

Convention--May Day Number

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

JUSTICE

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

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. IV. No. 18

New York, Friday, April 28, 1923

Price, 2 Cents

ALL READY FOR CONVENTION

200 Delegates Will Leave New York on "Convention Special" on Friday Evening — Gompers, Debs, Hillquit, Stone, Lewis, Morrison, Cahan, London, Panken, Ervin, Medem, Kahn Invited to Address Convention

Practically every arrangement—from both the New York and the Cleveland ends—for the Convention, have been made and everything is ready for the big meeting on Monday, May first.

General Secretary Baroff has arranged with the New York Central Railroad for a special train that will carry our delegates to Cleveland. About two hundred men and women delegates have registered with the General Office and on Friday, April 28, at 7:20 P. M. they will embark on this Convention Special for Cleve-

land. The train will make a stop-over at Niagara Falls where the entire day will be spent in sightseeing and visiting the Falls. Towards evening, the delegates will again board the "Special" arriving in Cleveland on Sunday morning, where they will be met by the Convention Arrangement Committee of the Cleveland Joint Board.

President Schlesinger has sent out a number of invitations to the leading representatives of organized labor and leaders of Socialist thought

and action in the country to address our Convention. Among those who have been invited to speak are President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor; Eugene V. Debs, great Socialist leader and orator; Morris Hillquit, our legal adviser; Chief Warren C. Stone of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America; Frank M. Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor; Abraham Cahan, veteran editor of the Jewish Daily Forward; Meyer

London, Socialist Congressman of New York; Judge Jacob Panken of New York; Chas. W. Ervin, editor of the New York Call; Vladimir Medem, leader of the Jewish Workers' Union of Poland and Russia, and Alexander Kahn, Chairman of the People's Relief Committee for the War Sufferers of Europe.

Signs are not lacking that the Sixteenth Biennial Convention of our International will be one of the most imposing gatherings in its history, attesting to its constant progress and unimpeded growth and healthy development.

Cleveland Referees Hold Wage Hearing

The wage hearing before the Board of Referees in the Cleveland cloak industry which was supposed to take place on April first and postponed until April 23d, was held on that day in the Ball Room of Hotel Winton. The full Board, consisting of Judge Julian W. Mack, Professor Jacob Hollander of Johns Hopkins University and Mr. John McCane of New Hampshire were in attendance. The hearing began Saturday at nine o'clock in the morning. There were three sessions held that day, the last one adjourning at eleven o'clock at night. On Sunday morning the last public session was held when both sides submitted supplementary evidence. After that the Board either met by themselves or in private conference with representatives of either side until six P. M.

The manufacturers began the proceedings by submitting their brief in which they demanded a reduction of 20 per cent in wages. This meant a return to the scales established by the so-called Hanover Award of 1918, when the Board, appointed by Secretary of War Baker, established minimum scales at the conclusion of the strike which took place that year. The manufacturers contended that the cost of living is rapidly going down, that the wage-scales of garment workers in other cities are in reality lower than those of the Cleveland workers. Other similar "authentic" data was submitted by them in behalf of wage-reductions.

The Union opened its case with a brief submitted by Vice-President Perlestein which in general terms denied the various allegations of the employers and showed why wages should not be reduced. Alexander Trachtenberg, statistician for the Union, followed Perlestein and presented a brief which took up in detail the various items contained in the employers' brief. Trachtenberg



LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS' BUILDING
Where Our Convention Meets

had spent several weeks in Cleveland preparing the statistics and other data for the case. Prior to the hearing, the Union had secured a decision from the Board of Referees to the effect that the employers must submit their briefs in advance. The Union was therefore prepared to take up the issues which the employers raised point by point and answered

them.

There was a good deal of cross-examination by the members of the Board and by each side. There was a large attendance of the members of the Union, manufacturers and a great many outsiders. The referees left Cleveland without rendering a decision, stating that they would announce it at some future date.

International Will Send Another Food Ship to Russia

The International is making preparations for another substantial donation of foodstuffs and other prime necessities for the famine-stricken in Soviet Russia.

On the eve of leaving for the Convention in Cleveland on May first, Secretary-Treasurer Baroff left instructions with Brother Abraham Tuvim, the business manager of our publications, to obtain all information relative to the articles most necessary for Russia at this time, as well as estimates from various mercantile houses.

The International received notice from the American Society of Friends, the Quakers, that our first shipment has arrived in Russia several months ago and was distributed under their supervision in the most needy section. This second shipment will also be made in conjunction with the Society of Friends and will be distributed under their auspices.

It is expected that the shipment, will be made on or about April 15th.

MEMBERS OF NEW YORK LOCALS

Watch the daily labor press for announcements of meetings and celebrations arranged by our locals and other workers' organizations on Monday, May First.

Celebrate the First of May!

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By N. S.

FROM DEADLOCK TO CRISIS

"FRENCH cause another Genoa crisis"; "Lloyd George warns France"; "Poincare defies Lloyd George"; "Conference to reach settlement"; "Conference to be dissolved," these are some of the headlines which tell the story of the Genoa attempt to reach a common basis for a settlement of the European situation.

With the beginning of the third week of the conference the obstacles in the way of a common understanding have become more insurmountable. Just before the various committees were to submit their reports to the conference, Poincare made an important speech in which he said that if the French delegation could not go ahead with its work under the agreed conditions France would withdraw from Genoa. His speech contained four chief points: First, that France would insist on the original program at Genoa, with no discussion of reparations, disarmament or previous treaties; Second, that France would insist on Germany's submission to the demands of Reparations Committee by May 31, in default of which, she would, if necessary, take independent action against her; Third, that France was not satisfied with the Russian-German treaty, and would insist on a full examination by the Allies of the new European situation created by its Fourth, that France would insist on the execution of the Treaty of Versailles.

Poincare knows as well as anybody that these conditions would make it impossible for the conference to continue even for an hour. His insistence of these terms is simply another way of saying, "break up the conference." It is hardly possible that Lloyd George and the minor allies and petty states will continue their negotiations with Russia and Germany without France. In fact, the British Premier has already hinted the possibility of his speedy return to London and "make plain to the world who is responsible" for the failure of this enterprise.

The French position is not enviable. Their venomous and implacable opposition to the Russian and German demands is being recognized as a result of weakness and fear rather than of strength. They constitute a mixture of the pompous and the pathetic.

The Soviet delegation, on the other hand, is conciliatory, flexible, and ready to bargain and compromise. If the French had expected that the Russian representatives would come to Genoa with a set of fiery speeches to arouse the world revolution and thereby place the French in a position of defenders of "civilization," they were sadly mistaken. That accounts for their discomfort and chagrin and blind and stupid opposition. The Russians have made big concessions to the Allies. They include the waiving by Russia of her counter-claims, based on military intervention; recognition of war debts to the governments, with the understanding that they will be considerably scaled down; recognition of debts and financial obligations due to foreign nationals and the right of foreigners to have confiscated property returned to them or to receive proper compensation for it. In return Russia demands official recognition of the Soviet Government and a cash loan of about two billion dollars.

Only one big problem has been solved in Genoa. The speculations as to whether Chicherin would meet the Italian king has been definitely settled. Chicherin did meet the king, and, curiously enough, the king did not turn Bolshevik, nor has Chicherin turned monarchist as a result of their meeting. Some Italian communists and Socialists whose policy it is to boycott the king were profoundly disappointed by Chicherin's acceptance of His Majesty's invitation. To these Chicherin made the following reply:

"In Rome, do as Rome does. What I desire above all things for Russia is that foreigners should cease meddling in her internal affairs. I must accept things as they are. When the king, as head of the state of which I am a guest, invites me to lunch, I cannot refuse."

Apparently this answer was not only intended for the Socialists but for the Allied governments.

THE COURTS AND LABOR

In his replies to Samuel Untermyer before the Lockwood Committee last week, President Samuel Gompers made it unmistakably clear as to what his attitude toward the courts is. Mr. Untermyer seemed to be surprised and chagrined by his answers. So were the newspapers. Yet they were in full accord with his oft-repeated declarations on this subject.

Samuel Gompers expressed himself as being opposed to any interference of courts, legislatures, legislative committees, or other agencies, with organizations of workers. He quoted Elkhin Root, Supreme Court Chief Justice Taft, a New York judge and others to show that justice to the workers was an uncertain quantity in the present state of the practice of the law. He declared that the courts were "still dominated by the old concept of master and servant." He would not give his assent or approval "to any measure that would increase the power of the courts in any matter affecting the organization of the working people of our country and state."

