

"My righteousness I hold fast, and will not let it go."

—Job 27.6

JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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

Vol. IV. No. 17

New York, Friday, April 21, 1922

Price, 2 Cents

Convention Credentials Committee at Work

The Credential Committee of the Cleveland Convention has begun its sessions last Monday, April 17, at the home office of the International, 3 West 16th Street. The committee was appointed a week ago by President Schleisinger, at the final quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board, and consist of the following persons:

Joseph Breslaw, Chairman, Local 35; David Dubinsky, Secretary, Local 10; B. Schaefer, Local 5, Chicago; Elizabeth Rudolph, Local 15, Philadelphia; Fannie Shapiro, Local 42; and Morris Esig, Local 65, Cincinnati.

Besides examining the validity of the credentials, the Credential Committee is also charged with the duty of taking up all objections referred to it by individual members or locals against any of the elected delegates. The committee is to decide upon the eligibility and fitness of such objected

delegates after a proper hearing is given them. The Credential Committee thus acts as an Appeal Committee, and its findings are subject to the approval or rejection of the first plenary meeting of the convention. The committee also takes up pleas and statements by locals with regard to their indebtedness to the International on assessments and other obligations.

From which it can be easily concluded that the committee is head over heels in work. Chairman Breslaw and Secretary Dubinsky are planning to work evenings next week in order to get through with the mass of accumulated material. Locals and individual members who are interested in any way in this committee will address it in care of the General Office at 3 West 16th Street. They must, however, in each case give their names, ledger numbers and addresses in order to receive attention.

Situation in N. Y. Cloak Industry Still Indefinite

The situation in the cloak industry of New York is as indefinite as before. So far no change has taken place except that from time to time there appear statements in the trade press containing veiled or open threats against the cloakmakers. It is very difficult to say what will develop out of this state of affairs.

It is quite definite, however, that the Protective Association will have a membership meeting on Thursday, April 20, and by the time this issue will reach our readers something more concrete and definite may be known. This membership meeting of the employers' association will probably have a great deal to say upon the shaping of events in the cloak industry in the near future. "It is a known fact that the leaders of the Protective Association are in quite a warlike mood and are bent more in favor of war than peace in the trade.

The membership meeting of the Protective Association will have to elect a new administration, and it will largely depend upon the personnel of this new leadership as to whether reason or aggressiveness will prevail in their councils henceforward.

It is doubtless if the members of the Protective Association have learned sufficiently from the past to know how to act in the best interests of the industry at this moment. However it may be, if they want another conflict, they will find the Union ready for the attack. The cloakmakers are fully aware of this situation, and are contributing with readiness and zeal to the Defense Fund that the Union is raising. If the employers in the cloak industry force another strike upon our members, the outcome will be just as certain as was the outcome of the last fight; the cloak shops of New York will remain union shops.

Cleveland Board of Referees Meets Next Saturday

UNION WINS CASE ON APPEAL

Next Saturday and Sunday, April 22 and 23, the hearings before the Board of Referees in the cloak industry of Cleveland, postponed from April 1, will take place in Cleveland. This hearing has been called at the request of the Manufacturers' Association, and will deal with the wage scales.

In plain words, it means that the cloak employers of Cleveland believe that the wages which they are paying their workers are too "high," and want a reduction of at least 15 or 20 per cent. The Union is, of course, firmly opposed to this, and Vice-President M. Perlstein, Manager of the Cleveland Joint Board, is fighting this demand of the employers.

Brother Perlstein, aided by Alexander Frachtenberg, our statistician, who has prepared a considerable amount of facts and figures to refute the supporting statements of the manufacturers, will lead the fight for the Union before the Board of Referees. The Union has ample proof to produce before the members of the Board that the present earnings of work barely enable them to make a living in a decent, civilized manner.

Of course, the final word in this case belongs to the Referees, and we hope that their decision will favor the workers.

reversed a decision of a lower court which gave judgment to a contractor by the name of J. Meyers, of Painesville, Ohio, for \$2,500 damages against the Union. The facts in the case are as follows:

Some time ago, when the Cleveland cloak firm, Landseman-Herzheimer Company—against which the Union is now conducting a strike—was still a member of the Cleveland Cloak Manufacturers' Association, the Union had found out that this firm was sending out work to a contractor in Painesville by the name of J. Meyers. This firm had no union shop, and, according to the collective agreement with the Union, the Landseman-Herzheimer firm had no right to do that.

The Union brought charges against this firm before the Association, and these charges were substantiated.

The Association fined the Landseman firm \$50, and ordered it not to send any more work to the Painesville contractor. The Board of Referees, to whom the Landseman firm appealed, concurred in this decision.

The contractor thereupon brought a lawsuit against the Association, the Union and the Board of Referees, suing for an injunction and for damages. The court granted him an injunction, and in addition fined the Union—and the Union only—\$2,500 as liquidated damages. The Union appealed the case, and now the higher court reversed the decision. The reversal comes at a time when the Landseman firm is no longer a union shop and its workers have been out on strike for the last thirteen weeks.

The attorney for the Union in this case was ex-Secretary of War Newton D. Baker.

SECRETARIES OF NEW YORK LOCALS, ATTENTION!

The General Office has made arrangements with the New York Central Railroad, chartering a Special Convention train, which will leave New York on Friday, April 28, in the evening, and will arrive at Cleveland on Sunday morning.

Several stops will be made on the way, and Saturday the delegates will spend at Niagara Falls, seeing sights and becoming acquainted with one another.

Secretaries are requested to make reservations with General Secretary Baroff at once, in order to secure proper accommodations.

Second Annual Convention of the Workers' Educational Bureau

The second annual convention of the Workers' Educational Bureau will take place next Saturday and Sunday, April 22 and 23. Members of the International who are interested in this subject are invited to attend these sessions. The program of the convention is as follows:

The first session will open on Saturday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, with Miss Fannie M. Cohn as Chair-lady. Various speakers representing labor schools and colleges all over the country will report all their activities. James M. Maurer, President Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, will greet the delegates.

On Saturday evening a dinner will be tendered to the delegates at the Manhattan Lyceum, 65 East 4th Street. The following speakers are expected to be present at this dinner:

Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor.
Benjamin Schleisinger, President International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Prof. Charles A. Beard, of the New School for Social Research.
Albert Mansbridge, a visitor representing the Labor Educational Movement of England.

Hugh Frayne, General Organizer of the American Federation of Labor.
Rose Schneiderman, President of the Women's Trade Union League.

All those desirous of obtaining tickets to this dinner are requested to apply to the office of our Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street, fourth floor.

APPELLATE DIVISION REVERSES DECISION AGAINST UNION

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Cleveland last week

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By N. S.

THE FIRST WEEK OF THE GENOA CONFERENCE

IT looked for some time as if Genoa would offer no surprises, no thrilling spectacles. An entire week had almost passed and the committees and sub-committees continued their haggling and bargaining. A dreary procession of demands and counter-demands; reparations and debts; long rows of figures amounting to billions of dollars presented by gayer nations. But not a single definite decision had been reached. In fact no one expected anything else. The very fact that the conference lasted so long, against the prophecies of so many confident skeptics, was in itself an astounding achievement. But the conference was destined to deliver its shock to the participants, which reverberated in all the Foreign Offices, newspapers, political and economic circles. It is in fact far more than a shock. It is an epoch-making event.

This event is the separate agreement which has been concluded between Russia and Germany. It did not of course come like a bolt from the skies. It was bound to happen. Negotiations between the two countries had been going on for months. But the terms of the treaty are significant, if not revolutionary. And the time and place where this understanding consummated is as significant as the terms themselves. While the Allies were trying their best to bring more chaos and destruction to Europe by their mad demands of reparations and debts, Germany and Russia signed a treaty which brings into bold relief the mean and suicidal dickering of the Allies, particularly the French.

The treaty was signed on Easter Sunday, a significant day for Christian nations, but hard diplomats are not sentimentalists, nor are they Christians, and the effect will be lost on them. When this agreement became known, Louis Baythou, head of the French delegation, immediately telegraphed Paris for instructions and announced that the fate of the conference depended upon Poincaré's reply. Lloyd George resented this action of Russia and Germany, although he had known for some time that the treaty was being negotiated. The French press is furious. A correspondent to the New York Times writes that "if the Genoa conference lasts much longer it will drive the French press crazy."

The policy upon which Germany and Russia base their agreement is "clean the slate of all debts." All indemnity claims growing out of the war have been cancelled by the treaty. Regular diplomatic relations will be renewed. The treaty guarantees complete equality of rights and a basis of pacific co-operation.

The allied diplomats are in a dilemma. Here they have a model treaty for the restoration of the economic life of Europe. But the French particularly are more interested in getting the debts paid than in peace. They are also interested in seeing Europe divided, and the union of Germany and Russia will surely bring them bad dreams.

SIDELIGHTS ON SEMENOFF

WHETHER Semenoff, arch-bandit of Siberia, will be deported, imprisoned, hanged, or let scot-free, as will probably be the case, is of minor importance. The points of chief interest are some of the facts that are being brought to light by the Senate Committee on Labor.

That the Ataman has not dedicated his life to the practice of Christian virtues is new only to the American press. His record has been well known to all those who cared to know, and the present revelations of his monstrous slaughters in Siberia are of value only because it is never too late to spread the truth.

The testimony of the Commissioner of Immigration before the Senate Committee is of far greater interest. We learn that the jailed Ataman was on his way to Paris for the purpose of conferring with Grand Duke Nicholas and the coteries of monarchism regarding the staging of another "revolution" in Russia. Another purpose of Semenoff was to discuss trade relations in Washington. Details are as yet lacking. What is significant is that our State Department was fully aware of these plans, and nevertheless admitted him to this country. Secretary Hughes must have suffered profoundly when his honored guest was jailed in New York.

Perhaps the most significant discovery is the fact that Russia has an ambassador in this country. He is no other than Boris Bakhmeteff, the "ambassador" of Kerensky. This momentous disclosure has been brought about by the subpoena served on Bakhmeteff to come and testify before the Senate Committee. Senator Borah thought that Bakhmeteff was a private individual. Everybody seemed to be under the impression that the Russian Ambassador was deported over a year ago. But Secretary Hughes wrote a letter to Senator Borah informing him and the people of this country that Bakhmeteff is recognized by our Government as the representative of the Russian government and as such enjoys the diplomatic immunity which attaches to all envoys of foreign governments accredited to this country.

Now this laudable clarity of our State Department removes all speculations as to the real attitude of our Government to Russia. This devotion to the memory of a dead past is really touching when compared to the change of heart shown by Great Britain. If not for the Senate hearings on Semenoff the country would have remained in ignorance as to the important fact. Ataman Semenoff's presence in this country has rendered a service to the American people.

MORE LAWS FOR NEW YORK STATE

GOVERNOR MILLER has been busy signing bills for the last two weeks that had been passed by the Legislature this year. He then issued a statement expressing deep satisfaction with himself and the Legislature.

Of the most important bills which became laws are the seven of the Lockwood committee bills, including the one under which the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company intends to invest a hundred million dollars in the erection of houses to rent for not more than nine dollars a room a month. Some weeks ago the Governor approved the bill extending the time in which the construction of new houses could be started under the tax exemption law. Another, which provided for the return of jury fees to tenants involved in

rent actions whose cases were not tried separately was vetoed by Mayor Hylan.

A large number of bills relating to reduction in cost of government development of the water power of the state, improvement of the port of New York, social welfare legislation have been approved by the Governor. Some of the specific bills are, for instance, the refusal to raise the salary of the Mayor, the breaking up of one of the Congressional districts in New York which always casts a heavy Socialist vote, a new and better workmen's compensation law, and many others.

MINERS FIGHT INJUNCTION

THE right of the United Mine Workers to organize further the non-union coal fields of West Virginia is coming up for decision within a few days. This decision will doubtless be used as a precedent by coal operators in other states, and for this reason the struggle of the miners against the West Virginia injunction is of strategic importance.

Chairman Nolan, of the House Labor Committee, announced that impeachment proceedings will be brought in Congress against the Federal judges, who issued injunctions, if investigation shows them guilty of "partisan and unfair action" against striking coal miners. One of the judges is charged with having denied citizenship papers to a number of Pennsylvania miners because they were on strike, while the other is held to have ordered the eviction of striking miners from the tent colonies in Mingo County, West Virginia.

