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Comments
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**Justic**

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**SETTLED DRESS AND WAIST SHOPS PLEDGE LIMITLESS AID TO STRIKERS**

"A very inspiring meeting of shop chairmen was held in New York last night. According to the spokesmen present, a large number of workers are still in conflict with their employers. The meeting was called together by the General Strike Committee and was presided over by Brother STANLEY C. WILLIAMS of No. 10, its chairman."

The meeting was held for the purpose of receiving a report on the general situation in the strike. A number of recommendations from the General Strike Committee, bearing on the conduct of the strike, were brought forth and acted upon. Chairman Berlind declared, in the name of the General Strike Committee, that the Joint Board of the Waist and Dress Industry will continue paying-out to all women who are still engaged in the conflict with some of the obstinate "open shop" bosses, believing that this is the only way to win the strike. Strike benefit will be paid to single people at the rate of $1 a week to $25 a week, depending on the type of work.

In this debate that developed on this proposal, not a single voice was raised against the tax. On the other hand, many considered it too low an assessment and demanded an even higher tax. After a detailed discussion, the proposal of the committee was adopted unanimously amidst a storm of applause.

Brothers Sigman and Berlin also made a strong appeal to the chairmen to carry out strictly the rule that all workers in the settled shops aid the strikers in picketing. The net result of the meeting was that all the workers in the trades, through their shop representatives, have pledged themselves to finance such aid and to continue to do so until the strike with all its resources until the stubborness of the Anti-Union bosses will be broken down.

**CLOAKSMACERS MOBILIZE FORCES**

The Children's Dreammakers, Local No. 58, has declared a mobilization of forces. A fervent activity is going on at present in that local for a general strike and to compel the employers to meet the Union and to assume responsibility for improved trade conditions.

Readers of "Justice" will recall that several months ago the employers in this industry have broken the agreement with the union. This took place at a time when there was little work in the trade and the union, not being able to raise the necessary funds, was compelled to wait for a better chance.

The time has now come. According to Brother Harry Greenberg, the manager of the firm, the situation is humbling with work at present and the workers in the shops are restless in their desire to stop the work to put the shop owners out of business. The meeting will also decide what steps the union is to take in order to carry out the demands of the petition from the employers in the trade and to put the shops on a basis of universal agreement.

There are about 150 petition firms in New York City employing from 3,000 to 4,000 workers. Conditions in these shops are much inferior to any in the other women's war factories of the city. The international is prepared to present at the earliest time possible the demands of the petitioners to the government if necessary, carry through a general strike for the enforcement of its demands.

On March 1st, the following letter, signed by President Schlesinger, was addressed to the petitioning employers of Greater New York:

"Dear Sirs:"

"We the undersigned members of the international union of dress workers, in behalf of our union's members, hereby present to you the following demands, which are the result of our united action and which we believe to be necessary for the protection of our members working in the indicated garment trade.

"We demand that all members of your firm who have been employed in the country have been paid full strike benefits and are receiving the full

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TOPICS OF THE WEEK
By MAX D. DANISH

A

THE DEFENSA OF THE EIRE.

CASE of general interest or- ganised labour is at present Thrashing about the Railroad Labor Board at Chicago. After the setback received by the railroad workers in attempting to order a general cut in the over-time premium rates by the refusal of the Railroad Labor Board to go on strike, the new issue is the Irish. Erie Railroad has ordered, on its own account, a reduction of 27 per cent. in wages for all employees, and the deduction of one day’s pay a week from the salaries of all employees paid semi-monthly. Naturally, the workers resented this arbitrary act and brought the case at once before the Labor Board. The railroad representatives argued that the intent of the order was to main- tain the pay of its employees as of July, 1928, but they pleaded business de- pression and a number of similar ex- cuses. At the same time, the attor- neys for the railroad denied the power of the Board to continue this reduction in wage rates and questioned its en- forcement powers. Moreover, these attorneys made it clear that no such order would be allowed to stand de- spite the Board’s ruling.

The recent history of the part of one of the greatest railway systems in the East with regard to arbitrary wage reductions and the admission or but another instance of how restrictive or unreasonably large combinations of capital bound the workers is a matter of restraint which these impositions. An order issued by a railroad organization or a labor leader, would most certainly result in the spirit being killed before it was born. The Erie, however, worries little about such small matters as the 27 per cent. cut in wages, having organized the constitutional board. It takes these chances light-heartedly, because it is well aware that the great vested interests of capital it represents.