"Do you believe," asked Mr. Untermyer, "that the courts are closed to the poor, don't you?" "Very nearly so," replied Gompers, "and when it comes to the relations between employer and the workers it is shut tight and on the outside to keep the workmen in." And he clinched his argument by alluding to the seeming surprise of the believers in the "equality before the law," "God save labor from the courts."

When Mr. Untermyer attempted to draw an analogy between a trade combination of employers engaged in boosting prices and a labor union engaged in restricting output and boosting wages, Gompers replied as follows: "You can make regulations, laws governing the use, the abuse of the corporations on material products, but when you deal with workmen, with the same law applying to workmen, you deal with humans, not with products, but with humans."

IRELAND'S ONE-DAY STRIKE

ONLY grave-diggers were at work in Dublin last Monday, and the only vehicles on the streets were funeral coaches. All other activities were tied up. These were the reports on the one-day strike which was called by the Irish Labor Party as a protest against "excessive militarism

in Ireland." The Dublin Municipal Council and the Lord Mayor supported the general strike.

The struggle between the forces of the Republicans and the Free State for supremacy assumed such a serious character that labor was forced to interfere, for there was no other power that could hope to effectively control the situation. And the one-day general strike demonstrated that while the Republicans and the Free Statists split Ireland into two warring camps, labor has at least the power to help bring about more constructive measures to solve the problems confronting their country.

The Labor Party demanded that the Irish Parliament assert its authority, reunite the army under one command and either accept the responsibility of government or make way for the people to decide the issues. At the huge mass meetings which were held throughout Dublin, militarism was denounced as stifling the life of the country, hindering reconstruction and development. Appeals were made to the young men on both sides to refuse to shoot down their fellow-men.

THE MINERS' TRIAL IN WEST VIRGINIA

THE trial of more than 500 miners, officials and members of the United Mine Workers of America began last Monday in Charles Town, West Virginia. They are indicted for treason, murder, conspiracy, inciting to riot and a list of various other crimes in connection with the march of miners last Fall on the Logan and Mingo coal fields in southern West Virginia. Besides the hundreds of defendants, there are gathered more than a thousand witnesses, county and state officials and newspaper men.

The State of West Virginia, which loyally serves the interests of the coal barons, has perpetuated a gigantic frame-up against organized labor. Last fall a gang of professional thugs were mobilized by the coal barons; the state has supplied them with sheriffs' badges and turned them loose on the miners. They terrorized the miners' communities. They evicted whomever they pleased. They used their revolvers freely. The miners rose in masses against these practices. The "sheriffs" fired. Several were killed. As a result Governor Morgan declared martial law. The miners were disbanded, but before doing so, their names were taken, a "case" was elaborately prepared, witnesses were groomed, and now when the general coal strike is on, the state men among them thought it to be a propitious moment to try officers of the United Mine Workers for treason, murder and all the other crimes on the statute books.

The spirit in which the State of West Virginia is prosecuting the miners was made manifest by the following incident. Nine of the miners, who were unable to get bail, were marched through the streets to the county jail, handcuffed and chained. An investigation later showed that they had been handcuffed and chained together for more than seventeen hours and that the sheriff in charge did not know how to remove the shackles, so he left them on.

Among the indicted miners are: C. F. Keeney, President of District 17, United Mine Workers; Fred Mooney, Secretary of the district; A. C. Porter, William Petry and other district board members. The officials of the union as well as the most active members have been carefully picked out for prosecution. In that way they hope to rid at least West Virginia from union activity. But it is not only a local struggle. The entire labor movement is concerned in this conflict. Instead of breaking the present coal strike it will act as a spur to workers to keep their ranks intact.

Election in Local No. 89

Local No. 89 elected its delegates to the 16th Convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, on April 20, 1922. The polling places were opened from 9 A. M. to 7:30 P. M., and though the closing Jewish holidays came just at that time, the voting was very encouraging as a great number of the members cast their votes.

The delegates were elected in the following order:
Antonini, Luigi
Amico, Salvatore

Di Maggio, Margaret
Olivo, Frank
Columbo, John
Leonardi, Margaret

Elections were also held for the General Secretary and the Executive Board for the period of May 1st, 1922 to April 30, 1923; L. Antonini having no opponent was elected by a big vote with only 30 voting against him.

The old Executive Board was practically re-elected with very few changes.

Co-Operative Notes

ARKANSAS FARMERS TO FOUND SIX HUNDRED CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The Arkansas Farmers' Union State Exchange has just been organized at a meeting in Little Rock, composed of representatives of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union from all sections of the State. It will open three hundred co-operative stores and the same number of co-operative fruit, truck, poultry and dairy associations within the next twelve months. This Co-operative Farmers' Exchange is already formed and incorporated, and plans immediate action. It will act as a central purchasing and selling agent for the local co-operative societies. It will also grade, classify, and store the farm products entrusted to it for sale. No profit will be sought, but all savings effected will be refunded to the local co-operatives to be distributed by them to their farmer members.

Parallel with the Arkansas movement, the Iowa Farmers' Union, the Society of Equity, and the Farmers' Clubs of Missouri have combined through a central committee to purchase co-operatively farm implements, fuel, feeds, twine and other articles for which there is a general demand. All three of these organizations have had wonderful success with co-operative buying on a small scale, and by combining their purchasing power they will effect still larger savings.

Farmers' co-operative exchanges now exist in Nebraska, Ohio, Iowa, Montana, Illinois, Oklahoma, Kansas, South Dakota, Missouri, Kentucky and Colorado. It is proposed to federate all of these state organizations in a Farmers' National Co-operative Exchange, which would revolutionize the purchasing of agricultural supplies and the marketing of farm products.

International Trade Union Federation May Day Call

THE FIRST OF MAY, 1922

"Against reaction! For universal peace!"

Now more than ever are the working classes crushed beneath the burden of their heavy lot.

And this despite the promise that after the war the condition of the workers would be so much better.

The stupidity and callousness of the governments of the various countries have reduced to naught the fair promises thus solemnly given.

The hope of a better future for the workers must therefore be realized by more strenuous effort and more energetic action.

The Treaty of Versailles, which was to permanently establish the sacred right of the peoples to work out their own destiny and reconstruct Europe on the basis of international co-operation, has merely added to the prevailing causes of economic dislocation.

The chaotic conditions in regard to the rates of exchange have aggravated the general confusion and hastened the total collapse of industrial production.

The consequences of this situation are widespread unemployment and misery and despair in the homes of the workers.

This calamitous situation has only given new life and strength to the forces of reaction throughout the world.

And yet, in face of this widespread misery and utter ruin, the governments continue to turn a deaf ear to the voice of Labor.

Willfully blinding themselves to the seriousness of the situation, they ignore Labor's demands for the economic reconstruction of a shattered world which are put forth in the general interests of humanity.

An equitable distribution of raw materials, the stabilization of the rates of exchange, the socialization of the land and the means of production—such are the demands of Labor as formulated at the International

Trade Union Congress held in London in November, 1920.

All this bears eloquent testimony to the fact that the spirit of international solidarity among the toiling masses needs persistent invigoration in order that they may be able to resist the imperialistic and chauvinistic machinations of the capitalists. It is this spirit of international solidarity which has inspired all our Com-

This spirit of international solidarity enabled us to come to the rescue of our Austrian comrades in their hour of dire need, and to render effective support to our Hungarian fellow-workers in their life and death struggle against the persecutions of a regime of blood and terror. This same spirit of international solidarity enables us at the present moment to alleviate the agonies of the famine-stricken people of Russia, just as it enabled us to defend Soviet Russia against Polish aggression by preventing the transport of war materials to Poland.

This spirit of international solidar-

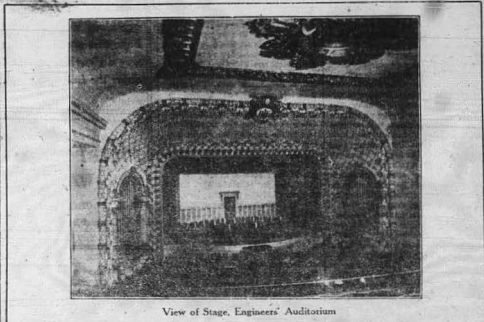
Comrades, our well-being—the well-being of the whole world—lies in the triumph of internationalism.

Workers of the world, let May 1 be a day of demonstration for international solidarity.

