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Justice (Vol. 3, Iss. 13)

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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Cleveland Workers Firm Against Wage Reductions

The members of the six local unions of the International in Cleveland are in the midst of a variety of activities through which they are seeking to prevent reduction of wages received by the General Office. A general meeting of all the members of the local union called by the Cleveland Joint Board for Tuesday, March 24, was held at Big Engineers Auditorium for the purpose of considering the urgent problems confronting the local. The meeting was attended by a large number of members and the investigation being conducted by the Board of Reference in the local cloth trades and the hearings on the manufacturers' demand for a decrease in wages which is to take effect on March 30th. The Union is decided to oppose this demand to the limit. The Union's demand is absolute that no reduction of wages should remain in force for another six months, and that the manufacturers should guarantee that whatever garments they may sell should be made in Cleveland by Cleveland workers. Alexander Trachtenberg, the Essex District delegate, was present. He has been in Cleveland for the last two weeks gathering material and preparing data for the hearing on March 30th. He has already collected sufficient information to prove to the arbitrators that a reduction in wages under the prevailing cost of living is impossible.

The Cleveland workers are also engaged in an effort to collect the $1.50 assessment levied on the membership of the International at the recent meeting of the G.1.1. Letters containing the assessment are being mailed to each member of the local organization to speed up the payment of this assessment. However, it is not expected that the International will go on uninterrupted with its organizing activities and the support of the workers strikers in other trades all over the country.

Cloak Emergency Fund Making Rapid Progress

GIVE $50,000 TO AMALGAMATED IN ONE MONTH

The collection of the Million Dollar fund of the New York American Union is in full swing just at present. The cloak reason is, at its height just now, and every local connected with the Joint Board is doing its utmost at present to speed up the collection of the entire fund.

The situation in the cloak industry of New York is still very much unsettled. The manufacturers belonging to the Protective Association are still in a quandrangle mood and are seeking, as it would appear, a compromise with the Union rather than a hard and fast strike. Under such circumstances it is, indeed, quite difficult to predict what the next day might bring. The Union must be more than prepared now to face every exigency that is likely to arise from the present situation. It is supremely important, among other things, for the Union to have, under these conditions, a well-filled treasury. The cloakmakers of New York are veterans in the fight of labor, with an extensive experience derived from former encounters with their employers, and they know well the value of a strong treasure chest in times of strife.

Simultaneously there are going on in all the cloak shops of New York a series of meetings for the purpose of contributions of two hours' earnings to the Amalgamated strikers. The Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union has forwarded this week its fifth $10,000 check, making already a total of $50,000 contributed in less than one month to the Relief Fund in the clothing industry of New York.

Scramont Cloak Firm Denied Injunction

The attempt of the M. & M. Company, the cloak firm of Scranton, Pa., whose workers have been out on strike for over two weeks, to obtain an injunction to restrain the strikers from pickinget the mill and to prevent those workers who have failed to return to their jobs from inducing anyone of themselves to hear their arguments. The reason for the judges' refusal cannot be traced to the fact that the voting population of Scranton is composed largely of miners and organized workers of other trades, and judges, in such cases, are known enough to think of re-election next Fall. To be sure, this is virtually the first case of its kind in Scranton, and, seeming to have the option not to handle the matter, if they choose, the judges would probably do it safe and keep hands off this case.

The amounting part of this step, on the part of the M. & M. Company, is not the attempt to restrain the workers from picketing. They would stop their men from breaking up the strike if they had in it their power to do so. What the strikers are annoyed by is that every time that the M. & M. Company shop are asked for a statement about the strikers, they claim that they are not in the least annoyed by it, as only a few workers, malcontents, are out. The others are working and their business goes on undisturbed.

The fact of the matter is, nevertheless, that they are hard-hit and their clamor for an injunction is sufficient testimony that calm assurances will not make cloaks. The workers are determined to stay out of the shop until the firm will learn to respect its agreement with the Union, in the future, and to abide by its terms.

