

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

—Job 27.6

JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT

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

Vol. IV. No. 25

New York, Friday, June 16, 1922

Price, 2 Cents

OUR DELEGATES AT A. F. of L. CONVENTION OF IMPORTANT COMMITTEES

The forty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor opened last Monday, June 12, in Cincinnati, Ohio. More than five hundred delegates attended the opening of the convention, representing 3,165,000 members in good standing all over the country.

President Gompers opened the convention with a forceful speech, which was received with great enthusiasm. A volley of applause greeted his remarks warning the enemies of the workers that organized labor will meet every attempt to destroy the American labor movement with firm resistance and an undaunted spirit. "We understand them," exclaimed President Gompers, "and we are ready to take up the fight. We are even better prepared for the fight than they are. We shall go on with our work with even greater determination than heretofore."

President Gompers made a sharp attack on the "open shop" movement as an attempt to destroy the Union. "The hypocrites," he said, "are trying

to mask their diabolic plans of the 'open shop' under the high-sounding name of the 'American Plan.' In plain words, however, this 'open shop' means a closed shop, one that is closed to union workers."

OUR DELEGATES ON IMPORTANT COMMITTEES

The delegates of our International have been appointed on several important committees. President Schlesinger is on the Committee on Laws—the committee charged with introducing recommendations concerning changes in the constitution of the Federation. On the same committee there are William Johnston, the President of the Machinists' Union, and Farrington, of the Illinois Miners.

Brother Louis Langer, the Secretary of the Joint Board of the New York Cloakmakers' Union, is on the Committee for a Shorter Work-Day. Brother Harry Greenberg, of Local 50, is on the Committee on Organization. Brother Max Amshur, of the

Philadelphia Cloakmakers' Union, is on the Committee of Federated Bodies.

RESOLUTIONS TO ADMIT THE AMALGAMATED AND THE CAP MAKERS

The delegation of the Journeymen Tailors' Union brought in a resolution calling upon the Federation to admit the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the United Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers' Union into the Federation, in order to effect unity in the entire clothing industry of the country.

The first few days of the A. F. of L. convention were taken up entirely with presenting resolutions introduced by delegates on various questions and problems before the convention. Among these resolutions there is one condemning anti-Semitism in Harvard and other American colleges and the attempt of the authorities of these colleges to limit the admission of students on account of religion, race or color. This resolution

was introduced by President Jager, of our organization, and supported by Matthew Wolf, an influential member of the Federation. It is almost certain that this motion will pass by the unanimous vote of the convention.

The delegates of our International also introduced a resolution calling upon the American Federation of Labor to establish labor colleges all over the country as an antidote to the poisonous propaganda conducted by educational institutions maintained and supported by organized capital. A resolution was also introduced by our delegates concerning organization work among the workers in our industry in the small towns.

The delegates to the convention listened on the first day to speeches delivered by the two fraternal delegates from England, sent by the British Trade Union Congress. The English fraternal delegates appealed for international unity of all labor bodies the world over in order to make impossible future wars and also to effect a better fighting front against the common enemy—international capital. President Schlesinger is regarded at the convention as the strongest candidate for delegate to the English Trade Union Congress. At a meeting of delegates President Gompers introduced Schlesinger as the "next delegate," which is regarded at the convention that the Federation will support Schlesinger's candidacy.

General Executive Board Votes \$150,000 for Organization Work

ADOPT MANY OTHER IMPORTANT DECISIONS

On Thursday morning, June 8, the newly-elected General Executive Board of our International Union met for the first time in a plenary session in Cincinnati, Ohio, at the Gibson Hotel.

The quarterly meeting lasted several days and adopted a number of very important decisions. The mandates of the Cleveland Convention referred to the General Executive Board were taken up in detail and a course of action with regard to them was decided upon.

The first question of importance to be considered was the decision of the convention to begin an organization

campaign among all the unorganized ladies' garment workers in the country. The General Executive Board decided to proceed at once with this big task, and assigned the sum of \$150,000 for it. The organization work will, therefore, begin in the early future, and it is to be hoped that the active members of our locals everywhere will co-operate in this effort with the International to organize the non-union workers in our industry.

A number of other decisions adopted at the first sessions of this quarterly meeting, the readers will find in a special article on Page 7 of this issue. We shall dwell upon them at greater length next week.

Workers' University Students Hike Next Sunday

Next Friday, June 18, the students of our Workers' University and Unity Centers, and their friends, are to have their second hike and outing to Alpine, N. J., one of the most beautiful spots overlooking the Hudson.

All those who attended our last hike and outing agreed that the outstanding features of the day's fun were the games and the singing. The committee, in planning the program for our next outing, has decided to include many more games, instrument-

tal as well as vocal music, and humorous readings.

The party will meet promptly at 9 a. m. at the Van Cortland Park subway station. There a committee will be waiting to direct them by car to Getty's Square, Yonkers, and then by ferry to Alpine.

All those wishing to join, take along lunch and a drinking cup. The committee will have an army water pail, a hatchet, balls, etc. Please be on time.

Unity Houses Open Formally this Week

FOREST PARK HOUSE OPENS NEXT FRIDAY— PHILADELPHIA UNITY HOUSE OPENS SUNDAY, JUNE 18.

The two Unity Houses of our Waist and Dressmakers' locals will throw open their doors for visitors and guests at the end of this week.

The big estate of the Waist and Dress Joint Board of New York, in Forest Park, Pa., will begin the season on Friday evening, June 16. A great deal has already been written about the beauty and attractiveness of the Forest Park institution. Thousands of our readers have visited the place as vacationists during the last few seasons, and it is perhaps needless to reiterate the beauty and charm of this vacation house.

To say that the Unity House is a summer resort, equipped with all modern improvements, would convey but a faint impression of the place. The Unity House is much more than that. It is a sumptuous hotel built for the well-to-do, which was acquired by a labor organization only because in the course of the last war, the owner was compelled to sell it. As a result, the Forest Park Hotel, as it was called before, became a haven of rest and amusement for the men and women who belong to the International locals in and around New York.

The Unity House is the property of the Joint Board in the Waist and Dress industry, but it is the pride of all the members of our International and the pride of our entire labor movement.

So bear in mind, Friday, June 16.

is the beginning of the Unity season. The opening night will be celebrated by a splendid concert, in which a number of well-known artists will take part. The train which takes the guests to the Unity House will leave the Lackawanna Station at Hoboken on Friday at 3:20 P. M., daylight savings time. Those who have made reservations are requested to come on time.

PHILADELPHIA UNITY HOUSE

The Unity House of our Waist and Dressmakers of Philadelphia will open on Sunday, the 18th. This house is located at Orville, Pa.

The Orville House is not as big as the Forest Park House, but it is just as attractive, comfortable and the same fraternal spirit prevails there as in the bigger house in the Blue Mountains. It is the pride of the organized workers of Philadelphia, and those who have visited it speak very highly of its management and the treatment accorded to vacationists.

This season the Orville House will be managed by Sister Rebecca Silver, who was provision purchaser of the Forest Park House last year. A special train will leave Philadelphia on Sunday afternoon with invited guests to the opening celebration. The Orville House will also be opened with a concert which will be attended by all the representative elements of the organized workers in Philadelphia.

NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA
LIBRARY
CITY OF NEW YORK
JUN 17 1922

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By N. S.

THE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

WILL the forty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, which opened in Cincinnati last Monday, June 12, formulate new plans for recovering the serious losses it had sustained during the last year, and for combating the deadly weapon that the Supreme Court had placed in the hands of the anti-labor interests?

The opening address of President Samuel Gompers and the report of the Executive Council of the Federation did not gloss over or minimize the losses suffered by labor. The bare recital of the history of the past year showed how; the manufacturing and banking interests, liberally assisted by various governmental agencies, have utilized to the full the industrial and business depression to undermine the very existence of labor organizations. The wage-slacking epidemic has been particularly fierce. A striking example is the recent wage cut ordered by the Railroad Labor Board robbing the railroad workers of \$750,000,000. The federal and state legislative and judiciary bodies have been busily engaged in depriving the workers of their elementary rights. Of the more than 400 bills introduced in the present session of Congress, the Council's report declares that "90 per cent are inimical to the interests of labor and the people." Examples of the kind of "justice" the courts are meting out to labor are only too numerous. There are the injunctions directed against the "check-off" system of the United Mine Workers and against the strikers in West Virginia ordering them to leave the Mingo test colonies. There is the decision of the United States Supreme Court declaring the Child Labor Law unconstitutional. And there is the crowning anti-labor Coronado decision by the same court making labor unions liable for strike damages.

After a year of struggle against unemployment and the rising tide of reaction, the American Federation of Labor has come to this convention with its ranks considerably depleted. The loss amounts to about a million members. The membership of the actors, for instance, dropped from 11,800 to 9,400; the blacksmiths, largely a railroad organization, dropped from 50,000 to 36,700; boilermakers, from 84,500 to 4,700; the machinists, from 273,000 to 180,900, while the seamen, who a year ago had 103,000, now have a voting strength of but 49,200.

Despite these setbacks, President Gompers declared that "We shall go onward and forward, more determined than ever that there shall not be imposed upon our brow, upon our backs, the type of 'the man with the hoe.'" But what plans and policies will labor employ to go "onward and forward"? Gompers condemned Congress, the courts, the present Republican administration, private graft. But that is what he had done for the past forty years, and the labor movement still finds itself struggling for the same elementary rights for which the first convention of the A. F. of L. had struggled. Will the present convention at last abandon the reward-your-friend-and-punish-your-enemy policy which has repeatedly proved to be worse than futile, and declare itself for independent action? Even the most sanguine do not believe this possible. From recent statements made by Gompers, and from the report of the Executive Council, it is evident that the Federation policy will remain as unswerving and immutable as ever.

THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN IS BEGINNING

FROM the way the Republican and Democratic parties are treating each other, it is clear that election time is approaching. Charges of graft, crookedness, fraud, waste and inefficiency are thrown at each other. And there is not the slightest doubt that both parties are right.

It is now the turn of the Republicans to be charged with maladministration. Only fifteen months have elapsed since the Harding administration came into power, and it has succeeded in becoming responsible, directly or indirectly, for a vast array of misdeeds which amply supplies its opponents in Congress and out with "issues" for the coming elections. The Daugherty scandal alone is enough to drag down the entire administration. But the Democrats would take no chances. Their party is so discredited that it needs more than one Republican scandal to bring them back to the attention of the voting public. The Democrats are congratulating themselves for their luck. Try as they might, they could not exhaust all the available scandals. Next to Attorney General Daugherty, Secretary of the Interior Fall seems most vulnerable to attack. He has thrown the oil lands and water power sites of the West and the natural resources of Alaska open to exploitation by private interests. The War Department has permitted the sale of huge amounts of public supplies at prices which are ridiculous in relation to the real value of the property. Secretary Hughes and the State Department are entirely controlled by certain sinister financial interests. Hughes has tried to compel Mexico to surrender certain principles of its constitution as the price of recognition; he has continued the ruthless imperialistic policy in Haiti and San Domingo; he has persisted in interfering with Nicaragua and other Latin-American republics; and now he is tacitly encouraging, if not actively aiding, the oil interests who recently overthrew the Guatemalan government and are extending Wall street "support" to that country. Secretary Hoover is likewise engaged in loyally serving "Big Business" and striking blow after blow at the labor movement whenever the opportunity offers itself. The Fordney-McCumber Tariff Bill, which is now being so vehemently debated in the Senate, is the Republican high road to "normalcy." But outside of the rings of manufacturers whose industries will be "protected" from foreign competition, none will profit by the passage of this bill. On the contrary, it will mean higher cost of living and greater unemployment. But our government is not interested in these aspects of the bill!

Lately the liberals have been rejoicing in the signs of revolt they thought they saw in the ranks of the G. O. P. In Pennsylvania, Indiana and Iowa the so-called rebels have been nominated, while the standpatters have been decisively repudiated. Particularly was progressivism acclaimed in the case of the nomination of Gifford Pinchot as Republican candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, the machine-ridden state. But these over-sanguine liberals were soon disappointed. Pinchot made it clear that he was a 100 per cent Republican. This was not a mere boast. Like a good Republican, he compromised with the political bosses of the state, and expended nearly a hundred

thousand dollars in buying the nomination. This was also typical with regard to the other "progressive victories."

The other day Senator Harrison, of Mississippi, explained how the Republican party was scheming to buy the election. He said that the \$1,000 campaign contribution limit set by Will Hays has been discarded, and that from now on the sky was "the limit." There is no need, of course, of discussing what the methods of the Democratic party are. It would simply mean repeating what has already been said regarding the Republican party.