Let the governing classes at last realize that the bad old times are gone, and that a new era has dawned.

Let the millions of workers in all lands stand shoulder to shoulder, united in their unflinching determination to do battle for the defense of their own interests and the general interests of humanity. Let the slogan of Labor be:

Against Reaction! For Universal



View of Stage, Engineers' Auditorium

gresses and has enabled us to point out the way towards a peaceful and rational settlement of the various problems of the Ruhr, the Saar and Upper Silesia. It is this spirit of international solidarity that animates our twenty-four million organized workers and invests our International with the moral authority to lay the foundation of a new peace, based upon universal disarmament.

ity which is the expression of a noble human sentiment, is stifled by the governments and employers of all countries, who consider it a challenge to their power and a menace to their material interests. For they know only too well that the capitalistic system can only endure as long as the peoples continue to be bound down by the spirit of a petty nationalism.

Peace!

Let the first of May, 1922, be a manifestation of the united power and might of Labor throughout the world.

Our Management Committee has decided that speakers from the various countries shall address meetings in all the great working-class centers of Europe.

Each National Trade Union Center will decide as to the method of demonstration in their respective countries. But whatever form these may take, mass meetings should be organized and a general stoppage of labor ordered.

One and all: Demonstrate against economic reaction which would fain aggravate the economic servitude of the masses.

Demonstrate against political reaction which strengthens the power of militarism and fosters the spirit of war.

Demonstrate in defense of the eight-hour-day, a fair day's wage and for an existence worthy of a human being.

War against war! Long live international solidarity!

The Bureau of the International Federation of Trade Unions.

J. H. THOMAS, President.

L. JOUHAUX, Vice-Pres.

C. MERTEENS, 2ND V.P.

J. OUDEGEEST, Secretary.

EDO FIMMEN, Secretary.

A Letter from Philadelphia

By A. NEWBAUER

Next week begins the convention of our International, where stock will be taken of the activities of our locals during the past two years.

Each local, of course, has problems and troubles of its own, and it seems that Philadelphia is no exception in this respect. It really is hard to believe that in this short period of two years Philadelphia has passed through as much as it did. It is, perhaps, due to no small extent to the fact that we are so near New York—the city of eternal tumult and rush—but it cannot be denied that we have had our share of excitement. It would require a small book to narrate in detail all the events that we have had to live through, a book full of lessons to the labor movement in general and a page of real history of the eternal clash between the workers and employers.

We shall mention only some of the happenings that have occurred in our industry in Philadelphia during the last two years, and which to a smaller or greater degree have been duplicated in practically every other clock market in the country. The skies, industrially speaking, have been—rather clouded all the time in Philadelphia, and we could never tell in advance what the next day would bring. We were only certain of one thing, namely, that our Philadelphia manufacturers desired the same thing that manufac-

turers in other cities wanted: the return of the piece-work system.

As we have already remarked, Philadelphia is within a stone's throw from New York, where the clock buyer can find more attractive propositions than in our city, which makes the situation for us a good deal worse. Our employers, eager to compete with New York, have been trying to make work as cheaply as possible, and this has finally brought on a crisis. The high point of this critical situation, expressed itself in the general strike of months ago.

As stated, this strike was not of a local nature. Our employers wanted what the clock employers in Chicago, New York, Montreal and other cities wanted to achieve. It seemed, nevertheless, as if our manufacturers had a particular grievance against the workers, and that grievance took form in the allegation that the workers were "not producing enough, were not giving a 'fair day's work' in return for their wages."

Of course, this feeling of suspicion and distrust could not last forever. It had to be eradicated, and better and more wholesome relations had to be established in the trade. The general strike served as a means in that direction, and after five weeks of striking we had succeeded in clearing up the situation to a great extent. The strike

was conducted under the leadership of Brother Max Amdur, who was brought specially from Toronto to take over the management of our Joint Board. It stands to reason that the question of piece-work was not even mentioned in this settlement. But we have succeeded in driving away the clouds from the horizon in our trade and have created somewhat better relations between the Union and the employers.

Now we have on our hands the Kramer shop, a big Philadelphia factory, which moved, before the strike, to Allentown, Pa. The Union has made every effort to see to it that if this firm continues in the clock business it should be on a union basis only. After the strike several firms went out of business, and, together with the workers from the Kramer shop, about five hundred men and women were left. Our office has made every effort to get work for them, and gradually the majority of them were put back to work.

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

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

Office, 4 West 16th Street, New York, N. Y. Tel.: Chelsea 2148

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

Vol. IV. No. 18 Friday, April 28, 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.

A Letter from England

By EVELYN SHARP
(London Daily Herald Service)

ALL eyes are on Genoa—not, perhaps, because of what it actually will effect, but because of what it might effect. If less were at stake, there would be a strong element of comedy in the outward coolness of the Allied delegates towards the Russian delegates (except when M. Barthou's furious attacks on Mr. Tchitcherin renders the atmosphere rather hot than cool). For there is not the least doubt that the interest of the whole world is centered much more on that Russian delegation than on anybody else at the Genoa conference. And it might well be so, since a large measure of Europe's sickness may be traced to the past refusal of the Powers to have anything to do with Russia, except to render her still more helpless by backing counter-revolutionary adventures; and unless this policy is replaced by one of recognition Europe's sickness will continue until the "war to end war" will have ended Europe too. The progress of the Conference will be intensely interesting from a human point of view whatever may be the political significance of it; for it will be very intriguing to watch the reluctant discovery by the Allied delegations of the fact that in Tchitcherin and his comrades they have to deal with, not only real representatives of a people rather than of merely a Cabinet, but also with clever diplomats and men of the world. The little incident on the first day's adjournment, when the other delegations drove off to their respective hotels in state, and the Russians walked to a restaurant down bye streets followed by an affectionate crowd of Italian workers, might be taken by a prophet to mark the beginning of a new era when peoples and not Governments will act together to produce not war but peace, not destruction but construction.

The International Front

What renders the presence of the Soviet representatives at Genoa more than a mere incident in modern diplomacy is the fact, probably over-

looked by their enemies, that they are there also as representatives of International Labour. The formation at Berlin on April 6th of the entente between the three Workers' Internationals, on the common base of a combined offensive against capitalism, militarism and all the forces that have brought Europe to its present crisis, is not only the greatest event in the annals of International Labour, but has also had the inevitable effect of sending the Russians to Genoa with the world's workers at their back. The demand, voiced by Tchitcherin at the first meeting in the Conference, for universal disarmament, was a demand for which he had been virtually given a mandate at Berlin, last week. The anger with which it was greeted by France's representatives is a measure of its importance; and Mr. Lloyd George's oil upon the troubled waters in the form of the cryptic saying that, although disarmament may not be discussed at Genoa, "unless the Conference leads to disarmament, it will have been a failure," is not calculated to persuade the Soviet delegation of the vast superiority of Western statesmanship over Slav realism.

The agreement at Berlin was reached largely through the consent of the Russians to allow a commission of inquiry into the condition of Georgia, and their promise that the 47 Social Revolutionaries, about to be tried in Moscow on charges of plotting against the Soviet Government, should be allowed to have any defenders they like, and the capital punishment will not be inflicted. As a common programme for the forthcoming May Day demonstrations, it was agreed to demand measures against unemployment (caused, as it is, largely by the Reparations policy of the Allies), and the resumption by all countries of political and economic relations with Russia. An interesting feature of the May Day demonstrations will be, not only the collection for Russian famine vic-

A MESSAGE OF GREETINGS

MAY DAY IS A HOLIDAY OF THE FUTURE, NOT OF THE PAST

The Dress and Waistmakers' Union consisting of Locals 10, 22, 25, 60, 66 and 89, in common with all organized workers, proclaim their fervent faith and hope that society be reconstructed upon a basis that would give the workers of the world the opportunity to enjoy the full fruit of their labor.

With working class regards,

JOINT BOARD OF THE DRESS AND WAISTMAKERS' UNION

M. K. MACKOFF,
General Secretary.

J. HALPERN,
General Secretary.

time, but also a tool collection, by which everybody is invited to bring a tool of some sort to certain depositories to be forwarded eventually to Russia, which is in such sore need of agricultural and other implements.