DINNER
Conference of Workers' Education in the United States, called by The National Workers' Educational Bureau
April 2, 1921, 6.30 P.M.
Stravsky's Restaurant, 34 West 35th Street.
Tickets, $2.00. As the capacity of the dining room is limited, those who wish to attend this dinner must make their reservations at once. Apply to Room 1600, 31 Union Square.
NO THE very eve of the Wash-
ington conference between
the American workers and
the employers, the interest
of the public in the con-
dispute the controversy arising
from the desire of the packers to
reduce wages, the Meat Trust has announced
the initiation of a plan for "indus-
trial democracy" in Packingtown.

The packers, in short, propose a
board in each of their great plants as a means of "letting the workers
employee representation," with
consultative powers. The execution or carrying out of labor relations is
effected, of course, exclusively in the
hands of the management, but
the matter of wages, hours and condi-
tions of employment, the manage-
ment's discretion not being un-
likely to be unlimited, is to be
left to the workers, including their
leaders and the American Ciga-
netion Labor, have already re-
ected this project, presuming it as an
advance on the question of the
capital in the public.

The meat packers' consideration for
the workers, however, does not
end here. They have begun the taint
ardering of the Spanish-American
War. The cause of the War has been,
investigation some few years ago, and
the prolonging prices charged to the
public have been the result of the
scale, and since, have only strengthened
the general belief in their altruism.

What is the meaning of these great meat-packing plants through-
out the Middle West and the West
being owned by a few big
ners, and the worst of all, they are
affected on the other hand to
the Astor Planters' strike. Only 300 out of a mass of $50,000,000 in capital,
compensation will come out of the medi-
ation conferences at present taking place in New York. This will
lie will not be deceived by the pack-
ers, who, after having discarded col-
 leagues and is now trying to plant a
began scheme of "plant democracy," in an
excessively bad form in the
use of its cutting.
When a year ago the Socialists of Italy elected forty per cent. of the em-
ters of the membership of the Chamber of Deputies, it was the signal for a
triumph of the bourgeoisie. And a warning, indeed, it was. The government and the lead-
ers of the industrials realized at once that the situation, as it stood, was assuming growing more critical daily and more unfavorable for a revolution. They perceived that the Socialists were not only the industrial and agricultural work-
ers of Italy was becoming more and more insurmountable. And in their search for plans and for a leader to halt the revolutionary movement, the rulers of Italy turned to that self-same and tried politician, Giolitti, with a request to come back to power. As
noted, ex-Prime Giolitti has kept, for several years, in exclusion and retirement an account of his "pessimism," his unwillingness to in-
volve Italy into the War. It seems that Giolitti has not been able to understand that the world conflict contained the germs of a menace for the independence of Italy. Giolitti is not merely a clever pol-
ician. He is doubting of the future and of the direction of events of our time. He
forthwith apprehended the situation and perceived that the industrial and agricul-
ture workers of Italy was becoming more and more insurmountable, even though it was severely criticized at that time by the people he associates. His plan has since proved to be a masterpiece, even though he did not foresee that Giolitti's plan aimed at the redirected of revolutionary movement— not for ever. Giolitti could not know that this is an impostor
business and that the workers is the march of the labor movement for a while. At Italy that time was passing
through a labor crisis, the workers were in the position of the least
power over the control of the plants. But, argued he, all this must be done carefully and
in a planned manner. Everything must be worked out to suit industrial conditions. So Giolitti promised the workers that he would satisfy their desires. He invited the workers to have the task of working out a plan of labor control. And meanwhile, as it
in the past, workers returned to their owners and the owners did not receive even the vestige of a compulsion to
manned earlier in the conflict, and were paid for the time they were idle.

The compensation began its labors on the plan of workers' control, and while it worked, the government be-
ten men were killed, seven of whom were members of the Baldwin-Felts
detective agency, employed by the coal
operators. One of the victims of the battle was Major Tosterman of Mat-
ters, who was shot in the head.