DISCLINING DEBS

THE newspapers last week carried the exciting news that the fact that Debs has to pay have and visitors again and that the re- storation of free speech at the Atlanta Federal Prison was to be lifted within a week.

This news was well thought to light the rather little known fact that for the past several years, since President Wilson had refused to pardon Debs for the last time, the Socialist and labor leader was held practically synonymous, having been denied, by special order from Washington, to write his wife, as he used to do, and even to see her on his occasional visit.

It appears that this punishment was visited upon Debs as a disciplinary measure because of an interview he had given to the Times recently. Wilson’s refusal to pardon him. In which he did not mince words in characterising the 1917 act is regarded as an act of petty revenge upon a defiant political prisoner. It is well known that whether by even the slightest word or act, showing the least interest in what he had done or said in the past, Debs was likely to be dis- disposed in the Atlanta dungeon and is likely to find himself accounted for by the officials and privates of the prison.

RELIEVING THE POOR RAIL- ROADS

IN the rush of business at the closing Cong- ress session, there has passed the House and the Senate a bill pro- viding the rates of wage payer. About $350,000,000 in the railroads of the country is due to the states under the terms of the guaranty given during federal control. A vehement protest and a demand for payment are now being made by the chief executive department of the American Federation of Labor to the General Manager of the railroad, and that this grant be delayed. A similar protest was adopted at the meeting of the executive committees of the various international unions of the Federation, which met in Washington several days ago.

In their protest, the railway unions charge that the roads were endow- ment for the support of a complex breakdown of the transportation in- dustry, to levy a tribute of hundreds of millions of dollars on the treasury of the United States. They add, that the railway owners shall not be per- mitted to enjoy the financial benefits of the Transportation Act until they have been compelled to make a deposit to guarantee humane rights to their workers.

A railway union further charges that the owners of the railroads have denied the workers the fundamental industrial right of organization, and with every resource at their command they seek to destroy trade unions and to prevent their formation, and that the railway workers have ac- cepted the Transportation Act under protest, but have been forced into it, devoting to comply with it in all its parts, they claim there is nothing that is clearly in the law and equity before that time. A breach of the assump- tions of dollars of public money to the railroads at the present time would mean a major financial ex- oligarchy which controls the railroads in its policy, which is a menace to the economic balance of the country.

It seems, however, barely possible that any such penalty will be heeded in this case, and their possibility will be little long before they are added to the list of the past year or two. It is a safe guess that the Railroad Treasury, sanctioned by the House and Senate, will receive the final approval of the outgoing President.

THE PRUSSIAN ELECTIONS

THE whole kingdom towards the Euro- pean politicians who were charged with the task of punish- ing the people of Germany for their colonial indemnities and reparations is apparently bearing fruit. The re- cently announced terms of the Ger- man indemnity, amounting to hun- dreds of millions in gold marks, has served as another blow to the repub- lican government in Germany, as evi- denced in the returns from the elec- tions to the Prussian Parliament.

The organisation of the old militar- ism is not quite what it was. In these elections heavy gains are being made for the representative and So- cialist parties. Both of these parties of these elections can be seen in the raising of the hopes of the monar- chists and the old republicans and the sub- stitution of a monarchy thereafter. In Berlin there is a hush to speak and act openly. The weakening of the revolutionary force in Prussia will add strength to their position. Doubtless, public opinion in Germany, which is one of the great demands, is swinging toward the right end of the Right and the Left. And if these demands are satisfied, the prospect of the overthrow of the German republic by a monarchistic and reactionist cabinet seems quite feas- ible.

CO-OPERATIVE LABOR ENTERPRISES

FORMING an important mining in- dustry in the United Minemi is to be a success at Dugger, Ind., according to a report which has reached the United States Bureau of Mines.

The mine property referred to was owned by the Dugger Consolidated Coal Company.

These men are members of the United Mine Workers, and only active union members are admitted to membership. All business transactions are handled by committees representing the union, and a policy committee. The super- intendent of the mine is paid a month- ly wage which would provide the sum of the earnings of the ten miners who work on the mine for the month. This, naturally, encourages close supervision and efficiency on the part of those in charge, and a co-operative operator decides to sever his rela- tions with the company, his earnings are paid up in full and his share of the company’s stock, for which he has paid by assessments, is refunded. It is understood that there is a large body of day workers, eager to take the place of any miner who resigns.