For some time it seems that Attorney General Daugherty was working on a plan to bring about a settlement in the coal industry. About two weeks ago he left for Indianapolis for the purpose of clearing up the legal machinery that interfered with the arrangements of conferences between the contending parties. He came and saw and returned to Washington, "perfectly satisfied" with his trip, but with no plan or program. He issued a statement which bristles with platitudes and equivocations. He hopes for a conference but he agrees with the pending Federal indictments against miners and operators. The Attorney General apparently will not bring about a settlement in the coal industry.

SEETHING IRELAND

DUBLIN, the capital of Ireland, is described by correspondents as an armed camp. The struggle for power between the provisional Irish government and the Republicans does not resemble anything like a struggle between two parties. It is more like civil war, or revolution, or both in one.

For the last several weeks the Republicans have started an open war against the Free State of Ireland. They repudiated the British-Irish pact and seek to overthrow the present Irish government headed by Arthur Griffith and Michael Collins. A week ago the Republicans seized the four law courts of Dublin and a larger adjoining hotel. This coup was carried out by a detachment of 300 men. At the public meetings arranged by the government there invariably occurs shooting. Several shots were fired at Collins when he tried to address a meeting. Free State Forces have been strengthened as a result of these attacks.

Republicans, on the other hand, used all the halls of Dublin, but they did not interfere with Arthur Griffith despite their previously announced determination to prevent the meeting. There may be a temporary showdown, but there appears to be no willingness for both parties to reach a common understanding. The time is fundamental. The Republicans are determined to fight for a free and independent republic. The Free State sees the difficulties in such a program, and would rather compromise with the British. Indeed, Collins and Griffith demand a definite statement from de Valera as to how he would bring about a republic if he were in control of the Irish government.

CONVENTION OF THE W. E. B.

Greetings to the W. E. B.!

We welcome the delegates to the W. E. B. Convention.

The Labor Movement in America is awakening to responsibilities which it must assume. It has already asserted itself on the economic field, and now it is doing the same on the spiritual field!

The delegates to the convention are

to be congratulated on this second conference, and on the possibilities of the Labor Educational Movement. They are to be congratulated on the opportunity they have to shape the evolution of the Labor Movement in America. We trust that the end of this conference will see greater enthusiasm and increased effort for the final accomplishments of the aims and ideals of the American Labor Movement.

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

ATTENTION!

A general members' MASS MEETING will be held on Tuesday, April 25th, 6 P. M. sharp, in Bryant Hall, 725 Sixth Ave.

This meeting has been called especially to take up CONVENTION QUESTIONS. We therefore urge upon every member of the Local to come to this meeting and take part in the discussion.

Fraternally yours,

S. LEFKOVITS,
Manager-Secretary.

What the Miners Earn

By L. S.

That no permanently satisfactory agreement on wage rates can be reached between miners and operators in the bituminous coal industry so long as the over-development of more mines than are required to supply the country's needs results in an average of only 214 days of employment to the 600,000 men in the industry, thus nullifying the advantage of increased rates of pay, is the conclusion of a report on "The Coal Miners' Insecurity," a summary of which is made public by the Russell Sage Foundation. In connection with its studies of human relations in industry, the Foundation has analyzed facts on irregularity of production and employment in bituminous mining over a period of 32 years, and the most recent statistics of annual earnings, gathered from state and federal bureaus and from associations in the coal industry, including the United States Geological Survey, the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, State Bureaus of Mines, the National Coal Association, and the United Mine Workers.

The bituminous coal mines have been open for work on an average of only 214 days a year in the 32 years from 1890 to 1921. If 304 days be regarded as a full working year, the lost days of employment and of mine operation have averaged 90 in a year. Only twice, and this during the war, did the miner reach the high mark when he had as few as 61 idle days in a year. If 11 of these 32 years the loss of working time, and consequently of wages, has averaged 100 days or more for the bituminous miner.

Of these lost days, 37 per cent, according to the estimates of the United States Geological Survey, have been due to the over-development of soft coal mines. Mines now in operation could produce from 700 million to 900 million tons a year, according to various estimates of the President's Bituminous Coal Commission, and statisticians of the Geological Survey,

while the country can use approximately 500 million tons. This excessive development of mines brings more men into the industry than are needed, and makes employment intermittent and uncertain even when business in general is most prosperous. As the demand for soft coal has increased, from a little over 100 million tons to over 500 million tons annually in the past three decades, the number of mines and the number of employees have increased, but the days of employment in a year have shown no appreciable increase, except temporarily during the period of the war. Increased demand and higher prices have resulted in opening new mines, enlarging others, and employing more miners, rather than in giving more regular employment to men in the mines already open.

Seasonal variations in demand, according to the Geological Survey, account for 47 per cent of the lost days in bituminous mining. In the period from 1913 to 1922 the production of coal in the month of greatest output exceeded production in the month of least output by 11,000,000 to 16,000,000 tons or more, and was never less than 6,900,000 tons. Seasonal fluctuations result in keeping more men and more capital in the industry to be equipped for the annual peak of demand than would be needed if work were more evenly distributed throughout the year. This excess of numbers employed tends in turn to make employment irregular and uncertain. Nevertheless, even the elimination of seasonal variations would not make employment regular so long as too many mines are operated.

To offset periods of idleness and lack of earnings, the bituminous miners are forced to seek higher rates of pay. But these higher rates do not give the miner a living wage throughout the year when he has the opportunity to earn wages so few days in the year. In 1920 the United Mine Workers reported to the Bituminous Coal Commission that in the year of

greatest regularity of employment, 1918, the average annual earnings of their members in the central competitive field varied from \$1,364 in Ohio to a maximum of \$1,583 in Western Pennsylvania. Had they been able to work 304 days a year their earnings with those rates might have reached a maximum of \$1,850. Figures submitted by the operators did not show annual earnings, but the daily averages approximated closely the miners' statistics. Data derived from the United States Census indicate that in 1919 the average annual earnings of miners in the same area varied from \$1,062 in Indiana to a maximum of \$1,318 in Pennsylvania. The general average increase of 27 per cent, granted by the Bituminous Coal Commission in 1920, would have increased their earnings had employment been no more irregular than the past. Even in the comparatively prosperous year of 1920, however, the days of operation of the mines were 12 per cent less than in 1918, while in 1921 the opportunity for employment decreased 23 per cent as compared with 1920, and 32 per cent as compared with 1918. Thus irregular employment has nullified the advantage of increased rates of pay.

Estimates of the cost of living prepared by Professor W. F. Ogburn, of Columbia University, to be presented by the United Mine Workers to the Bituminous Coal Commission, showed that in January, 1920, \$1,693 was required for a budget to provide a "minimum of subsistence" for a family of five. To provide a "minimum of health and comfort" for families living in mining communities required, according to Professor Ogburn's estimate, an annual income of \$2,244. Prices have decreased somewhat since these estimates, but even in the prosperous year of 1918 the miners' average annual earnings were not equal to the estimated "minimum of subsistence," except for a comparatively small group of machine miners employed every day that the mines were open, as estimated from the operators' figures, and their earnings were nearly \$500 less than the miners' "minimum of health and comfort" budget, even in a year with as

many as 249 days of employment.

Facts about miners' earnings and the effects which unemployment causes in their families can be understood only if conditions of life in a mining camp are known. In many mining communities the mine is the only place of employment. To find another job in dull periods means moving to another town. Moreover, a miner's family lacks the economic safeguards of life in a community with several varied industries in which other members of the family, including wives and daughters, find work. For many coal miners this resource is lacking. The coal industry necessarily becomes responsible for insuring sufficient income to the men in the mines to maintain their families throughout the year.

Over-development of the industry and lack of opportunity for the miners to earn wages regularly in the bituminous coal industry render precarious and difficult the lives of more than half a million miners and their wives and children. The adjustment of wage rates every two years is sure to produce conflict and bitterness until the equally important question of stability for the industry receives effective attention from operators and public. Greater security in employment must be made the foundation for better human relations in this industry.

The miners in the soft coal industry might well ask for a guaranteed minimum of employment as the basic need, taking precedence over wage adjustments this year. The necessity for regarding a reasonable minimum of employment as a fixed charge upon the industry would probably make operators more reluctant to open new mines or to enlarge existing ones already open. To make employment no longer dependent on only the standard of living of the miners' families, but for the economical conduct of the industry, capital, as well as men, is wastefully used when money and energy are invested on a scale to produce much more coal than is required. The public, the operator and the investor, and the coal miner, have a common interest in making bituminous mining efficient and economical.

Russian Relief Movement of International Federation of Trade Unions

"The Christian Rusk," the first ship sent by the International Federation of Trade Unions to the starving population of Russia, left for Riga in the latter part of December last with roughly 1,200 tons of foodstuffs on board. As soon as she had left Hamburg measures were taken for dispatching a second and third ship as early as possible. Large parcels of foodstuffs were bought and stored, and orders were given for the chartering of the necessary ships.

Owing to the frost setting in the dispatch of these goods during January and February could not be proceeded with. The harbors of Petrograd, Riga, Reval, Libau and Windau were blocked with ice, and the Baltic was un navigable owing to the ice drift. This meant that the large parcels of food and clothing which were ready for shipment, and which would have enabled the International Federation of Trade Unions to increase the number of 40,000 children which are under its care in the Chuvash territory, had to lie untouched for weeks.

In the meantime, thanks to the

endeavors of the Italian workers, the International Federation of Trade Unions was able to dispatch a second ship on February 12. The total weight was 440,247 kilograms, representing a value of 2,900,000 lire, or nearly 400,000 Dutch guilders.

The ship sailed for Noworossisk, where the cargo was discharged, and then sent on to the Volga territory. As soon as it was possible for a ship to reach a port in one of the Russian border states, preparations were immediately made for again forwarding foodstuffs, etc., to the Chuvash territory.

Three hundred and twenty-five thousand kilograms of rye flour bought by the International Federation of Trade Unions in Sweden, were sent on March 7, per S. S. "Edin," to Windau (a port in Latvia), where the Latvian National Centre saw to the discharging, and on March 11 dispatched 21 wagon loads to Shikhirny, the chief distributing center of the International Federation of Trade Unions in the Chuvash territory.

In addition to these three ships, a fourth, S. S. "Norderney," left Hamburg on March 16 for Windau, loaded with foodstuffs from the International

Federation of Trade Unions. Immediately on the arrival of this ship in Windau (this will have taken place before these lines appear) the foodstuffs will be discharged and also sent on to Shikhirny.

In the meantime preparations are being made for a fifth ship, which will most likely leave Hamburg in the first half of April, and which will contain quantities of foodstuffs which have already been bought and stored.

The following have also been bought and will be sent on to Russia and distributed as soon as a favorable opportunity presents itself:

18,405 men's coats, 20,000 caps, 3,511 women's coats, 10,000 pairs of men's socks, and, further, a large quantity of children's clothing. The National Trade Union Centre of Czechoslovakia has had these goods specially manufactured in that country.

At the present time foodstuffs are the most urgent requirements for

Russia. Owing, however, to the wretched state of the means of transport in Russia, it is not possible for us to have, even the necessary food stuffs which we have in hand sent to their destination in due time. For this reason all the clothing which the International Federation of Trade Unions has at its disposal must be left behind for the time being.

Further, two parcels of medicines representing 50,000 guilders and 16,000 guilders, respectively, have been presented to Professor Nansen for his relief movement, while a third parcel of medicines to a value of 30,000 guilders, has been sent by the International Federation of Trade Unions direct to Georgia for the needy hospitals in that country.

The total value of all the foodstuffs, medicines and clothing which the International Federation of Trade Unions has so far purchased and placed at the disposal of the famine-stricken people of Russia is about 1,200,000 guilders.

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

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

Office, 3 West 16th Street, New York, N. Y. Tel.: Chelsea 2145

R. SCHLESINGER, President S. YANFISKY, Editor

A. BAROFF, Secretary ABRAHAM TUVIM, Business Manager

MAX D. DANISH, Managing Editor

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

Vol. IV. No. 17

Friday, April 21, 1922

Entered as Second Class matter, April 16, 1920, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y.

under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage, provided for in Section 1103,

Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on January 23, 1919.

A Letter from England

By EVELYN SHARP
(London Daily Herald Service)

It was a foregone conclusion that the labor amendment of no-confidence, moved in the House on Monday last, to the resolution giving Mr. Lloyd George a vote of confidence for Genoa, should be lost; for by this time we are accustomed to the majority that votes as it is told in the division, though it has sat silent during the debate. These are the fruits of the khaki election of 1918. But it was clear to every one who listened to the Prime Minister's speech on this occasion that he had lost his old magnetism where the coalition majority is concerned. The House was almost indifferent, and the atmosphere affected the speaker accordingly.

