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Justice (Vol. 3, Iss. 12)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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**Keywords**
International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

**Comments**
*Justice* was the official publication of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of Justice were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*.

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CHILDREN'S DRESS STRIKE NEAR VICTORIOUS END

The general strike of the Children's Dress Manufacturers in New York, which began on April 1, called out two weeks ago, has brought the entire industry to a standstill, and, under the circumstances, the situation, the employers have begun to settle individually with the union, thus ending the strike. As a result, this walkout, which is barely two weeks old, is practically settled.

The leaders of the strike are Vice-President Judd, of the Children's Dress Manufacturers' Union and Handler Greenbaum, manager of Local No. 58. According to their statement, most of the shops in the trade will be reopened today, with only a few small shops remaining out.

The gains obtained through this strike for the workers in the trade are very significant. First, they have again won for themselves a strong union which the bosses have so diligently sought to destroy. Secondly, a minimum wage of $25 a week, the basis of contention which brought about the abrogation of the agreement on the part of the employers, has been definitely introduced. A minimum of $11 a week for learners has been fixed; a minimum of $25 a week for operators, and of $25 a week for women cutters; $40 a week for men cutters; $140 a week for a finished dress maker, for $25 a week for examiners and finishers. It is, of course, understood that this is the very least that the people in the shops will get, and that it does not exclude the workers from earning considerably higher wages than the minimum scale. The work hours remain as before: 44 per week.

In addition to that, we wish to mention that during the critical stage of the strike, the children's dress manufacturers have abrogated the agreement with the union, and have proceeded with the discharge of the hard times and have reduced the wages of their workers—some of them, employed in small shops, for the purpose of keeping the employers were forced to return these wage cuts in the form of back-pay, whereupon the workers, in order to ensure the success and the workers of the industry have every reason to congratulate themselves on the rapid and substantial victory they have won.

Cleveland Cloak Referrees to Meet March 27

The hearing before the Cleveland Cloak and Suit Strike Committee of the garment industry of that city in connection with standard measurement matters, and the creation of other trade matters, scheduled to take place in April, was advanced to March 27. Bros. Alexander Trenhtchen, the director of the Research Department at the General Office, left for Cleveland this week to talk with the Committee of Data and make necessary arrangements to be laid before the Board in connection with the committees of the Union.

Boston Cloak Strike Nearly Won

The strike of the cloak and skirt makers of Boston is almost at an end. The union has secured a clean-cut victory, having settled already with 69 manufacturers who employ the bulk of the employees in the trade, and labor union conditions prevailing in all cloak centers in the country.

The strike, being continued against a few employers who still cling to their association. There are approximately 23 of them in that group and they keep constantly wrangling with each other in the sad realization of the fact that they cannot break the Cloakmakers' Union of Boston and that the business of the springing season has drifted out of their hands.

Ever since the strike broke out, these houses have employed various means to disrupt the morale of their workers. They have threatened to move out of Boston, and have gone to the various small towns around Boston. They have spread rumors that they were going to give up business altogether and that their shops will remain closed—all in an effort to cripple the workers back to work under their own terms. All these desperate at
tempts, however, did not avail them anything. The workers remained steadfast and loyal to the union, and as a result, their house is facing ruin on account of their own strength.

The cloakmakers who are still on strike know full well that the union will support them to the very last. There are about 200 men and women left, and these are receiving strike benefits. The 69 weeks' funds for this strike benefit are being raised from the 10 per cent assessment levied upon the workers in the settled shops, and the remainder is being generously supplied by the General Office.

The Boston cloakmakers are particularly proud of the fact that not a single man or woman has left the strike, lest the ranks of the organization or attempted to do so by work. Many of the women, who had left the shop are either working again under union conditions in settled factories, or are still in the ranks of the strikers. A little more patience and endurance, a little more exercise of will power and determination, and the strike will be a complete victory.

Labor Educators in National Conference, April 2-3

Adult labor education is only a new movement in the United States, having been practically ten years old. Nevertheless, the active spirit behind this movement is aware that there is no better way to change public opinion and public policy than to lead the voice over what they achieved during this comparative brief span.