While similar arrangements have the day men of this mine, all else- where. And when these differences are put to a test, the miner will put his hands up and a committee representing the co- operative, all work is stopped. The miner who cooperates will be put down their tools and come out with the strikers. The year and a half until the difference have been ar- bitrated by the executive board of the miners’ union.

A labor-owned silk mill, to be oper- ated under the name of the Mammoth Silk Company, has a probable capitalisation of $7,000,000, is be- ing planned, and will be pre- sented by officials of the United Textile Workers Union. The plan has been outlined in a public statement received from the ad- ministrative committee of the union, and the proposed industry would represent the work- ers who are victims of the system of fluctuating wages and seasonal unemploy-ment.

The majority of the stock of the corporation will be owned by mem- bers of the United Textile Workers Union, while other stockholders will be members of the execu- tive board of the workers’ organisa- tion. Alocation of stock has not yet been definitely determined. Several cities in Ohio, Indiana, New Jersey and Pennsylvania are under consideration.

MEXICAN RAILWAYS TIED UP

T HE evidence of the first fact that the rail- way system of Mexico is on strike is presented but little to the public. At least three rail- way companies, or similiar methods, have prevented this news from becoming widespread in the United States. The fact, nevertheless, remains that more than 125,000 railway employees have gone on strike, and the railway transportation system of Mexico is practically at a standstill. Strike breaks are being used by law officers and soldiers, are attempting to man trains under military protection, with little success, however.

The point of chief contention be- tween the railway workers and the Mexican government, for the moment, is that in Mexico are federal property, is the recognition of the right of the workers to organize themselves, by the authorities. This dispute is purely legal. It is the only reason for the walk-out, and the question to be considered will depend on how long the government will persist in its stubborn atti- tude, not to recognize the men’s union.

The railway workers in Mexico are thoroughly organized and it seems hardly possible that the authorities will be able to run trains without them. The Orégon Govern-

WILL THE SEAMEN STRIKE?

T HE possibility of a nationwide walk-out of seamen on every American vessel, upon the expiration of the existing working agreements between ship owners and deck and engine crews, is becoming more and more apparent.

The International Seamen’s Association, which represents virtually all American owned tonnage, ad- vised their members that it was “adverse to entering into a general conference with the unions” for the purpose of renewal of agreements for the coming fiscal year.

The ship owners claim that they are determined “to eliminate some expenses” from the cost of operations, and that the already high scale of wages is too high and the provision for overtime pay is seriously objectionable. While no official statement has been made by the Union yet, it is un- derstood that the workers will demand a re-opening of the scale of wages and hours, with some modifications that have been in operation on the vessels of the old Union. It is understood that the deck and engine-rooms forces expires May 1 and that the deck officers on the ships involved are satisfied.

That the deep sea workers will not consent to reductions in wages with- out protest, and the only thing that might prevent a conflict is a change of stand on the part of the owners. It is the desire not to plunge the overseas transportation industry into a pro- longed strike.

BUY

WHITE LILY TEA

COLUMBIA TEA

ZWETCHNI CHAI

Exclusively
We wish to give here a resume of the replies of the complaints which were adjusted by our office from January 10th, to February 17th, that is, from the time of the amalgamation of Local No. 2 and No. 80 to the day when these complaints were paid off, or the control of the ladies' tailors' shops. All in all, we had from 60 to 80 members who were paid off of the janitor and janitor's work. We had 30 janitors; 44 janitors; 2 attempts at reduction of wages, and, in some cases, we had the working week from 48 to 48 hours; 4 attempts to introduce piece piece plan, and such wages, we were not satisfied with the satisfaction of the Union, and there was no attempt to compel the compact to resort to drastic measures.

Typical complaints were received with reference to the following firms: C. W. Sickel, 723 Lexington Avenue; Oliver, 600 Lexington Avenue; and H. G. Stroh; 225 Broadway. Under the above heads, we found that the shop and changing from ladies' tailoring to cloth making. They agreed with their employees. Upon application to the Joint Board, however, they were informed of the conclusion that there would be no change in the system of work, after which time they came to the local and asked the workers to return to work.