Big Business Moves

It must not be supposed that only the workers are alive to the connection between European chaos and unemployment at home. Two significant actions have occurred this week, showing that Big Business is at last on the move. The Liverpool Corn Trade Association, second in size and importance to that of London only, has addressed a letter to the Liverpool Russian Famine Fund Committee, which has been sent on to the prime Minister, in which they "urge upon His Majesty's Government the absolute necessity of doing everything possible to re-establish the pre-war position of Russia in the interest of the whole of Europe" and point out that "the permanent disappearance of Russia from the ranks of the wheat-exporting countries" must inevitably mean a higher cost of living for the workers. The second action is that of Mr. Goodenough, Chairman of Barclay's Bank, who in a public speech declared that only an adjustment and modification of our present policy with regard to war debts and indemnities could enable the world to "escape from an impossible situation." It is a pity that high finance has waited so long to recognize the obvious fact, persistently pointed out by the workers ever since the disastrous Peace of Versailles.

The lock-out of the engineers and

the shipbuilding workers continues without much immediate prospect of a settlement. The attempt of some employers in a large engineering centre to reduce the men from the A. E. U. by offering reinstatement if they will leave their union has been received with contempt. On the other hand, the other 47 allied unions have opened negotiations with the employers on a basis which they claim to be a new one, though the main body of engineers, the A. E. U., declare that it is an old basis, already rejected by all the unions, merely differently worded. The upshot of it all is that the lock-out continues both of the 250,000 members of the A. E. U., as well as the whole of the shipyard workers, who still hold out, not unreasonably, against a cut of 25s. a week in their wages. A bright spot in the dispute is the secession of one firm of employers from the Engineering Employers' Federation, and their withdrawal of the lock-out notices, suggesting that the high-handed actions of the Federation have not the united approval of its members.

Ireland

It is difficult to write of Ireland either with pleasure or with inspiration. The apparent attempts of De Valera and his rebellious section of the I. R. A. to establish a Republic by a military coup, rather than by making a Republican Opposition Party in the new Parliament, would not seem to have the support of anything like a majority in Ireland, though much sympathy is naturally felt for this point of view; and his own personal popularity carries enormous weight.

DRESS AND WAIST MAKERS, ATTENTION!

In view of the fact that many dress and waist shops do not employ Union cutters, and the embroidery used in some shops is also produced in non-Union embroidery shops, it was decided that wherever such violations shall be discovered the Shop Chairmen will be held responsible for it, and will be brought before the Grievance Board of the Union.

JOINT BOARD OF THE DRESS AND WAISTMAKERS' UNION

M. K. MACKOFF,
General Secretary.

JACOB HALPERN,
General Manager.

GREETINGS TO OUR COMRADES AND FELLOW WORKERS

ON THIS

MAY DAY, 1922

AND TO OUR DELEGATES IN CONVENTION ASSEMBLED

EXECUTIVE BOARD, LOCAL NO. 25, I. L. G. W. U.
CHARLES JACOBSON, Secretary



ANNOUNCING

THE OPENING OF

CAMP TAMIMENT

SPECIAL RATE FOR

DECORATION DAY WEEK END \$15

Friday Evening, May 26th to Tuesday Afternoon, May 30th

BATHING

ROWING

HIKING

TENNIS

THEATRICALS

DANCING

RADIOPHONE

HORSEBACK

CAMPFIRES

See Tamiment with its Spring Garments on. Make your reservations now.
The number is limited. No reservations will be made without a deposit of \$5.

Railroad Fare and Auto Bus, Round Trip \$7.37

Make application **PEOPLE'S EDUCATIONAL CAMP SOCIETY - - 7 East 15th Street**

WHERE IT IS



Camp Tamiment is situated in the Northeastern part of Pennsylvania, in the Blue Mountains, ninety miles from New York City. It is reached from New York by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad to the station of Stroudsburg, and from there by the Delaware Valley Railroad, an off-shoot of the D., L. & W., to the village of Bushkill. At this point an auto bus drives up the mountain to the camp, a distance of 5 miles. Camp Tamiment is also reached from every direction by splendid auto roads.



CLASSES AND LECTURES

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NEW YORK CITY

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. S. YANOFSKY, Editor.
A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer. ABRAHAM TUVIM, Business Manager

MAX D. DANIEL, Managing Editor

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

Vol. IV, No. 18 Friday, April 28, 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

THE CONVENTION OF OUR INTERNATIONAL

This will be the sixteenth convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union that will assemble next Monday morning, May 1, in Cleveland, Ohio—and, without even attempting to give ourselves a reason for it—our heart, at the moment of this writing, is full of hope and gladness as if there was not even the faintest sign of a cloud upon the horizon of our Organization.

It may be the balmy season of the year that makes us feel so happy and hopeful, the sweet, delightful Spring which heals wounds and makes one forget—he it even for a while—the stabs and jabs of everyday existence. Or is it the fact that our Convention opens on the First of May, the great holiday of Toil, the very emblem of unity and solidarity of Labor the world over, that drives pessimism away from our mind? Indeed, what day is better fitted, more appropriate to make an end to dissonance, to acrimonious differences of opinion than the First of May? When, if not on May Day, should the hatchets of factionalism and petty strife be buried deep in abyssal oblivion?

Yes, May Day is the day of miracle in the world of labor, and it will again make our hearts, the hearts of all of us, beat in unison for the solidarity, unity, and strength of our International, and will chase away every discord and note of disharmony from our ranks, filling our ears and hearts with the song of songs of the Solidarity of the men and women who work, produce and create.

Or is it, perhaps, the idea that this is the sixteenth convention of our International that makes us so hopeful and confident? It brings to our mind the memories of the many crises through which we have passed; the heavy, laden clouds that hung low over our heads, threatening disaster and distress. And yet, we have survived them all and have come out stronger and in better trim after every encounter. Why should we, then, feel different now, that our membership is as big as it was two years ago, in spite of the terrible years we have passed; that our prestige, our strength and our influence is not diminished in the slightest degree; that we have protected the living standards of our workers, regardless of every attack leveled against us; that we have gained thousands and hundreds of thousands of friends because of the marvelous fight we have conducted in the defense of our rights—why should we feel downcast or pessimistic? Surely not because there are a handful of tumult-risers and noise-makers outside and, perhaps, within our Union? What does their puerile hubbub mean, indeed, alongside the strength and power of our International?

The Sixteenth Convention of our International! We cannot admit the thought that this sixteenth convention can in any way turn out to be worse, less fruitful, and less influential with regard to the fate and future history of our International than the preceding fifteen conventions. It seems to us as if the fifteen previous gatherings of our Union stand on guard in the background, ready to defend our International against any ill-calculated move or misdirected effort. They, the former fifteen conventions, have built up stage after stage the magnificent structure of our Organization. Woe to the hand that will dare raise to break up what has been accomplished at the cost of so much blood, suffering and fighting by the brave pioneers who have laid the cornerstone and have contributed their very best to the growth of our Union!

Yes, these thoughts drive away dismay and pessimism from our heart and fill it with gleeful hope—hope for a successful convention that will not only equal its predecessors, but will vastly surpass them in many ways. Moreover, we are confident that our feelings in this respect are shared by every delegate to the Convention. Can it be even for a moment supposed that there are among the delegates either men and women who are

enemies of the International, persons who do not regard the International as their only mighty and impregnable fortress? We cannot entertain such a suspicion against any of our delegates, no matter how silly or irresponsible their conduct may have been upon one or another occasion in the past.

And should there be any among them who had such evil or dastardly designs against the International and have stolen their way into the Convention with the only black purpose of injuring our Organization, we are firmly convinced that their nefarious plans are doomed to failure. They will be submerged in the great, overwhelming majority of the devoted and loyal sons and daughters of our International. They will only expose their total impotence through this attempt to drive a wedge in the solid ranks of our International.

Our best prognostication, therefore, is that this Convention will differ from all preceding conventions only in one respect: Its decisions will be more mature and conducted with great deliberation and discussion. It will serve as an index of our steady purpose; it will prove that we regard the past only as a teacher for the present and the future, but not in the blind spirit of idolatry. It will prove that with each year of its existence our International has grown physically and spiritually, and that it never stood still. This Convention, true to our traditions, will make our great union of workers in the ladies' garment industry even greater, stronger and closer.

Yet, no matter how bright these prospects are, there still exists a danger that might arise at this Convention to which we deem it our duty to draw the attention of all our delegates.