These few years have seen the establishment of educational departmental committees of the Garment Workers' Union, the Amalgamated, United Labor and United Labor. These labor educators' meetings have quickly realized the necessity for a national, clear and concerted labor educators' bureau, a national scale, a common house and an effective organization to be led to towards coordination of effort and for the reaching of national experiments in labor education.

To satisfy this demand the Temporary Committee of the Labor Educators Bureau has called for a conference of all active and directing workers in this field to be held on Thursday and Friday, April 2-3, to be held in New York City, in the Auditorium of the New School of Social Research, at 485 West 13th Street. A comprehensive and wide program has been prepared in detail in five sections and devoted to the discussion of the following subjects: What Is Being Done in Wages and Hours in the U.S. Organized Labor and Education, in the United Labor Educational Bureau. The Problem of the Worker Student. The Problem of the Education of the Woman Worker. One of the principal features of the Conference will be the dinner on Saturday, April 4, at 6:30 P.M., 54 West 56th Street. Among the speakers at this dinner will be a former member of the Executive Committee of our International, E. H. Maurer, the President of the Federation, and J. A. O'Halloran, Secretary of the President of District No. 5, the United Mine Workers and John Sullivan, the President of New York Central Labor Council.
TOPICS OF THE WEEK
By MAX D. DANISH

NEW YORK LABOR DEPARTMENT AMPUTATED

The struggle of the Railway Clerks and the State Urban League of New York for higher wages and shorter hours has reached a critical stage. The Railway Clerks have been on strike for over two weeks, and the state urban league has been organizing workers in the city to support the strike. The state labor commissioner, Governor Miller, has signed orders to enforce the eight-hour day in the steel mills of the city, and the New York State Urban League has been organizing workers in the steel mills to support the eight-hour day movement. The strike has been a test of the strength of the labor movement in the state, and the outcome will have a profound effect on the labor relations in the city.

THE HOUR DAY IN THE STEEL MILLS

The great conflict in the steel mills, which has been raging for several weeks, is now reaching a climax. The steel mill workers have struck for an eight-hour day, and the employers have offered to concede this demand. The strike has been a test of the strength of the labor movement in the state, and the outcome will have a profound effect on the labor relations in the city.

ACTORS VOTE FOR "UNION SHOP"

The vote of the Actors' Equity Association on the union shop question is a significant event in the history of the labor movement. The vote was a clear victory for the union shop, and it is a clear indication that the workers are willing to fight for their rights and to support their union. The vote has been hailed as a victory for the labor movement, and it is expected to have a profound effect on the labor relations in the city.

CUBAN LIBERALS "STRIKE" AGAINST REACTION

The Cubans have decided to strike back against the reactionaries who have been trying to undermine their revolution. The Cubans have a simple and unique method of dealing with the reactionaries. They have decided to depart from attending future meetings of Congress and will not decide to attend any future meetings of the Congress. The Cubans will have a similar method of dealing with the opposition in their own country. The Cubans are determined to strike a blow against the reactionaries who are trying to undermine their revolution.

MAYOR INTERVenes IN CLOTHING STRIKE

The Mayor has intervened in the clothing strike. The Mayor has ordered the clothing dealers to stop the strike, and he has threatened to take legal action against the clothing dealers if they do not stop the strike. The Mayor's action is a clear indication that he is determined to prevent the workers from winning their demands.

NEW YORK CITY TO BE INVESTIGATED

Finally we have the report of the investigation of the clothing industry in New York City. The investigation was conducted by the National Labor Relations Board, and it was a thorough and exhaustive study of the clothing industry. The report is a clear indication that the workers are not getting a fair deal in the clothing industry.

STOCKYARD WORKERS TAKE STRIKE VOTE

The stockyard workers have voted to go on strike. The strike is a clear indication that the workers are determined to fight for their rights. The strike is expected to have a profound effect on the labor relations in the city.
The main grounds of the plaintiff’s application for an injunction is
firstly that:
1. That the defendants are unlawfully attempting to胁使 plaintiff’s present workers from their works
and then to secure a breach of their alleged contracts with the plaintiff; and
2. That the strike is conducted in an unlawful manner.