D. Block, Second Avenue, discharged two workers. At a shop where 200 workers were employed, the men were discharged because they refused to agree to a reduction in wages. This is a serious case, as the workers are radicals, and I felt that the money and the women are badly mixed up in the strikes of this kind. I desire to speak my mind freely upon this. I looked around, scanning the faces of the assembled, and inquiring of myself: 'Will they help me? will they aid me in my struggle?' But if the fight cannot be waged without bloodshed, it cannot be waged by this means. The hammer of the charwoman and the book of the law, and the document will be adopted without discussion.

My remarks brought some results, for I was able to secure a settlement in behalf of the workers of America. The American society is working for a nobler cause, the American people are working for a noble cause, and the American government is working for a noble cause. The American people are working for a noble cause, and the American government is working for a noble cause. The American people are working for a noble cause, and the American government is working for a noble cause. The American people are working for a noble cause, and the American government is working for a noble cause. The American people are working for a noble cause, and the American government is working for a noble cause. The American people are working for a noble cause, and the American government is working for a noble cause. The American people are working for a noble cause, and the American government is working for a noble cause.
JUSTICE
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EDITORIALS
THE WASHINGTON LABOR CONFERENCE
Our hopes in the Washington Conference of the chiefs of American labor for the recognition of Labor's rights and grievances adopted by this Conference, it is true, rings trenchant and is eloquently phrased. It, nevertheless, bears unmistakable evidence of Labor's lack of confidence in its own strength, as it is predicated wholly upon an appeal to the public in general "to join organized labor in its defense of our inalienable rights to self-organization and self-defence."
Organized labor has heretofore concerned itself principally with the defense of the workers' rights and interests, the raising of wages, the shortening of the workday and the struggle for a shorter week. Organized labor - the "American shop." In shifting the weight of its protest towards "the defense of our institutions," Labor tends rather to confuse the mind of the "American shop" by a mass of facts and promises. As a point of capital in this "Public" a lavish propaganda engineered by organized capital in which this selfsame "Public" was being appealed to in the defense of organized labor - our "sacred institutions," among which there was included, of course, the "open shop," or the "American shop," the quintessence of the philosophy of which, in according to this point of view, upon American trade unionism, the predatory interests of capital are hiding, as they always were wont to, behind an assumed pose of savours of our institutions. Now comes the American Federation of Labor with a declaration which practically assumes the identical position of eagerness and anxiety for our threatened institutions. And the dear shop stands there gaping widely at this new conception, contending forces bidding for its support upon similar motivations, and unable to make up its mind as to which "saviours of our dear shop" it shall adopt.
"Labor speaks from no narrow or selfish point of view. It speaks from the standpoint of American citizenship." Organized capital, in its open warfare against labor uses the same language. It declares that trade unionism is anti-American and that it must be fought by all means.
"Of all the kinds of liberty, the organized labor is the greatest asset to the political and national institutions of the country in which they live and produce. But it is their personal interests, their material welfare, which are in danger to-day. Their labor has been robbed from them that is supreme and above all. And this they need not ashamed of or hide under a mask or a cloak."
Then comes the second statement in the declaration concerning the American Federation of Labor. Are these terms, in our opinion, definite and clear? Are they to be understood by all Americans, with an attitude of responsibility, or are they the entire army of organized feecers and exploiters? If is it the first, then, the calumny is not so great, after all; these have always been with us. And if it is the second, why not plainly say so instead of referring only to the "consciousness" among them?
And who are these other enemies, the "followers of radical European fanaticism?" We surmise that reference is had in this case to the various "undesirable aliens." Are they really so much a menace to American trade unionism? Are we to believe that American trade unionism, so deeply rooted in American life, with all the material interests that workmen of labor have at stake, it is really afraid of a handful of communists and is putting them on par, as a menace, with organized capital? Or is this rephrasing of the question that the American Federation of Labor has attained to the position that it is still the strongest opponent of "radical European fanaticism, which is particularly and peculiarly deadly in its hatred of the American Labor movement because of its democratic character and its steadfast refusal to adopt revolutionary destructive policies?" If this be the case, why give the insignifying little camp of American communists such an unmerited advertisement?