The battle was the outgrowth of the ejercitio of miners' families and
clubs to prevent the evictions of the families of the strikers and the eviction of the homes. A strike of coal miners has been in progress in the
fields since July, 1912. Organizers of the Baldwin-Felts detective agency
organize the districts both in Mingon County and in Pitts County on the
border of the two districts. The Baldwin-Felts detectives who were shot
down in the fight had put a number

of the families of the strikers in the
homes and were waiting for their
train at Matewan when the battle began. Witnesses for the defense de-
clarred that the first shot was fired by Albert Felts, leader of the detectives.

The Matewan trial has attracted the attention of the entire labor
movement in the United States, and it has disclosed as nothing else has
done in recent years, the desperate
stitute in the civil service. Over
hundred coal mine owners in their fight against the Miners' Union—the hir-
ing of private detectives, ridicule of "private detectives," wholesale firing of
men from jobs, scurrilous attacks on children and similar inhuman methods.

The miners in this
dramatic case is merely an extension of the vindication of the six men, but it has made
the evil of rampant thug-
ny in the coal fields and will enforce the division of the country.

Mingon Miners Freed in
MURDER TRIAL

The miners in both connection
with the death of Albert Felts, chief of a gunners' agency operating
in the Baldwin-Felts detective agency, employed by the coal
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EDITORIALS

THE DIVINE RIGHT TO "FIRE"

The cloak manufacturers have been heard from last week again through their organ, "Women's Wear." This time they talk in a minor key, and they make no declaration of a "war to the death against the Union," other than a threat of week work; they do not even stress firmly their right to discharge workers at will. They, however, seem to nurse an idea that the Union would accept a plan that would concede to them the right to "reorganize" their shops—either annually or at the beginning of each season—as a means of abolishing a "number of trade evils." They advance the argument that the knowledge alone that the employer has a right to reorganize his shop at the start of the season is a formidable lever. The employers, they would act as a stimulant for greater production, a sort of a Damocles sword over their heads to banish laziness and incompletion of work. It is to be noted that, in admitting that, all the number of shirkers or incompetents in the shops is very limited and the new regulations would not affect the great majority of workers. Could the Union reject such a plan?

The Union's answer thereto is clear and terse: No manufacturer is compelled to employ any shirker in his shop. The Union has declared more than once that it is ready to aid employers in such cases to weed out such "soldiers," provided the employer can prove that the worker is the kind he is alleged to be. It is the Union's opinion that the employer acting as long as the Union maintains such an attitude, the punitive motive behind the employers' proposal has no validity, or justification. They can not therefore accept the employers' insistent call of the Union. Why, then, this reorganization scheme?

The reply is simple enough. What the employers cannot digests is that the principle of the charge of shirking against the worker in order to discharge him. This is the true "nigger in the woodpile" and this provision is equally designed to interfere with the arbitrary right to "hire and fire."

The Union is, nevertheless, determined to defend its prerogatives. It is, therefore, prepared to meet the employer's insistent call of the Union. Shall the Union leave these men and women to the tender mercy of such an employer, or encourage their propiciations in that direction? This would have been a sheer act of suicide, and the Union will not give a free hand to employers to victimize its members under the pretext of reorganization either in order to discharge workers with the power and influence at its command. It will not permit the employer to carry out arbitrarily the dictate of the Union. It is clear that a large number of the members is involved. The Union is here precisely to see that no worker loses his or her job and means for making a living without the definite decision of the Union to discharge will be given by the Union to the employers.

Again and again we say, so that this point be made clear and understood, that the employers, by turning forth the request of any employer to discharge this or the other one of his workers. There is, however, one condition attached to it: the employers must prove to the full satisfaction of the Union that the worker whom he wishes to discharge has really committed a serious offence. It is beyond the scope of this paper to discuss the question of unfairness in discharges. Not forthcoming, the employers' argument will not avail and the Union will defend the rights and interests of its members to the utmost.