With respect to such defendants as are voluntarily unincorporated association
or meetings of more than seven members and used by its president or
president of the union and bankruptcy, can only be maintained if
the plaintiff alleges and proves and the Court finds as a fact that the
all the members of the association are liable to the plaintiff’s contract or tort, either
jointly or severally. It is obviously impossible that all the 150,000
members of the American Federation of Labor Workers’ Union, scattered all
over the United States and Canada, would have having no direct connection with the
employers of the plaintiff in the City of New York, should have entered into the alleged conspiracy
or combination which is charged by the plaintiff
as unlawful acts, and yet the granting of the injunction prayed for here
would have no effect upon the alleged acts in the
alleged unlawful acts, but also
that the Court upon this motion has found such general culpability as to

The agreement between the Union and the Association of Employers, of
which the plaintiff is a member, is
on the 31st day of December, 1920. The strike in question cannot
in the absence of any agreement between the
parties to the contract of trade or otherwise made in
employment, and the alleged illegal method
employed in conjunction with the
injunction, we have perfectly failed to show any
responsibility for the same of the
part of the said defendants. The
strike was called and continued by the
workers in the dress and sweat
industry organized in the local
unions of New York City, and were never
members as such nor the officers of
the plaintiff, who decided upon the
step by a vote taken among them upon
the subject.

The plaintiff herein, however, does not
not make any stress upon the alleged
disorderly conduct of some of the
striking employees as forming a
basis for the injunctive relief
sought for herein. It relies mainly, almost
exclusively, upon the charge that the
defendants have been and are en-
trying to bring about a peaceful
employee to quit its employment and to
the effect that the Union in
the face of the alleged unlawful
exercised is under express
form by the employees to
agreement not to
employ. The complaint herein,
manufac-
and medium, rests practically entirely
upon the theory and the
the striking employees have been
warted to be unlawful, and also
that the Court upon this motion has found
such general culpability as to

connection with the same and all
subject of its employees to work of
the nature of what
has been described as unlawful
method accomplished. This extraordinary
wealth of what the Court
injunction, which is alleged to be in
arbitration, could practically revolutionize
whole body of law in this State,
which is based upon the plaintiff’s reading
or rather misleading, of the case
of Hinchman v. Cole & Co., versus
Mitchell, 24 U. S. 229. We shall,
therefore, to have the facts and
injunction, and its application
the case at bar.
1. In the Hinchman case, the
workers were not
not to join a Union at the
date of the strike and for more
than three years before. In this case,
all of the plaintiff’s employees eligible
Union membership were members of
the Union on the date of the
strike, for a long time prior thereto
and even thereafter.
2. In the Hinchman case, the United
Workers Union, in the language
of the Court’s opinion, "had no agency
for plaintiff’s employees." In this
case, the defendant Union directly
represent the plaintiff’s employees as
their agents.

In the Hinchman case, it was
the plaintiff’s employees who decided to
call the strike but an organisation in
state courts for the
in a direct sense with such
workers. In this case, it was the
the defendant Union with the workers of other concerns
in the industry, directly directed upon
and

4. In the Hinchman case, the strike
was called not for the purpose of
compensation of the slightest degree
by the employees had been legally called
and declared. The "agreement" is the
a
result of which
contains no reference or hint of the kind
or character of the work or terms of
the contract for
the "week" and has thus expired several
in its own limitation the making of the same. The agreement
is absolutely and totally void in law.

LABOR'S LATEST DRIVE FOR AMNESTY

By ABRAHAM TUVIM

The labor movement of the country is
being prepared for a
an trip to Washington, to ask again
that some of America’s fundamental
liberties be restored to its past
struggle for freedom, the right to
strike and picket, the right of the
consumer to bargain, has not been
alleviated. The struggle is waged
by the lawmakers in Washington. But
Labor never quits. For individual
standards for the freedom of the press
and expression have for years fallen
down, and its outcry against such
liberal legislation has been

In Washington—this time to demand
that the jail doors be opened and that
all political prisoners be given
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American Republic is said to be based;
and its foundation is liberty. If the
cause to be pretty theories for the
debate of the glib, or serve as
an amusing theme of the
raising of "patriotic" fervor and
war madness, but that they be
replaced with the
stripping rights of the American people.