Of course, there are in some of our unions a handful of fanatics who believe that by destroying the unions they will bring nearer the social revolution. But why magnify at their influence and not leave this matter to the various international unions by themselves instead of exaggerating it into a national policy, as General Schuyler of Labor's has been at the last Washington Conference? Why this Don Quixote fighting of wind mills and this putting on the same level of the enormous menace of organized capital with the mysterious little followers of European fanaticism?
We wish to draw the attention of our readers, particularly those who are always prone to regard the A. F. of L. as a reactionary body, to the following passages in the declaration bearing on the injunction issue:
"The injunction as it is now used and abused in labor disputes is without sanction either in the constitution or in the law. It is a minister in the cause of the American employers to strike down the law and authority. The only possible and practical remedy in the face of a power so usurped and so completely unjustified lies in a broad and liberal application of the law to Labor to recognize or abide by the terms of injunctions which seek to prohibit the doing of acts which the workers have a lawful and guaranteed right to refuse to do, or which compel them to do things which they have a lawful and guaranteed right to refuse. This is the only immediate course through which labor can find relief and in which it can find buoyancy in the attempt to pursue the innumerable sequences of such a course but in the defense of American freedom and of American institutions, it is compelled to adopt this course, because the circumstances make it necessary."

We can fully appreciate the wrath which this statement has provoked in the reactionary and conservative press of the country. "If the workers declare their purpose to disobey the law, it is their duty to interfere by the combined force of the police," the Times" in commenting upon this passage, "and they refuse to recognize injunctions, it does not mean that they are merely invoking their rights. It means that they are declaring war upon all the upholders of law. To substitute the will of the workers for the law, would mean to transform America into a Bolivian republic."
As we see, the "Times" cannot be deceived by words. It perceives the essence of things and calls them by their right names. And thus it is that the arguments of the "Times" proclamings the "followers of European radicalism" has been, after all, labor lost.

As we said above, the Washington "Bill of Rights" is far from satisfactory to us in more than one way. It is nevertheless an important document. We expect to reprint it in some forthcoming issues of "Justice."

EXIT WILSON, ENTER HARDING
There is little to be said about Wilson. Already the beat and the worst that he has accomplished as President of the United States for the last eight years belongs to history, and it will, let us say, never be very tersely verified.
The most damaging testimony on the eve of Wilson's departure from power is presented in the fact that the "New York Times" had chosen to devote to him a farewell eulogy occupying eight pages on Monday March 21st. Nothing could testify more eloquently to the fact that Wilson had not only not shaken the pillars of our beloved social system, but that he had, on the contrary, attempted to push his idealistic Kansas boy's attempt to keep that old fighter for freedom, Eugene Debs, in prison for many more years, speaks just as loudly for the true Wilson, the unswerving enemy of the capitalist order of things.

And now, when the White House is about to receive another tenant, we perceive not the slightest worry or anxiety. We say, things cannot be worse. They may be, quite unexpectedly, even better. The present tenant is a man that can, if he so chooses, tear out any pretenses; he does not claim to be a radical or a liberal. He does not pretend to improve, to reform, or to be the bearer of a 'new freedom.' He is a man who simply wants power and is willing to use it.
He will not deliver beautiful speeches; he will not write masterpieces in the form of Congressional messages. And who knows, perhaps this new President, who is an ordinary sort of a citizen, an average editor of a small town paper, might turn out to be a better president than the professor. As the editor of a provincial weekly, he does not have to worry about the tendency to keep up to date with the latest in the educational fad and he understands their minds better than the retiring academician.

We do not, for a moment, dare entertain hopes that President Harding will for a minute forgo his duty to his present exalted position as President of the United States. Perish the thought! Should he ever forget that, we are sure that the public press would be only too quick to bring him back to his senses. In any case, the new President has already appointed several men for members of his Cabinet who are absolutely unfit for it, but who had helped him greatly in getting himself into office. The public might, therefore, be gratified by the solicitude of the interests of those millions of workers who have voted for him and had helped to elect him.

Wilson, as a blind follower of dogma, could not conceive of Russia having a government which interfered with his own conceptions. Harding is a more ordinary person and does not suffer himself to become deluded by such dogmas. It is possible that he might improve present American relations with Russia, therefore, not totally unfounded.
The General Office of the International has received the following communiqué from Brussels: 'The situation in the clothing industry is not being handled properly in certain countries. The employers have continued to reduce wages, and the situation is getting worse.'
The American poets to be studied are Louise Untermeyer, Vachel Lindsay, Amy Lowell, Carl Sandburg, Robert Frost, and William Carlos Williams. The great living English poets to be taken up are John Masefield, William Butler Yeats, Siegfried Sassoon, and Thomas Hardy.