The stage for the election campaign is already being set in New York State. The Governorship is the most desired plum in the election next fall. Candidates have not yet been nominated, but the preliminary skirmishes are on. Mayor Hyman is urging the nomination of William B. Hearst. On the other hand, is boosting the Mayor. While Governor Miller boosts himself.

THE TRIAL OF THE SOCIAL-REVOLUTIONARIES IN MOSCOW

THE trial of the 34 Social-Revolutionaries, which began in Moscow a week ago, is attracting the attention of the labor movement the world over. It has widened the chasm between the upholders and opponents of the Soviet Government, and has become one of the chief points of contention within some of the labor unions in Europe as well as in this country.

The Social-Revolutionaries are charged by the Soviet Government with having actively participated in the counter-revolutionary attacks made by Kolchak, Denikin, Wrangel and others; with having aided and advised the Allied interventionist schemes and monarchist plots, and with having conspired to murder prominent Soviet leaders.

The Social-Revolutionaries, on the other hand, do not regard themselves as guilty of high treason. They claim to be the political adversaries of the Bolsheviks, whom they don't recognize as the fully authorized representatives of a "democratic," "people's" republic. They therefore waged a ruthless war against the present government.

Their defenders and advocates in Europe and this country have been conducting a campaign for their release. They argue that this is a question of the right of free speech. Whatever right the Soviet Government might have had to use its restrictive measures in time of war, these advocates say, the present situation does not warrant the continuation of these measures.

This case is now being reviewed in open court. The counsel for the prosecution is headed by Lunacharsky, Krylenko and Clara Zetkin. The defendants' counsel is headed by Emil Vandervelde, Theodore Liebknecht, the Dutch Socialist Watters and others. No light has come from the first days of the trial. The hatred between the defendants and prosecutors is so intense as to make it difficult to go on with the case. Some of the leaders of the defendants declared that they do not recognize the Soviet court. "I am not responsible before you," said one to the tribunal, while another declared: "This is not a court of justice; therefore, I shall not make any plea." Still another regretfully confessed: "I blame myself because I have not fought you Communists as hard as I might." On the desperate admission of one: "For me it is all the same whether the tribunal represents you Communists or the justice of the Czar." Vandervelde stated that the justice in Belgian courts is of a higher quality than that of Soviet Russia, and that his hands "are not stained with blood." And so forth and so on. At this writing it is not certain whether the trial will go on until a definite decision is reached or whether it will be forced to break up for the time being.

NO LOAN FOR GERMANY

A FEW weeks ago Germany yielded to the demands of the Reparations Commission and thereby accepted the role of the ever-sinful creditor that was scheduled for May 31. The terms were so oppressive that it was generally held that Germany would be compelled to reject them. But the International Bankers' Conference on which America was represented, which was regarded as the real source of authority and power, made Germany's unequivocal acceptance of the Allied terms the sole condition for considering a loan to Germany. The German Government needed a loan badly, and it capitulated again. Now the bankers decided that no foreign loan could be floated on Germany's behalf "under existing conditions."

J. P. Morgan, of Wall Street, American member of the Committee on International Bankers, issued a long statement, in which he blames French obstinacy for the failure to extend a loan to Germany. That is, the sole obstacle to Germany's financial reconstruction is the French determination to hold out for full payment and maintain the system devised for compelling such payment. This statement of Morgan has aroused the bitterest resentment and danger. The press is furious and threatening. There is talk of another crisis. In England, on the other hand, there is a clear divergence from the French point of view. The so-called entente is again in danger of being split on the rock of reparations. And in this Great Britain and the United States seem to be united against France, whereas on the Russian question France and the United States are one against the policy of Great Britain.

The German reparations question then arose again to the forefront and is threatening to precipitate a crisis in the near future. At least it will perpetuate chaos and suffering in Europe and will form an insurmountable obstacle in the way of reconstruction.

DESIGNING, PATTERN MAKING, GRADING and SKETCHING

Taught 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' Clothes, 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 5617

Miscellanies From Chicago Trade Unions in Jugo-Slavia

By H. SCHOOLMAN

That I was to have been picked to be Chairman of the Committee on Sanatorium, Benefits and Relief is merely another bit of evidence that our lives are full of contradictions. I always hated figures, and that is why Fate decreed me to be a financial secretary, whose principal work is figures. And to round out this contradiction, it was my fortune to have been chosen, at the last few conventions, as the Commissary of Health, so to say, or of our own Red Cross, as I like to designate it, a department which would take care of the soldiers that fall within our own ranks, of those who become incapacitated in the daily struggle for an existence.

It is a humanitarian, an urgent fight for a living, has become a support of work, for since men have begun living and working together in groups, aid for the wounded and for those who become disabled in the rural social duty.

Indeed, we have had very fine hopes concerning it at the beginning. We believed that our members would respond to the idea of a sanatorium in a proper way. We have made a mistake. Our assessment, levied by the Boston Convention, for the construction and maintenance of a sanatorium, was paid by only a small number of locals. The deeply rooted habit of all of us, not to think of illness while we are still well, was demonstrated in this case on a very large scale. The women locals, in particular, practically ignored the entire question and showed no inclination whatever to meet this need, obviously because they thought that their days in the union are, after all, numbered.

The locals, however, that are interested in aiding particularly those unfortunate ones who are suffering from tuberculosis, have done all they could to realize this project of a tuberculosis sanatorium. The 1918 and 1920 conventions of the International have adopted resolutions to that effect, and have urged the membership to carry them out. Owing to the indifference of the great masses of our workers, however, the Sanatorium and Benefit Committee was compelled to recommend to the Cleveland Convention to give up the plan entirely, but proposed at the same time to all such locals that are interested in the matter, to call a conference at once, under the auspices of the General Office, in order to endeavor to carry out this plan by their own means.

From my personal knowledge of the situation, I am convinced that we shall have a sanatorium for tubercular patients in our International, and we shall have it very soon. There are a great many among us who are deeply interested in this matter. I do not believe there will be any shortage of funds to carry out this plan, either, as the figures show that tens of thousands of dollars have been received by the General Office for this fund during the last few years. All that is necessary is for some few locals to adopt the initiative and to push the matter persistently forward. It is remembered that the convention decided that the General Secretary-Treasurer part in such a conference. This call sent out a call to all locals to take is not obligatory, and will be responded to by locals who voluntarily see the reason and sense for such a conference. Let us hope that the locals that are ready, willing and able to take care of their tubercular sick will respond immediately and will get to work on this plan without delay.

There is no division of opinion among us that all the men and women who are employed in the making of women's garments must be organized. These tens of thousands who still walk in the dark must be made to understand their situation as workers and their sad role as competitors with the union people in our industry. Our last Convention in Cleveland has spoken its mind in this direction in an unmistakable way.

And this decision came about not as a mere expression of opinion on the part of the delegates but as the result of experiences had by all of us in the course of our active interest in union matters. We have learned from the past that it is literally impossible to keep up union conditions in one city while another market is manufacturing our product under non-union and semi-slavery conditions. And even in one and the same city it becomes impossible to keep up conditions in the so-called legitimate shops at the expense of untold energy and sacrifice, when the so-called social or corporation shops are multiplying from season to season.

When we campaigned for week-work, we have invariably pointed out that our employers are continually trying to dodge paying the prices the workers would ask for garments because they were able to send out a great deal of the work that could not be agreed upon to outside shops. They do the same thing now in a different manner but with the same results knowing that in the inside shop the Union prices must be paid. They are encouraging corporation shops, making all sorts of tricky arrangements with the contractors and are endeavoring to fool the Union in every possible manner. They make dresses and cloaks in the remotest nooks of the city and employ scabs new and old of every race, nationality and tongue and under the most miserable conditions.

We all know that an end must be made of this, but these workers who are competing with our organized men and women cannot be deported and cannot be put out by force from the industry. They must be organized; they must be made to understand that by working longer hours and cheaper rates, they are not only hurting themselves but they are ruining tens of thousands of others.

And speaking of improvements within our Union proper, let us not forget the establishing of an unemployment fund which in substance means the equitable distribution of work among every union man and woman in the industry. Let me explain. It amounts to this. Wherever it is impossible to distribute the work equally, those who have the privilege to work are to give up a certain percentage of their earnings to those who have no work,—to those who, because of months of idleness without any possible aid from the Union, it is compulsory to seek work under all sorts of circumstances and under all conditions.

I am firmly convinced that if we were to take a little more into account those who are falling out of the trade because of unemployment and if we had aided them to make even a precarious existence, we would not have to face a good many of the problems of the struggle to organize those who are either callous or indifferent or even opposed to our Union.

On the 7th and 8th of January a Unity Conference of Trade Unions was held at Belgrade.

The conference consisted of 65 delegates, representing the 3 National Trade Union Centers and 23 affiliated organizations with a membership of more than 50,000 members. The National Trade Union Centers were: The General Federation (Agram), Central Federation of Trade Unions (Belgrade), the Slovenian Trade Union Federation (Ljubljana). These three bodies rejected the Amsterdam Constitution, and have rejected the Moscow platform.

The conference was a complete success and unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

"The organizations represented at the National Trade Union Congress held at Belgrade on the 7th and 8th of January, 1922, are determined to end the disruption and disjointment in the trade union movement. For this purpose they will form a Jugo-Slavian Federation of Trade Unions on the following basis:

(a) On the basis of the class war for the elevation of the material and social position of the workers and for their final emancipation from the yoke of capitalist exploitation.

(b) On the basis of international co-operation with the international industrial secretariate, which act in collaboration with the International Federation of Trade Unions at Amsterdam.

(c) That the Jugo-Slavian Federation of Trade Unions shall affiliate with the International Federation of Trade Unions of Amsterdam.

(d) On the basis of absolute independence of all political parties.

The following organizations immediately endorsed the new foregoing basis of constitution:

The Central Federation of Trade Unions of Belgrade and Sarajevo, the General Federations of Agram and Sarajevo and the Slovenian Federation of Trade Unions being the previous national trade union centers, furthermore the national Unions of Metal Workers, Building Operatives, State Monopoly Workers, Leather Workers (boot and shoe operatives), Factory Workers, Watermen, Tramwaymen, Electricians, Miners, Food Workers, Theater Mechanics, Railwaymen, Waiters and similar workers which had not previously belonged to a federation; and further the affiliated unions of the General Federation and Slovenian Federation of Trade Unions.

The representatives of the Clerks' Union and the Lithographers' Union declared that they were in agreement with this decision, and that the competent bodies of their respective unions would subsequently decide to affiliate with the Federation."

The draft rules of the Federation were then endorsed, and the Executive Committee elected.

The President of the Federation is Vilim Buksek, Agram.

The name of the new national trade union center is Glavni Radnici Savez Jugoslavije — Confederation General des Ouvriers de Yougoslavie — Gewerkschaftsbund Jugoslawiens — The Jugo-Slavian Federation of Trade Unions.

BUY

**WHITE LILY TEA
COLUMBIA TEA
ZWETOCHNI CHAI**

Exclusively

NATIONAL WINTER GARDEN

Houston Street and Second Avenue

Beginning

MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1922

UPTON SINCLAIR'S

Great Story

"THE JUNGLE"

Also a

**LABOR FILM REVIEW, SHOWING
MANY ACTIVITIES IN THE LABOR
WORLD AND THEIR LEADERS**

EUGENE V. DEBS Among His Comrades

*Historic Spectacle: Julius Caesar,
and Other Attractions*

Three Hours of Entertainment and Education

WORKERS! COME AND BRING YOUR FRIENDS**Auspices—LABOR FILM SERVICE**

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 2143

B. SCHLESINGER, President N. MANOFFSKY, Editor

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

MAX D. DANISH, Managing Editor

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

Vol. IV., No. 25 Friday, June 16, 1922

Entered as Second Class matter, April 14, 1920, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y.

under the Act of August 3, 1917.

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

Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on January 22, 1918.

A Letter from England

By EVELYN SHARP
(London Daily Herald Service)

Though not, of course, nearly so important as the winning of the Derby today by a horse unknown at the moment of writing, the postponement of the German crisis, which was also fixed for May 31, deserves some comment. The same and moderate tone of the German reply to the reparations note of last week has again averted the French threat to occupy the Ruhr, though it remains to be seen if it has done anything more. For Germany's consent to make every effort to prevent fresh increase of the floating debt, and her acceptance of the principle of control proposed by the Reparations Commission, depend upon her ability to negotiate a foreign loan; and the chances of this seem very vague, the meeting of the Allied and American bankers in Paris not having produced any definite result in this direction. Until Germany's full program is forthcoming on June 30 the crisis is therefore rather in abeyance than averted.