It was unfortunate for him that the debate was preceded by the enthusiastic labor reception of George Bannan, who came to take his seat after the by-election victory last week, when a Coalition majority of 11,327 in 1919) was turned into a Labor majority of 5,335—a sign of the way feeling is changing in the country. Certainly the Prime Minister's speech was a poor effort compared, for instance, with the brilliant criticism of it that followed from the two Labor speakers, J. R. Clynes and Colonel Wedgwood, who, among others, exposed the former futility of Mr. Lloyd George's efforts in European conference after conference, when again and again he had yielded to French militarism and Tory reaction at home. There is no evidence that he will not do the same at Genoa; and so his statements in the House beforehand are appraised at their true value.

The Prospects of Genoa

The truth probably is that the Tory die-hards in this country, who are in unholy alliance with the French militarists, will decide what Mr. Lloyd George will do in Genoa. Both will override the British experts, who

are agreed that Russia must be recognized, and recommend that her recognition of pre-war debt shall be rewarded by the cancellation of her war debt to the Allies, provided that she withdraw her claim for damage caused by Allied intervention. The French policy is opposed to such a reasonable bargain, and demands further rigorous Allied control over certain of the Russian revenues. But will Mr. Lloyd George have the courage, backed as he certainly would be by all the opinion that really matters in this country (for Big Business as well as unemployed, see in the recognition of the Soviet Government their only chance out of the present industrial and trade crisis) and also by Italy, to stand firm against French attempts to sabotage the conference on these grounds? His previous career does not make one very hopeful.

There is more hope in a very important interview, reported in today's "Daily Herald," between its diplomatic correspondent and the Polish Minister in London, M. Skirmunt. He stated emphatically that there is no ground for the suspicion, still current in Russia, that Poland may back a new Petliura-Wrangell outbreak, and declared that some of Wrangell's agents had recently been arrested in Warsaw, and that Petliura's whereabouts were not even known. "Neither the Polish Government nor the General Staff will have anything to do with any new attacks on Soviet Russia," added M. Skirmunt, and the importance of this announcement can hardly be overestimated, for if all fear of European backing of any fresh counter-revolutionary attack upon Russia can be removed, not only will European reconstruction be at last within sight, but also thousands of lives in the Volga Valley will be saved that otherwise he lost through the block-

ing of Odessa and other ports through which supplies come to the famine region. But here again, as the above interview makes plain, it is France, not Poland or the other border states on the west of Russia, who will be responsible for upsetting plans of reconstruction and peace to be put forward at Genoa, and this brings us back to the crux of the whole position: Will Mr. Lloyd George have the vision as well as the courage to follow the best instead of the worst elements represented at the conference?

The Industrial Situation

The Prime Minister would seem to have had more success, so far, in the pursuit of his own peculiar tactics, in the industrial situation, than he has had in the political situation. His speech in the House showed that he had against him both Tory die-hards and Liberals and Labor parties. But his intervention in the serious engineering dispute now proceeding appears to have had the effect he so dearly loves of dividing the united front of the enemy. For, of course, although there seem to be some workers who do not yet recognize this fact, our Prime Minister's whole career in the present Parliament proves that he is on the side of the employers in every industrial dispute. But, unfortunately, his record in this respect is not always remembered by the workers; and also, after an interview with him yesterday, the allied unions consented to negotiate separately with the employers today, instead of standing as heretofore side by side with the Amalgamated Engineering Union, whose members are still locked out because they refuse to accept the principles on which the other unions have now been persuaded by the Prime Minister to negotiate. This does not necessarily mean that a settlement will follow in the case of the allied unions; but it does mean that Mr. Lloyd George has been able to break the united front of the engineering trades, which alone could offer any menace to the employers in the present state of industrial depression. The Prime Minister's capacity

for making peace in Europe may have been badly shaken since 1919, but his capacity for making mischief at home seems to be unimpaired.

The Irish Crisis

The critical state of affairs in Ireland seems to have been scarcely affected by the peace pact entered into last week by Sir James Craig and Messrs. Griffith and Collins; for, indeed, terrible as are the massacres and outrages in Northern Ireland, the danger point at the moment is not in the North, but in the South, as Henry W. Nevinnon, who is well known for his knowledge of Ireland and the Irish character, asserted to be the case on his return from that country a week or two ago. The split in the I. R. A., the lamentable fact that centuries of British military oppression, ending with the Black and Tan terrorism of last year, have left behind them a standard of government by force, that it may take centuries to wipe out completely from the Irish people—all this makes the outlook very black. If the new elections can be held, however, and are held fairly, there seems to be little doubt of a big majority in favor of the treaty; and that may keep the ardor of the out-and-out Republicans for a shorter cut to the realization of their very natural desire for complete separation from England.

Economy and Public Services

There was an interesting little debate in the House of Commons last night, in which William Graham (Labor) declared that it was no part of the Labor policy to set up the State as a great provider of charity, but to tackle housing and education in a generous spirit and set up industry on a healthier proposition. Morgan Jones, in the same debate, said that the capitalist system, which assured the existence of unemployment and made it impossible for workers to supply their own needs, made State education, housing schemes, unemployment benefits, etc., necessary. The debate was a pleasant change from the ordinary purely political, unreal discussions that take place in the House.

Shop Chairmen of All Trades Will Meet at Cooper Union on April 26 for New York Call

"To All Shop Chairmen of Greater New York:

"We, the undersigned, officers of various labor unions in the City of New York, realizing the tremendous importance of a labor press, hereby call upon all chairmen in the shops of the several trades to come to a joint meeting of shop chairmen at Cooper Union, 8th Street and Third Avenue, on Wednesday, April 26, at 8 P. M. sharp.

"The only subject for discussion at this meeting will be the means we can devise to increase the circulation of 'The Call.' No collections or money pledges will be made. Prominent men will make short addresses, when definite plans will be presented for discussion.

"Attendance at this meeting carries with it no obligation for the organizations sending their shop chairmen, but it is hoped that every shop chairman will be there to help make secure the existence of the only daily printed in English in this city, that fights bravely for the cause of the workers.

"Louis Langer, Secretary Joint Board of Cloak, Skirt and Reefers Makers.

"Samuel E. Beardsley, President International Jewelry Workers' Union.

"Louis D. Berger, Manager United Neckwear Makers' Union.

"David Dubinsky, Manager Cutters' Union 10, I. L. G. W. U.

"Murray Weinstein, Manager Cutters' Union 4, A. C. W. of A.

"Alexander Brownstein, Manager Joint Board Furriers' Unions.

"J. Gold, Manager Joint Board Children's Clothing Workers.

"Jacob Halperin, Manager Joint Board Dress and Waist Makers' Unions.

"I. Ladegman, Manager Fancy Leather Goods Workers' Union.

"Abraham I. Shipiloff, Manager New York Joint Board A. C. W. of A.

"Max Zuckerman, Secretary United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America.

"F. Greenberg, Manager Children's Dress Makers' Union.

"P. Levy, Secretary Cigarmakers' Council.

"Arthur Samuels, Secretary Waterproof Garment Workers' Union.

"S. Schacter, Manager Suit Case and Bag Makers' Union.

"I. Silverman, Secretary Painters' Union 263.

"Nathaniel Spector, Manager Joint Board Millinery and Ladies' Straw Hat Workers."

PATRONIZE
"JUSTICE"
ADVERTISERS

"THE FREEMAN"

"The Freeman" is a radical weekly that satisfies the tastes of those who believe that this is not the best of all possible worlds, who think that the fact shouldn't be taken too seriously, but who are aware that a return to certain neglected fundamental ideals may improve the situation. It follows developments in all phases of international life—political, economic, artistic. Its point of view in the discussion of industry and commerce is that of fundamental economics. In dealing with public affairs, both domestic and foreign, it concerns itself more with the principles of politics than with political events, personalities or superficial issues; and especially with the economic principles that underlie politics.

During the past few months "The Freeman" has printed a notable series of articles called "The Myth of

a Guilty Nation" (now published in book form), dealing with the origin of the war and the inadequacy of the Versailles treaty. It has had an article on China, by Bertrand Russell; on the negro in France, by Norman Angell; on Russia by Thorstein Veblen; a story by Franz Molnar; letters from Gilbert Cannan; "The Diary of a Casual Laborer," by Powers Hsgood; and other contributions from such writers as Carl Sandburg, John Macy, Bella Cohen, W. N. Ever, John Dos Passos, J. Salwyn Schapiro, Pierre Loving, and Padraic Colum.

"The Freeman" is the magazine read by the leaders of thought in every field—regardless of political or economic creed. It is a magazine that you ought to read regularly. If you do not know it, ask for it at your news dealer's, or send a request for a free sample copy of "The Freeman," 116 West 13th Street, New York. The subscription price is \$6.00 a year; ten weeks for \$1.00; single copies, 15c.

Wisdom of the Poor Fish

By ART YOUNG

The Poor Fish says he doesn't like to pay more than five cents for carfare but he realizes that the stockholders have got to get something for their money.



The West Virginia Treason Trial

By J. CHARLES LAUE

One of the most unique trials in the history of the labor movement of America will take place next week in Charleston, W. Va., when the officers of District 17, of the United Mine Workers of America and the rest of the miners' army that marched on Logan and Mingo Counties last August, go to trial for treason.

The class issue in all its nakedness was never better displayed. Logan County is the fairest of the "open shop" possessions. It is virtually a kingdom, ruled under the military dictatorship of Sheriff Don Chafin, who gets his authority from the coal operators of this richest bituminous field in America, and for that matter of the world. Its coal veins are owned by the railroad interests and the Steel Trust, the great capitalists who constantly menace the trade union movement.

Chafin has an army of deputies operating as county officials who are the Baldwin-Felts gunmen under another guise. C. E. Lively, the spy and informer for this agency, who was instrumental in causing the assassination of "Sid" Hatfield and Ed Chambers, the leaders of the Mingo miners, fled to Logan to receive the protection of Sheriff Chafin after this incident in the lurid history of the West Virginia war.

Chafin's money is provided by the coal operators, his deputies command the one railroad that penetrates from Huntington into the Gwynn Valley, the local postoffice and the telephone wires are under the direct censorship of the coal barons, even the currency of the region is coal company script, in which the 12,000 miners are paid, instead of the coin of the realm. It is this money which the company storekeepers honor and exchange, giving the miners groceries, meat and other supplies at fancy prices set by

the coal companies.

The chief defendants are C. Frank Keeney, President of District 17, U. M. W.; Fred Mooney, Secretary-Treasurer; William Blizard, President of Sub District 2; Frank Snyder, editor of the West Virginia "Federationist," a weekly labor paper printed in Charleston, that has a wide circulation in the mine camps; Lawrence Dryer, Executive Board member United Mine Workers of America; A. C. Porter and Isaac Scott. There are nearly 200 other union men under indictment.

As arrayed against the Logan operators' forces these men constituted a miners' army, it is charged, that marched to the relief of the Mingo tent colony. It was rumored last August the Baldwin-Felts agents were planning a massacre of the defenseless women and children in the tents, where they had been housed during the long strike of the Mingo miners.

Hatfield and Chambers, the Mingo miners' leaders, had just been brutally slain on the courthouse steps at Welch, the county site of McDowell County, where they had been lured under the protection of the state to answer to another indictment after they had been acquitted on a similar charge arising out of the battle with company agents at Matewan, the year previous.

The uprising was spontaneous apparently, but the state will charge at this trial that it was inspired by the miners' leaders, organized in the union locals in the Kanawha and Cabin Creek fields, and that the army, commanded by ex-service men, was drilled and prepared for a long campaign.

The several indictments allege that the mine workers and their leaders undertook to overthrow the govern-

ment of Logan County by declaring an armed insurrection against the Sheriff of that county; to disregard the proclamation of martial law declared in Mingo County by Governor E. F. Morgan soon after the miners went on strike in that field, raising an army to wage war against the state of West Virginia and thereby committed acts against the state, which, it is alleged, constituted treason.

Keeney, Mooney and Blizard have already been detained for months in various county jails, where they were held under various indictments growing out of the march. Some charge conspiracy. Others charge them with abetting and counselling Frank Kitchen, a union miner, held on a charge of killing Frank Gore, one of Chafin's army who died of wounds received in the fighting on Blair Mountain.