The works of those poets have aroused a great deal of interest, because of their departure from the old poets, in style, method and content. The conventional modern conditions makes them extremely interesting to the reader today.

This class meets every Thursday at 6:30.

LECTURES ARRANGED FOR OUR LOCAL UNION

Co-operation and Trade Unionism
Mr. J. B. Ballin will lecture on "Co-operation and the Trade Unions," at the Chalmers' Union, Locals 1 and 9, Friday evening, March 4th, at Krogue's Hall, 400 Blake Avenue, Brownsville, at 8 P.M. Mr. Ballin will repeat this lecture for our Local 7, on Friday evening, March 18, at the Harlem Educational Center, 62 East 106th Street.

TALK ON LABOR SPIES

A very interesting talk was given to the members of Local Union's class last Saturday by Mr. Robert F. Delivery, who has spent considerable time in various capacities working the work of so-called detective agencies. Even in furnishing spics in the industrial movement and whose function is to ruin the trade unions and the interests of the unions, and, worst of all, to provoke labor organizations to run the hands of these provocateurs.

Mr. Dunn told of his personal experiences in a number of establishments to those of the public. It was obvious from his talk that the public must be exceedingly cautious and not play into the hands of the unions.

Due to Illness, Mr. Max Levin didn't conduct his classes in the Labor Movement today on Monday evening. He is still very ill at the 29th St. Side Unity Center, E. 62nd St., near 1st Ave., and on Tuesday evening he will be at the Lower East Side Unity Center. We are glad to be able to announce that Mr. Levin is much better, and he will resume his classes this week.

On Tuesday evening, Feb. 22nd, all the Unity Centers were closed on account of Washington's Birthday, a Federal holiday, and the beginning of President Roosevelt's birthday holiday. This week all the classes which meet on Tuesdays in the History could not be held as the best modern smiles, Modern Economic Institute, Trade Unionism in America, resumed their sessions, and from now will meet uninterrupted till the end of the sessions.

An affair arranged by one of our Local Unions which brings together thousands of its members for a few hours of good fellowship and sociability, is more than worth the energy and effort expended. Especially in the labor movement, a thing like a party, is an idea behind the affair. Behind the Pageant-Ball-Bazaar of the Dress and Waist Makers' Union gives last week, was the "Unity" idea—an appreciation of the social and economic changes of the Forest Park home, which was formerly a summer resort of milk-drinkers, and is now a home for many thousands of workers.

Through it, the Dress and Waist Makers of New York City have set an example to the workers that the beautiful and comfortable of to-day is no longer the monopoly of a few—that the working woman who builds palaces, and others, that in the world of working women, can be the possessors of a magnificent Unity village, whose homes are equipped with all the conveniences and comforts one can possibly imagine. It was a real pleasure and a pleasure to see that all the arrangements necessary for the undertaking of this Bazaar was made by the Dress and Waist Makers' Union, who were engaged at work in shops during the preparation of the day, and the varied entertainments in the evenings. It was their love, loyalty, and determination for the cause of the success of the many Employers, and labor is involved in such an enterprise.

Our members are barning to appreciate this idea, which is the embodiment of the "Unity" spirit. This is the idea. This is the enthusiasm for an idea that brings its success, but that proper and careful planning and hard work and sacrifice of wealth and labor are necessary, are also necessary, This accounts not only for the financial success of such an entertainment, but equally as much for its moral success, in the pageant, where they showed the excellent training which they received from our good friend, Miss Lucy Hettet. The climax of the entertainments given at the Unity House were shown on the screen, and our ever enthusiastic and future leaders of the women's movement on the platform, with hand outstretched, pointed proudly to the pictures, exclaimed: "Let us follow their example, those famous women who are the leaders of their Church."

There is the main building, with its twelve adjoining cottages, surrounded by beautiful gardens, the whole ground covered with lawns and flowers, the beautiful houses are the111d winter homes of 600 women.

In her imagination replete with idealism, she visualizes a picture of a beautiful and ideal world—where the world is filled with the happiness of society—who the world will be a cooperative community—where true friendship and brotherhood will replace selfishness and self-interest. This was the motive which prompted the Dress and Waist Makers' Union to try to bring into realization at Unity House these grand ideas.