This latest drive for amnesty is
in charge of the National Executive
Committee of the Socialist Party, and
its scope is nationwide. Not only the
prisoners of the American
Socialists, but also a large number of
Communist sympathizers, have
made known their intention of sending
delegations to the capital,
and

The plan of canvassing the
National Executive Committee has been
officially undertaken by the
leaders of the party, who will
the Congress and the

1. Circulation of a senatorial-wide
petition to Congress urging the release
of political prisoners. The National
Executive Committee of the Socialist
Party, in its official announcement,
makes the point that two million
signatures of working men and women
will represent a force which will bring
the Washington lawmakers a
realisation of the wrongs done, that
for the restoration of civil rights.
2. The opening of Amnesty
headquarters in Washington, and the
organisation of a
lobby, which will
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Debs and his
fellows will be released.
3. The organisation of a
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EDITORIALS
THE SURVIVAL OF THE STRONG
In times of epidemics the weak, the physically run-down, are affected first. These are less able to offer resistance to the attack of the deadly microbes and they fall the early victim. But the present epidemic of wage-cutting—organized capital's "starvation campaign"—those of the workers who possess the weaker organizations and the lesser power of resistance are similarly the first to suffer.

Witness the action of the railway magnates. In proposing a wage cut to their employees, they took care not to include the skilled men, those who have powerful organizations, among the ones to be affected. The same practice is occurring in other industries. The result is that the workers are forced to accept a paring down of their earnings without a protest, and at times even without a murmur.

For, it is the unions' protest against capital in the event of such an action. It is the nature of the barrical to attack the weakened body. In fighting the barrical of capital, complaints and protests are useless. The mere spreading of the demand for power of resistance, solid organizations, to protect themselves against these dangers of mere protest is of no use. A new generation, in which determination and endurance play a very important part.

The present crusade against the wages of the workers is a powerful living seed that is sown. It is the seed of unions. This crusade plants itself to us as a sinister double-flanking move. On the one hand, the campaign is conducted against the scaled high wages earned by the workers, particularly by unskilled and unorganized labor. In this direction capital has to exert but little effort to achieve its purpose. A mandatory order is given, the hours are lengthened and the pay is considerably reduced. On the other hand, capital is conducting an active propaganda campaign against the "open shop." In this campaign they mention not a word about wages or working hours. On the contrary, they would make use of the fact that the wages and working hours are at least equal to those of employees in the "closed shop." Of course, it is all too simple. They want the "open shop" in order to reduce the resistance of the workers to a minimum. After that the barrical of capital will advance in solid formation against the workers and undermine the foundation of their strength.

Organized capital, nevertheless, has a tremendous job on its hands. The first difficulty is that the workers are caught in its net, have been bitten off too big a slice to swallow. It is true, our labor movement is not as class-conscious and enlightened as we would desire. The study of the social problem is not sufficiently carried out, to an inconsiderable extent, due very frequently by the behavior of the masses themselves. Nevertheless, the认识 of the need of organized labor is gaining strength among the powerful, deeply rooted labor unions of America. This crusade against the workers will only tend to raise their power of uniting themselves. In effect, all the workers will have to arouse those of the workers who have been bled into a false sense of security against an attack from capital, to a better understanding of their position and their mission as truly fighting organizations. They will come to realize that one can never be safe without vigilance, watchfulness in a society where capital dominates people. This is the great danger of the "open shop." The workers must be properly armed against the protection of their hard-earned rights and liberties in order to progress in the direction that leads to the emancipation of the workers.

MEMBERS OF LOCALS NOS. 22 AND 25, ATTENTION
You know well that the clothing workers of New York are still in the midst of a fight for their union, for their human rights and for a continued possibility to live under decent conditions and upon wages and hours that are of material value to them.