In Parliament

Mr. Lloyd George's looked-for statement on the Genoa Conference was made in the House on May 25, in response to the little agitation against his original intention to speak only later in the debate. As a matter of fact, the chief interest of the session lay in his later speech and the speeches of the opposition that called it forth, J. R. Clynes (Labor) and Lord Robert Cecil making the strongest criticisms of the government's ineffective policy towards Russia. "I am not surprised at the failure of Genoa, if that is a sample," remarked Lord Robert, when the Prime Minister accused him of recommending "in one part of his speech what he had condemned in another. As a matter of fact, Mr. Lloyd-George very cleverly cloaked the meagreness of his case in

a brilliant series of debating points, a task in which he is always adept. So Europe continues to rush on to ruin, and the next stage in its rake's progress will be The Hague Conference. With regard to this, by the way, Litvinoff's remarks to M. Phillips Price, "Daily Herald" correspondent in Berlin, concerning America's participation in the conference, are worth noticing. "We recognize the value of American assistance," he said; "but we are convinced that if America acts at The Hague in the manner suggested by the recent threats of Mr. Hughes, she will play an even more unfortunate role than France played at Genoa."

Some Other Debates

Asked in the House last night if he had not read slashing attacks upon the government's Palestine concessions, Mr. Winston Churchill somewhat plaintively replied: "I have read nothing but attacks upon everything." A study of last week's debates in the House confirms his cynicism. Not the least of these was that upon the "rich man's budget," as this year's finance bill is called by the Labor Party. Colonel Wedgwood, in his slashing attack upon it, urged the Labor policy of reducing charges on the national debt by the honest method of conversion, a course rendered impossible by the Chancellor's financial proposals in the present bill. He also attacked the concessions made to vested interests—railway shareholders, farmers, etc., by the budget, and showed how trade would be strangled, not helped, by them. Other Labor speakers stressed the unfairness of the indirect taxation proposed, and demanded reductions of the tea and sugar duty as more helpful to the workers than reduction of income tax, if taxation were to be remitted at all.

Mrs. Wintingham, M. P., made an excellent speech this week on the second reading of the Separation and Maintenance Orders bill, which, if passed, will make the grounds of a separation equal as between man and wife, and enable the Magistrate to grant maintenance without the separation of the married couple—perhaps the most important provision in the bill—and strengthens the power to enforce maintenance orders. The bill was strongly supported by the Labor Party, and with faint praise by the Home Office—the latter being "true, I suppose, to its ancient sentimentality," said another important member, the Guardianship of Infants' bill, a tardy measure to make the mother joint guardian with the father of her own child, was not considered, on the advice of the Home Office representative, who suggested that it should first be considered by a committee. Window dressing to catch the women's vote may be said to be in progress, though tempered at times by more realistic considerations of the entry into politics of the tiresome creatures!

Destitution and Strikes

Many points are raised by the issue of the government report on the alleged extravagance of the Poor Law Guardians in Foplar (the board that went badly to prison last autumn, it will be remembered, rather than very local rates that should in their opinion be spread over the richer boroughs). But the simple matter at issue, however obscured by official technicalities, is the right or otherwise of the Poor Law Guardians to grant adequate maintenance to the many thousands of unemployed workers and their families that now besiege the local authorities everywhere for relief. A new point has been introduced in this connection by the movement now on foot among employers to get boards of guardians to refuse this relief to men on strike or lockout by their employers, as in the case of the engineers. A flagrant example of this inhuman policy has

just occurred in Glasgow, where relief has been refused to the locked-out engineers, and where, it is reported by a member of the Board of Health, that body has recently declared that they will not "regard any one as destitute if they have any furniture that can be pawned or sold for food." When one reads of such actions as this—though it is, indeed, but a frank acceptance of what thousands of the employing class want to be adopted universally—one can only wonder at the continued moderation and endurance of our working classes. Apart from the brutality of such tactics, the manifest unfairness of using starvation as a weapon on one side only of a labor dispute makes the old tradition of British fair play a mere hypocrisy.

Ireland

In Ireland, the fruits of past tyranny and violence continue to be gathered plentifully. The conference in London between the British government and the Sinn Féin representatives of the peace treaty has not as yet resulted in any satisfactory result; nor can any such result be expected so long as British troops are sent to assist the Ulster government, while it is openly declared in Parliament that the provision of munitions to the Irish provisional government has been stopped. The initial blunder of excluding labor from participation in the Irish peace negotiations last year is now apparent, for Irish labor is the only party in that disturbed country which can be said at the moment to care for the social and industrial life of the people, which is dependent on the maintenance of order and the subordination of mere political interests.

Talking of the juxtaposition of political and human interests, this week's prison "Simplicissimus," showing two working men emerging side by side from a grave from which the stone has been hurried away, and headed simply "Ein Anfang," is a refreshing view of the Russo-German pact, so hated by the militarists in other countries.

The Powerful Printers' Union

By J. CHARLES LAUE

There are five unions in the printing industry, the bookbinders, photo-engravers, stereotypers, pressmen and printers. The last two are by far the largest, but it is the printers' union, officially known as the International Typographical Union, that swings the big stick in the printing industry.

It is known as a conservative organization, yet when it fights it does so with an efficiency and an absence of lost motion that makes it well-nigh invincible. Recently changes have been taking place in the leadership of the I. T. U. which promise to make it still more of a fighting organization. Thereby hangs a story of a long, up-hill and inside fight of what is known as the Progressive faction, which recently re-elected John McParland, President; chose Charles P. Howard, of Detroit, for First Vice-President; W. R. Trotter, of Toronto, Second Vice-President, overbalancing, for the first time in the seventy years' history of the printers' organization what is known as the administration or Wabneta faction, which has controlled the offices as a secret society for more than one generation without serious opposition.

The election campaign has just ended. "Big 6," of New York, the largest printers' local in the country, is jubilant over the outcome, for it vindicates its constructive policy and tenacious determination to make impossible the breaking of a printers' strike such as took place as the result of a conspiracy of international presidents and employers during the "va-

cation" movement in New York City in 1919.

There was no foolish move to break up the union, no suicidal secession started, but a carefully planned campaign on the part of the big New York local to explain to 70,000 printers in other cities just what had occurred in 1919 and the price that the printers have been compelled to pay for the mistakes in leadership indulged in at that time by certain union executives.

When the rest of the printers understood, as the result of the careful missionary work that was carried on, the peaceful change of leadership was made possible. There is one important point to be observed in this connection, and that is the fact that the printers elect their national officers by referendum, and while it is true that perhaps only 10 per cent of the total membership is sincerely and devotedly in earnest with a program of reform, yet it is a fact that the printers are exceptionally intelligent in using the ballot and are seasoned campaigners. So in a three-year fight the Progressives won slowly but surely. Now that they are in office they will, by their ability, have to demonstrate that they can get more results than by the old methods, or they will as surely be defeated the next time.

One of the great issues at stake is the fundamental necessity for the printing trades, embracing about 200,000 workers, to have some practical federation, if not one general organization, and the printers, with

their supremacy in the field as a practical labor organization have to take the lead in bringing this about. The bitter experience of 1919, when all the international presidents assisting in breaking what they termed an "outlaw" New York strike and the lamentable weakness of the pressmen in the present 44-hour strike, which is still in progress after a year's fight, has shown the printers that they need industrial solidarity.

What occurred in New York in 1919 was this: The pressmen, led by an indomitable young man named James J. Bagley, and Barnard Nolan, a fighting Irishman, had thrown twenty years of lethargy and had put over two wage increases by which the other printing trades profited. They determined to win the 44-hour week and a \$50 wage, having the example of the needle trades to go by. All they asked was to be left alone. They did not ask for support from their internationals, they felt they could win. They had the tacit support of the New York printers. They did not count upon the fact that certain international presidents would construe their alleged contractual relations with the employers to the extent of acting as strikebreakers for the bosses. To make a long story short, after a nine-weeks' fight, in which the printers stuck by the press room workers to the last, the battle was lost. The pressmen's leaders were expelled, their local reorganized and the members have taken two wage reductions since. "Big 6" was too big to molest and they immediately put up McParland as a candidate and defeated the strikebreaking international president. The pressmen had no such recourse, for their system of election permits a handful of men to

choose the executive against the great majority.

However, one of the great points advanced by these capable leaders of the old-school was that if they could break the 44-hour strike in 1919 the employers would so honor them that on May 1, 1921, they would by agreement grant the 44-hour week nationally without a fight.

In this they were mistaken. A change had come about in the economic situation, the depression was on and the employers who hailed with delight the strikebreaking tactics of 1919 refused to honor the agreement and the printers and the pressmen were compelled to strike.

The resignation of the pressmen, owing to their lowered morale and weak financial condition, did not last long, but the printers fought on and on for fifteen months, seeing the four other branches of the trade weaken or fail to co-operate, and supporting the hapless pressmen in many cases until they had finally won out in 75 per cent of the cities of the United States and Canada.

This 44-hour fight cost the organized printers \$10,000,000, the largest amount that any international union has spent in any of its fights under the most unfavorable circumstances. The New York printers who got the 44 hours without trouble after their great exhibition of 1919, contributed nearly \$2,000,000 to help the printers of the other cities.

But it is this bitter lesson that woke up the printers, put in a new leadership and gave impetus to the closer affiliation movement which aims to bring all the printing trades together in one co-operating labor organization.

Freedom of Opinion

By G. TOBIAS

In these days of sharp class struggles and acute party strife, it is very difficult to keep a clear head and to hold one's sentiments in leash. One's party is above everything. Every human being is obliged to "belong" somewhere. To "belong" anywhere means usually to embrace the collective opinion of the class and the party to which one adheres above all and paramount to all.

In the well-known satirical drama, "The Misfortune of Being Wise," by the celebrated Russian poet-dramatist Griboyedov, the plot is woven around the thesis that men must have no opinion of their own; that they must depend in all and everything upon others. "They know better; this is no job for my head." "At all times," says a "chinnovnik" in the shady side of his thirties, "one must not have an opinion of his own."

Griboyedov lived a hundred years ago, and he wrote of life in the evil days under the Tsars. Nevertheless, eradicated the plague of ruthlessly the century that has gone by has not smothering opinion. Republics have come into being all over the world. Europe is today "republican" and quite "democratic." Yet, personal freedom has not increased and freedom of opinion is not enhanced.

Quite to the contrary. Democracy, republicanism, all this, is outside garb. In the heart of things the suppression of and the forbidding attitude towards individual opinion has become even worse, perhaps because we have democracies and republics. Democracy is pre-eminently the mean rule of the people. When a democratic state orders something to be done it means, of course, that the "people" have so willed it. And who would dare disobey the "people"? The fiat and the decision of the people must be sacred.

The premises are that we live in a free land. A few pre-digested generalities concerning freedom and democracy are munched over daily, and in the name of these phrases, personal freedom is being mutilated and extinguished. This is the general rule in the capitalist democracies of Western Europe and America, as well as in the semi-socialist republics of Germany and Czechoslovakia, and not a whit different in the Communist democracy of Soviet Russia.

In the last named country this smothering out of individual opinion is, perhaps, even more glaring than in the capitalist countries. Let us remember that there the proletarian reigns and everything is being done in the name of the workers and for the workers. That is why the pressure there is even greater and more ruthless and the chance for individual opinion is practically non-existent.

Generally speaking, there is no such thing in the world today as free opinions. One has to be for or against things, events and situations. One has to take sides without giving thought as to whether the pro and con might both be wrong and that the truth lies not even in the middle, but somewhere on the side, beyond the sphere where the dispute is raging.

Russia, indeed, offers a characteristic example of this blind side-taking. The world is split on Russia into two camps. People are either for Bolshevism, or against it. To be for it means to accept blindly all that the Bolsheviks are doing. It means to say "amen" to all their words and deeds; it means to sanction in advance all they might undertake. It means to say "yes" to each decree, each phrase, each idea that comes out

of Moscow. To be against—means just as blind an attitude of cursing and damning the Bolsheviks and proclaiming all and everything that comes from within the confines of present Russia as inveterately bad and harmful, etc., etc.