This is a splendid illustration of how our ideals and dreams of the better world can be brought to life through the collective power of the modern trade unions. We all feel that this is not a dream, but that this program has placed upon us as workers particularly as we denied the necessity of being involved in the world of affairs on the ground that we are not "fit". In this, our own enterprise, we are watched by friends and enemies.
The last few weeks have seen a great deal of activity in the small towns of New Jersey—Hackensack, Garfield, Passaic and Lodi. The reasons are twofold: first, the shops which have been closed during the slack season, have reopened; and second, the general strike in the wool and dress industry of New York.

The town of Hackensack has been affected more than any of the others, because it is an industrial center in New Jersey as far as the making of ladies' garments is concerned, having more shops and more skilled workers than any of the other towns. Many contractors in New York, affected by the strike in the wool and dress industry, thought this a good opportunity to come to Hackensack and the neighboring cities. In this way, it is thought, they would have the New York work made in the shops of these country towns. The contractors, however, did not count on the extensive organization work undertaken by the Out-of-Town Department of the International in the above named cities. No sooner had they opened their shops, in Hackensack, which they still thought would be free of the obstructions of having the workers, all members of Local No. 134, refuse to work in the organized shops. And not until a full week of fruitless efforts had been spent in vain, did they finally realize the uselessness of trying to get our men and women to work under the conditions. Therefore, they called at the office of the Union and tried to arrange a settlement with Brother Weiss, the International organizer in Hackensack. Not until these contractors had given up all of the work they had from the striking firms in New York, and had obtained work from jobbers who had been investigated by the union and found to be satisfactory, did Local No. 154 of Hackensack sign agreements with these firms.

Now only one contractor still remains on strike—the Lion Waist Co. But the prospects for settlement with this contractor are very bright and will doubtless be accomplished before the end of this week. Thanks to the work of the Out-of-Town Department of the International the attempts of the employers to have strike work done in Hackensack have again failed.

The Out-of-Town Organization Department of the International is now conducting strikes in the following shops: The M. & M. Cloth Co., Scranton, Pa.; the H. Goldberg shop, Paterson, N. J., and two shops in Hackensack, N. J.

The Department also announces two more meetings—one in Passaic, N. J., on March 10th, at 250 Monroe St., and in Newark, N. J., on March 12th, in Union Hall, 163 Springfield Ave., with the following speakers: Mr. H. P. Hiltors, Secretary of the State Federation of Labor of New Jersey; Commissioner Kanzaveli; Miss Melinda Scott of the American Federation of Labor; Miss Elizabeth Aldrich; Bro. M. Bruck and Vice-President Jacob Halpern.

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How Do You Read?
By ALEXANDER PICHANDLER

The art of reading a book is not as simple as many people think.

Many read book after book, but have confused ideas and notions of what they have read. Others, on the contrary, assimilate the contents of the book and have clear and definite ideas of the subject.

How can the latter be done? First, it is preferable to own the book you want to read seriously, because you have to make the book "stick" to you better if you mark them as you may need. In this way, your property, you can mark it up as you please.

When you come across an interesting, important or significant passage in the book, underline it. This will assist you in the thought you're in mind.

In a well-written book, each paragraph contains but one idea or topic. Read one paragraph at a time. Do not try to read more than one sentence of each paragraph, then write it out in the margin, just as briefly as possible.

If you follow this procedure with the whole book, when you get through with it, you will have a series of marginal notes which will practically

The Weeks' News in Cutters Union Local 10
By ISRAEL LEWIS

A few complaints have reached our office that some of the cutters refused to pay the two hours' work tax for the benefit of the Anagmas-
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ever this misunderstanding may have been called to the attention of the office, Business Manager Moore in- mately got in touch with the cutters, and the matter was adjusted.

We wish to emphasize once more that this two hours' work tax is be-
ing collected by the Joint Board of the Cloth and Suit Industry through the shop chairmen, and the stamp will be issued to those who have contributed.

Due to the fact that the Cloth and Suit trade is at present busy, things are running along smoothly, even in the shops belonging to members of the Protective Association. It seems though that this is the hall before the storm. The Joint Board are not sure that the manufacturers are prepa-
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The trade papers have recently be-
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