SOME THOUGHTS ON BOLSHEVIST VICTORIES

We are still in dark regarding the true nature of the Kronstadt rebellion. It is possible that the insurrection in Kronstadt was not directed by the Bolshevik regime. The victory of the Soviet regime, in that event, will fill every heart with gladness, as did the suppression of the Kol'skaya mers. It is, however, quite possible that the Kronstadt rebellion was led by genuine revolutionary elements: by men who became bitterly disappointed over the failures of the Soviet regime and who, not being able to oppose it by any peaceful means, sought to correct the situation by force. In either case we should have very little cause to rejoice in the victory over the rebels. Such a victory, though it had cost hundreds of lives, was a step backward in the march of Russia toward a present Russian régime. The defeated rebels of today may be the victorious rebels of tomorrow.

In the dispatches from abroad it is alleged that Trotsky had stated that no responsible man who had returned to Russia from foreign countries are responsible for this insurrection. We are inclined to discard this explanation as a typical argument of the Bolshevik regime. It was the foreign and the opposition against the Bolsheviki, declaring that the entire Soviet idea was mutilated and destroyed by those who consider themselves its standard bearers, is a point of high importance in appraising the present situation in Russia. In this event, neither the Bolsheviki in Russia, nor their friends abroad, have sound reason to congratulate themselves on the Kronstadt victory.

As we stated, however, it is not yet clear today who were the real moving spirits behind the Kronstadt rebellion. We shall place an interregnum mark upon this chapter of recent Russian events for the time being, and proceed to the second victory of the Bolsheviki. We have in mind the trade agreement concluded only a few days ago between the Governments of Russia and England.

Upon the face of it this agreement appears to be a victory for the present regime in Russia. It was stated that "it is impossible for any civilized government to come in touch with a régime that makes use of so-called 'republican rule' for the purposes of revolution." This, as the official statement from the English Government, this same Premier who had made the conviction of a national assembly in Russia a condition precedent to the recognition of the Soviet régime, now sets up a precedent to recognize the Bolshevistic régime through the trade agreement concluded recently. This recognition of the Russian Soviet régime, like the one with the other countries, will be argued away by any twisting or subterfuge, and the Bolshevistic diplomats have every reason to claim a victory over the English Cabinet.

Naturally, it is still too early to forecast what practical results Russia and the Russian people may derive from this trade agreement. On the other hand, it is not likely that this treaty between England and Russia will not begin functioning for a long time to come. The fact, however, remains that the recognition of the Russian régime is the first effective recognition with the Russian Government, and this is an event of great moral importance for the latter.

We delight in this humble reversal of form on the part of the arch-hypocritical English Government. Moreover, should this trade agreement result in tangible relief for the Russian workers against the direct pressure of the English capitalists, it would be nothing less than a genuine triumph for the Russian workers and a valuable contribution to the Bolshevist cause. When the English Government will come to terms with the Russian bolsheviks. A revolution on the lines of an English revolution. The right on the Russian workers' behalf will be clear.

"Each party obligates itself to withdraw from unfriendly activity or propaganda beyond its boundaries against the institutions of the other, and to suppress any semblance of propaganda beyond its boundaries. The Soviet Government in particular agrees to abstain from any activity among Asiatic peoples against the British interests in the so-called Indian and Afghanistan and India." In simple words, it means that as the price for this trade agreement, Bolshevism had given up its revolution activities, its whole line of promoting a world revolution.