Of course, both the pro and the con is essentially false. The truth lies somewhere else, and this truth is very difficult to locate. For there are but few persons who dare think their way to the truth, and still fewer who dare to utter it after they have found it; very few persons, indeed, only a few great minds, a mere handful.

One of these few is the French writer, Romain Rolland, the man who had the great courage to speak a true word during the World War, and who has not lost his clarity of mind and purity of sentiment today either. His attitude towards Soviet Russia and towards its new official religion—Communism—confirms it.

Another French writer, another brave and courageous soul, Henri Barbusse, had asked Rolland why he does not join the Communist party; why he has clambered into a "tower of ivory," keeping aside and not taking an active part in the great fight which is running its course in every land and nation. To this Rolland replied that he does not approve of the form this conflict has assumed. Had he even agreed with the aims of the Communists, had he even given his support to the ideal which Communism has formally adopted, the method for the achieving of this ideal find no approval in his heart and soul, and he would not be an accomplice to their plans and methods. He points to Russia: "How," says he, "can I support a conflict which is racing madly to its goal through the mire of force, terror, oppression and blood-spilling? Who can separate the means from the end? How can one be sure that he who smears his hands and feet and soul in gore will not desecrate the goal, may it appear even as pure and bright as the midday sun?"

These words ring true. They contain the kernel of the entire situation. Let us not accept the excuse that we must utilize ugly methods. We must not. For there is such a thing as objective honesty, objective morals; and should it be true that a good purpose cannot be gained, but through evil means, those upright men among us who would have nothing to do with it, who would discard both such aims and means, are surely in the right. The ugly method is bound to injure us spiritually and morally, and those who employ it cannot be trusted with the work of achieving and realizing a noble ideal.

There is another European who sees the truth clearly and who is not afraid to tell it. It is that Englishman, Bertrand Russell, the well-known publicist and mathematician, who has suffered a great deal for his opinions in the course of the last war. Russell may well be judged in the light of his attitude towards Russia, by his refusal to sanction blindly all that is being done there in the name of the ruling party. Last year Russell went on a special trip to Russia because he believed that the ideal of political and economic freedom was finally being realized in that land. He went there, spent several weeks in Russia, and came back disappointed.

Now, Russell was disappointed principally because he had found out that there is no such thing as freedom in Russia today; that no one dares have his own opinion, different from the official, the governmental opinion. Recently, in a lecture in England on

the subject of personal freedom, he cited a very characteristic episode from Russia. While there he met the celebrated young poet, Alexander Blok, who died a short time ago. Blok, of course, had to live, had to be of "use to the state." So he lectured on art, and it seems, that the Bolshevik government, while quite satisfied with that, demanded, however, that Blok read his lectures from a "Marxist point of view." So Blok complained to Bertrand Russell: "How can one talk in Marxist terms about the rhythm of poetry? What relation has the Marxian surplus value theory for instance, with the forms of poetic creativeness?" It is just a minor example of that pressure on the freedom of one's opinions that is being exerted in Soviet Russia today. But it is a very striking example that saddens the heart and oppresses the spirit. In Russia this suppression of opinion has, perhaps, taken the sharpest, the most outspoken form. But, of course, it is not a whit better in other countries, if not worse, even though it may not be as apparent, on the surface, and does not stand out so boldly.

Bertrand Russell asserts that the underlying reason of it all is the compulsion which the state exerts over our lives in every country—the overwhelming pressure of the official majority over the minority. "The State," says he, "holds in its hands all means of education, training, propaganda, and spread of ideas and it forces its opinions upon the citizens so that every individual may not think inde-

pently, except the few who are strong enough to survive this pressure. The school and the press supply mankind with ready-made opinions, opinions that are not their own, and as a result, the incentive to think is well -igh universally extinguished." Bertrand Russell, of course, is very pessimistic. He foresees even darker prospects in the future. Socialism, according to him, is a scant remedy for this evil, because Socialism forces dogmas upon others, tolerates no criticism, and declares as enemies those who think differently from what the party describes. Russell sees the remedy only in the development of a healthy and untrammeled public opinion. But how this is to be accomplished he fails to point out. And it is very, very difficult indeed. It remains to the psychology of man, to hope for the slow, irresistible conquest of the healthy, freedom-loving instinct of humanity. And that is a very difficult and slow process.

We have already made most astounding discoveries. We can ply our way in the skies; we can speak for hundreds of miles distant with and without the aid of wires. But we are even more backward now than what we were a hundred years ago, with regard to tolerance. And it will probably take hundreds of years before true tolerance, the right of minorities and freedom of opinion will become a real fact.

Today, let us admit, there is no such thing as either freedom of the spirit or liberty of conscience.

Activities of the Union Health Center

Despite the great heat and the expected falling off in attendance of patients at the Union Health Center, things have been working to the contrary; in fact, many of the clinics have been as busy as they were during the winter season. This is an index of the growing popularity of the Union Health Center among the members of the International

A letter was recently sent to the women patients of the Health Center reminding them of the splendid women's clinic which we have in our center. Several women patients came to the clinic, thinking that they would not have to pay for physical examination; unfortunately, the Union Health Center is compelled to run on a self-supporting basis, and so the minimum fee of \$1.00 must be charged for specialist treatment, a fee which would ordinarily be doubled or tripled if the patient went to the physician's office.

It is important that the women patients of the Union Health Center recognize the value of the attention they receive at the Health Center, and should take advantage of the splendid opportunity to keep them fit.

The Baby Health Station will open July 1, at the Union Health Center. Members of the I. L. G. W. U. are invited to bring their babies to the Health Center, where they will re-

ceive expert care and attention by a splendid nurse from the Department of Health of New York City.

No fee will be charged.

WOMEN'S CLINIC

Now is the time for the women members of our Union to take stock of the conditions of their health and to see to it that they do not enter upon the hot, exhausting summer season, without knowing just what their state of health is.

Many of our women workers are arranging for several weeks' vacation. Before they go away they should have their body overhauled as one would overhaul a machine before it is placed in the garage for repairs. It is important, also, that these women workers, who expect a busy season in the months of July and August, should take time in the month of June for this very important medical examination.

Special appointments for the Women's Clinic of the Union Health Center, 131 East 17th St., under the direction of Dr. H. Stone, can be made. Clinic is held every Tuesday evening from 6 to 7 P. M., but appointments should be made beforehand, as we cannot handle more than a limited number of cases during the evening.

WOMEN WORKERS, TAKE STOCK OF YOUR PHYSICAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES NOW!

Wisdom of the Poor Fish

By ART YOUNG

The Poor Fish Says there is always room at the top. It all depends on character and working overtime while the Boss is looking.



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

B. SCHLESINGER, President S. YANOFKY, 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. 25 Friday, June 16, 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 FIRST DAYS OF THE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

On the surface of things, all appears to be in best of order. There isn't a sign that would betray a change in the policies, thoughts and aspirations of the responsible leadership of American organized labor. One hears on all sides that everything will remain as it is—not because everything is beautiful and noble, and not because all past experience has been pleasing and gratifying. But there seems to prevail a general sentiment that under the circumstances it could not have been otherwise. The labor movement has fought its fight during the last year as well and as bravely as it could. True, it is somewhat weaker today than a few years ago; but when one considers the colossal efforts of the enemy to smash and annihilate the labor movement, one finds solace in the thought that the workers' movement is truly indestructible, no matter how brutal and painful the blows may have been.

One need not talk at length with or dig too deeply into the mind of any representative of the American Federation of Labor to learn his sentiments and inner thoughts. One does not have to search exhaustively in the report of the Executive Council to find out what the leaders of the American labor movement feel and think about last year's fighting, and what their hopes for the future are. The situation is made clear on the first page of the report. Evidently there are no positive achievements to boast of, but it is just as evident that the labor movement is still vigorously alive and that we are occupying our positions, despite the strength and adroitness of the enemy.

The American Federation of Labor regards as inimical to it two widely divergent elements. The first is the forces of capital, which aim to clinch their final hold upon the wealth and resources of the land, and to fleece riches out of the brain and brawn of the worker. The second element consists of the "extreme revolutionary and destructive force." It is bitterly attacked by both, so states the report, and from this double attack it has emerged healthy, strong and unharmed.

This is, indeed, the general sentiment prevailing at the convention. It is not merely a boastful mood, not merely the will to present a sweet grimace in the face of a bitter situation, but an innermost consciousness that the American Federation of Labor is the great constructive force which will sooner or later overcome all the destructive elements in American life.

Whether this feeling is justifiable, or whether it is only the result of a self-inflicted myopia, is a matter of individual judgment. It depends a great deal on one's feelings and views with regard to the labor movement in general. But no one can deny that this sentiment, prevailing at the convention, is a genuine one, and that many an event has transpired during the last year which justifies one in feeling that way.

As the convention progresses these feelings and sentiments will probably find strong expression which will give us an opportunity to judge better the state of affairs in the American labor movement. We cannot as yet foretell whether the feelings and sentiments of the "extreme revolutionary and destructive force," as the report of the Executive Council styles it, will find any expression at this convention. Our personal opinion is that this "force" is more the creature of the fancy of the leadership of the A. F. of L. than a truly living factor. We have not been able, after a cursory examination of the entire report, to find that extreme revolutionary force at its destructive work. And inasmuch as one can find a trace of it here and there, it is so weak, so insignificant, that it appears to us the labor movement could have well afforded to ignore it entirely.

You see, what concerns the power of capital, one does not have to search long to encounter it in every line and page of that report. Capital, indeed, has done its damndest during the past year to wreck and create havoc in the ranks of organized labor. One must agree with the statement in the report that "the brazenness of those who have made it their life mission to attack, in every possible way, the voluntary organizations of the workers, has no counterpart in the land." The methods of attack adopted by capital against the American labor movement have been as varied as they were base and unconscionable. The labor movement was attacked in the courts through various injunctions, through brand new decisions which have robbed the American workers from rights which they have had long ago considered as inviolable. The labor movement was also attacked from every corner and angle through a campaign of starvation and forced strikes and lockouts which have forced the workers to give up many a hard-won position.

Yes, the battering ram of the enemy has made itself felt at every step and movement of labor during the last year. We fail, however, to find any evidence of the activity of the so-called "extreme revolutionary" enemy which would justify the asser-

tion of the leaders of the American Federation of Labor that the American labor movement has found itself between two destructive fires—unless the last-named force has been working in such a mysterious way that it would require a far more expert eye than ours to discover it.

The Executive Council has a multitude of plans and recommendations for the future. It is neither the time nor the place here to discuss their value or worthlessness. This is the business of the convention and in time, after the convention had acted upon them, we shall discuss them in these columns. Meanwhile, it appears to us that the general atmosphere at the convention is far from a depressed one. Quite to the contrary, the prevailing sentiment is very hopeful and highly optimistic, reflecting better than anything else the vitality and the militancy of our labor movement.

OUR DELEGATION AT THE CONVENTION

The delegation of the International at the convention of the American Federation of Labor, though not very numerous, and consisting of Brothers Amdur, Langer, Antonini, Greenberg, Pinkofsky, and headed by Schlesinger, occupies quite a prominent place at the annual meeting at Cincinnati. The reason for it is not difficult to locate. If there is a labor organization which has given full expression to the militant character of the labor movement, it was certainly our International during the past year.

It was our International which fought hard and persistently against the injunction plague and has given it a "solar plexus" in the self-same courts. It was our International which has fought doggedly for the retention of its old positions, and has come out of a three-months' battle with colors flying. Small wonder that our delegation draws the attention and admiration of everybody at the convention, and it would seem to us that this appreciation will find a tangible expression at this convention.

At the Denver Convention President Schlesinger was a candidate for delegate to the annual Congress of the British Trade Union Movement. He received a large vote, but not big enough to realize his ambition. Schlesinger's bluntness and unbending adherence to his principles has created for him, at that time, opposition in several quarters.

This sentiment has changed materially now. One hears on all sides that Schlesinger is to be surely one of the two delegates to the British Trade Union Congress, and that our International has earned such recognition from the American labor movement to entitle it to this. One hears on all sides that President Schlesinger is the best fitted leader of this redoubtable and militant spirit of our labor movement, and we can say that we shall be very much disappointed if, through some mishap, this plan is not realized.

What concerns our delegation in general, we hope that it will do its full duty at this convention, as it has always done; that it will take its place with all that is good, beautiful and progressive, and will fight against all and everything that is truly bad and reactionary in the American labor movement.

The present convention, indeed, opens greater opportunities and a larger forum than any that preceded it. What our workers did not listen to only a few years ago they have an ear and an eye for now. The convention may disappoint or disillusion us, but we, nevertheless, hope for the best.

