the principal dealers and traders in the St. Louis Stockyards charging them with maintaining a boycott against farmers' co-operative live stock associations which do not belong to the exchange. The accused are cited to appear before the Federal Court on April 3. The complaint charges that the commission firms, constituting the entire membership of the Live Stock Exchange, have agreed to refuse to do business with buyers or traders who patronize the farmers' co-operative live stock marketing associations. The co-operators, it seems, sell live

stock at commission rates 2 per cent lower than those of the exchange members. This is such a serious crime against the profits of the combine that, according to the Secretary of Agriculture, they have "agreed upon and adopted a policy or common plan to hamper, obstruct and prevent by coercion an intimidation" buyers and traders from making any purchases from the farmers' co-operative company.

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**CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10**

**ATTENTION!**

**NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS**

Miscellaneous ..... Monday, April 17th  
General ..... Monday, April 24th  
Cloak and Suit ..... Monday, May 8th  
Waist and Dress ..... Monday, May 15th

**Meetings Begin at 7:30 P. M.**

**AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place**