Read over this point carefully and you will come to the conclusion that the agreement with Russia who had regarded its supreme duty to conduct the revolutionary propaganda for the entire world, a purpose for which they had founded the Third International, entirely ceded their mission to the Bolsheviks. We are now standing with the Bolsheviks government to this agreement, we begin to doubt in the substance of its entire victory. The price it paid is epitomized in this:

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This is the price paid by the Russian Bolshevist Government for the commercial treaty with England. The Russian Government has been reduced to the position of a mere agent of the Government of England in carrying on its propaganda against the British interests in the so-called British Empire and in the countries indicated. The Russian Bolsheviks are obliged to suppress any semblance of propaganda against the British interests in the so-called Indian and Afghanistan and India. In simple words, it means that as the price for this trade agreement, Bolshevism had given up its revolution activities, its whole line of promoting a world revolution.

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What we desire to emphasize here, however, is that this new attitude is the very antithesis of the former attitude of Bolshevism. That attitude was one of revolutionary fighting against the workers of the world. Now, they are reducing their activities to the task of promoting a revolution in the United States of Russia Bolshevism, but on the side of the English bourgeoisie in particular, and the bourgeoisie in general.
The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Milwaukee "Leader," of which Victor Berger is editor, is a victory for the freedom of the press, yes, to every citizen who believes in the Bill of Rights and the Constitution; and, so far as we are able to observe, it has stirred the press hardly at all. In its opinion the Court was in agreement with two justices, Holmes and Brandeis, the liberal minority, dissenting, that the Postmaster General has the right to exclude from second-class mailing privileges for an indefinite period any paper he does not like. The theory and practice herefore have been that a given issue could be excluded for obscenity, or for such a political value as preaching war, or for fraud; but the Supreme Court has now decided that this privilege, which is a matter of life and death to all journals with a large mail circulation, can be indefinitely forfeited if the Postmaster General sees fit. It was, of course, the case of Berger which the Court was deciding and it did not want to let Berger's name be about it. But the precedent established far transcends, of course, the case of Berger. The opinion may profoundly affect the press for a long time to come; and the majority of the Court puts the issue squarely. It declares that since the second-class privilege is granted by permit only after the filing of a legal statement, the character of the paper warrants his doing so, any revocation of that permit is the essence of the freedom of the press. The Court concludes that the past conduct of a paper gives him the ground for believing that it is not lawful. The Milwaukee "Leader" did—that it will continue an obscenious policy. Clearly, the law required that the order to be suspended be related to the status of war. It is a peace-time censorship which the Supreme Court thus bestows upon the Post Office.

Now, on its face there is nothing tempting to many about this position of the Supreme Court, since it apparently empowers the Postmaster General to establish a censorship of the press. The press is so far degraded that many people are hoping for some kind of control. They recall the damnable work done by the Hearst Press in precipitating the war with Spain; the public is aware now that they are doing everything to fasten a war on this country. The country has already learned to look to Mexico, Great Britain, and Japan. Why not have the Postmaster General do the same thing that those nations have done? The Court said there is little substance in our Bill of Rights and in every extension of governmental function lurks a new danger to civil liberty.

Why should the Supreme Court continue to strike at civil liberties? It was not long ago that it rendered a decision in the Bowers Collaborative case which, if not pointed out, would justify the forbidding of Jews to assemble as a body to worship in this country. There was to save between certain hours, such as two and four P. M. Talk about the freedom of the press! The nation would think that the words of Justice Brandeis and Justice Holmes would for ever be a refuge from the giants of one or another of the other. But it is dead to its own shackling, and it long has been dead to the shackling of its neighbors. The Government has been interfering with its liberties, but just as long as its meekness is not affected the press is indifferent to such attack and protest. When, however, the pocket nerve is touched, as, for instance, when the Government heavily increased the postal charges, then there was an outcry from one end of the country to the other, and the publishers found that they could get together and make extreme vigorous protests at Washington. But when it comes to anything affecting the freedom of the press or its decent enjoyment of its liberty, these editors cannot even find time to comment upon it in their columns. And newspapers, such as New York "Tribune," are shameless enough to applaud their own endeavors to restrict the very measure which is to give them their liberty. If it is not true to itself and to its ideals it certainly cannot be to the country.