"The Nation" on the Recent Garment Workers' Conventions

(The following is a reprint of an extract from an article in a recent issue of the "Nation."—Editor.)

The recent conventions of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and of the International Ladies' Garment Workers call attention to their constructive achievements beside which local schemes of "industrial democracy" pale into insignificance. Both these unions have come through a period of industrial depression and have withstood an organized attack upon labor with ranks unbowed, while preserving the gains previously won. The Amalgamated has peacefully renewed agreements with employers in the important clothing markets of Chicago and Rochester. The Rochester agreement is typical. It admits a slight wage reduction, but keeps the principle of "industrial government," the 44-hour week, equal division of work among all workers during slack periods, and it permits the union within a year to raise the question of unemployment insurance as a whole. The national convention enthusiastically endorsed a plan whereby the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America are to launch a workers' corporation for the development in Russia of textile mills and clothing factories which the Soviet authorities are ready to turn

over to its management. Profits over 10 per cent are to be used for the extension of industry in Russia.

No such dramatic event marked the convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers. Public interest in their convention was centered mainly on the effort of what proved a very small minority to displace the competent leadership of the union. The union emerged from this internal struggle stronger than ever. Its record of generous giving, educational activity and social vision is impressive.

In the industrial life of the United States there is nothing more hopeful than the progress of these bodies composed mainly of foreign-born workers. Here is a genuine beginning of self-government in industry; here is proof that the workers are capable of vision and idealism combined with practical common sense and the capacity to find and to follow leaders of unusual ability. The record of the needle trades ought to be a stimulus to all labor unions in America, a challenge to conscientious employers who really seek proof of the capacity of workers for self-government in industry, and an inspiration to thoughtful Americans who realize that autocracy in business is the negation of every move toward democracy in politics and in society.

THE NEW G. E. B. AT WORK

By S. Y.

There are being held in Cincinnati at present a number of conventions of the most important unions in the country, such as the building trades, the machinists, and others. Simultaneously with these conventions, our new General Executive Board, numbering seventeen persons, together with the President and General Secretary, is holding its first quarterly meeting in the same city. And let me tell you, as far as publicity in the papers is concerned, our meeting has encountered better luck than those big conventions.

Perhaps we have earned this publicity to a considerable extent. The fact is that what we discuss and decide at our meetings is real news, while at the conventions referred to above they are rehearsing old stories which have no news value whatever. Take, for instance, the decision of the General Executive Board to spend \$150,000 for an organization campaign in places not yet under the control of our organization. There is nothing surprising in this as far as we are concerned. The life purpose of our International is to strengthen our unions and to make them ever more capable of winning improvements for the workers. The majority of the other unions are quite different in this respect. They are content with what they have and are ready to receive with grace even severe jolts, in the hope that as times will change they will of themselves become stronger.

Our International, however, is of quite a different makeup and character. We do not believe in "letting it all go alone." We believe in the theory that advancements can come not by themselves, but have to be prompted and pushed forward. That was the reason why our convention adopted the resolution for an organization campaign, and it is precisely the reason why the G. E. B., at its first quarterly meeting, has undertaken to take up the mandate of the convention and carry it out.

The G. E. B. was the more ready to proceed immediately to work, as a lot of the ordinary people in Washington attending a quarterly meeting was quite unnecessary this time. There were no reports by the general officers, and not many requests came in from the outside. The convention took care of that. Consequently, all the General Executive Board had to do was to get to work, and its principal task was the organization campaign as outlined by the Cleveland Convention.

It is a big job, a difficult one—as a matter of fact, a job that would have scared away a good many peo-

ple, particularly at this time. The majority of our members, perhaps, do not appreciate the obstacles in the way of such a campaign. It is high time that they realized that the decision of the G. E. B., to undertake this work so soon after the convention will not mean success unless our membership in each city and town give our organizers the utmost co-operation. We shall explain here, briefly why the organization campaign is so particularly difficult under the present circumstances.

The demand for organization work has been the uniform demand of our unions all over the country. There is not a local, not a city that did not come to the convention with a demand for a great organizing campaign. Our New York unions demanded it, because notwithstanding decades of being the most advanced in the country they still have thousands of unorganized workers. The same cry came from other cities where our International has been established for several years, and where there have sprung up during the last few years shops in our trades where the workers are employed at miserable wages and are exploited for all the traffic in human labor will bear.

The organization campaign is, however, more than an idealistic aspiration on the part of our International. It is not merely an ambition to become a stronger and bigger factor in our trades. No, indeed! It is a question of existence and of self-preservation, and whoever has even the slightest knowledge of the difficulties of organizing work in regular times will appreciate how much harder it must be nowadays, when there are hundreds of thousands of unemployed workers, and when manufacturers' associations, from one end of the land to the other, are working with might and main for the "open shop," and for the breaking down of the trade union movement.

Again, it must be kept in mind that the several million workers who are organized in trade unions have been recruited from the intelligent and thinking elements among the working class. Those who have remained outside are the lower strata, the least capable of thinking, men with petty views on life in general, persons who are indifferent to everything that does not affect their immediate daily and small interests. It is this type of a worker that we must endeavor to bring into our ranks. And with this in mind, it is not hard to grasp what a huge task it has on its hands.

Another factor must be considered when we approach the organization problem. We are still passing through hard times and the economic crisis

is not yet at an end. In times of prosperity organization work is, of course, much easier. Between 1917 and 1920 over a million men and women came into the A. F. of L. because they have found in it a means of rapidly advancing their economic interests. The last few years, however, spelled not only a check in the growth of the American labor movement, but an actual loss. To be sure, the A. F. of L. comes to its present convention in Cincinnati with almost a million members less than two years ago. In plain English, it means that thousands of members who have belonged to unions have dropped out of them because they found no more work in the trades controlled by these unions. Under such circumstances, the difficulty of organizing persons who have never before joined a union becomes apparent.

The decision of our convention to undertake an organization campaign, and the determination of the G. E. B. to carry out this mandate and appropriate the sum of \$150,000 for the campaign, is truly a bit of sensational labor news. Of course, had our International possessed a rich treasury this decision might not have been so startling. The case, however, is not such. Our International is poor in funds and lives from hand to mouth. The fact is, that in order to cover its deficit, our last convention decided to tax the membership at \$4 each, \$1 of which is to go for the organization campaign. The work, therefore, is to be carried on not with money safely stored away for that purpose, but from money to be raised by the membership specifically for this campaign. And this decision of the G. E. B. is the most convincing proof of the stern material our International and its leadership is made of.

We do not want it to be understood that the entire G. E. B. was of one opinion from the very beginning regarding this matter. It was adopted as a result of a very thorough discussion from every angle and point of view until a unanimous opinion was reached that the organization work must begin all over the country, and that matter how small our money, no less a sum than \$150,000 must be assigned for that purpose.

* * *

This was the principal business before the first quarterly meeting of the G. E. B., transcending in importance all other decisions adopted at the two other sessions of the meeting.

We shall enumerate here a few other decisions which the convention had referred to the incoming General Executive Board for action: The question of an alliance of the needle trades' workers was again raised.

The convention adopted a resolution to the effect that another attempt in that direction be made, as it is of the utmost importance that the needle workers of America be united for the purpose of defense, mutual aid, etc. The majority of the G. E. B. expressed their belief that desirable as it might be to carry out this decision of the convention, it is still too early for a second attempt. It was pointed out that the greatest obstacle to the carrying out of this plan comes from those who want the alliance not upon a federation basis, but upon the basis of a "one big union," which is a mere fancy and a passing whim in so far as the needle industries are concerned. An attempt to call another conference at this time would probably not bring the desired results, and it was, therefore, decided to postpone the question until the next meeting of the G. E. B.

A convention resolution, also called for the election of an Advisory Council to the managing editor of "Justice," Brother Rende. Accordingly, Vice President Ninfo, Eduardo Molinari and Luigi Antonino were elected as advisors to Brother Rende. Together with this question the problem of the management of our publications in general was taken up and a committee was elected to cover the matter thoroughly and to bring in recommendations to the next meeting of the G. E. B., or, if necessary, to introduce new changes at once with the consent of the General Office.

We also wish to record a decision by the G. E. B. to call together Locals 22 and 23, and to elect a joint committee from these locals which would settle all disputes arising between them and to bring these two locals closer together, so that in the course of time it might not be necessary to have two locals of the same trade in New York City.

It was also decided to take up the Shelly case at once and investigate as thoroughly as possible whether Shelly is guilty or not of the charges preferred against him.

It was also decided to publish a book covering the entire history of our International for the past twenty-five years, from the time it became a part of the A. F. of L. and part and parcel of the labor movement of America. It was also decided to publish the revised constitution of our International in three languages, English, Yiddish and Italian.

These are the principal decisions of the first meeting of the new G. E. B. If more decisions are adopted at this meeting we shall discuss them in the next issue of JUSTICE. As stated, however, the principal work was done at the first session, and if some of our Vice Presidents remain in Cincinnati they will probably spend their time at the highly interesting sessions of the A. F. of L. Convention.

The Amnesty Fight Goes On

An effective appeal on behalf of political prisoners has been made by the children's crusade direct to the interests whose influence is most potent with the administration.

Turned away from the White House, where daily efforts have been made to see the President, the wives and children of the government's hostages have gone with their appealing banners to the convention of the United States Chamber of Commerce now in session in Washington.

Prominently displayed among the banners asking freedom for men jailed for exercising the right of free speech in war-time, was one with the legend, "No Profiteers Went to Jail."

While continuing the effort to influence the President in favor of a general amnesty proclamation, the friends of free speech in Washington are seeking at the same time to secure action at the present session of Congress on bills making a congressional

grant of amnesty to men jailed under enactments violative of constitutional guarantees.

Bills to this end have been introduced by representatives of each of the great political parties. The bills are identical. They follow in general language the text of the final amnesty proclamation of the Civil War period. Their sponsors are Senator Ladd, Republican, North Dakota; Representative Griffin, Democrat, New York, and Representative London, Socialist, New York. Chairman Volstead, of the House Judiciary committee, has given an opinion that it is entirely within the power of Congress to grant amnesty to political offenders.

In a speech in support of the amnesty bill, Representative London called upon the politicians now lustily proclaiming their love of international peace to examine the case of those men and women to whom the love of peace was a life passion, to whom it

was a religion, to whom it was the meaning of their existence—the cases of men and women who believed that it was their mission to preach peace on earth when men were killing each other.

London laid the cases before the House, and in the course of his speech quoted a letter written by Thomas Jefferson to Mrs. John Adams, explaining why he had pardoned every man imprisoned under the first American criminal act.

"I discharged every person under punishment or prosecution under the sedition law," Jefferson said, "because I considered and now consider that law to be a nullity, as absolute and as palpable as if Congress had ordered us to fall down and worship a golden image; and that it was as much my duty to arrest its execution in every stage as it would have been to have rescued from the fiery furnace those who should have been cast into it for refusing to worship the image."

It was accordingly done in every instance without asking what the offenders had done, or against whom they had offended, but whether the pains they were suffering were inflicted under the pretended sedition law."

An assertion by Representative London that the doctrine of "Shut your mouth in war time" lay at the basis of all monarchical institutions, brought forth the familiar charges that he was advocating the doctrines of Bolshevism. To these charges London replied that the doctrines he advocated were formulated in America long before Lenin and Trotsky were born.

Patronize Our Advertisers

The Negotiations in the Cloak Industry and the Bonnaz Embroiderers

By OSSIP WALINSKY

The conference to negotiate the renewal of agreements between the Cloakmakers' Union and the Employers' Associations have begun. Our membership throughout the country is following with the greatest interest the rapid developments in the New York market. The cloakmakers in New York represent the bulk of our membership and constitute the very backbone of our organization. It is needless to say that a victory for the cloakmakers will mean that the workers in all other branches of the women's apparel industry will benefit greatly by the achievements of the Joint Board of the Cloak, Suit, Skirt and Reefmakers' Union in New York.

The problems confronting the cloak industry in our city are many and varied, and they surely have enough trouble of their own. Nevertheless, the local unions representing allied branches to the cloak and suit industry are in the course of the present negotiations expecting the hearty support and co-operation of the cloakmakers, to safeguard their interests and save their very life. One of the local unions in question is the Bonnax and Hand Embroiderers' Union, Local 66, I. L. G. W. U. The sixteenth convention of our International, held in Cleveland, endorsed the following policy: That all Bonnax and Hand Embroidery workers inside the cloak, suit and dress shops shall be members of Local 66, I. L. G. W. U., and that the union cloak, suit, skirt and dress manufacturers shall give out their embroideries to union contractors, making Local 66 a part to all contracts, which might be signed in the future with the employer's in this or any other market.