The fighting, it will be remembered, was a nine-day wonder in the newspapers last summer. About 10,000 miners springing out of the ground, as it were, grabbed high-powered rifles, mounted machine guns on automatic trucks, commandeered trains and marched for Mingo when it was rumored that the tent colonies had been attacked.

While the mine operators' army at Logan entrenched after conscripting every person in the county that would bear arms in defense of the mine property, and even emptying the jail, the Governor app. led for federal intervention, and General Bandholtz was sent to West Virginia by the federal government.

Although Keeney and Mooney had urged the miners not to march, it was not until General Bandholtz had conferred with them and President Harding had issued a proclamation ordering the miners to lay down their arms that the advance ceased. A conference with the district miners' officials had been held when orders were given to the miners to disband. General Bandholtz ordered his soldiers also to lay down their arms and hundreds of rifles and large quantities of ammunition were gathered up,

although the operators' army was not molested.

When the disarmament was apparently completed, the officious State Constabulary, under Captain J. R. Brocken, again aroused the workers.

An encounter between miners took place on the outskirts of Logan County, caused by three of the Coscacks running their horses into a miner's automobile, with serious consequences only to themselves. They passed threats, however, saying that they had just come from the Mingo region, where miners were being shot on sight, and threatened to shoot up the town. This rumor spread, and as a result the retreating miners' army re-formed, captured a train and started for Mingo via Logan. They were further incited by the unprovoked attack of the State Coscacks upon miners at Sharples, in which a number were killed.

The advance pickets of the miners got into contact with the forces of Sheriff Chafin, on Blair Mountain, where a fighting broke out along a 25-mile front. How many were killed will never be known, although in various small cemeteries in nearby settlements new graves appeared.

Before the battle grew intense federal troops appeared and the miners' army was forced to retire. The actual casualties were not made public. The Logan forces lost at least three or four men and the miners sacrificed many more.

Among the slain was John Gore, a Deputy Sheriff, who was killed on Blair Mountain, and many charges of conspiracy to commit murder are based on this.

Grand juries of Logan, Mingo and Kanawha Counties immediately were summoned and sheaves of indictments were returned. Arraigned first in Logan County, then brought to Mingo, finally to Kanawha, the defendants were granted a change of venue to Jefferson County, where the trial will open on April 24.

Judge John Mitchell Woods, of Martinsburg, W. Va., will preside.

Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee Writes to Our Locals

Important new evidence clearing Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, the New England labor men who are condemned to die in the electric chair, may be obtained in the near future—provided the money to continue the investigations now in progress can be raised, it appears from a letter to the locals of our International signed by Frank R. Loper, Secretary of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee.

Loper outlines the present status of the investigations, and points out that the results already netted justify the hope of favorable evidence if the work can be financed. A representative of the committee, he says, will appeal for substantial aid at the I. O. U. W. U. Convention in Cleveland.

The letter to our locals in full reads:

"Dear Brothers:

"In a letter some time ago your President, Brother B. Schlesinger, urged upon you the necessity of immediate aid in the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti, two foreign-born sons of labor who are about to die in the electric chair for their unwavering loyalty to working class ideals. We take the liberty of re-enforcing President Schlesinger's eloquent appeal with a brief statement of the situation confronting the defense, and a

request for specific action on your part.

"Since the death verdict was brought in last July intensive investigations have been conducted into all the facts of the case. The work has been arduous and costly; trying upon our patience and the patience of the workers who pay the bills. But with the lives of two valiant labor men—and in a measure the reputation of the labor movement of the whole world—at stake, it was necessary to follow every clue and defuse every story and rumor, paying the price as we went along.

"Some of these clues led nowhere. Others have led to definite information. The attorneys have reason to believe that another big united effort will produce results. This last effort to check all available new evidence, and obtain data in a form presentable to the courts must be made and made quickly. Indications make it likely that the new evidence will be so clearcut and convincing that not even the most prejudiced court will dare to send Sacco and Vanzetti to death.

"Unfortunately, the work is at this time practically held up for lack of funds. The last, and—as we have strong reasons for hoping—successful effort cannot be made until money is raised for the purpose.

"Such is the present situation in its

"Labor Age" Appeals to Our Locals

"Labor Age," a new monthly publication in New York, which advocates socialization of industry, is making a special appeal to the locals of our International to assist in increasing its circulation. The following letter has been sent out by the publishers of the New York locals:

"Dear Comrades:

"We wish to secure your support for 'Labor Age,' a magazine which has been established for the purpose of promoting socialization of industry.

"You will recall that last spring the editors of the 'Socialist Review' decided that this magazine extend its field, and instead of appealing primarily to college men, should take up the active work of expressing the ideas and purposes of the advanced union movement. The co-operation of advanced union leaders was secured and a new organization was formed, the Labor Publication Society, for the purpose of getting out 'Labor Age.'

"Among the members of the board of directors of the Labor Publication

essentials. And the request is this: A representative of the Sacco-Vanzetti defense will appeal for financial aid at the convention of your International. Will you, who recognize the great need and the noble cause, please instruct your delegates to the

Society are Joseph Schlossberg of the Amalgamated, Abraham Baroff and Max D. Danish of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and J. M. Budish of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union.

"Five numbers of 'Labor Age' have now been issued. As you can see from the sample copies sent you, we have succeeded in producing an attractive publication which gives the up-to-date facts about the American labor movement, particularly stressing constructive things which that movement is doing or might do.

"We ask the help of your local in promoting this work. It can do this by becoming a member of the Labor Publication Society, by subscribing to the publication, and by appointing a committee to see that subscribers are obtained from among your members. In giving us this aid, you not only secure for yourselves a magazine which we are confident will meet your needs, but also assist us to carry our work into unions which now are much less sympathetic to socialization of industry than ourselves."

convention to act favorably and generously when the question comes up! Yours, with fraternal greetings and heartfelt thanks,

FRANK R. LOPEZ,
Secretary of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee.

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.
Office, 3 West 16th Street, New York, N. Y. Tel.: Chelsea 2148
R. SCHLESINGER, President R. YANOFSKY, Editor
A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer ABRAHAM TUVIM, Business Manager
MAX D. DANISH, Managing Editor

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

Vol. IV, No. 17

Friday, April 21, 1922

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

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

EDITORIALS

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF "FORWARD"

Next Sunday, April 23, the "Daily Forward" will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary—a quarter of a century of life and activity among and for the Jewish population of America and the Jewish working masses in particular. Let it be stated at the outset that the distinctive feature of the "Forward" all along has been that it never was a sectarian newspaper, not even a party organ in the strict sense of the word. From its early days it has striven to become a newspaper of the masses, a daily paper for the man in the shop and on the street, though its pulse beat always strongly and warmly for the toilers of America.

From its cradle days to this day of maturity, the "Forward" has not changed in this respect in the slightest degree. Always and forever it was fighting with and for the great Jewish working masses and this ability to win the heart of the masses and the courageous and unbroken battle it has waged on their behalf, has made the "Forward" the greatest Jewish newspaper in the world.

Indeed, one can barely realize the magnitude of the fact that a newspaper which began its existence without a cent, without any financial basis whatsoever, has lived to be regarded, after twenty-five years, as the greatest Jewish newspaper in the world. One must bear in mind that the "Forward" was born after several attempts to launch Jewish weeklies and dailies had failed after a struggle of a few years. The number of Jewish newspaper readers in those days was very limited, amounting to only a few thousand. The advertising field was poor and undeveloped. How much loyalty, love, sacrifice, in the truest sense of the word, was required to keep up the "Forward" in the first years of its existence!

Naturally there comes to mind, in this connection, Abraham Cahan, the editor of the "Forward,"—the soul and leading spirit of the publication. One can hardly imagine the "Forward" without Abraham Cahan. Yet, no matter how great and important a person may be, Cahan required a number of able and gifted co-workers, and it is our great pleasure to mention some who have stood by the "Forward" in the most critical period of its life. There was Louis Miller, who has later, regrettably and to his own misfortune, left the "Forward"; right after him comes that highly talented poet and publicist, Abraham Liesin; M. Jaffe, one of the ablest business managers the "Forward" has had; our own Benjamin Schlesinger, who was for a number of years at the helm of the business department of the "Forward" and who had contributed greatly towards its present standing—and the other tens and hundreds who have hovered over and nursed the "Forward" with their own life-blood during its first critical years and would not let it die. The "Forward" has had the singular luck, in the early years of its life, of winning a following among the ablest, most energetic and most devoted men and women in our movement.

The builders of the "Forward" are the tens and hundreds of thousands of its readers. The jubilee of the "Forward" is the jubilee of the great masses of the workers whose name is legion. The "Forward" anniversary is a popular festival.

We congratulate the "Forward" upon the past quarter of a century of its life and activities and wish it many, many more years of continued and uninterrupted life and labor on behalf of the men and women who toil the world over.

THE LAST QUARTERLY MEETING

The General Executive Board of our International, elected two years ago at the Chicago Convention to be the chief supervisor and administrator of the interests of over one hundred thousand members which compose our International, has concluded its final work last Friday and Saturday. It read, discussed, and unanimously approved the report prepared by the General Office of the activities of our International for the last two years.

What concerns the report, we shall speak of it at greater length when it will be in the hands of the convention delegates. We can only say now that it would be of great benefit for each

delegate, as well as for every member of our International, to read this report painstakingly and carefully from cover to cover.

Our history for the last two years contains, indeed, pages of absorbing interest which one can only grasp and fully understand after reading a coherent story of our activities in the form of a report. Not infrequently events that are regarded as of small importance at the time they occur, subsequently grow in significance as we look at them from a distance, and as we combine them with other occurrences that follow in their wake. Many members of our International, upon reading this report, will realize that many facts and events that have seemed to them small at the time they took place are paramount in their importance at the present time.

This will not be the result of flowery language or exaggerated praise in this book of our activities for the last two years. Quite to the contrary, the report is written in the simplest language and has no trace of highfalutin' verbiage. But the story itself and the well-connected facts which fill this report, page after page, are bound to create this indelible impression upon the readers. We deem it a duty to remind the delegates to the convention that they make it their first task before they do anything else, to read this report carefully and digest its contents. It will offer them the best basis for forming a proper point of view upon the issues confronting our International at the present time.

The reading and the discussion of this report has practically ended the work of the General Executive Board. The Board, of course, could not undertake any new activities at this time. There were other matters which had to be attended to, such as the election of a Convention Credentials Committee, which is to pass upon objections that might be raised against this or that delegate in connection with his eligibility to represent his local at the convention.

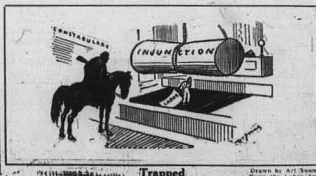
In other words, the practical work of the convention has already begun, for the time being in New York City. The Credentials Committee will have to pass upon many other difficulties connected with the seating of delegates aside from the personal fitness of this or that delegate. Some locals owe the International substantial sums of money, and according to our constitution such delegates are not entitled to be seated at a convention. Several of these locals have come to the last meeting of the General Executive Board with "hard-luck" stories and alibis; their treasuries are empty, their members are out of work, etc., etc. It is the duty of the Credentials Committee to pass upon such claims and pleas which the convention has to sanction subsequently.

Of course, the General Executive Board has listened to the appeals of these locals with earnest sympathy, but despite its best wishes, our International cannot afford such luxuries as wholesale exonerations of locals from paying their obligations to the General Office. The International has its duties to fulfill and its aims to achieve. If it were to excuse the locals from paying their debts upon various pleas and apologies, it would find itself remiss in its own duty. The locals will, it seems to us, have to meet their outstanding obligations if they are to be represented at the convention.

Our locals will keep in mind that the International is working under a heavy financial deficit at present. The Financial Report attached to the mail report of the General Executive Board will prove that the extraordinarily heavy expenses incurred by our International during the past two years were made in connection with strikes and lockouts, and not spent lightly. Too many locals, indeed, have availed themselves of the good nature of the General Office, and to this principally can be traced the deficit under which we are laboring at present.

Among the other things which the Board has acted upon is the granting of a charter to the cloak pressers of Philadelphia, which was done with the full consent of the Philadelphia Joint Board. The charter gives the Philadelphia pressers complete "home rule," which does not mean, of course, that they are separating themselves from the main body. On the other hand, through their representatives on the Joint Board, they will be closely connected with their central body and with the International.

The Board also gave earnest consideration to the flagrant violations that have occurred in recent elections for delegates among some of our locals in New York City. It condemned these practices in unminced terms and decided to bring the entire matter before the next convention.