They have been locked out of their shops for the last fifteen weeks and they are ready to stay in this fight until they win. As workers the unity of the locals is stronger than ever. The aid of all other workers, no matter of what trade or occupation. The members of our International are, nevertheless, their nearest kin and more closely allied in the culture to the workers of New York. It is bound to be a test of our own conditions, and their fight, perforce, becomes our own.

This is the principal motive that prompted our General Executive Board to adopt the decision that all members of our International contribute the earnings of two hours for the Amalgamated Garment Strike. As you can see, the workers in New York City have responded splendidly to this appeal. Over $40,000 has already been collected during the past three weeks. In perusing the shop lists we see, however, none from the shops where this appeal was especially pronounced. It would be better to believe that you are indifferent to that momentous struggle, or that you fail to understand its great importance. It passes our understanding how you can allow yourself and your dress and dry goods, reputed to be intelligent persons with high ideals, with a deep understanding of workers' solidarity, should be traitors to a cause in which a great army of fellow workers is in time of need and strife.

We know, however, that the weeks of the general strike have prevented you from giving us the full amount you are still compelled to share part of your earnings with those workers in your trade who are still on strike. We refuse, nevertheless, to believe that the hundreds of dollars which you have sent in over an ordinary event as the strike of the Amalgamated. We hope that you will realize the importance of an early and an exceptional gift in this direction. The Amalgamated needs your aid and has a full right to demand it.

These words are addressed to all our locals in Greater New York and the surrounding communities. To the other locals and the workers' locals and the several others who have not yet responded to the decision and the appeal of the General Executive Board. Members of the International, no matter in what section of the country, must live up to this sacred obligation and contribute the earnings of two hours to the Amalgamated strikers.

SLEEPING SICKNESS—AN ANCIENT DISEASE
The newspapers have carried in the last few months stories relating to the "sleeping sickness," which in an advanced stage falls into a sleeping condition that lasts days and weeks. This phenomenon is being designated as a brand new disease, a new affliction of mankind.

Somewhere, or other, we have been wondering to ourselves why this disease should be styled as new. Our own experience, though less acute, has taught us that there is such a disease, and we have known it for generations. It is an old malady that has plagued mankind from times immemorial. Honestly, we are inclined to believe that the great mass of mankind suffers from some form of this disease. It produces an everlasting impression that the darkness of the night is continually with us. As we wake up from the sleep we exclaim: "Arise, good folks, the day is bright!" We receive in reply an indifferent groan, an incoherent murmur, as we watch them turning over to the other side and continuing in their trance.

We have heard that recent researches have shown that our opinion regarding the antiquity of the sleeping sickness was substantiated by no less an authority than Dr. Simon Flexner of the Rockefeller Institute.

"It is not true that the sleeping sickness is a new disease," this eminent scientist had declared in a recent address. "Historically, physicians have been aware of this disease from very ancient time. It is, indeed, quite difficult to say how old it is.

"It is essentially a sickness of the central nervous system. Its symptoms vary according to the parts of the nervous system which are attacked. It is not always accompanied by deep sleep. Frequently the patient is restless, wild and delirious.

"The disease is infectious as it is being caused by a very tiny microbe which does not lend itself yet to detection. The sleep is caused probably by the fact that this tiny organism, bars the light from the brain."

"Indeed, according to the diagnosis and the clear characterization of this disease by Dr. Flexner, the sleeping sickness is a very, very old disease. We can say old as old.

"And the interesting fact is that we have an ancient superstition, a proverb, which still is a common talk. . . . And the distressing fact is that the microbe is so tiny that no one has not only not captured it, but even had a chance for a photograph."

Indeed, had we been to believe the foregoing, the events of the last few months would seem somewhat familiar to us. The sleeping sickness was used as a weapon by the maritime international in the war of 1914. At that time the governments of the world were confronted with the question whether they shall ever be able to get rid of this pestiferous sleeping malady.

THE UNITY HOUSE—AN INSTITUTION FOR ALL
Upon the request of Local No. 25, the Joint Board in the Waist and Dry Goods Industry has taken over the Unity House and it now becomes the property of all the locals in the waist and dress trade.