It is not a secret that the last few years have brought chaos and disturbance into the heart and the mind of the world. Few but know what they want, what they are striving for, and what road to take to achieve their aim. The friends and the comrades of yesterday have become, through this babel of sentiments, the enemies of today, ready to spring at each other's throats. If only they could control, for a while, their feelings and thoughts and ask themselves: Why all this enmity, this brotherly strife?—they could surely not give themselves an honest and coherent answer. But all former lines of demarcation between group and group have been wiped out, and instead of reason and argument fiery denunciation and blind partisanship are governing today human emotions.

In the days of antiquity, when mankind spoke but one tongue, they planned to build a sky-high tower. For some reason the Almighty did not take kindly to this plan and He determined upon interfering with it. But mankind was united, it spoke one language, and there was nothing to stop it from carrying out anything it had set its heart upon. To break up their plan for building that celestial tower, there was only one thing to do: to mix up and confound their language and to split them up into various tongues and dialects. This was the course the Almighty pursued. He confounded their tongues and the Babel Tower was never built.

Is not this a true picture of present-day affairs? The years of the war have confounded our language. We have ceased to understand each other. Surely, we all want the same thing, but when we come to speak our minds, we are confused and tangled and involved, and we grope our way in helpless darkness. It is this danger that we have to guard against at the coming convention. We must make an end to this babel of tongues. We must make an endeavor to understand each other.

If any of the delegates of the so-called "Left" will attempt to drown in a torrent of denunciation the worth and value of all the labor movement has accomplished to this day, preaching destruction and uprooting, we counsel and warn the delegates of the so-called "Right" to be calm and not to be provoked into a counter-attack that will lead a low and degrading level and color to the discussion. Keep cool, we say. Perhaps there is, after all, something back of all this wild and unintelligent destructive talk. Perhaps the talker does not mean what he says; perhaps his tongue has been utterly confounded.

And you, too, brother of the "Left," when you listen to a delegate of the "Right" arguing against the futility of phrase-mongering and for the necessity of looking stern reality straight in the face, do not get excited. Compose yourself. There is a good deal of truth in what your brother of the "Right" has uttered. He surely is as much of a revolutionist as you are. He, too, would like to change the present system of society, and would not sell his birthright for a pot of lentils, as you may suppose. Consider carefully what he says, and you may find that these are your thoughts, too, except that he speaks in words that have become, as if through a miracle, strange and unintelligible to you.

Therein lies the only menace at the coming Convention of which the delegates must carefully beware. All the delegates, without a difference, must make a supreme effort to understand each other, to make an end to this babel of tongues which might destroy us all. This Convention will be truly epoch-making if it will succeed in this, and if it fails it will be a veritable disaster. No one is to be vanquished at this Convention, and victory should be no one's purpose or task; "victory" can only lead to more warring, to more misunderstanding, and to the further weakening of our forces. The Sixteenth Convention of our International must bring harmony among all, and this is its great mission.

There will be many important issues facing this Convention. Among these there is one that we would like to comment upon in a few words. The Convention will elect general officers for

OUR CONVENTION AND MAY DAY

The week of the First of May, the holiday of the working class, the Convention of our International will assemble at Cleveland. MAY DAY is the expression of the solidarity of the workers of every country, race and tongue.

THE JOINT BOARD OF THE CLOAK- MAKERS' UNION OF PHILADELPHIA

feirvently wishes that unity be the keynote and the guiding spirit of this greatest parliament of representatives of our workers—the Convention of our International.

JOINT BOARD CLOAK AND SKIRT-
MAKERS' UNION OF PHILADELPHIA

the next two years, a President, a General Secretary, and a General Executive Board. It is true that our International has grown out of its swaddling clothes, and its life might not be endangered by an unsuccessful selection of its general officers. Nevertheless, there will be few who will deny the injury that might accrue to the organization if it should fall into incompetent hands.

In the election of the general officers, perhaps more than any other issue, the spirit of partiality, of "mine" and "yours" must be completely eliminated. Only the ability, the loyalty, the competence and experience of the candidates must be taken into account without regard to the badge or emblem under which they are sailing. We must free ourselves of the nonsensical theory that because a person had worked for two, four, or more years in the capacity of a general officer, that he or she must give way to a "young" one whose character and ability is unknown to us. This must not be interpreted to mean that no new forces should be drawn to the leadership of the organization. Far be this from our thoughts. But the recruiting of new and young blood must be done with a sense of measure, with a clear understanding of the situation and the hour, and not under the spur of passion or clamor.

We hope that our delegates will understand us clearly and will act not as the adherents of this or that group or sect but solely as men and women who are united with their International heart and soul. As such we wish to them the greatest measure of success from the very depth of our heart, hoping that they may ever be proud of the fact that they were delegates to the Sixteenth Convention of the I. L. G. W. U.

OTHER CONVENTIONS

Simultaneously with our Convention, there will take place the Convention of the Workmen's Circle at Toronto and a week later the Convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers at Chicago.

We have no special word for these conventions, as we believe that the conditions which prevail among us prevail among them too, and we wish for them the same success, and we do it in the same spirit, as we wish to our own International.

Let there come an end to the tumult and disharmony within our labor movement; let us have a real, genuine "united front." For, strong and powerful is the enemy and woe be to us if we remain split and disunited!

THE FIRST OF MAY

Little as the First of May means—much to our regret—to the ordinary American worker, it always was and still remains a great labor holiday to our workers. May Day is sacred to us because of

the idea of the solidarity of labor all over the world which underlies it. It is sacred to us because of the thousands and thousands of workers who have perished in the defense of the idea of May Day. It is sacred to us because it is the forerunner, the herald of the day when the worker will finally free himself from all that fetters and chains his body and soul.

Because of that, our workers, at least our thinking, class-conscious workers, will celebrate this First of May with the same enthusiasm as in the years that have gone before. Some will celebrate it through mass meetings in assembly halls; others by demonstrations in the open air but none will fail to proclaim their allegiance to this truly workers' holiday.

This holiday was not consecrated to any religion and was not sanctioned by any creed. Quite to the contrary, it was always harassed and interfered with. But it was proclaimed and consecrated by the international proletariat and as such it remains the holiday of labor; as such it is of the greatest significance in our unceasing fight against the exploiters and the lords of the earth.

CUSTOM DRESSMAKERS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 90

I. L. G. W. U.

GREETINGS:—Fellow workers of our International of this

MAY DAY

Greetings to our Brothers and Sisters assembled in convention in Cleveland, Ohio. May your deliberations be as fruitful during the next two years as they have been in the past.

I. BERNADSKY, Manager.
MINNIE CHAIKIN, Chairlady.
LILLIAN OSTROW, Secretary.

With the Waist and Dress Joint Board

By M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary

(Minutes of Meeting, April 19, 1922)

Brother Berlin in Chair.

The reports of the Board of Directors of April 7 and 14 were read, and upon motion the following was approved:

1. The decision, to grant the request of the Women's Trade Union League, to assign a number of our members to speak to other organizations to contribute towards the Russian Famine Sufferers, was approved.
2. The opinion of the Board of Directors to help Local 113, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., to the extent of \$100 weekly for the duration of the present strike they are conducting, was approved.
3. The decision to donate \$150 to the Miscellaneous Joint Board was approved.
4. The decision to table the request of the "World Tomorrow" that we subscribe for twenty copies of said magazine was approved.
5. The decision to donate \$10 to the New York Guild for the Jewish blind was approved.
6. The decision to purchase four tickets from the People's Lyceum of East New York for a raffle, was approved.
7. The decision to purchase tickets for \$5 for a concert arranged by Local 11, I. L. G. W. U., was approved.
8. The decision to reject the request of the David Finski Jubilee Committee, that we purchase tickets for their jubilee, was approved.
9. Upon Brother Antonini's request to be informed as to the activities of the Organization Department, Brother Hochman replied: that he appointed Brother Oretsky to take charge of this department. Brothers Antonini, Halperin and Hochman were appointed to make suitable arrangements for the Organization Department.

10. Upon the request of Sister Goodman, a committee consisting of Brothers Halperin, Hochman, Fuhrer, Schoenholtz and Sister Goodman, were appointed to investigate the situation of the tuckers and hemstitchers.

11. The decision to refer the case of Brother David Diamond, who is employed by the Kane Costume, to the General Manager, was approved. Brother Diamond requested that the Union reinstate him in the above shop, from where he was discharged.

12. The recommendation to purchase six tickets from the Bronx Modern School Association for a ball and hazaar which they arranged for April 21, was approved.

13. The decision to adopt the resolution of the Amnesty Alliance, which they submitted to us, and to make a donation of \$10 towards their present campaign, was approved.