Drawn by Art Young
—From the Labor Age

News from Cleveland

By MEYER FERLSTEIN

The strike at Landman-Herschel clock and suit factory, one of the largest and most important in the market, is already in the twelfth week. All the 150 workers who were employed there are out, and there has been no break in the ranks of the strikers. They are meeting every day in a hall, elect picket committee, and conduct whatever other activity that is necessary, in connection with the strike. Because of the attempt of the Landman-Herschel clock company to have work done in nearby towns the Union is involved in strikes in twelve different towns in Ohio.

In addition to the Landman-Herschel strike, there are also two other strikes conducted against Mohant Brothers and Bloomfield. The Union has been involved in twenty-six court cases in connection with the strike, and has three injunctions against it. Two cases have so far been disposed of by jury trials, in which the jurors were mostly women. The verdicts were in favor of the Union. The charges against the strikers ran from assault to kill to interfering with the traffic.

The attorneys for the Union are

former Secretary of War Newton D. Baker and John A. Cline.

The strike has thus far cost about \$40,000. The expenses are met through a \$15 general assessment upon all the members of the Union, which was levied some time ago for general defense, and a 5 per cent special assessment upon the earnings of all those who are at work. All the strikers receive benefits from this fund and other expenses incidental to the strike are met from it.

Mass Meeting

On Wednesday, March 22, the Cleveland locals held a mass meeting in the ballroom of the Statler Hotel, at which about 1,000 members were present. The members were acquainted with the details of the strike and a detailed report of income and expenditures was given. The members seem to have been satisfied with the report and unanimously voted to approve it and to continue the 5 per cent assessment on earnings, no matter how slack the coming weeks may be. The Convention Committee reported on the various preparations for the forthcoming convention, announcing the various entertainments which have been prepared for the

delegates. The committee also recommended that on May 1, the opening day of the convention, the workers should declare the first half day a holiday in honor of the Convention. The mass meeting voted unanimously to declare a holiday for a whole day, and that no members of the Cleveland Union should work on that day.

Decisions of Impartial Chairman

The recently appointed Impartial Chairman in the Cleveland market, Professor Jacob Hollander, of Johns Hopkins University, who took the place of Major William Mack, has dealt with three cases which were brought before him for final adjudication. One case involved the discharge of four workers. The Union was upheld in its contention and the workers were ordered reinstated. The second case dealt with workers who spend time in committees which have to approve standards. The Impartial Chairman ordered that they be paid for the time they should spend on this committee. Another case dealt with old members who left the trade and came back. They refused to pay dues for the time they were out. Hollander ordered that they pay dues, otherwise they could not work.

Wage Hearing

The wage hearing, which, according to the agreement, the Board of Referees should have held dur-

ing the month of April to consider the matter of wage scales, was first scheduled for April 1 and 2. The Chairman, Judge Julian W. Mack, announced that he could not be present at that time and it was changed to April 15-16. Now, on account of Professor Hollander's inability to be present at that time, it will probably be held April 22-23.

Our Joint Board has addressed a letter to the Board of Referees, asking that the employers state in advance what issues they propose to raise at the hearing. The employers objected to this procedure, expecting to surprise the workers at the hearing. The Board of Referees ruled that briefs be submitted in advance of the hearing, and since the manufacturers were the ones to insist on the present hearing, they will have to submit to the Board and the Union the demands which they propose to make at the hearing. The Union has also demanded from the employers that they submit copies of the pay rolls for the year 1920-1921, so that the Referees may have before them the actual earnings of the workers before the question of wages is submitted. The employers refused to give the pay rolls and the Union sent a letter to the Referees, pointing out the importance of the earnings of the workers in connection with the forthcoming hearing.

The Political Awakening of Labor

By Frederic C. Howe

Oklahoma led off. A meeting was called at Shawnee, Oklahoma, February 23rd. The Farmer-Labor Reconstruction League was organized. A complete state and congressional ticket was nominated. The organization is being extended into all counties for the nomination of legislative and other candidates. The conference was attended by 752 delegates. They were distributed as follows: 51 from the railroad brotherhoods, 221 from farmers' unions, 140 from community clubs, 236 from organized labor, and 104 from the Farmer-Labor Union. The delegates, both men and women, represented Democrats, Republicans and Socialists. Over a hundred Socialists were present.

J. C. Walton, the fighting mayor of Oklahoma City, formerly a railroad conductor and consulting engineer, was the unanimous choice of the convention for governor. There was only one protest vote out of the 752 delegates present. A platform with real purpose in it was adopted. It recognized the common economic interests of farmers and workers. The press of the state is recognizing this as a menacing movement that threatens to wipe out the Democratic party and to sweep the state in the November election. The movement is being supported by the Oklahoma Leader, a Socialist daily with a powerful following in the state.

Conservative Iowa followed. Two years ago Colonel Smith W. Brookhart nearly defeated United States Senator Cummins with the Cummins-Ech bill as the issue. On March 12, 125 representative workers took the initiative in Des Moines and organized the "Brookhart for Senator" Club. J. C. Lewis, president of the State Federation of Labor, was elected president of the club, and J. W. Kuykendall of Perry, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, was elected secretary-treasurer. An executive committee of forty of the most prominent labor men in the state was also selected. The workers recognized in the resolutions of endorsement, that Iowa is essentially an agricultural state, and

that this fact should be recognized in the nominations and declarations. Colonel Brookhart has been endorsed by the chiefs of a number of railroad organizations, and is widely supported by the farmers of the state. The chief issues on which he is making the fight are opposition to the Cummins-Ech bill; the development of a co-operative movement; the taxation of war profits, and opposition to Newberryism.

Apparently North Dakota is coming back in fine fighting trim. From a thoroughly reliable source we have the following information as to the conference of non-partisan leaders held in Fargo, March 23, 24 and 25: This conference quickly eliminated all those who had caused friction within the ranks of the Non-partisan League. It refused to endorse for the United States Senate ex-Senator Grenna, who had opposed the League at the last election, and opposed Senator Ladd at the primaries. A new executive committee was elected which is in harmony with the farmers' views. When the convention closed it was apparent that the breach between some of the leaders and the rank and file had been healed and today the farmers apparently stand stronger as members of the Non-partisan League, than they have at any time during the last three years. They nominated a full ticket and decided to continue with the farmers' program. Ex-Governor Lynn Fraser was nominated for United States Senate, and he is expected to be elected by a large majority. They selected an excellent man in ex-Senator Baker as candidate for governor, who has had a wide experience in the Senate and the State. They selected a full congressional ticket.

Seems to be a common determination between the farmers and workers to carry out their program and to elect their candidates to congress and for state office.

Newberryism has figured largely in the Michigan campaign. From the point of view of the C. P. F. A. that the movement has been started and is being vigorously pushed by Eugene J. Brock, Michigan representative of

the International Association of Machinists, is most significant. Certainly Mr. Brock is working with energy and determination in co-operation with the sixteen railroad organizations. A conference has been called for the end of April. It is to be composed of the representatives of the sixteen railroad organizations and farmers. The executives of the railroad organizations are working in harmony with Mr. Brock and lending him every possible assistance.

In Indiana preliminary meetings were held on March 22 and 27. The temporary organization was perfected and a state conference has been called for April 9 at the Denison Hotel, Indianapolis. Calls have been sent to 830 locals affiliated with the state Federation of Labor, 107 locals of the four brotherhoods and other organizations and individuals. County organizations are being formed. Already eight union men have entered the primaries for the general assembly in the Republican and Democratic parties. Other candidates will be entered in the temporary organization. Mr. J. J. Farnam was elected chairman, Louis C. Schwartz, of the Machinists Union No. 161, was elected vice-chairman; and A. E. Gordon of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, was chosen as secretary. Two farmers were placed on the advisory committee and a vigorous effort is being made to widen farmer representation throughout the state. Wyoming held its first conference in Cheyenne, March 24th. The conference adopted as its name "The Conference for Progressive Political Action." Sixty-three representatives from the railroad brotherhoods, farmer organizations, labor groups and progressives were present. A provisional organization was completed, a committee of 21 was provided for, made up of representatives of railroad brotherhoods, Non-partisan League, building trades, Farmer-Labor party, the progressives, farmer organizations, and mine workers. A convention is to be held within the next two months. Mr. Harry W. Fox, president of the Wyoming state Federation of Labor, called the conference, and U. G. Applegate, of the B. of L. E. was elected state chairman. Mrs. W. H. Japecke, of the Non-partisan League, was elected secretary-treasurer.

The labor union men of this dis-

trict, including all crafts, building trades, railroad unions and farmers, have formed an organization which we have named the 'Farmer-Labor Council'. Our object is to make every effort to get the laboring man, more especially the union men, to line up in a co-operative way and give our undivided support to men of our own choosing. We are putting a B. of L. E. man in the fight for Congress, Harold M. Rhea, of New Castle, Pa., and a union printer, Phillip S. Evans, for State Assembly."

In Cleburne, Texas, a Non-partisan Political Conference has been organized, with 18 labor organizations at the first meeting. Their first test will come in the election for city officials, April 4, for which a complete labor ticket has been placed in the field. A county campaign is to follow, as well as a state and national campaign. The Cleburne conference started out to secure the co-operation of the Farmer-Labor unions, which are sitting in conference with them. C. M. Rodgers, of the Brotherhood of Railway Firemen, is president; W. J. Stead, of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, is vice-president; and W. B. Hicks, of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, is secretary-treasurer. Brother Hicks reports that solid support is being received from all of the local organizations.

Even in Delaware a movement has been launched. A statement is to be issued in Wilmington, early in April, looking to independent nominations in that state.

THE MITCHELL DESIGNING SCHOOL

It will be interesting for our readers to note that the well-known Mitchell Designing School has removed from 920 Broadway to 15 West 37th Street, New York City.

This school has been in existence for the past fifty years, and we are pleased to inform our readers that their new quarters are most ideal, being larger and more centrally located, occupying a light and airy loft on the ninth floor.

The instructors are not only efficient in their ability to impart knowledge, but they are practical men throughout.

Our best wishes for complete success go to Mitchell Designing School.

Labor and Education

By DAVID F. BERENBERG

About twenty-four years ago a group of enthusiasts in London conceived the idea of giving workers the equivalent of a "college education," and giving them at the same time, information and a point of view that would be of positive advantage to them in their struggle. It was pretty widely recognized at the time that education in itself was of no particular value to a man or a woman whose entire life was bound to a machine, or to a deep pit. The desultory efforts at education which had marked the nineteenth century had produced some wretched results. Half digested theories—vaguely understood discoveries of science—gravely spread as "education," had brought forth types whose chief interest lay in proving some pet hobby, rather than in using knowledge concretely, and for a definite end.

We still meet the products of this older type of "labor education." They are rather pathetic—when they are not tragic.

The London group (there were some now well-known Americans among them) had no particular faith in "general education." Nor did it think that more technical knowledge would solve the educational problem created by modern industrial life. It felt, rather, that if the worker understood the general tendencies of history and of economics; if he had a notion of what labor in the rest of the world was doing; if he could get, in addition, some general, and yet relevant, scientific information, he would become a more useful member of his class.

All this is, to us, the obvious program of Labor Education on which much has been said and written, but of which regrettably little has percolated to the masses of the workers even now.

The result of the efforts of this little group of students in London is the now famous Ruskin College. For nearly a quarter of a century this college has been offering to the laborers of England the program of Labor Education for which it was founded. The very nature of our industrial system made it impossible for the college to reach any considerable masses of the workers. Only a few members of the vast working class of the United Kingdom have had the training it offered. But the work of Ruskin College, and of all institutions like it, is not to be measured by its direct contacts. Out of the college have come men and women who have carved the work of the college into the life of the proletariat that would never dream of entering its doors.

In the United States the same thing was attempted through the establishment of the Rand School in 1906. There was, however, a totally different set of circumstances to contend with in this country. In England the workers are a homogeneous group; there is here and there an occasional foreigner, but the bulk of the working population is made up of workers of English blood—workmen descended from generations of workers, who expect their children to be workers after them. Here, and more particularly in the larger cities of the East, the foreign-born element is an important fraction of the laboring classes. They have certain prime needs which must be satisfied if they are simply to live here, and go about their daily tasks. It, therefore, immediately became the task of the Rand School to teach the workers English, and to familiarize them with

the commonplaces of local customs and habits.

This is, of course, not Labor Education in the original meaning of that phrase. It is, however, a necessity which no subsequent educational effort has been able to discard.