The undying honor of having taken the initiative in the founding of this institution belongs to Local No. 25. The expansion and growth of the Unity House has made it clear, nevertheless, that it is time that there be an establishment such as the Unity House, property of one local exclusively. Thus, the Unity House now becomes the property of all the locals affiliated with the Joint Board.

We hope that the thermal bath, which has been managed now even better than in the past. What was difficult for the local will be comparatively easy for a number of8. They will bear the burden of the outlay, but have it more lightly and will introduce improvements with greater facility.

We welcome the decision of the Joint Board to admit to the Unity House all locals whose members are members of the locals belonging to the Joint Board, but all the members of the International no matter of what local. This will give the Unity House its proper representative character as the summer home of our International.

We have every reason to believe that the next year or two will see the Unity House take its place among the good works of the locals. It is to be hoped that very soon it will be possible to keep the house open all year round, instead of the two summer months. There is no reason why the Unity House should not become a place where our members can find a chance to rest and to gather new strength for work and activity, not only for their employers, but for their union during every season and every month of the year.
THE NAVY AND POLISON GAS

By OBSERVER

About this time look out for poison gas! The naval appropriation bill provided for the purchase of $75,000 worth of tear gas to be used in the next war. This is not a large sum, but it will go a long way toward stopping the Kaiser.

The United States has already purchased tear gas for use against the Japanese in the Philippines. It has also been used in Mexico, where it has been very effective in controlling riots.

The use of tear gas is a recognized and accepted form of military action. It is not considered a violation of the Geneva Convention, which prohibits the use of any form of deadly weapon.

However, the use of tear gas in this manner has been criticized by some human rights organizations, who argue that it is a form of violence that targets civilians and innocent bystanders.

In conclusion, while tear gas is a powerful tool in military and law enforcement settings, it is important to consider its potential for harm and to use it responsibly and with restraint.
A Declaration to the American People

Adapted by the Special Conference of the American Federation of Labor in Washington, D.C., on February 23, 1923

We ask the American people to give wisdom and confidence to American labor organization. It is the precondition of a movement as of stature as is that of the cause of Freedom as Americans understand Freedom. It is the message of moral and political progress, and the cause of Freedom, no matter what the tide of the struggle.

The American labor movement in this crucial hour before the nation asks the people the full story and asks them to rally with labor to the defense of our cherished institutions.

Labor speaks from no narrow or selfish point of view. It speaks from the standpoint of American citizenship.

And the indictment it lays is a condemnation of the enemies of freedom and progress.

American labor battling for the preservation of American democracy and American institutions today stands between two converging destructive forces.

Standing between these two opposing forces, uncompromising toward both, the American trade union movement today stands for every American institution of freedom assailed and attacked by the class-conscious autocrats of industry. It stands for every American, both industrial and industrial.

If either of these wins the day, the freedom and the future of labor will never be reestablished.

Though inspired by vastly different motives these two opposing forces work toward the destruction of the same ideals, each using the other as a tool for the destruction of democracy and put an end to American progress, politically and industrially.

On the one hand, the labor force is compelled to meet in a wide variety of manifestations the determination of reaction to which labor, workers, and all who would destroy the organizations of labor and remove from the field of industry the only agencies through which the workers may protect themselves from oppression and the agency through which they may contribute to industry in the improvement of industrial processes and the expansion of productive energy with that improvement of the product and the earning of wages for those justly demanded by the public.

Reactions Cost Of All Pretexts

Reactionary employers have joined their might in a campaign which they have pleased to call a "campaign for the "open shop," which they have waged vigilantly since the signing of the armistice. Compelled by the presence of public opinion to accept labor's cooperation during the war, when the utmost collaboration of productive energy was necessary to the life of the nation, they cast off all pretense immediately upon the passing of the emergency.

This entire campaign on the part of employers to break down union walls, is in no sense a campaign for the "open shop" no matter what definition may be given to that term. This campaign is (distinctly and solely) one for a shop that shall be closed against union workers. It is generally by a campaign disguised under the name of an "open shop" campaign, designed to destroy trade unions and break down and eliminate the whole principle of collective bargaining which has been years accepted by the highest industrial authorities and by the American people as a principle based upon justice and established permanence in our industrial life.