The bulk of our membership is engaged in making embroidery for the cloak and suit industry. The cut-throat competition of the "corporation" shop and the non-union contracting shops is constantly undermining the standards and conditions, which we have obtained for the last seven years, after sacrifices and a bitter struggle for our existence.

The remedy, which the cloakmakers propose, namely, to eliminate the "corporation" shop within their own midst, is the same, which we have sponsored for the last many years. Union members must not work in small "corporation" shops, and that the inside manufacturers must make room in their own factories for the army of workers now scattered in

those small shops. We know that our salvation lies in the elimination of the contractor from the embroidery industry. We look forward to a time when the manufacturers will be doing their embroidery inside, for the very best interest of the industry as a whole.

The style piracy of the embroidery contractors, the uncertainty of prices and the unscrupulous middlemen in the embroidery industry are all factors detrimental to the workers and the employers alike. It is a well established fact that the legitimate manufacturers are flourishing and developing the small "corporation" shops. The legitimate manufacturers must, however, sooner or later, co-operate with the union to eliminate the cutthroat competition of the small shop, in order to save the industry.

Are we asking the cloakmakers to put forth such a demand as the installation of embroidery plants in the inside shops of the cloak manufacturers? No! The cloak manufacturers themselves, of late, have started to do it, and more and more will surely follow. This must come as a natural sequence, and I am glad to state the fact that Local 66 was able to persuade a number of the largest manufacturers in the industry to operate their own embroidery plants, to the best interest of all concerned.

The Cloakmakers and the International can, however, do very much to bring about the hastening of the process of the elimination of the outside embroidery contractor. As a means towards that end, Local 66 is urging the Joint Board and the International to take such immediate steps that would partially safeguard our interests and ameliorate the evils to some extent. We are seeking the counsel and co-operation of the International and the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers in the present emergency.

We are firmly convinced that not only will the cloakmakers come out

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK

680 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

On Special Interest or Thrift Accounts interest is credited each month. Small deposits gladly taken. Open your account now. Safe Deposit Boxes \$5.00 and up. Foreign remittances made to all parts of the world.

THE KIND OF SERVICE WE GIVE OUR "OLD BUSINESS" IS THE ARGUMENT FOR THE STEADY INCREASE IN OUR "NEW BUSINESS"

victorious from the present negotiations in preserving their standards in the industry, but they will also be able to extend a helping hand to a sister local so closely allied with them and so much depending upon their brotherly aid.

The case of Local 66 has been clearly defined in the above-named communications. We know that our plea will be heeded. The President of the International, as well as the Joint Board, will surely come to our rescue. True, Local 66 is young, but it is firmly established. Embroidery has been in great demand for the last many years, and it is just as much in vogue today. We are an essential factor in the industry that cannot be ignored. The Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Protective Association, the Jobbers' Association, the American Association, as well as the independent employers in the industry, can therefore surely be made to pay attention to the case of the Bonnax and Hand Embroiderers' Union in the City of New York.

Members of the I. L. G. W. U. who wish to join the Unity Centers where English for beginners, elementary, intermediate, advanced and high school English, History of the Labor Movement, Applied Economics and Physical Training are taught can register at the offices of their Local Unions, or at the office of the Educational Department, Fourth Floor, 3 West 16th Street.

The membership of Local 66 appreciate and will always cherish the prompt and hearty response of the New York Joint Board of the Cloak and Suitmakers' Union.

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE?

IF SO

Here is an Extraordinary Offer Immediate Delivery

5 Million Soviet Rubles	Currency	\$ 12.50
100,000 Austrian Kronen	Currency	\$ 11.25
1 Million Austrian Kronen	Currency	\$11.00
100,000 Austrian Government 5 per cent Bonds			\$ 17.00
100,000 Vienna 5 per cent Bonds			\$19.00

DELIVERY IMMEDIATE

We sell for cash or credit, all kinds of Foreign Money and Bonds at lowest prices.

Positively No Interest Charged

United Foreign Exchange

Our Only Store

1236 Broadway, Cor. 35th St.
N. Y. Phone: Fitzner 2495-2966

If you want the negro workers in your shop to join the Union, to become members in the great army of organized labor, ask them to read

THE MESSENGER

The Only Trade Union Publication for negro workers in America
2305 Seventh Avenue
New York City

LLOYD SABAUDO

3 State Street
New Transatlantic Count House
New York to Italy in 9 Days



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.

DR. ZINS

110 East 16th Street,

New York

(Bet. Irving Place and 4th Ave.)

Physician For
Men and Women

Consultation Gratis

25 Years of Experience

Hours: 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Sunday: 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

MAKE RESERVATIONS NOW!

16 WEST 21st ST.
N. Y. C.

OWNED—
OPERATED
BY WAIST
AND
DRESS
MAKERS'
UNION

THE
IDEAL
VACATION
PLACE
FOR
OUR
WORKERS

HOUSE
OPENS
FRIDAY
JUNE 16

LABOR THE WORLD OVER

DOMESTIC ITEMS

UNEMPLOYMENT DECREASING

Further decreases in the number of unemployed in Pennsylvania, during the last two weeks in May, is shown in the June 1 report of the state employment offices. Increased demand for farm hands, metal workers and building employees has reduced the total number of unemployed to 23,000.

HARDING ENEMY OF LABOR

A resolution condemning President Harding as an enemy of organized labor, and declaring that all members of the organization should work to prevent his re-election, was passed at the convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen at Houston, Texas.

WILL THE GOVERNMENT OPERATE THE MINES?

The suggestion that the government might find it advisable to take over some of the bituminous coal mines in the strike area and operate them for the benefit of the consumer if the strike is not settled in another twenty or thirty days, was made in the Senate by Senator Lenroot, of Wisconsin, who has acted as spokesman for the administration.

HARDING TO ACT AS MEDIATOR

President Harding, it was announced at the White House, will appoint a commission to settle the question in dispute between the anthracite operators and their employees, provided the request comes from and is approved by both parties to the dispute.

WAGES INCREASED 10 PER CENT

Wages of all shop employees of the Timken Roller Bearing Company have been advanced 10 per cent. Salaries of other employees have been adjusted so as to make the pay the same as it was prior to September 1, 1921.

LABOR IN NON-PARTISAN CAMPAIGN

William F. Kehoe, Secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Council, announced that the legislative committee would carry on organized labor's non-partisan political campaign this year. According to Mr. Kehoe, many other organizations have adopted the same program.

UNTERMYER SUGGESTS INCORPORATION

Samuel Untermyer, commenting on the United States Supreme Court decision in the Coronado case, declared that if "the workers understood their best interests and are well advised, the decision should lead to the voluntary incorporation of all labor unions, thus shielding the individual members from personal liability, except where they have taken an active part in acts resulting in the restraining of interstate commerce."

COMPERS TO APPEAL AGAINST CORONADO DECISION

President Compers, of the American Federation of Labor, announced that organized labor would appeal to Congress and the people of the United States to rectify the decision of the Supreme Court on the Coronado coal case, holding labor unions finally liable for loss sustained by employers during the strike.

HAWAII 43 PER CENT JAPANESE

Testifying before the Senate Committee on Labor, Harry Baldwin, the new Hawaiian Delegate to Congress, said that American control of the Hawaiian Islands was menaced as a result of the ever-increasing Japanese population. "Already," he said, "the Japanese constitute 43 per cent of the population of Hawaii, and their control of the leading territorial industries is increasing."

STRIKERS DOING POLICE DUTY

Strike leaders took over the duties of preserving order in the cotton mill strike at Manchester, N. H., by agreement with the police department. Vice President James Star, of the United Textile Workers, and Organizer Riviere personally kept the strikers and sympathizers moving.

RAILROADS INCREASE HELP

An increase of 25,018 in the number of employees of steam railroads in March, as compared with February, was announced yesterday by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The number of employees in March was 1,570,158.

LABOR TO COMBAT COURT DECISIONS

Organized labor is preparing to combat the series of reverses decreed by the United States Supreme Court within the last year. The exact battle tactics are not expected to develop in any active form until after the convention at Cincinnati.

MAXIMUM COAL PRICES FIXED

Maximum fuel prices for coal in five districts were announced yesterday by Secretary Hoover after reaching agreements with committees representing those fields under the plan adopted at the general conference of operators for preventing runaway prices on coal at the mines during the strike. A report has been made to Congress, the Federal Trade Commission announced yesterday, covering investment and profit of bituminous coal mine operators for the last six years. The statistics show that the profits averaged 15 per cent during this time.

CAPITAL SOLIDIFYING

Announcement was made that officials of the Republic Iron & Steel Company, the Midvale Steel & Ordnance Co., and the Inland Steel Company, had adopted a plan to merge the three companies. No details were given as to who would head the unified company or what the capitalization would be.

SALARIED WORKERS HOPELESS

F. J. Winslow, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the National Employment Bureau, which is holding its annual convention in Chicago, declared "trade unionism will not gain a foothold among the salaried workers. The people who fill these salaried positions are ambitious and independent."

FOREIGN ITEMS

ENGLAND

"NO MORE WAR" DEMONSTRATION

Labor organizations are in the forefront of the preparations for the "No More War" demonstrations to be held throughout Europe and America during the week-end preceding the anniversary of the declaration of war on August 4, 1914. In Great Britain, representative committees have been established in London, Manchester and numbers of other cities.

BISHOPS AND THE RUSSIAN CHURCH

The Archbishop of Canterbury is addressing a protest to the Soviet government regarding the renewed attack upon the church in Russia—an attack which now appears to be concentrated upon the Patriarch Tikhon and his colleagues. The Russian trade delegation in London, however, has also issued a statement, denying that the Patriarch has been arrested; he resigned his position "at the earnest request of a number of churchmen who insisted that by retaining office he would bring further discredit upon the church." The statement further shows that, in consequence of incitements by Tikhon, riots, with fatal results, occurred at Smolensk and Shuya, and at the subsequent trials death sentences were passed on a number of priests, which were afterwards suspended when it was discovered that they acted under orders from the Patriarch! The latter was not, however, deprived of his liberty.

IRELAND

LABOR AND IRISH ELECTIONS

While Sinn Féin differs, the Irish Labor Party proceeds quietly with its plans for the coming election, and is the only Irish party with a definite social policy. Already they have announced that seventeen Labor candidates are in the field; and it looks as though James Connolly's dream were coming true, and that Ireland is at last to have her own and independent Labor Party. This week's "Voice of Labor" says none will welcome the recent pact between the Sinn Féin leaders more than Irish labor, if it really means unity; if it does not, then it had better not have been signed.

GERMANY

FICTITIOUS SURPLUS

Published figures showing the revenue returns to the German treasury for the current year 1921-22 represent a large excess over the estimated returns. These figures may create the impression that German finances are in a flourishing state, and that Germany is well able to bear the burden of reparations. In actual fact the excess is entirely fictitious, for it is caused almost entirely by the fall in the value of the mark during the last six months of the period covered by the returns.

CAPITAL EVER UNITED

German capitalists' solidarity against the workers was demonstrated at the annual conference of the Alliance of German Industries just taken place at Hamburg—contrasting singularly with the lack of unity of labor, as seen in the break-up of the Commission of Nine in Berlin. The conference was unanimous on the question of abolishing the 6-hour day and securing more production from labor at the same rate of wage.

TO UPHOLD EIGHT-HOUR DAY

The metal workers in the South German States are striking because demands for a rise of wages to meet the cost of living have met with the demand to increase the hours from 46 to 48 weekly. This is regarded by the men as the thin edge of the wedge, aimed at breaking down the eight-hour day, which is one of the few remaining gains of the November revolution. The employers have clearly a political intention in provoking this strike, for the amount of working time they have lost already far exceeds any gains they would win if the men agreed to work two hours more weekly.

GREECE

AGGRESSIVENESS REACHING LIMIT

The repression of the working class movement by the Greek government not only continues, but becomes more intense. The General Federation of Labor having decided to hold a national conference, the government promptly prohibited the holding of the meeting, on the pretext that while the war continued in Asia Minor the workers have no right to criticize the national policy. But the government's most amazing strike, which calls forth protests both from workers and the bourgeois opposition, is a decree ordering that the workers from Salonika and Macedonia shall be provided with identification cards showing, among other things, their political views and trade union affiliations.