LABOR ALLIANCE FOR RUSSIA STARTS DRIVE FOR FUNDS

The American Labor Alliance for the Protection of Russia is starting a drive today for funds to carry on its campaign for the immediate rescue of the Russian com- muna. A theatre benefit performance will take place in the Jewish Art Theatre on Friday, April 13th, where Scholom Aah's "Family Pride" with Rudolph Schilfrdt in the leading role, will be played.

Now that England has signed a treaty with Russia, the American Labor Alliance plans to carry on a more intensive campaign throughout the country in the U. S. Government and Russia. Confrontation and regret that the U. S. Government has not followed England "to put one over on us" was expressed in letters received the other day from the leaders of the Labor Alliance has the endorsement of thirteen International Unions, the largest of which are the International Association of Machinists, the International Ladies Garment Workers, the American Federation of Labor, the AFL Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers. Their program has been endorsed by the American Labor Unions of seventy-two cities in twenty-nine states, all of which are ascribing to the American Labor Alliance of Labor, and represent a membership of two and a half million men.

The American Labor Alliance urges all those interested in this subject to attend the theatre benefit performance at the Jewish Art Theatre on April 13th.

Tickets are on sale at the office of the American Labor Alliance, Union Square, Room 1506; The Rand School, 7 East 18th Street; the Jewish Daily Forward, 275 East Broadway, and the Jewish Daily Forward, 332 East Nineteenth.

BIGGEST GARFIELD SHOP SIGNS WITH UNION

The campaign which the Out-of- Town Department of the American Union is conducting in Garfield for the last three months, to organize the Garfield Silk Strike, has at last brought good results. The Muscarle shop, the biggest in town, has come in terms with the organization. Not many New Yorkers know that during the strike of 1915 a number of shirt shops drifted out of New York City, and seeking for quiet, located themselves in Garfield N. J. For a while it seemed as if they had really succeeded in escaping the labor troubles that beset them in New York. But when the International came to Garfield several months ago, the local shop stewards of the Muscarle firm, displayed stubborn opposition against any organization. It will be recalled that they prevailed upon the local police authorities not to grant our organization the right to hold a meeting in a vacant lot; they even went ahead and with the aid of Brother Harry Hilkers of the New Jersey State Labor Federation, they succeeded in winning for ourselves the right of holding meetings and of going from house to house. It is true that to up to now the Interna- tional has succeeded only in organizing four of the Muscarle firm, the leader of the shop stewards making the opposition to the union, matters have now taken a decided turn to the be- nefit of Labor.

On Saturday last, March 19th, Brother Nathan Weiss, International organizer, with headquarters at the American Union, was in Garfield to carry the campaign of the work in the district, signed the agreement for Local NQ, 324 with the Muscarle shop stewards, and is in the follow suit, and in a short time Gar- field will become a union town as far as the making of ladies' garments is concerned, and no more the home of non-union houses, as it has been since 1915.

NEWS FROM LOCAL 45 M. L. LINKOFF, Secretary

At the last meeting of the Executive Board, among other things the present conditions in the designers' industry was discussed. The men in the cloak industry is already filled with rumors over a possible conflict of interest with the manufacturers and employers, and our officials have decided it appropriate to consider more thoroughly the situation of the designers in the industry. We know well that a conflict of interest between the union and the employers, the designers will become a serious problem for the Central Office, as well as other workers in the trade.

The Executive Board discussed this matter from many points of view, and after a general exchange of opin- ion we arrived at the unanimous con- clusion that the board of directors is prepared for every possible emer- gency, and not be left to drift for hereafter. For the Central Office, we will report to our Board of our local dwind with par- ticular emphasis upon the unemploy- ment prevailing in the cloak and garment trade at present. Many members believe that the ill-coordinated em- ployment patterns would cease, the unemploy- ment in the trade would come to stop. Everyone of the participants in the debate agreed that this prac- tice of selling patterns from one house to another to keep each other going, should be fought with a campaign of inform- ation and education among our mem- bers.