Not only during the war, but during every year since the labor movement had a "place in our industrial life, it has justified its existence and proved the necessity therefor, by making possible the necessary cooperation between employers and workers on the one hand, and the other hand by rescuing the workers from autocratic domination and development for them a standard of living and of working conditions fitting American citizenship. The American trade union movement is here because it is a necessity.

Unsound Financial Speculation

The unsound practices of finance, having squeezed the consumer throughout the period of the war, now embracing their field and enriching themselves by squeezing both the producer and the consumer. Workers are being made to-day by commodity and financial speculation.

Flagrant Profiteering Continues

It is astounding, but true, that even after so great a lapse of time since the ending of hostilities, there is, so far as the average family is concerned, practically no reduction in the high cost of living. It is admitted freely by most authorities that there has been a reduction of price in the wholesale markets, but there has been no appreciable reduction in the retail prices at which the working people must purchase their necessities.

Labor must after due time indicated the employers and the commercial interests of the country for wanton profiteering. It is precisely again that the government has been and continues to be in the face of the criminal operations of profiteers and must therefore accept the responsibility for a great portion of the iniquity and resentment of the people against those who have filled their pockets at the expense of a movement that has had the power to do so.

To be continued.

RONNIE WINDSOR
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Purim and Passover, "The Bradford-Straus Educational Co., Inc., 1235 S. Union St., Cahlou, Ohio
The Weeks' News in Cutters Union Local 10

By ISRAEL LEWIN

The Dress and Waist Branch is gradually readjusting itself to a peace basis. Not the peace where tranquility stands still. For the work of the dress and waist trade will mean an intense organization campaign.

A great deal of skepticism met the announcement that a general strike was on the way. Employers said, some of whom were women, that this major strike was merely all the hot air and outside of strikes, that if the Joint Board ever dared to call a strike now the union would be wiped out. The cry, they said, had been raised all over the land for lower wages and longer hours, and here the union comes out for holding on to the standards it has won during the strike, and not afraid. It felt that if ever the organized workers in the clothes and waist trade had to take a determined stand against any reduction in standards, the time was now. And on the strike was declared.

Today 95 per cent. of the shops are settled. The few who are still holding out are the ones who are not organized to withstand the fight for lowering conditions. The owners of these shops are resorting to all means in order to avoid living up to the conditions secured by the union in the great majority of the shops. How successful they can be in this respect may be seen from the fact that these firms had to resort to in-judicious in order to combat the union.

This brings us down to the problems that confront the Union now. Having shown the employers that we do not intend to stand for reductions, the Joint Board is prepared to take up its organization work. The few who thought that their shops were immune from organization have now what modified this opinion. Employers who had ideas of running open shops have come to their senses.

Reports have reached the office of the Dress and Waist Branch that some cutters are somewhat hazy as to whether they should pay the $1.60 assessment, levied by the Joint Board, to keep their membership in their respective shops. Let them bear this in mind: that no cutter working in any shop under the control of the dress and waist Joint Board is exempt from this tax. Each cutter is required to pay his share to the chairman on pay day. He is also to give him his book along with the money. The book will be given back to the cutter with the tax stamps pasted in it. If a cutter has not got his book with him at the time the collection is made, he will receive the stamps which he himself is to paste in the book.

Cutters employed in shops of jobbers, where there are no workers who belong to any of the other locals, should give their money to their chairman, who will follow the same instructions.

The strike in the Children's Dress Industry is on in full swing. About eighty-five per cent. of the industry was completely tied up. Many of the employers who have already settled with the union have already secured or are chairman of their respective shops. Let them bear this in mind: that no cutter working in any shop under the control of the dress and waist Joint Board is exempt from this tax. Each cutter is required to pay his share to the chairman on pay day. He is also to give him his book along with the money. The book will be given back to the cutter with the tax stamps pasted in it. If a cutter has not got his book with him at the time the collection is made, he will receive the stamps which he himself is to paste in the book.

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