14. A committee, consisting of Sister Goodman and Brother Riesel were appointed to attend the dinner to be given by the Workers' Education Bureau on Saturday, April 22.

15. The decision to refer the communication from Local 66 to the General Manager, in which they request the General Manager to co-operate with them in order that all embroidery work shall be given to

A new organization entitled the Players' Forum will produce Wilde's "Salome" in New York on May 15. Doralini, the dancer, will play the title role.

After a short season in Philadelphia in "The Exquisite Hour," Grace George will sail for Europe in search of plays. She is now translating two plays from the French.

Ethel Levey's appearance in "Go Easy, Mabel," a musical comedy, is announced for the Longacre Theater on May 8.

"Billeted," originally acted here by

union embroidery shops, was approved.

16. The Secretary was instructed to submit a financial statement of the Joint Board to the next meeting of the Board of Directors, upon the request of Brother Antonini.

17. Brother Horowitz reported in reference to a conference held between representatives of the Association and officers of the International. They took up the case of the assault of Brother Moskowitz by a clerk of the Association. After a discussion, which lasted about two hours, it was finally agreed upon having an extra clerk of the Association to accompany our Business Agents. As to the Litman-Moskowitz incident, it was agreed to refer the case to the chief clerks of the Association and the Union.

The following communication was received from Local 22: "Our Executive Board considered the fact that delegates from some of the locals affiliated with our Joint Board are officers of the Joint Board. In view of the fact that delegates to the Convention are elected by their respective locals to represent these locals at the Convention, and for the time of the Convention they are not in any way doing anything that is connected with this Joint Board, and in order not to have the decisions and arrangements of one local union interfere with that of another, it was deemed advisable that during the period of the Convention those officers who were elected as delegates to the Convention from the respective locals, shall receive their salaries from the respective locals who send them to the Convention."

Upon motion, the advice given by Local 22 was accepted.

Margaret Anglin, will be played here again soon by a new producing body, the Comedy Company.

A performance at the Apollo Theater a week from Sunday, in aid of University Settlement, will enlist the services of Nan Halperin, Nora Baye, Al Johnson, Eddie Cantor, Donald Brian, Leon Errol and others.

"Creditors," which was to have opened at the Greenwich Village Theater last night, was not presented, as Moroni Olsen, who was to act one of the leading parts, was called away by a double death in his family. Announcement will be made when the house will reopen.

The Masque Fashion Exposition Committee announces the arrival of "Behold the Man," a Pathe motion picture of the Fashion play, which will be exhibited at Madison Square Garden during the week of May 7 as part of the entertainment. This picture made by the Oberammergau Players, is in the new color process, showing scenery and costumes in their natural coloring process. It will be shown twice daily, in the Motion Picture Theatrum erected expressly for the purpose.

"On the Stairs," a new mystery play by William J. Hurlbut, will play two weeks in Philadelphia prior to opening in New York the week of May 15.

The Russian Opera Company, touring America since last December, will open its New York engagement on May 8, at the New Amsterdam Theater.

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CONVENTION CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE AT WORK



From left to right, standing—Morris Essig, Cincinnati, Ign. Chierchia, Local 48, B. Schaffer, Chicago. Seated—Elizabeth Rydolph, Philadelphia, J. Breslar, Local 35, Chairman, Harry Dubinsky, Local 10, Secretary, and Mary Shapiro, Local 62.

GREETINGS FROM THE DRESSMAKERS' UNION, LOCAL 22

We send hearty greetings to the workers of America and of the entire world on the sacred day of Labor's Cause.

Let us demonstrate on the First of May our unity and solidarity. Let us celebrate the Spring Holiday of the men and women who toil.

Be greeted, you, the creators of all wealth! Use this festive day of Labor to unite all factions and groups into one solid iron-clad union. Remember, only in union there lies our strength!

And, simultaneously, we greet our International and the delegates to our Convention, and we wish that they may carry out their task and purpose in harmony and in a spirit of unity. From this Convention, our International must emerge even stronger and more powerful than it ever was in the past.

I. SHEINHOLTZ, Secretary.

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Educational Comment and Notes

May First

By ALEXANDER FICHANDLER

Let us rejoice!

We are one year nearer to the Cooperative Commonwealth!

There may be some doubt as to precisely on which day we shall enter the Promised Land, but there is no doubt that that day is nearer now than it was before.

The events of the past year can be interpreted in different ways. On the one hand they seem to be depressing. Everything is black. The dark forces of exploitation and greed, seem to be entrenched firmer than ever. The millions of toilers whose labor supports the exploiters in luxury, while they themselves continue to live in insecurity and poverty, have been driven back in many cases from what they conquered in previous years.

On the other hand, there are signs, certain and unmistakable, that point to a brighter day.

The dark forces of reaction have succeeded, in hastening solidarity among the workers of the world. Our brothers and sisters across the ocean have realized the futility of discord and are making strenuous efforts to bring their vast, disorganized numbers into one solid mass. Our brothers and sisters here in America are also about to do the same.

Who can doubt that once our ranks are joined, once we sink our differences, once we realize that, after all, our aim is but one—that no one will be able to overcome our united strength?

This will come to pass. It cannot be otherwise. The workers of the world are immense in their number and potential power. They need but a conscious realization of this strength and a determination to use it, to destroy injustice and to bring happiness into the lives of all humanity.

And what can hasten the development and growth of such determination more than Labor Education?

Too long has Labor remained ignorant of the truth! Too long have

workers accepted what was told to them by their exploiters, and believed it! Too long has their will been paralyzed by darkness and ignorance!

Labor Education is the weapon which will help to strike the shackles off the fettered Giant Labor! Labor Education is the light which will drive away ignorance from the minds and lives of workers! Labor Education is the power that will put into the hands of Labor weapons far transcending in effectiveness those

of brute strength,—clear understanding and knowledge of truth.

May the coming May First bring in its wake more power, more happiness and more joy, to the men and women who do the work of the world.

WEEKLY CALENDAR

Monday, May 1

Waltmakers' Unity Center

5:30 P. M.—Physical Training—Miss Mary Ruth Cohen, Director.

All Unity Centers

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday

Classes in elementary, intermediate and advanced English.

Tuesday, May 2

East Side Unity Center

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

Thursday, May 4

Harlem Unity Center

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

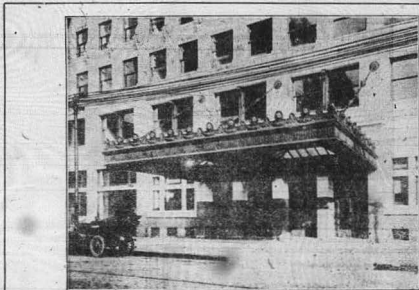
Bronx Unity Center

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

Brownsville Unity Center

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

Admission to these classes free to members of the International.



Entrance to Locomotive Engineers' Auditorium, Where Our Convention Meets

New Officers of the Workers' Education Bureau

Our members will be interested to learn of the results of the elections at the last convention of the Workers' Education Bureau.

Mr. James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, was re-elected unanimously as chairman, and Mr. Spencer Miller, Jr., who acted as secretary for the past year, was also re-elected unanimously.

The Constitution was amended to provide for the election of an additional officer, a vice-chairman. This position was filled by the election of Miss Fannia M. Cohn, vice-president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and secretary of our

Educational Committee. Miss Cohn's nomination was made in eulogistic addresses by delegates, all of whom expressed appreciation of her devotion and loyalty to the cause of labor and labor education.

An enlarged Executive Committee was elected, containing members from all parts of the United States. This Committee represents labor educational experiments throughout the country.

The proceedings of the convention were taken down and will be published shortly at a cost of fifty cents per volume. Those who are interested, are advised to order copies as soon as possible from the Educational Department.

First of May Thoughts

By FANNIA M. COHN

The First of May is on the threshold. We all feel its approach. It is the day which fills our hearts with joy, stimulates us to new activities and inspires us with new hopes and aspirations. It also brings a pause in the activities of all who work within the Labor Movement. We begin to consider the events of the past year, measure them in the light of history and ponder over them.

The past year was one of the most trying in the history of organized labor. Unemployment was general. Depression was the result of uncertainty. This condition encouraged the reactionary forces of society to exert concerted action against the workers, and to attempt to destroy the Trade Union Movement which resulted from years of hard struggle, unlimited endurance, suffering and privation. The employers did not stop at anything. Shamelessly and heartlessly the masters of our economic life tried to deprive the workers of their hard-won gains.