On Saturday, March 5th, our Local No. 45 had the honor of having turned out to be a remarkable success. The members of the local and the officers and their friends once again had the opportunity to meet and spend a couple of joyous hours together.

In speaking about the financial side of our union, we wish to call the at- tention of our members to the fact that in a few hours in pleasant personal inter- course. The scene of the occasion was the home of Robert J. M. West- ington Irving High School. Refresh- ments and dancing will form part of the program.

Committees of the Students' Council have organized this evening, and have planned the whole affair so as to give all everyone and especially to those who will attend. The committees decided that a nominal fee of thirty cents will be sufficient for the admission. Tickets can be obtained from members of the Students' Councils in the various centers and the Workers' Union. The program of the evening is as follows: The Educational Department, Room 1007, 81 Union Square.

There is no doubt that practically all of the workers who so faithfully attended the classes of the evening season, will come together for this final evening of mirth and jollity.
LABOR EDUCATION AND IMPATIENCE

It is characteristic of human nature to want results, and to want them very quickly. Whenever per- sons or groups undertake an enter- prise, they expect to see some results of their efforts in a very short time.

The misfortune is, however, that they are most frequently doomed to disappointment. This is not because the projects are not organized, but because the expectations of results are not very realistic. In the case of labor unions, it is not that the goals are not well foreseen, but that the methods are not sufficiently developed. It is not that the leaders are not wise, but that the followers are not prepared to wait. It is not that the resources are not sufficient, but that the time is not measured. It is not that the plans are not well thought out, but that the execution is not well organized.

In short, it is not the goals that are not reached, but the methods. It is not because the projects are not well conceived, but because the means are not well managed. It is not because the resources are not available, but because the time is not allocated.

LABOR EDUCATION AND IMPATIENCE

Considering the length of time that "labor workers" and schools have been in existence in England, one might properly say that the outlook is not promising. How much does this apply to this country? After all, until recently, there was the feeling that they could leave their class and become small capitalists. This is no longer true.

In fact, it is not true. The International, true, it is true, has been work- ing for many years on the develop- ment of a new labor movement, but what are four years in compar- ison to the enormous jobs before us.

There is no doubt that this move- ment will become very strong, probably the strongest in history. But one must recognize that this is a very slow process. One must recognize that this will take a long time. It seems to be the law of all social movements, that the more the people are interested, the slower the progress.

And it is not that the people are not interested. They are curious about education, why are they not all the 160,000 members of the International thoroughly educated by this time? They are interested in the in- crease of their membership, but they are not interested in the size of their membership, the size of their membership, the size of their membership. They are interested in the size of their membership, but they are not interested in the size of their membership.

This is not the way to understand education. Why are they not all interested in the size of their membership? Why are they not all interested in the size of their membership? Why are they not all interested in the size of their membership?

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The Whole Reading World Is Turning Towards the Little Town of Girard, Kansas, for Its Literature

Girard, Kansas, is just a little country town. It has a population of 3,500. It depends mainly on the farmers in the neighborhood—and the Appeal's Book Industry. The Appeal to Reason, located at Girard, Kansas, now employs 52 people who devote all their time to making the books that go into its now famous Appeal's Pocket Series of 25-cent books. We now have the latest machinery for turning out hundreds of thousands of books in record time. At present we are issuing a book and half each day. Three books every two days. Nine books a week. That's a good showing. And, surprising as it may seem, we have fewer than 75,000 books in our store room today as we write this announcement.

Considering that we are selling about ten thousand books a day, it is pretty near the line to have such a small stock on our shelves. That is because we can't keep very far behind our orders.