Labor Education in this country has had to contend, besides, with the fact that there was not a homogeneous people. Our working class is far more fluid than any in Europe. There are still avenues of escape into the professions and into business. Regent's preparatory schools and business colleges absorb a tremendous amount of youthful energy—energy enough to bring on the Co-operative Commonwealth if applied to social rather than to individual advancement.

How to conserve this energy—how to divert its current from the present course of self-improvement to the more desirable course of social betterment, is at the moment the great question which Labor Education must face.

Those who teach the workers in any of the existing Labor Educational institutions must have been confronted by several facts. In the first place, the students want definite information, rather than scientific method. This is puzzling and annoying to the professional teacher who is at the same time an idealist. Such a teacher feels that correct thinking and careful judgment are better than just facts half grasped.

Then the students, just like their college student confreres, pick "easy" and interesting courses rather than courses that really mean something to the future of the workers' movement. They are not to be blamed for this. It is a fact that must be recognized and met.

Under the circumstances, of Labor Education, with its many promises and fine programs, faces difficult days. Programs on paper are not always realizable.

Ruskin College, the Rand School, and their many colleagues (which now must number dozens in the English-speaking world) have done great things, not so much in actually bringing education to the working masses, but in working out the curriculum which, no matter how changed it may be in particulars, is yet the basis of all labor colleges. When they began their work the aim seemed clear enough to the founders. All that was needed was the means. Strangely enough, the means exist today, but the aim seems less certain—less definite. Naturally, we agree that Labor Education must prepare the worker for the workers' movement. But this is vague. Concretely, what will we prepare him?

The vagueness, the uncertainty that shrouds the entire question of Labor Education is by no means remarkable. It is to be found in every other field of education. Things we thought we knew are turning out to be nonsense. Today we know that yesterday we were wrong! What of it? We go on until we find the right way. This is expensive, but it is the only way. The alternative is stagnation.

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

THE STAGE

THE JUNGLE—A NEW LABOR FILM

The Elk Film Company, distributors for the Labor Film Service, announces the release of a number of labor pictures, which will be distributed and shown in motion picture houses in New York and New Jersey.

Chief among the late releases is "The Jungle," adapted from the book by Upton Sinclair, and which created wide interest and discussion about eight years ago, when it was first released. This film pictures the dramatic exposure of the conditions in the meat industry, which made the book a sensation. The original film has been completely overhauled, and in its present form is destined for a long and sensational run, especially in those picture houses which cater to working class audiences. Among the first of these to show the film is the Fifth Avenue Theater, on 110th Street and Fifth Avenue, which has appropriately chosen the First of May for the opening performance.

The Stage Door Inn Players will give a single performance of "An Actress," by Nevada Heffron Hesse, at the Thirty-sixth Street Theater, on Sunday night, April 30.

The Guitrys, who are announced to begin an engagement here on Christmas night under the direction of the Selwyns, will offer "Deburau" as their initial program.

Margaret Wycherly will play the leading feminine role in "What the Public Wants," which the Theater Guild is producing.

"The Hairy Ape" was moved from the Provincetown Theater to the Plymouth Theater, opening with an Easter matinee.

Mary Boland will play the leading role in "The Advertising of Kate," to be produced by Lee Kugel.

Tallulah Bankhead has been engaged for the leading role in "Her Temporary Husband," a comedy by Edward A. Poulton. The play will be produced in New York about May 15.

"The Green Ring," the delightful Russian tragicomedy on flappers and their foolish elders, will continue at the Neighborhood Playhouse through May.

Beginning Saturday, April 22, the Saturday and Sunday evening performances will be given over to the Festival, "Salut au Monde," based on Walt Whitman's poem, with music by Charles Griffes. "The Green Ring" will play Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, and Saturday matinee; "Salut au Monde" will play every Saturday and Sunday evening, through May.

Two special matinee performances of "The Idiot," adapted from the novel by Dostoevsky, will be presented at the Little Theater next Monday and Tuesday afternoons with

Estelle Winwood, Reginald Pole, Margaret Mower, Thurston Hall and other players.

Miss Hilda Spang will be featured in "On the Stairs," in a cast headed by Robert Edison.

Max Gabel will be seen in a musical version of "The Golem," at Earl Carroll's Theater on Sunday night, May 14, in aid of the Jewish Consumptives' Relief Society.

"Creditors," by Strindberg, will be given at special matinee at the Greenwich Village Theater on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons, April 25 and 26, under the management of Ellen Van Volkenburg and Maurice Browne. Bernard Shaw's "Candida" will continue as the regular attraction, playing every evening and the usual Thursday and Saturday matinees.

William Mengelberg will make his last concert appearance in this season at the two Philharmonic performances of Beethoven's Ninth and First symphonies, on Wednesday evening, April 26, at Carnegie Hall, and Sunday evening, April 30, at the Metropolitan Opera House. Owing to the vocal requirements of the work, the Ninth does not receive presentation in New York as often as some of the other Beethoven symphonies, but the Dutch conductor has directed it in Holland this season on some half dozen occasions.

BUY

**WHITE LILY TEA
COLUMBIA TEA
ZWETOCHNI CHAI**
Exclusively

**The
RENDEZ-VOUS
RESTAURANT**

AND
CAFETERIA
AT
7 EAST 15TH ST.

**CATERS TO UNION
MEN AND WOMEN**

**Ideal Service
Excellent Food
Moderate Prices**

A 100 PER CENT UNION

**RESTAURANT
AND
CAFETERIA**

The Modern Fashion School
Designing and Sketching
YOU CAN BECOME A PATTERNMAKER AND GARMENT SKETCHER IN THREE MONTHS OR LESS.
NO TALENT NECESSARY TO LEARN THE "MODERN SYSTEM" OF PATTERN-
MAKING, GRADING, DRAFTER, GARNISH, EMBROIDERING, FITTING AND
DRAWING OF LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, BODIES AND
DRESSES.
INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION. RATES REASONABLE.
CALL ANY EVENING FROM 7-9 AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON FROM 3-4.
THE MODERN FASHION SCHOOL
540 5th St. 115-118 WEST 41st STREET Opp. Belasco Theatre

LABOR THE WORLD OVER

DOMESTIC ITEMS

MINERS HOLDING FIRM

Fighting against tremendous odds, the 60,600 striking miners in the coal fields of West Virginia are making good their promise to hold out until the "last crumb of bread is gone." Though hampered by the destitution and poverty of their members, the union officials have extended the fight into the non-union field, and succeeded in bringing out thousands of unorganized miners in the New River and Winding Gulf districts, seriously crippling non-union coal production.

FEDERAL FUNDS NOT TO PROSECUTE LABOR

After voting again today to refuse the use of federal funds for the prosecution of labor unions or farmers' co-operative organizations under anti-trust laws, the House passed and sent to the Senate the regular state and justice appropriation bill carrying about \$26,600,000 to maintain those departments during the next fiscal year.

LOWEST COAL PRODUCTION

The production of bituminous coal in the United States dropped to 3,500,000 tons, the lowest in modern coal history, while work in the anthracite fields ceased entirely during the first week of the strike, according to a review of the industry issued by the United States Geological Survey.

COMPENSATION LAW REVISED

Governor Miller signed the Knight Bill, completely revising the New York State Workmen's Compensation law, saying that the "need for revision of the law has been apparent for a long time." One of the important amendments under the new law is the elimination of the sixty-day limitation for medical treatment of injured workmen and a requirement that the employer furnish to his injured employee medical care and treatment for as long a time as the nature of the injury requires.

COMPERS URGES A "UNITED FRONT"

President Compers, of the American Federation of Labor, speaking at the Railroad Employees' Convention now being held in Chicago, admitted that he was unfavorably disposed toward the decision rendered by Judge Landis a few weeks ago in the Building Trades dispute, and urged the Building Trades to put up a united front.

IMPORTED "SCAB" WORKERS

H. C. Dunway, of Globeville, Texas, testifying before the Federal Railroad Labor Board yesterday, declared that Mexican laborers are hauled into Texas and Oklahoma by the carloads. "These men," he said, "supplant white labor, live in pitiful conditions, and are so poorly nourished that they cannot do a proper day's work."

LANDLORDING IN PANAMA

Three thousand government employees of the Panama Canal and Panama Railway have to pay the government for the use of their houses in the Canal Zone, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals decided today in denying the petition of Harvey McCaughy, representing the workers, for an injunction to restrain the government from collecting the rents.

"MOVIE" ECONOMY

Manufacturers from all sections of the United States who are interested in the educational and sales value of motion pictures and also film producers and distributors, are to meet in Washington in the hope of developing a national system of distribution that will be of greatest benefit to the manufacturers.

TEXTILE STRIKERS MORE HOPEFUL

At the request of Mayor Kanyon, Governor San Souci, of Rhode Island, decided today to retain one company of the National Guard on duty in connection with the textile strike because of the disorders there last night. At Lawrence, President McMahon, of the Textile Workers, asserted that the strike situation throughout New England was more favorable to the strikers this week than at any previous time.

A SPECIAL LABOR CONFERENCE

A conference of labor leaders has been called by President Compers, of the American Federation of Labor, to meet in Chicago this week. The purpose of the conference is reported to "consider problems confronting particular localities as well as the labor movement in general, and the best plans and methods with which to meet these problems."

\$11 A WEEK BASIC WAGE

The Kansas Industrial Court will make its final order fixing the minimum wages and maximum hours at which women may work in the industries, laundries and mercantile establishments in the State of Kansas, on about May 16. It is expected that the basic wage will be \$11 a week for all women employed in industrial or mercantile pursuits.

UNEMPLOYED BESIEGE FACTORY

An army of unemployed men besieged the factory of Henry Ford in Detroit in search of jobs which it was rumored were to be had. The men were sent away by several squads of police only after a severe fight, in which many were bruised.

A FEDERAL INDUSTRIAL JAIL?

As a result of a conference between President Harding, Attorney General Daugherty and the Rev. Herbert Votaw, superintendent of federal prisons, a bill will be drawn for introduction in Congress providing for the establishment of a federal industrial penal institution. The federal prisons already are overcrowded and vigorous enforcement of the Volstead Act is expected to add to the congestion.

FOREIGN ITEMS

ENGLAND

IRISH REPUBLICANS IN ENGLAND

At the third annual conference of the Irish Self-Determination League, held in London recently, a resolution was passed by 105 votes to 48, expressing the opinion that it would be impolitic to make any alteration in the League's policy until after the Irish general election. There was much opposition from the Republicans, who failed to pass their opposing resolution pledging the League to work for an Irish Republic, and walked out of the conference, which was finally adjourned till after the election.

SMASHING LABOR VICTORY

Following close upon three other by-election victories, the return of the Labor candidate, Alderman George Banton, for West Leicester, on March 30, is a notable sign of the anti-Coalition Government wave that is now sweeping the country. The Labor majority over the Coalition candidate was 5,352, a turnover of 16,679 votes, compared with the figure at the last general election when Labor was defeated by 11,327 votes.

FOR RUSSIAN FAMINE AID

A mass meeting in London, representing women of all phases of thought and political opinion, passed a resolution demanding a government grant of three million pounds in aid of starving Russia, and proceeded to send a deputation to the House of Commons to carry the resolution. The police, following the usual precedent, received the deputation of women in force and refused admittance. However, in these days women have votes, and having covered their retreat by refusing to allow one woman, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, of suffrage fame, to enter, these champions of law and order then permitted the rest of the women to interview their representatives.

GERMANY

REPARATIONS, CONTRASTS

In reply to the German Chancellor's statement that the new demands of the Allies are "absolutely impossible" of fulfillment, Mr. Louis Dubois, Chairman of the Reparations Commission, states that "Germany can and must pay, and if necessary, the Allies must have recourse to force."

In contrast to this manifesto comes the pronouncement of Mr. Houghton, the new American Ambassador for Germany, on the eve of his departure for Berlin. "Americans cannot be happy and contented as a nation so long as our fellow-citizens of German ancestry are embittered by a sense of injustice," he said, and added that he knew no reason why they should expect a great and proud nation to do something which in similar circumstances they themselves would not do.

GREECE

HOUNDING LABOR

The repressive policy against Labor initiated by Venizelos is being energetically pursued by Gounaris, the present Premier. The Socialist party has been driven almost entirely underground. The headquarters of the party has been repeatedly attacked and looted by the "Epistrates"—the Greek Fascists—and most of the Socialist and trade union leaders are in prison or in exile.