AUSTRALIA

CONTROL OF STRIKES

Extension of the powers of the Australian Council of Action will be one of the important questions to be discussed at the second All-Australian Congress of Trade Unions, which meets in Melbourne in June.

It is proposed to give the Council of Action power to exercise control over strikes to ensure that they will be conducted in a practical manner.

Unions in the past have decided to strike without consultation with other organizations likely to be affected. In future there will be joint consultations, and where necessary the whole force of organized labor is to be marshalled and directed by the Council of Action.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

CAPITAL AND LABOR AT WAR

The industrial condition in this state remains serious. On the one hand the employers assert that the workers are acting in a manner which amounts to an organized attempt to smash private enterprise. On the other hand, the men insist that huge profits are being made, and that there is a widening conspiracy to decrease wages.

Educational Comment and Notes

History Repeats Itself

Those who have studied the history of the labor movement in England are not at all alarmed at the recent Coronado decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. At first blush, this decision alarms one. But a little thought reveals the fact that social and industrial evolution follows a definite course of progress. Students of history can tell with considerable accuracy where the present leads, and in this decision of the Supreme Court we can see the beginning of a new and important development in the labor movement in America.

Those who are pessimistic about the American labor movement, particularly when comparing it with the British labor movement, would not feel so if they studied labor history. They would know that the American labor movement is forty or fifty years behind that of England. That is to say, here in America we do things just about so many years after similar things are done in England. The reason is very simple. The industrial development of England is older than that of America, and consequently the English workers went through certain experiences long before their American brethren.

In this particular case, it is important to remember that only twenty years ago a decision of the British courts in the celebrated *Taff-Vale* case threatened to destroy British trade unions. The English workers realized that nothing could save them from utter failure unless they utilized their political power and organized it for their own protection.

The *Taff-Vale* decision was practically the primary cause of the or-

ganization of the British Labor Party. And with the advent of the British Labor Party the English workers asserted themselves more than ever before and began to gain advantages, which grew in number from day to day. It need not be for a moment asserted that the British Labor Party is perfect, or is the final solution to the labor problems of England. Not by any means. But all workers, no matter of what shade of political belief, will agree that since the creation of the British Labor Party, British workers achieved more than they did in their previous history.

History repeats itself. There are times when a guess is merely a guess and nothing more. In this case, however, it is not unreasonable for a student of labor history to assert that the organization of workers' political power in America, which was bound to come sooner or later, will receive a tremendous impetus from the Coronado decision.

With the Supreme Court attacking the very existence of trade unions, with a Congress enacting legislation which favors owners as against producers of wealth, workers must realize now or never, that they must use their collective political power to influence and control the courts and the legislature.

An American Labor Party is bound to come. It will not be a perfect party. It will not solve all our problems. It will not satisfy every man or woman who works for a living. Of course not. But it will help American workers to gain better conditions and to obtain more happiness and joy than they have today under our unjust economic order.

SUMMER READING

Many of our students utilize the summer months for the continuation of their winter studies. The classes which they attended during our educational season merely introduced them to the further study of the subjects taught there.

No one will for a moment imagine that three or four months' study of the history of the labor movement, or literature, or economics, or psychology, can exhaust the subject. To benefit by the instruction given in our classes, continued and persistent reading along the same lines is essential. We hope that our students have not forgotten this and are keeping up their work by reading the books recommended in the various courses by the instructors.

Those who are primarily interested in trade unionism should not fail to read at least one good book on the subject.

Those who are interested in the history of the American labor movement can obtain several valuable books on the subject. Professor Commons' book is invaluable, but those who wish a brief but thorough book should read Mary Beard's "A Short History of the American Labor Movement."

Those who studied psychology are advised to read Irwin Edman's "Human Traits and their Social Significance." This is an admirable book and discusses the subject in a live, interesting and attractive manner, while at the same time it is thorough from a scientific point of view.

HEAVY LOSS IN TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP IN CANADA

The information contained in the Eleventh Annual Report on Labor Organization in Canada, covering the year 1921, which has just been issued

by the Department of Labor, shows that trade union membership has suffered a heavy loss during the year. The total membership of all classes of trade unions in Canada at the close of 1921 stood at 313,320, comprised in 2,668 local branches, and indicates losses during the year 1921 of 60,522 in members and of 250 in branches. Although a heavy decrease occurred in the following of international organizations, over 71 per cent of trade unionists in Canada belong to this class. There are in all 98 international organizations having one or more local branches in the Dominion, the aggregate for Canada being 2,223, with a combined reported membership of 222,896. These figures show three less international organizations operating in Canada and losses of 232 in branches and 44,551 in members. There are 264 local branches, with a membership of 24,980, of what are termed non-international bodies, a gain of five in number, but a decrease in members of 926. The number of independent units is 27, three less than in 1920, and the reported membership 15,544, a decrease of 15,545. The national and Catholic unions number 120, four less than reported in the previous year, and the total membership was given at 45,000. The local units of the One Big Union number 34, a decrease of 17, and the membership was understood to be approximately 5,300.



A GREAT ACADEMY OF DESIGNING AND CUTTING

EMERSON'S ADDRESS
PROP. A. VALERIO
AS WORKSHEET
1212 LEXING. AVE. (12th St.)
Corner for Young Ladies
Schoolhouse, Schooling
Book of Michigan—\$1.00

Social and Economic History of the U. S.

By DR. H. J. CARMAN

Lesson V.—Money Lenders, Bankers and Panics, or the Evolution of the Problem of Money and Banking in the United States.

1. Importance of the problem.

- No student of American institutions can fully understand the social and industrial development of the United States without some knowledge at least of the financial aspects of the nation's history.
- Throughout its national career, America has been individualistic, and certain individuals and groups of individuals, largely because they have controlled money and its more important co-partner—credit—have dominated our industrial society.
- Moreover, those who dominate our industrial society are influential in shaping the character of our politics, education and social institutions.
- A person's social position in the world today is largely determined by the amount of his wealth measured in terms of money.
- Money lenders have a great influence on modern wars for without money or credit, our present world states would have great difficulty in carrying on war.

2. Who were the money lenders when our government was first organized in 1789?

- Thrifty farmers, merchants, shippers, mechanics like shoemakers, candlemakers.
- Foreign capitalists, especially Englishmen.

3. To whom did they loan money?

- To the government—both state and federal.
- To private corporations who built factories, canals, roads, etc.

4. What use did the government make of the money?

- Used it to pay its debts.
- During the Revolutionary War and after, large debts had been incurred.
- Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury, advocated that these debts be paid.
- He also recommended that the United States government take over the state debts.
- He further recommended the establishment of a United States bank.
- United States also received money from taxes on property, tariffs, excises (luxury taxes).

5. Character of early banks.

- A few banks in United States in 1789.
- Banks developed rapidly after that date.
- Not all were private banks and few were regulated by law.
- The United States Bank, although established by act of Congress, was largely a private affair.

6. By 1825, a small group of individuals, headed by Nicholas Biddle, had secured a monopoly of the banking of the United States:

- Biddle was the "financial grandfather" of the House of Morgan.
- Reading: Van Metre, pp. 187-194.

The Workers' Bookshelf

A Series of Modern Constructive Books on Labor, Science and Literature for Men and Women of the Labor Movement

In our modern industrial society, knowledge increases more rapidly than our understanding. The rapid accumulation of this unrelated knowledge greatly adds to the complexity and confusion of our life. As a result, the industrial worker finds it increasingly difficult to understand the world which he has done so much to create. The task of workers' education is to interpret modern industrial society to the worker that he may better understand his relationship to the industry in which he works and to the society in which he lives.

The Workers' Bookshelf has been conceived as a conscious attempt to meet this need of the workers for social understanding by a restatement of some of the fundamental problems of modern industrial society in simple language. The Bookshelf has been designed primarily to satisfy the cultural aspirations of the men and women workers in industry. The books will not be limited either in the range of subjects or in number. Art, literature, natural sciences, as well as the social sciences, will be included. New titles will be added as the demand for them becomes apparent. In a strict sense, these books may become text books for use in the development of the movement for workers' education. In a larger sense they will become the nucleus of a library for workingmen. The fact that these titles are prepared for a particular group will not restrict their interest for the general reader; it will enhance it.

In form and appearance the Workers' Bookshelf presents certain distinctive features. Scholarship, a scientific attitude toward facts, and simplicity of style will prevail.

The books on the social sciences will be evolved from human experience. Each volume will begin as a class outline and will receive the suggestions and criticisms of the men and women who are the human factors in the industrial world. Each book will be adequately brief that it may present the subject clearly without becoming an exhaustive treatise. References will help the reader to more detailed sources, a large, clear type-page will facilitate reading. Finally, the books will be bound in paper as well as cloth and sold at a price within the range of all.

The Workers' Bookshelf will contain no volumes on vocational guidance or books which give short cuts to material success. The reasons which will finally determine the selection of titles for the Workers' Bookshelf will be because they enrich life, because they illumine human experience, and because they deepen men's understanding.

THE WORKERS' BOOKSHELF
Now ready: "Joining in Public Discussion," Alfred Dwight Sheffield, professor of English Literature at Wellesley College, instructor in Public Discussion at Boston Trade Union College.

Our members can obtain this book through our Educational Department at 50c a copy.

With the Waist and Dress Joint Board

By M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary

Minutes of Meeting, June 3, 1922

Brother Berlin in Chair

Sister Anna Sprung, member of Local 25, was seated as member of the Joint Board in place of Louis Rosenstein.

Local 60 sent a communication reaffirming their appointment of Brother Reiff as delegate to the Joint Board in place of Abraham Rurer, whose seat was declared vacant by reason of his failure to attend meetings regularly.

Upon motion, Brother Reiff was seated. Upon the request of the delegates from Local 60 Brother Reiff was appointed a member of the Board of Directors.

The report of the Special Committee of Efficiency and Economy was read and acted upon. It was in part as follows:

The entire committee held its first meeting on Monday, May 22. Brother Berlin being elected as chairman. This committee met for the purpose of working out a plan whereby the local unions composing our Board should be able to meet the pro rata share of the expenditures incurred by the Joint Board. The committee guided itself by information received from the General Manager, General Secretary of the Joint Board, local secretaries and managers. The facts brought out that the number of dues-paying members composing our Joint Board does not warrant the Joint Board to incur expenses exceeding \$15,000 per month. Brother Mackoff, General Secretary of the Joint Board, submitted an itemized financial report covering the period from December 1, 1920, to April 30, 1922.

The following is a summary of this report:

Joint Board Dress and Waistmakers' Union ASSETS

Cash, Liberty Bonds and Securities	\$102,696.94
Secretaries	600.00
Due from Locals	\$9,269.22
Loans Receivable	8,025.60
Furniture and Fixtures ..	1,832.40
Unassessable Account ..	8,795.55

Total Assets	\$181,326.11
LIABILITIES FUND AND SURPLUS	
Securities, Collected ..	
Wages, Loans Payable, Joint Board of Sanitary Control, Revolving Fund to Locals, etc.	\$177,994.51

Surplus

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Receipts	\$754,326.41
Disbursements	716,539.47

Balance

\$ 37,996.94

The above report covers the period of the Joint Board's existence.

In order to work out details how to rearrange the various departments of the Joint Board on an efficient basis, a sub-committee in conjunction with Brothers Halperin and Mackoff as ex-officio members, was chosen, and as soon as they will be ready to report a meeting of the entire committee will be called. The sub-committee had three sessions, held on May 23, 27, and 29.

On Monday, May 29, a meeting of the entire committee was held at 8 West 21st Street. The sub-committee submitted a report and after a long discussion the following was decided upon:

1. The committee considered the

offices of General Manager and Department Managers. After a long discussion the committee came to the conclusion that in order that the work of all the departments of the Joint Board should be attended to efficiently, the offices of General Manager and Department Managers be abolished, and in their place there should be one Manager for the Joint Board, who will assign one assistant, to be selected from the business agents, who will be subject to the approval of the Joint Board. By doing this, the committee believes that all offices will not interfere with one another.

2. Upon information received, there are 22 business agents and two department managers at present. The committee, after carefully going over the number of shops controlled by the Joint Board, came to the conclusion that 19 business agents are sufficient to attend to the routine work of the Joint Board, it being understood that one of them will be assigned as Assistant Manager.