The reading public has found out about the Appeal's Pocket Series, published in the little town of Girard, Kansas, and having found out about them they are deluging us with orders. It takes six girls all day just to write the address side of the order. We must roll that roll in each day. Nine girls do nothing but wrap and tie the bundles containing ordered books. Two linotype machines work day and night turning out the type for these marvelous volumes. Two large book presses print the sheets at the rate of 1,700 impressions per hour. In all, the little town of Girard, Kansas, has been discovered by the reading public wherever English is read. The book lovers everywhere are ordering our books by the thousand. If you are not reading these extraordinary books, hasten to do so at once, because they are the sensation of the book publishing world. Here in Girard, Kansas, we have brought out something new—the best kind of literature, published neatly and simply, for only 25 cents per volume.

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Girard, Kansas.
The Weeks' News in Cutters Union Local 10

By ISRAEL LEWIN

The Cloak and Spat situation is
still in a molt. According to the trade papers, the Executive Committee of the Cloak and Spat Protective Association is holding secret meetings, but the manufacturers are unable to agree among themselves on the policy to be pursued in order to avoid a strike with the union.

The manufacturers have not been able to agree among themselves on the policy to be pursued in order to avoid a strike with the union.

The general strike of the Cloak and Spat Protective Association has not been made public, but there is a report that only a few leaders are involved.

The majority of the employers are said to be opposed to the strike of the unions, and are taking steps to meet the situation.

The latest report states that the strike has been called off, and the manufacturers are said to be ready to meet the union representatives for further negotiations.

The Cloak and Spat Protective Association has not yet been able to agree on a policy to meet the situation, and the strike is still pending.

The General Strike of the Cloak and Spat Protective Association is practically over at the time of writing, with the exception of a small number of shops where settlements are being negotiated, and it can be safely predicted that by the end of this week all the strikers will have returned to work under union conditions.

The members of the Children's Dress Manufacturers' Association, which dissolved at the end of last year, settled individual contracts with the union.

The Children's Dress Contractors of Brooklyn have organized an association and signed a collective agreement with the Children's Dressmakers' Union.

This last general strike was a phe-
nomenal success and exceeded all the expectations of the union officers. The

members of the Children's Dress Branch of the Miscellaneous Division now have an opportunity to make this branch a success in the industry.

It is up to them to take advantage of this situation and make the branch a success as a result of this great general strike so that in a short time this branch will have conditions similar to the Waist and Dress Division.

A number of conferences were held between the manufacturers and the union, and at which a demand was made by the Association for a 25 per cent. reduction in wages. The union, naturally, refused to discuss even the question of a reduction in wages and this "demand" was dropped by the Association.

The following are the changes in the agreement affecting the cutters:

The minimum scale for mechanics is to be $2.50 instead of $2.00. At least one mechanic receiving the minimum scale is to be employed in each of the larger establishments. In some instances, a manufacturer was able to keep at least one man at the rate of $2.50.

A number of other changes were effected in this agreement which tend to improve the conditions of the cutters in this branch. A full and de-
tailed list of these changes will be available in the near future.

The next General Meeting of Local No. 10 will be held on Monday, March 26th, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place. All members are urged to attend.

There is only one more week left in which to procure tickets for our 12th Annual Ball to be held on Saturday evening, April 2nd, 1921, at Hunt's Point Palace, Southern Boulevard and 163rd Street, New York. We remind our members of this fact so that they may not forget to have their full dress suits pressed.

The President, Schiller, the famous Jazz Band Leader, has promised to do his very best to make this affair one of the best of the season. Judging by his past performances, we feel that our members and their friends will not be disappointed and will enjoy the best entertainment of the season.

A special program of songs and exhibition dances between the regular dancers is arranged. Tickets may be purchased at the door or at the Union Hall, 163d Street and Southern Boulevard.

Make no appointments for the above date.

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

GENERAL: Monday, March 28th.
CLOAK AND SUIT: Monday, April 4th.
WAIST AND DRESS: Monday, April 11th.
MISCELLANEOUS: Monday, April 18th.

Meetings begin at 7:30 P.M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place

Cutters of All Branches should secure a card when going in to work and return it when laid off. They must also change their cards when securing an increase.

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