We, the members of our International Union, were also victims of this general reaction. Our employers unscrupulously took advantage of the general depression, broke shamelessly the agreements into which they had entered with our organization, and

locked out tens of thousands of our members from their factories, where by the sweat of their brow they produce the wealth which the employers call theirs. But, our International took up the fight valiantly and carried on the struggle until victory was ours. After all these struggles, after being attacked on many fronts and being compelled to defend our hard-won gains and even the very existence of our organization, our Union emerged from this with undiminished strength, full of energy and with greater determination than ever to defend itself against all enemies.

In the midst of these struggles, when the energy of the organization was strained in its effort to defend our Union on which rest the hopes and aspirations of tens of thousands of our members and their families, we did not weaken in the least the numerous activities of our International.

Our Educational Department, which is an outstanding factor in the Trade Union Movement of this country, not only retained its full strength, but even increased its activities and usefulness. It remained an inspiration and example to the American Labor Movement. It influenced more than ever the mind of

organized labor in this country.

Not long ago, many thought that we but dreamed of an idea that would not endure long. But with enthusiasm, effort and patience that come with vision, we won them over to our ideal. They began to understand the movement for workers' education as we do. They began to realize that if the Labor Movement is to grow in influence, it must accumulate knowledge, it must be informed intelligently on every question that concerns our economic and social life. If workers are to become a force in modern social life, they must develop a leadership from within their own ranks. And since the leadership is to come from their group, it must receive its inspiration, intelligence and vision from this same group.

The leaders of the American Labor Movement are beginning to agree with us that the education of the workers from which they obtain their strength,—must be expressed in terms of workers' problems. The mere accumulation of knowledge for its own sake is not labor education, but individual education. And Labor Education can be supplied to workers by the Labor Movement only.

Many in the Labor Movement realize—as we do, that workers must have a different form of education. It must supply its members with a mental and moral equipment which will best enable them to be useful to their class and which will inspire them to disinterested service to the Labor Movement.

Unity House to Open June 16th

By M. K. Mackoff

(Secretary Unity House Committee)

Since the last report submitted to the Joint Board, the Committee was confronted with attending to a number of things in connection with the Unity House. One of these things was in securing the personnel who are to attend to the work necessary at Unity House. Therefore we are glad to report that up to the present time, we have succeeded in filling almost all of the various positions with people whom we consider capable of attending to the work they are assigned to. In order to familiarize you with the workings of the Committee, we believe that it is necessary to state that after carefully considering in what way we can serve our members best, we have decided to divide the work at Unity House into twelve different branches, which will be known as follows: Manager, Buyer, Waitresses, Housekeeping, Kitchen, Lake, Laundry, Nurse, Office, Post Office, Recreation, and Store.

First: As previously reported, a certain Mr. Mavrin was appointed as Manager; he is paid \$1,000 for the season, it being understood that he is to receive a weekly salary at \$70 per week. The Committee has secured adequate security from Mr. Mavrin for the faithful fulfillment of his position.

Second: As buyer, the Committee has engaged Mr. George Oliver, who has worked for the Unity House last year in the capacity of kitchen steward. The Committee, considering the experience of Mr. Oliver in connection with different hotels and restaurants, and also his reputation as an honest man, decided to engage Mr. Oliver as buyer for the Unity House. His duties will consist of buying all the necessities for the Unity House, receiving a salary of \$25 per week. Besides the buying it was agreed upon that Mr. Oliver should come out to the Unity House for week-ends and holidays and assist with the work, as we expect to be busiest on those days.

Third: As to waitresses, a great number of people have applied for

these positions, among others, our own members. The Committee taking advantage of the experience of committees of previous years in dealing with waitresses, came to the conclusion that in order to give our members of Unity House the best service possible, the number of people to be served by a waitress should be reduced, thereby enabling the people to receive more and better service.

So far, the Committee made arrangements with sixteen girls as waitresses for Unity House, all of whom are members of our Union. In the terms stipulated for the waitresses, it was clearly understood that they would be called for by the Manager as soon as they will be needed. Also that arrangements will be made by the Manager so that every waitress will have one day off every week. Judging from declarations made by those who accepted the positions of waitresses, we can safely state that we have secured a good element. We may expect that those who come out to Unity House next summer will be served better than they have been served heretofore. In connection with same the Committee begs to inform the Joint Board that it could not possibly engage all those of our members who applied for these positions, for obvious reasons.

Fourth: Housekeeper, a few have applied for this position, but as yet we have not engaged anyone. However, we are considering those who have applied and we will decide upon the one whom we will engage, in the near future. We have, however, engaged chambermaids, members of our Union, and according to their record as Union members, we may expect them to do their work satisfactorily.

Fifth: Kitchen, Mr. Press, who has worked for the Unity House last year as chef, was engaged for the season, and his wife, Mrs. Press, was engaged a second cook. The Committee has agreed to pay to the chef and second cook \$1,200 for the season, that is, beginning June and ending September 11th, for the services



One of the Main Buildings at Unity

which they will render. The Committee has also agreed that they may have their child, who is eight years old, with them.

Sixth: In order that our members may safely enjoy the bathing and swimming in our lake, and also that those who go out rowing will be protected in case of emergency, a life saver was engaged. We have also agreed with the gymnasium teacher to teach our members how to swim.

Seventh: For the laundry, the Committee succeeded in securing the services of Mary Goff. As she has worked for the Unity House two years ago in the same capacity, and was found to be reliable, the Committee believes that in having Mary Goff in that department, other people will be engaged to work with her, and therefore suitable arrangements will be made for same.

Eighth: Health, in order that our members may receive the proper advice from a trained nurse, the Committee has engaged a nurse, who is at present employed at one of the prominent hospitals in the City of New York.

Ninth: Accommodations, in order that our people will be properly accommodated with their sleeping quarters, we engaged one, who will be known as a room clerk, whose duty will be to see that rooms are given in a proper and cheerful way.

Tenth: Post Office, There is nothing new to report, in view of the fact that we reported about same a few weeks ago.

Eleventh: Personal necessities, refreshments and souvenirs, The Committee believes that the store at Unity House should go under that name. As for necessities, some people go out at one time or another, and forget to take different things with them which they need. Refreshments, ice cream, fruit, etc. Souvenirs, for this purpose, the Committee decided that in order to accommodate our members properly, the store should be open all day and evening. Three people were engaged, and arrangements were made so that two people shall be in the store at all times, when the store is open. Whenever necessary, the Manager will arrange it so that all three will be in the store at one time.

Twelfth: Music and Recreation, The Committee believes that it would add to the pleasure of our members while enjoying their vacations in the beauty of country life to have a recreation teacher who will give instructions to our members in gymnastics, arrange hikes, and as already stated, give lessons in swimming. Therefore we have engaged a recreation teacher. We have also engaged a music entertainer.

Thirteenth: We are about to engage an engineer and baker.

Having engaged the above stated personnel, the Committee believes that with the proper co-operation of the Joint Board, from the members

at large, we may expect to have very satisfactory results.

As to the cottages and repairs for same, in some cases arrangements have already been made for the repairs, while in others we are about to make the necessary arrangements, in order that we may bring them in proper shape. However, in the meantime we have prepared ourselves with plenty of coal, receiving two carloads, which we believe will be sufficient for the season.

In conclusion, the Committee begs to report that at its last meeting, held on Tuesday, April 18th, the Committee decided the following:

1. That the Unity House should be opened on Friday, June 16th.

2. That the rates for members of locals affiliated with our Joint Board should be \$16 per week.

3. For members of other labor organizations, the rate should be \$18 per week.

4. For people who are not members of any labor organizations, the rates should be \$21 per week, it being understood that all those who come out to Unity House will be obliged to pay \$1.00 for registration.

5. Children, in order that our members may not be deprived of coming out to Unity House on account of children, that we may have, it was decided that no more than 12 children should be admitted at one time. Absolutely no children under two years of age will be admitted at all. Under children, the Committee understood it to imply between the ages of two and ten years, the rates for same will be \$10 per week. For those above ten years of age, the full rate will be paid, it being understood that in all cases our members and their children are to get the preference of coming out to the Unity House.

Upon motion, the report of the Unity House Committee was approved.

Re-opening of the Philadelphia Unity House

It is five years that our Union has been giving a chance to our members and also to members of other labor organizations to spend a few weeks in summer at our UNITY HOUSE. This institution was built and it is being kept up primarily for the workers to enable them to take a rest after a year's work, at a place where they can feel at home.