AUSTRIA

IN VIENNA

"A tall, grizzled worker who sat opposite me in a tram car, paused in reading his newspaper to turn to his companion, a cripple, and say: 'I see Karichien is dead. . . In bed,' he added ominously. 'Ja wohl,' answered his comrade, and the papers are making more fuss about him than they did about the hundreds of thousands of us whom he sent to death, or worse.' It was the Viennese workers' verdict on the dead Emperor."

CANADA

PITS COAL COST AT \$1.38

Coal loaded on cars at pits of the Dominion Coal Company in and around Glace Bay actually costs \$1.38 per ton, instead of approximately \$5.25, as claimed by the operators, it is declared by J. B. McLachlan, District Leader of the United Mine Workers.

To substantiate his claim, McLachlan produced at meetings held yesterday a document which he declared to be an original "cost sheet" of the Dominion Coal Company, and which, he intimated, had been obtained in an "unorthodox" manner from the company's office files. He declared that the cost had risen in 1921 to \$2.67 per ton.

"We propose to get a living out of this industry," Mr. McLachlan said, "be remove it from the hands of the people who have it now into the hands of those who can give us an assurance that we will get it."

"We demand a wage big enough to live on, to feed our women and children, and if we do not get it from the capitalist class, then we will organize the workers to sweep that class out of existence."

INDIA

ARREST INDIAN AGITATOR

Hazrat Mohani, President of the All-India Muslim League, who headed the separatist movement in the last Muslim Congress, has been arrested at Cawnpore, on a charge of sedition.

At the opening of the All-India Muslim League's sessions at Ahmedabad, December 30, Hazrat Mohani, in an address, invited Mohandas K. Gandhi, the non-Co-operationist leader, who was present, to form a "parallel" government, with its own Parliament and army. Mohani's plan was for an India Republic, to be called the United States of India. The republic was to be declared January 1, and to be attained by guerrilla warfare, if necessary. He admitted that such a government could not be maintained by peaceful means. In the course of his speech Mohani assured the Hindus that their apprehension regarding what might happen under a "free India" was groundless, because, he said, India belonged equally to the Hindus and the Mohammedans. The Mohammedans, he added, would stand by the Hindus to the last for the attainment of independence.

Educational Comment and Notes

What Has Been Accomplished

EXTRACTS FROM THE FORTHCOMING REPORT OF EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE TO NEXT CONVENTION

For five years the I. L. G. W. U. conducted educational activities. It spent many thousands of dollars in money. A number of earnest, faithful and far-seeing men and women devoted countless hours and energy to this task. What has been accomplished?

First of all, thousands of workers attended classes, lectures, and other activities. In these they learned a great deal about matters connected with their industry, their organization and the Labor Movement. They learned some of the economic laws underlying the development of the present order. They learned some of the fundamental psychology laws which govern the relations between human beings. They were inspired by literature which deals with the life, hopes and sorrows of other men and women.

But, principally, they became acquainted with the story of the struggle of their class. They heard how other workers, like themselves, speaking other languages and members of other races, struggled for many weary years; how they attempted to get more joy and happiness out of their miserable existence; how their attempts to unite for common interest were met with persecution and oppression from the ruling classes; and how, in spite of it all, they succeeded finally in winning the improved conditions which prevail today. They learned how, through the devotion, loyalty and endless effort of other workers, they are in a position today to enjoy some of the beauties and comforts of life. They learned how unity and solidarity helped their fellow workers to achieve all this.

It is possible that all they learned was not used immediately by them in their daily organization activities. It is possible that to some, all this information was merely so many words. But, knowing human nature as we do, and knowing how all great movements for freedom and emancipation originated in similar efforts, we cannot doubt that a large part of this instruction and training had a practical value. There is no doubt that a great many of our members who attended our educational activities were inspired there to greater sacrifice, higher ideals, more strenuous endeavors, and to greater desire to serve their fellow workers.

You must not overlook the tremendous task that lies before us, and the many difficulties we have to overcome. We had to carry on over our members a campaign for the need of education. Many of them confused education with agitation. We had to show them that workers must accumulate knowledge and must have at their disposal all the facts of our present social organization, because the group which possesses knowledge is the one to rule.

We had to prepare teachers for this work. We found many sympathetic men and women whom we interested in labor education and who were willing to place their knowledge and skill at the disposal of the workers. However, they lacked the experience and a knowledge of the

group which they were to teach. They were ignorant of the psychology, background, emotions, beliefs and inspirations of the workers. Very few of them understood the labor movement, its tremendous task, its possibilities and limitations. To many of them all this was mere theory.

We determined to co-ordinate our educational activities with the need of our Union in particular, and the labor movement in general, and we know that the success of our educational activities rests to a high degree with the teachers who must be armed with more than academic knowledge and theoretic thought. Therefore we spent much time and effort to acquaint our teachers with the surroundings and problems of our members, with the books they read, with their aspirations and social ideas. We also succeeded in making our teachers part of our organization.

Considering the volume of work we had to accomplish within a comparatively short time, we say to all those who are impatient in their eagerness to see results, that five years is a very short time in the life of any movement. There was a time—not long ago—when many in our midst were doubtful about the accomplishments of our Union. They were skeptical, if not pessimistic, when they compared results with the efforts and sacrifices made by so many of our members. But those of us who had the patience that goes with vision, foresaw the future and saw in their imagination a strong Union that would be one of the vanguards of the American Labor Movement.

Parents send their children to school and do all in their power to surround them with influences which will mold their character and develop their personality. But after five years' instruction they cannot tell how the children will develop. All that they are certain about is what they want them to be.

The same principle that applies to parents and children holds good with the trade unions and their children—the members.

It is important that the educational movement within trade unions should have a plan, an aim, a goal, a vision. It should make all possible efforts to accomplish these, but as for results, we shall have to wait for the future. It is very seldom that pioneers in a movement are fortunate enough to see the results of their efforts.

We are happy to know that our large membership, of tens of thousands of men and women, old and young, Jew and Gentile, of American and of foreign birth—those who do and do not take advantage of our educational activities directly—all take pride in our work and are all willing to contribute to it. They appreciate that through these educational activities they are furthering the development within their movement of an intelligent constructive body of opinion, and help to carry on activities that will give a chance to every man and woman with innate intelligence and with a desire for intellectual growth, to find himself and to place his gifts at the disposal of the Labor Movement.

WEEKLY CALENDAR

Sessions of the W. E. B. Convention

The members of the I. L. G. W. U., particularly those who have taken part in our educational work, are urged to attend the sessions of the W. E. B. Convention.

At the first session on Saturday, April 22, at 2:30, at the New School for Social Research, 465 West 23d Street, they will hear reports of the representatives of many labor schools in America.

We urge all of our students and friends to attend the dinner on Saturday evening, at 7:30 P. M., at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th Street. Eminent leaders in the Labor

Movement and in Labor Education will speak.

Tickets for the dinner are \$2.50 and should be reserved immediately at the office of the Educational Department.

The sessions on Sunday, April 23, will be very interesting. At 10 A. M. prominent labor leaders from many parts of the country will discuss labor movements and labor education. This meeting will take up the subject from a purely labor point of view.

The evening session at 8 P. M. will take up the subject of "Teaching Methods in Workers' Education." Teachers in many of our workers' schools will participate. Students are invited to join in the discussion.

Echo of the Get-Together

By FANNIA M. COHN

(Extracts from a discussion of the work of our Educational Department at the gathering of our teachers and students on Saturday, April 1.)

Those who know the difficulties with which one is confronted in organizing any activity within a trade union realize what a tremendous task it was to accomplish what we did in the field of education.

It must be remembered that the main function of a trade union is to fight the economic battles of the worker for the betterment of his condition. A trade union must carry on a daily struggle for its very existence. Even when a union succeeds in gaining some concessions from employers, it must remain on the firing line to defend these concessions. Under such conditions it is quite natural that every other activity initiated by a trade union should be subordinated to its main function.

Still, in the face of all these difficulties, we succeeded not only in forming classes for our members and giving courses in subjects most important for workers, but we did more than that. We were fortunate enough to start a movement for workers' education among trade unions. We succeeded in impressing upon the mind

of organized labor in this country that, although the main function of the Union is, and will be, economic protection, its ultimate goal should be the Workers' Commonwealth. The Union should strive to stimulate in the workers a desire for everything that makes the lives of men and women happier and more beautiful, and that develops them intellectually, spiritually and physically. The Union should also provide the facilities to satisfy such desires. We also impressed upon the leadership of the trade unions of this country that it is wrong and contrary to the interests of trade unions that workers who have these desires should be forced to look for them outside of the movement. We succeeded in giving an intellectual and spiritual meaning to the purely economic trade unions of this country.

To those of us who are eager to see results, and try to check up what was accomplished, we say: You cannot do it at present! The educational movement is still in its infancy. In addition, an intellectual and spiritual achievement cannot be measured. It is not of a tangible character. We plant valuable seeds, but have to wait until the buds, which are unnoticed at the beginning, will gradually show their beauty.

The Function of Labor Education

It is becoming evident that organized labor is destined to play an increasingly important part in social and economic development. It is true, the present industrial condition caused by after-war adjustments is depressing. Labor is caught in a predicament where it is compelled to struggle bitterly for its hard-earned gains. It does not require very much knowledge to see that things will not continue as they are. It is merely a matter of time when labor will be forced by existing conditions to unite more firmly than before, and to compel widespread and fundamental changes in the present economic system.

Who is going to accomplish this? Surely not millions of ignorant and dissatisfied men and women. All they can do is to give voice to discontent and to a deep-seated desire for change. The actual constructive work will be performed by those in

the labor movement who know and understand.

But how are these to be found? Who are they? No one can answer correctly. No one can tell who are the men and women who, a few years hence, will lead their brothers and sisters to triumphant industrial democracy.

It is our sacred duty to find these men and women, and give them the knowledge and vision which will enable them to serve their fellow workers efficiently. This can be accomplished best by further development of labor education. Activities of all kinds—lectures, forums, classes, social and recreational functions, must be organized. Their doors must be flung wide open to attract as many of the rank and file as are sufficiently interested to enter. All of these who enter must be given proper training, for they will be the great labor army of tomorrow.

Making a New World by Co-operative Production

By ALBERT F. COYLE

So much has been written in this country about consumers' co-operatives that we are prone to overlook the remarkable achievements of workers' co-operative productive societies, both here and abroad. We are, of course, familiar with the success attained by American farmers in co-operative production. The census of 1920 shows that the products of over one-half million farms valued above one million dollars, are handled co-operatively. Indeed, throughout the Middle West, the most thriving forms of co-operation are the producers' dairies, creameries, cheese factories, elevators, flour mills, and meat packing plants. While not discounting the value of consumers' co-operation, the farmer-producer has learned by years of hard experience that it is more important for him to unite co-operatively to get a fair price for the products he has to sell than it is to effect a small saving in the goods he needs to buy.

The workers of Europe are looking more and more to productive co-operation as the basis for a just and stable economic order. Decent men are sick and tired of a system in which the sole motive for production and distribution is greed for private profit. They see all around them the social havoc wrought by running industry "to make money" rather than to serve the needs of their fellow men. Even the duller worker is prodded out of his indifference in times of industrial depression, when he has no work and his family has no bread because the men who own the jobs close their factories until the need for goods is so acute that society will again pay them the profits they demand.

There are the reasons why the workers of Europe today are determined to build a new world in which service and not greed is the main-spring of human action, in which gain without labor shall no longer exist. This is the reason why American workers are taking a new interest in the possibilities of co-operative production and are steadily increasing the number of successful producers' co-operatives. It is the basis of the Plumb Plan of railway control, espoused by two and one-half million American railroad employees. It is the essence of the proposal of the 600,000 United Mine Workers to end anarchy in the coal industry forever by operating the mines of the country for service and not for profit. The men who do the work of the world are demanding not only a just wage and decent security of employment; they are demanding that democracy be applied to industry as well as to government, that they have a voice in the direction of the enterprise in which they have invested all that they are and have—their labor and their lives.