3. In order to determine the number of business agents each local is entitled to, Brother Mackoff was instructed to communicate with Comrade Trachtenberg of the Research Department of the International to work out a census whereby the Joint Board would be able to know the pro rata share of each local. Brother Trachtenberg appeared before the sub-committee and explained that in view of the fact that the constitution provides for semi-annual census taking, and since the second yearly census is scheduled for July 1, it would be impossible and impracticable to undertake this work at the present time. It was therefore decided that the July figures should apply to the June bill.

4. As some of the locals will have elections for business agents prior to the time when the census will be taken, it was decided that the locals send in their quota on the basis of the proportionate payments made to the Joint Board at the present time.

5. In order that the Organization and Investigation Departments should function efficiently the following changes are proposed:

The Organization and Investigation Departments should be consolidated into one department and should work under the direct supervision of the Manager of the Joint Board. Three persons shall be assigned, two should work as organizers and one as an investigator. The organizer and investigator shall receive the same salaries as the Business Agents. The committee is not in a position to assign a budget of the amount of expenditures this department should expend weekly, but that no expenses shall be incurred without the approval of the Manager of the Joint Board, who will personally supervise the organization work. The committee believes this department will conduct the organization work in the proper manner.

6. At present in the Complaint Department there are two complaint clerks and five clerical workers, including the switchboard operator and the errand boy. Since there are very few deliveries, arrangements should be made with Local 22 to have their errand boy take care of our deliveries. Also the clerical worker employed in the Investigation Department should be transferred to the

Complaint Department, thus eliminating two members of the clerical staff.

7. The committee considered the plan proposed by the General Manager to amalgamate our offices in the outlying districts with those of the Cloakmakers, thereby making a saving for our organization, and to this end it recommends that the General Manager, the President and General Secretary of the Joint Board be authorized to negotiate with the officers of the Cloakmakers' Union to bring about such an amalgamation.

8. In order that the affairs of our Joint Board should be conducted in a more systematic manner, it was decided to recommend that in the future all relief to members and donations to members, or to outside organizations, should not be entertained by the Joint Board first, but all such committees, as well as individual members, shall go to the finance committee, and this committee should bring these recommendations to the Joint Board for approval.

9. Whenever committees are left from striking shops, the amount of strike benefit should be decided upon by the finance committee, upon the recommendation of the Manager of the Joint Board.

10. The committee considered the financial standing of the locals, the general situation in our industry, and the fact that at the end of December, 1922, the agreements with the independent manufacturers as well as with the Association of Dress Manufacturers will be terminated. In order to protect the rights of our members, we must be ready with a fund, so that we will have sufficient financial means to combat any attempt on the part of the manufacturers to break our organization. It was therefore decided that the incoming Joint Board should take this matter up for consideration and action immediately after becoming organized.

11. There are some locals that have not as yet contributed their share of the Joint Board revolving fund. The committee therefore decided that these locals pay in their share at the earliest possible moment.

12. According to the report of the General Secretary, Local 58 owes to the Joint Board \$1,419.68, which appears on the books of the Joint Board as an asset. The committee realized that Local 58 will not pay, and in view of the fact that above said item reduces so much the revolving fund of the Joint Board, the committee therefore decided that this item should be liquidated, and the amount be charged proportionately to the different locals.

13. The sub-committee reported that a committee of Local 66, consisting of Brothers Wolinsky, Auerbach, Anhouse, Bernstein and Sister Glick, appeared, upon the request of the sub-committee. The sub-committee explained to the committee of Local 66 the object of their being invited to appear. In substance, Brother Berlin, Chairman of the committee, told the committee of Local 66 that our committee believes that Local 66 contends that the additional \$3 tax which the Joint Board decided

Local 66 must pay, was unjustly levied. They base their claim upon the arrangements made with Brother Sigman in 1921, during our general strike. It was brought out that Local 66 has taken this matter up with Brother Baroff, in order to obtain a statement from Brother Sigman as to the arrangements made with Local 66, and that the matter is now in the hands of the general office for action.

Another grievance of Local 66 is that nothing in the way of organization work was done by the Joint Board for Local 66 during their entire period of affiliation with the Joint Board, and that nothing was done for them during the recent organization campaign conducted by the Joint Board.

The committee, after carefully considering the grievances of Local 66, decided:

1. In the matter of the \$3 tax, the committee is of the opinion that the contention of Local 66 was not substantiated by sufficient reason to warrant their not paying. We believe that Local 66 should pay what it owes on the \$3 tax now. Furthermore, we are interested to establish permanent arrangements with Local 66 for the future.

2. That in the future the control of the embroidery shops should be assumed by the Joint Board.

3. That the Joint Board should assign one business agent to all the embroidery shops.

4. This business agent shall be stationed at our main office, and complaints, organization work and strikes shall be attended to directly from this office.

The committee is convinced that the main reason why everything did not work out the advantage of Local 66 heretofore is because they have not been properly affiliated from the very first, when Local 66 entered the Joint Board. We believe that so good can be derived by a local union entering on special terms and being only partly affiliated.

As to the future, all obligations shall be complied with by Local 66, and the Joint Board shall be responsible for all work. This is the only way whereby Local 66 can be properly affiliated, and the work done by the Joint Board will prove to the advantage of all members of Local 66 and the Joint Board.

As to the claim of the committee of Local 66 that they wish to retain a labor bureau, our committee has no objection that such a bureau be continued by Local 66. It is, however, understood that the expenses of maintaining such a bureau should be covered by Local 66.

After the reading of the report the delegates discussed the issues and suggestions presented, and after due and thorough deliberations, concluded that the arrangements proposed by the special committee served the best interests, under the circumstances, and accordingly decided to adopt the report. The special committee was further instructed to work out the details for the pro rata share of business agents, and to consider the details for the raising of the assessment for the proposed emergency fund.

NEW YORK AGENCY OF THE
BANCA NAZIONALE DEL REDUCE
231 EAST 14th ST., NEW YORK
Building of the Local 48 of Int. Ladies' Garment Workers Union

Transmission of money on all parts of the world at most convenient rates. Buying and selling of Bonds and Foreign Currency. Free service of information on immigration laws.

THE AGENCY IS OPEN UNTIL 7 P. M.

The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

GENERAL

In the absence of General Manager Dubinsky, who is attending the first quarterly session of the General Executive Board in Cincinnati, Brother Shenker has been appointed by the Executive Board to act as Manager for the period of Brother Dubinsky's absence.

Ordinarily, the General Executive Board meetings last about a week's time, but in view of the fact that the forty-second convention of the American Federation of Labor is also being held in Cincinnati at the present time, the General Executive Board will no doubt take advantage of this opportunity and attend a few meetings of the American Federation of Labor Convention. As yet no word has been received when the G. E. B. meeting ends.

CLOAK AND SUIT

The conferences which have been held with the different manufacturers' associations which were reported in these columns previously, have been postponed for two weeks, due to the fact that the majority of the members of the Union's conference committee had to go to Cincinnati to attend the first quarterly session of the General Executive Board.

Practically all questions that have been taken up at these conferences have not been finally disposed of as yet. These problems, as our members know, include the questions of legal holidays, and that of introducing labor-saving machines. The Manufacturers' Protective Association contends that, in view of the fact that the industry today is run on a week-work basis, that it is unfair for the organization to insist that the workers be compensated for the six and a half legal holidays, as specified in the recently-expired agreement. The contention of the Union's conferees, on the other hand, is to the effect that, although it is a fact that the industry has been working on the week-work system, the Association at present is employing as many people in its shops as it had pressers, cutters and other week workers whom it had been paying for these legal holidays for the past two years. The following will clarify to our membership what the conferees mean by this:

The Manufacturers' Association at present employs altogether between 7,000 and 8,000 people, including operators, pressers, cutters, etc., whereas two years ago, when they signed the agreement, the cutters, pressers and other week workers also totalled about the same amount. They therefore insist that the original six and a half legal holidays stand as they have up till now.

The question of introducing labor-saving machines, such as pressing machines, basting and edging machines, which will put quite a number of people out of work, will be taken up as soon as the conferees will get together again. As far as labor-saving machines in the cutting department are concerned, there has been only one instance where a firm has instituted a band saw machine.

In order to use this machine efficiently, the eight-inch up-and-down machines were found to be unsatisfactory in cutting the lays, for in order to get the full value of the band saw machine it is necessary to pile the lays up very high and then chop them through in sections. The firm therefore ordered a 12-inch up-and-down cutting machine. The cutters realize how difficult it is to cut a lay with an 8-inch machine, let alone a 12-inch machine.

By JOSEPH FISH

Our office has taken up this matter with the various companies manufacturing such machines, and an understanding has been reached that 8-inch machines are about the most that a cutter can handle without impairing his health. The machine companies fully realize the situation as well as the cutters do, and no further manufacturing of 12-inch machines will be considered by them. However, with the exception of the manufacture of this one 12-inch cutting machine, which could not be stopped, due to the fact that an order had been accepted by one of the companies and they could not very well fail to fulfill this order, no 12-inch machines will be manufactured by any cutting machine companies in the future.

WAIST, DRESS AND MISCELLANEOUS

Our meetings, be they general or branch, as being very well attended, as evidenced by the meeting of the Waist and Dress and Miscellaneous Divisions, which was held on Monday, June 12. After the regular business was transacted, Acting Manager Shenker, in the absence of General Manager Dubinsky, rendered a report for the past month's activities.

As is known to our readers, the Executive Board has sent a communication to the Joint Board, requesting them to see to it that the cutters' business agents should be assigned to a control of the shops, with a view to ascertaining the cutters' conditions in the shops. Brother Halpern, General Manager of the Joint Board, objected to the proposed plan, on the ground that it will interfere with the efficiency of the Joint Board, and instead instructed all the business agents of the Joint Board to comply with Local 10's request in their control of the shops.

Brother Shenker further stated that the complaints that have been heretofore adjusted by the Joint Board have not been adjusted very satisfactorily. He does not insinuate that this was done intentionally, nor that the staff of the Joint Board is not a competent one. What he does wish to bring out by this statement is the fact that since we have sent in our communication to the Joint Board requesting them to assign the cutters' two business agents to a control of the shops, a marked improvement in the adjustment of complaints has become noticeable, which is very satisfactory and gratifying.

Brother Shenker further reported that a number of shops are employing cutters at wages ranging from \$25 and up per week. These cutters work mostly in non-union shops, and as soon as these firms are tackled and their shoppe organizations are forced to unionize themselves, due to the fact that they are working for union jobbers, these cutters come to join our organization. In shops where the cutters go out on strike for a number of weeks to organize their shop, there is no question but that they are grudgingly permitted to join the organization. But as far as the other shops are concerned, where it is merely a question of organizing the shop, which generally takes about two or three days, the office is rather reluctant in taking the men into the Union.

The office has taken up this question with the organizers of the Joint Board, but their answer was that they are working under Brother Hochman's orders, and that this question should properly be taken up with him. This was done some time ago, but Brother Hochman, in turn, stated that he would have to take up the matter

with the Board of Directors, and as yet no definite answer has been received.

Another subject touched upon by Brother Shenker was that of the cutters not watching the shops where they have been employed for a few weeks, thereby giving their firms an opportunity to do their own cutting when an order comes in. It is also true that the majority of cutters working in small houses, instead of going up to visit their shop every once in a while when they are laid off, to see that the boss does not cut, stay away from the shop altogether, thereby giving their bosses the opportunity they are seeking. It is up to each and every cutter to visit his shop at regular intervals with regard to this.

President Max Stoller had again occasion to make appointments, one for the Executive Board to replace himself, he having succeeded Brother Perlmutter as President of the organization, who resigned, and the other for delegate to the Joint Board of the Waist and Dress Industry, in place of Brother Julius Levine, No. 7662, who has resigned from that office, due to the fact that his evenings are occupied with studies. Brother Stoller, therefore, appointed Brother Max Beckerman, No. 8255, as member of the Executive Board, and Meyer Katz, No. 6706, as delegate to the Joint Board.

The appointment of these two brothers was concurred in by the members, and they were subsequently obligated by the Chairman.

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

Waist and Dress and Miscellaneous Monday, July 10th
General Monday, June 26th

(Owing to the fact that Monday, July 3rd falls on Independence Day Eve, there will be no meeting of the Cloak and Suit Division in the month of July.)

Meetings Begin at 7:30 P. M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place

For the summer months, and until further notice, meetings of the Miscellaneous Division will be held jointly with those of the Waist and Dress Division.

Article 7, Section 12, of the Constitution, makes it compulsory for members to attend at least one meeting every three months. Violation of this clause carries with it a fine. Meetings for each month are posted in this notice.