The UNITY HOUSE is known to all Philadelphia workers as a place for summer recreation, good food and perfect comfort.

The UNITY HOUSE became an institution for spiritual pleasure for the Philadelphia youth. Many of you have had the chance to be present at our concerts and other entertainments that have every summer at our country home. This summer the Unity Committee has made all arrangements for entertainments that will excel those of previous years.

One remarkable improvement was made, and that is a BATHING PLACE ON THE GROUNDS OF THE UNITY HOUSE. With this improvement the Union has removed a great inconvenience that existed in former years.

The fee was calculated as low as \$13.50 per week instead of \$15.00.

WAIST AND DRESSMAKERS! The employers made an attack upon our Union in the expectation that the entire organization will be wiped off the map; but a miracle has happened. After twenty-six weeks of strike, the Union is as strong as ever and intends to make the UNITY HOUSE more perfect and comfortable than in former years. It is, therefore, your duty, as a faithful member to patronize your UNITY HOUSE this season.

We have suffered jointly for twenty-six weeks; let us jointly accumulate new energy and new spirit for the up-building of the UNION.

Don't miss the wonderful opportunity. You can REGISTER at the office of the Union, 38 North 11th Street. You can also make arrangements for your friends to come out to join you on your vacation.

REGISTER IMMEDIATELY while there is room to spare; otherwise you will regret the negligence.

Fraternally yours,
UNITY HOUSE COMMITTEE,
Waist and Dressmakers' Union,
Local No. 15.

The
RENDE-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 Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

By JOSEPH FISH

GENERAL

The Election Board's report on the results of the election of delegates to the coming International Convention, which was held on April 8th; the submitting for discussion and approval of some important resolutions that the delegates of Local 10 intend to present at the convention, and the resignation of Brother Sam Perlmutter as President of Local 10, were the matters that were taken up at the General Meeting of the membership, which was held on Monday evening, April 24th, and made for a fair attendance and important and lively discussion. The meeting was opened by Brother Max Stoller.

The first matter to be taken up was the report of the Election Board, which supervised the election of delegates to the International Convention, which was held on April 8th. The report of the Board, declaring Brothers Dubinsky, Perlmutter, Fish, Sachs, Nagler, Ansel, Berlin and Ryan elected, was adopted unanimously. In view of the fact that the chairman of the committee, Brother Meyer Katz, is in the hospital undergoing an operation, the report was read by the secretary, instead of the chairman of the committee, as is the custom. The fact that the report of the committee was accepted unanimously proves that the Election Board discharged its duties efficiently and faithfully, for which it is to be commended.

The communication of Brother Perlmutter, in which he tenders his resignation as President of Local 10, was read before the body and accepted. Brother Perlmutter had sent in his resignation to the Executive Board, stating that the reason he is resigning from this office is the fact that he has been appointed Manager

of the Downtown Office of the Joint Board of Cloakmakers, in place of our deceased brother, Meyer Scharp. Brother Max Stoller, who was elected as Vice President at our last annual election, therefore becomes the President of Local 10.

The membership has known Brother Stoller for his activities in this organization since he came back from Chicago about four years ago. His activities with the Chicago local were such that he came to New York very highly recommended for his work during the strike which was waged by that local against the employers of Chicago at the time. Brother Stoller has served this organization as business agent for the Waist and Dress Division, Vice President, and Chairman of the Executive Board. Undoubtedly, Brother Stoller will serve the organization as faithfully and as capably as he has always done in the past.

Following the acceptance of Brother Perlmutter's resignation, some reports of the Executive Board were read and the balance were dispensed with owing to other more important matters that were to be acted upon by the members.

The first resolution which was recommended by the Executive Board and the delegates took up quite some time. It deals with the amalgamation of Locals 22 and 23 under the jurisdiction of the Joint Board of Cloakmakers. Very little opposition was advanced against the adoption of this resolution, as the membership fully realizes the significance of this consolidation. The situation in the Waist and Dress Industry at the present time is such that this change would be beneficial to the cutters.

Our experiences during past strikes

in the dress industry have shown us that while houses controlled by Local 22 were on strike, those under the jurisdiction of Local 23 were able to continue working, and vice versa.

What prompted our delegates to favor such a resolution is the fact that the dress industry has, during the past two or three years, been chopped up into such small shops, has become so decentralized, that nothing but a strongly centralized union can cope with such a problem. In former years there existed shops that employed anywhere from three to ten cutters, which made for shops of fifty to two hundred workers. Today, these large shops have entered the jobbing business and they in turn have created contracting shops, ninety per cent of which employ one cutter.

A situation of this sort naturally calls for an intensive control and constant watch. One of the important things, as was pointed out here, is to see that in times of general strikes as well as individual strikes, it becomes very necessary that the union be enabled to keep track of all of the work that is made up, so that one shop of workers does not scab on another. And this can naturally be done only when the organization is one in this watchfulness.

At the meeting of the delegates who met in the office of Local 10, in conjunction with the Executive Board, for the purpose of considering the problems affecting the organization, the opinion was expressed that Local 23, the Dress Makers' Union affiliated with the Joint Board of Cloakmakers, is a far more stable union, and is affiliated with an organization that is able in many respects to control the industry than is the Dressmakers' Joint Board.

This opinion was also expressed by the delegates at the meeting. Taking all these facts into consideration, the delegates and the members who concurred in this action, felt that not only would it be wise but also beneficial to the workers in the dressmaking industry to effect a consolidation of Locals 22 and 23, under the jurisdiction of the Cloak and Suit Joint Board.

Another resolution presented for the approval of the membership was to the effect that the International abolish the International assessment that was levied by the Boston Convention in 1918, and that whatever money has been spent on this proposition by the International be charged proportionately to the locals, and the remainder turned over to the locals that have paid this assessment.

When this assessment was originally levied by the International, it was understood that a sanitarium for consumptives was to be built by the International from the moneys collected in lieu of the assessment. It has developed, however, that the majority of the locals have not paid this sanitarium assessment, and naturally nothing could be done in this matter. The best solution would therefore be

the elimination of this assessment entirely, since the locals have no intention of paying it.

This resolution was approved of by the membership, as was also that requesting amnesty for all political prisoners in this country. One other which was presented and approved of was to advance this organization of a needle trades department in the American Federation of Labor.

During the discussion on these resolutions, mention was made of a rumor to the effect that Brother Schlesinger does not intend to run as President of the International for the ensuing term. The body therefore decided to appoint a committee consisting of Brothers Dubinsky, Perlmutter and Fish, to draw up a resolution urging Brother Schlesinger to accept the presidency of the International for the coming term. Below is printed a copy of the resolution drawn up by the committee:

"Whereas, A rumor has been spread among the active members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union that Brother Benjamin Schlesinger, President, may not be a candidate for the presidency of the International for the ensuing term; and,

"Whereas, We feel that Brother Schlesinger has proven himself in the past to have been, as a result of his able leadership, the guiding spirit of our Union, and has succeeded in improving the conditions of the members to the extent that untold good has been done towards the uplift of the members and the families dependent upon them; and,

"Whereas, During the presidency of Brother Schlesinger our International has gained fame and prestige for itself and has made history of the fighting spirit of our organization; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the members of the Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union, Local No. 10, I. L. G. W. U., in regular meeting assembled, on April 24, 1922, at Arlington Hall, New York City, urge Brother Benjamin Schlesinger, to again head our International, so that the membership may be assured of the able leadership for the ensuing term which was afforded it during the past years of Brother Schlesinger's presidency. Be it further

"Resolved, That the delegates of Local 10 exert all of the influence at their command to this end; and, be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to Brother Schlesinger, the press, and be published in our official organ."

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

GREETINGS: May 1st, 1922

To our Brothers and Sisters, workers in the common cause, we send our greetings and felicitations for a victorious struggle on the economic and political fields.

To our Brothers and Sisters, delegates to our International Convention in Cleveland, we send our expression of faith in your integrity, firm in the knowledge that you have the best interests of our army of workers at heart; assured that you will strive to ever greater achievements.

CUTTERS' UNION
Local No. 10, I. L. G. W. U.

MAX POLLER, President.

DAVID DUBINSKY, Manager.

JOSEPH FISH, Secretary.

CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

ATTENTION!

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

Cloak and Suit	Monday, May 8th
Waist and Dress	Monday, May 15th
Miscellaneous	Monday, May 22nd
General	Monday, May 29th

Meetings Begin at 7:30 P. M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place