The supreme interest of men in life is not measured by what they consume, but by what they produce. As a consumer, man is on a level with all other forms of animal life. Like the pig at the trough, he can only consume so much and then he is through. As a producer, man exercises the highest talents intrusted to him by his Maker—the creative instinct, the desire to produce. This is what differentiates a man from brute-dom. It has been his crowning glory in all ages. It is the basis of civilization, of art, of religion, of all that has enriched and inspired the life of the human race. Valuable as consumers' co-operation is in reducing the cost of the physical and material needs of life, it is restricted and conditioned on every side by the mate-

rial limitations upon man as a consumer. Its ultimate goal is a social order in which production and distribution would be controlled by a gigantic consumers' trust dominating all industries and determining what goods should be made and who should make them. The aim of "producers' co-operation" is to give control of the industries and professions to the men who actually do the work, who know better than anyone else how to operate them efficiently, and whose purpose is not merely to turn out the cheapest possible product for the consumer, but the creation of the best and finest product that human ingenuity and devotion can devise. Just as men find their souls not in what they eat, but in what they create, so will men find the long-sought era of brotherhood not in saving pennies on their purchases, but in the dedication of their highest abilities to the satisfaction of the wants and needs of their fellow men. This is the essence of producers' co-operation.

In England and Wales there are already 21 thriving producers' co-operative societies, with over 25,000 members, a share capital (raised by the workers themselves) exceeding \$4,000,000, and an annual trade of \$26,000,000. These producers' co-operatives fall into five main groups: Textile mills, boot and shoe factories, the metal trades, woodwork and building construction, and printing establishments. Their report for 1921 shows that after paying \$86,785.60 as interest on the capital hired, they refunded to purchasers of their goods \$497,454, contributed \$26,253 to charities and social improvement, and \$44,000 for educational purposes, and divided \$290,000 among the workers themselves as their co-operative share in excess of union wages. The workers in every co-operative productive society in Britain are required to be members of their respective trade unions. Indeed, thousands of dollars of trade union funds are invested in these co-operatives. The trade union itself is in some cases directly represented on the committee of management. Thus the workers not only own their own jobs and assure themselves of a standard wage for their trade, but share with the consumers economies of production and savings or "profits" in the operation of the business.

The French Workers' Productive Association, according to their 1921 report, are steadily growing and expanding into new fields. Their record shows a greater stability and length of life than either private enterprises or consumers' associations. Of the 215 workers' productive societies existing in 1908, over one-half are still in business, despite the industrial havoc caused by the war. One of the strongest forms of producers' associations in France is found in the printing industry. Although many of the co-operative printing plants lost all but their oldest members in the war, and were handicapped by the dearth of paper and type metal, yet only four of those associations existing in 1908 were not successfully operating in 1921.

To the Italian workers, however, belongs the credit for the greatest achievements in co-operative production. There the producers own farms and ships and factories. They have constructed co-operatively and now operate a successful railroad. They are now building a great canal to connect Milan, the capital of Lombardy, with the River Po, providing a valuable outlet to the Adriatic Sea. Within the past month the strong Italian

Federation of Metal Workers' Co-operative Societies (Federazione Italiana delle Co-operative Metallurgiche) has been formed to unite all the workers' co-operative societies in the metal industry to purchase raw materials collectively, to standardize their products, and to market them in an orderly and socially useful manner.

The first requisite for successful co-operatives in the United States is the mobilization of the credit power of the workers under their own control. For those who control credit control industry. Let each great union of workers and farmers establish its own co-operative bank to keep the funds of the producers out of the hands of speculators, manipulators and exploiters, and use them for productive purposes only, and a new day in industry will dawn.

Producers' co-operative societies have no desire to do away with consumers' co-operation. In fact, they wish to expand and strengthen the present consumers' organizations as distributing points for their products. They should, as in England, form such a close alliance with consumers' societies that they save with them the savings and economies effected by co-operative production. The interests of the producers and consumers are not opposed. Workers are both producers and consumers. Although grouped differently, their interests are identical when laboring for the common good instead of for private profit.

UNION HEALTH CENTER
RHEUMATISM: WHAT IT IS NOT
The last of the series of talks on Posture and Orthopedic diseases will be given by Dr. S. W. Boorstein, on Friday, April 21, at the Union Health Center, 131 East 17th Street. Dr. Boorstein will talk on "Rheumatism:

What It Is and What It Is Not." Many serious diseases are erroneously called rheumatism and patent medicines are resorted to and much valuable time wasted in the endeavor, on the part of the patient to cure himself. It is very often true that forms of flat feet, neuritis, paralysis and tuberculosis of the joints are called "rheumatism" and treated by quack doctors, chiropractors and osteopaths. Dr. Boorstein will take up each of these points and discuss what rheumatism actually is.



PERFECT EYE GLASSES MEANS CORRECT VISION

Perfection in Eye Glasses can be had in but one way. The eyes must be examined by an Optometrist who is a registered physician and the glasses adjusted by a skilled Optician.

DR. BARNETT L. BECKER
Optometrist and Optician

213 East Broadway
100 Lenox Ave.
895 Prospect Ave.
1709 Pitkin Ave.
262 East Fordham Road
2313 Seventh Ave.,
Between 135th—136th Sts.



THE MOST UNUSUAL EVENT THIS YEAR

FRIDAY NIGHT, MAY 12th
NEW STAR CASINO

The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

By JOSEPH FISH

GENERAL

There remain not even two weeks before our delegates will leave for Cleveland to attend the Sixteenth Biennial Convention of the I. L. G. W. U. The International has secured the Engineers' Auditorium as the Convention headquarters. This auditorium is owned by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and is considered one of the most spacious and beautiful in the country. The Arrangements Committee is to be congratulated on its good taste in having obtained this meeting place for our delegates, as it will surely mean comfort for those who will have to transact the business of the ladies' garment workers for a period of two weeks.

The International has also made arrangements so that the trip from New York to Cleveland will be as pleasant as possible. The understanding is that a special train will be chartered which will take the delegates to Cleveland. The delegation will leave New York City Friday evening, and will arrive in Buffalo Saturday morning, where it will remain for the day. The Niagara Falls, one of the most picturesque sights in the world, are situated near Buffalo, and the elected representatives of New York City and vicinity will be afforded the opportunity of seeing them. Undoubtedly, all those traveling by this special train will take advantage of this wonderful opportunity to see the Falls.

The train will start from Buffalo Saturday night and will reach Cleveland Sunday morning, thereby giving the representatives a chance to secure suitable accommodations for the two weeks they will stay in that city.

As was announced in JUSTICE last week, Brothers Perlmuter, Dubinsky, Sachs, Nagler, Fish, Ansel, Berlin and Ryan, were elected as delegates to represent our local at the International Convention, and they are already busy working out different resolutions to be presented at the convention. At a recently held meeting of the delegates of Local 10 the organization of the delegates took place. Brother Perlmuter was elected Chairman, and Brother Fish, Secretary, of the delegation. A joint meeting of the Executive Board and the delegates will be held in the very near future, at which meeting the different resolutions will be worked out. In all probability the next General Meeting, which will take place on Monday, April 24, and which is a special meeting for the acceptance of the report of the Election Board which supervised the election of the convention delegates, will also be a special meeting for the adoption of the different resolutions which will be drawn up jointly by the Executive Board and the delegation. This meeting will also present an opportunity to our membership of instructing our delegates on certain questions, and also of presenting any resolutions which may not have been drawn up by the joint meeting of the Executive Board and the delegation. All those who have any suggestions which they would like to bring before the attention of the membership are therefore urged to attend the April 24 meeting.

The membership is aware of the fact that in accordance with our newly-revised constitution a fine of \$1 is automatically imposed upon any member of our organization who has not attended at least one meeting of

the Union every quarter year; i. e., any man who has not attended at least one meeting during the months of January, February and March, and whose book is not stamped, is automatically fined \$1. But, since some may have various claims for not having attended meetings during the past three months, the Executive Board, at its last session, appointed a committee of three, consisting of Brothers Adams, Ferry and Rubin, to hear all such cases. All those who may wish to present any excuse for their absence from meetings during the past quarter year will be afforded the opportunity of doing so this Saturday, April 22.

The committee will meet at the office of the Union, 231 East 14th Street, from 1 to 2:30 P. M.

We also wish to instruct those members whose books are not stamped showing that they did not attend a meeting not to argue with the clerks either at Local 10's office or at that of the Joint Board, as the clerks have received instructions to the effect that they are not to accept dues on any books which are not stamped, but should present their claims to the committee appointed for the purpose.

CLOAK AND SUIT

Conditions continue the same as they have been for the past few weeks in the cloak and suit industry without any improvement in the situation, although the depression is not yet as marked as that in our sister trades. The activities of the office have been reported in the columns of JUSTICE all along, and the membership is acquainted with the works of the Manager's office. Brother Dubinsky, who has been elected as a delegate to the I. L. G. W. U. Convention in Cleveland, has been appointed a member of the Credential Committee, which went into session on Monday, April 17. He will therefore be unable to attend to the routine of the office, as his time will be occupied as Secretary of this committee for possibly the next two weeks. However, Brother Dubinsky can always be found in the office of the Union between 9 and 9:30 in the morning, before he leaves for the Credential Committee headquarters, and after 5.

Due to the death of Brother Meyer Scharp, who was Manager of the downtown office of the Joint Board of Cloakmakers, a vacancy was created thereby and up till last week the Joint Board did not appoint anyone to fill the deceased brother's place. Brother Fineberg, General Manager of the Joint Board, has appointed one of our men to act as Manager of that office. We wish to comment upon the good judgment of Brother Fineberg in having chosen Brother Sam Perlmuter as Manager of the downtown division.

The appointment of this brother is a logical choice on the part of the Joint Board's General Manager, as Brother Perlmuter has served Local 10 in various capacities, such as Manager of the miscellaneous division, Business Agent and Manager of the cloak and suit division, and is at present President of the organization.

Brother Perlmuter is to be congratulated upon his appointment, and there is no doubt but that he will be as successful an officer of the Joint Board as he was and is of Local 10.

WAIST AND DRESS

The depression in the waist and dress industry has not yet lifted, and it seems that it will take quite some

time before conditions in the trade improve.

One of the problems which will confront the coming Convention in Cleveland will be the question of alleviating the conditions in the waist and dress industry. There are various shades of opinion as to the method of doing this. The membership is aware that the dress industry is controlled by two different locals affiliated with the two different Joint Boards. One is Local 22, which is affiliated with the Waist and Dress Joint Board, and the other is Local 23, which is affiliated with the Cloak and Suit Joint Board. The best thing possible, under the circumstances, would be to amalgamate the two dress locals into one. The question left open is whether the two locals should amalgamate under the

jurisdiction of the Waist and Dress Joint Board, the Cloak and Suit Joint Board, or should be made an independent local. These various differences of opinion will be thrashed out at the Convention in Cleveland, and an amicable solution will be reached.

MISCELLANEOUS

For the third successive month a quorum of the members of the Miscellaneous Division failed to appear in Arlington Hall last Monday night, so that the regular monthly meeting of this branch, scheduled for the evening, could not be held. It seems that the only possible remedy for this situation is to combine the Miscellaneous meetings with those of the Waist and Dress Branch. This matter will shortly come up before the Executive Board for consideration and action.

DESIGNING, PATTERN MAKING, GRADING and SKETCHING

Teach strictly individually during the day and evening hours. The most simplified and most practical system taught. We specialize in teaching Women's, Men's, Junior's, Children's and Infants' Cloaks, Suits and Dresses. Rates and terms reasonable.

Leading College of Designing and Pattern Making.

PROF. I. ROSENFELD, DIRECTOR,

222 East 14th St., New York City

Bet. 2nd and 3rd Aves.

Phone Stuyvesant 5817

DESIGNERS OF

LADIES' GARMENTS ARE IN GREAT DEMAND

A GOOD PROFESSION FOR MEN AND WOMEN!
EASY TO LEARN, PAYS BIG MONEY

Take a Practical Course of Instruction in the Mitchell Schools

In designing Women's, Misses and Children's Wearing Apparel. A course of instruction in the Mitchell School Means an Immediate Position and Bigger Pay. The Mitchell Schools of Designing, Pattern-making, Grading, Draping and Fitting have been established for over 50 years and have achieved



NEW IDEAS
NEW SYSTEMS
BEST METHODS
BEST RESULTS

Individual instruction. Day and evening classes. Reasonable terms. Write, phone or call for free booklet and full information.

Demonstration Free
at Our School

EVENING CLASSES; MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY

MITCHELL DESIGNING SCHOOL

15 WEST 37TH STREET

NEW YORK

Telephone Fitzroy 1674

Boston Branch: 453 Washington Street. Dexter Building.

CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

ATTENTION!

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

General Monday, April 24th

SPECIAL ORDER OF BUSINESS:

Adoption of Report of Election Board.

Cloak and Suit Monday, May 8th
Waist and Dress Monday, May 15th
Miscellaneous Monday, May 22nd

Meetings Begin at 7:30 P. M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place