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.
ANOTHER CONFERENCE HELD WITH CLOAK PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

As announced in the last issue of "Justice," the conferences which aim to bring about a peaceful settlement in the cloak industry have continued. Another conference has been held last Thursday, May 28, but no settlement was reached as yet. The situation, therefore, is just as uncertain as before.

The representatives of the Protective Association came to the conference, reiterating their former arguments and demands. It became necessary, therefore, to hold another conference in New York.

At this writing it is not yet definite as to when both parties will meet again at the next conference. We will probably have to wait until another conference days. President Schlesinger enters the hope that the new conference will be the last one to be held in the course of the pending negotiations. He expressed his opinion that such an understanding will be offered to both parties at the coming conference and that a peaceful settlement will be reached in the industry. It is possible that at this time this issue will be in the hands of our readers, the next in final conference will be in progress.

6. Reduction of wages shall not exceed 15 per cent, except cutters whose wages shall not be similarly affected.

The following joint statement was issued after the conference was signed by the representatives of the Amalgamated and the Employers' Association:

"The disastrous experience of the past six months has conclusively demonstrated the necessity for cooperation between the Association and the Employers and can alone serve their best interests and the best interests of the public and the industry.

The new agreement provides against every conceivable emergency that might result in an interruption to production. The impartial machinery for the adjustment of all controversies has been established. Indeed, we have every reason to believe that the new agreement will enable New York to regain its former leadership among the clothing markets of the country.

The public can depend upon both parties to the new agreement to make good the obligations they have imposed upon themselves. They are a part of the public, their rights are resolved upon a lasting peace."

REEFER MAKERS MOVE TO NEW QUARTERS

The Reefer Makers' Union, one of the oldest and best organized subdivisions of the Cloakmakers Union of the National Labor Congress, moved last week to a new and much larger office at 144 South Broadway, corner Eleventh Street. The office of the Reefer Makers' Union at 117 Second Avenue lately became too crowded and uncomfortable for the ever-growing activities of the organization. Administrators have decided to look for more roomy quarters, and the new place is beyond doubt one of the largest and best equipped union offices in the Greater City.

Those who recall the first headquarters of the Reefer Makers' Union, about twelve years ago, in a small room back of a saloon at 56 Orchard Street, will remember who were present imposing quarters occupied by this labor organization, can easily guess the growth of the local and the immense strides which it has made in the past decade. Regardless of the differences of opinion which have occurred from time to time between Local No. 17 and its sister locals in the Joint Board, it has never for a moment, faltered in its loyalty and support of the national organization, both international, while vigilantly guarding the interests of the reefer makers in every shop in the city.

Under the leadership of Vice-President Heller, its secretary for a number of years past, Local No. 17 has not only taken part in the immediate activities of the Cloakmakers' Union, but has assumed a constructive and essential part of the labor movement in general, always ready to aid in every effort to promote the welfare of workers' movement. In this particular respect, the office of Local No. 17 serves as a point of departure for all workers in the industry, and is always ready to deal of help to the cause of amnesty for political prisoners, having donated to that movement the free use of their office and having helped in a varied capacity.

ELECTION RESULTS IN LOCAL No. 25

New Executive Board To Be Installed Friday Evening, June 3

On Thursday, May 28, there took place the election of an Executive Board in the Walsamakers' Union, Local No. 25. The purpose of the election for officers since the walsamakers have been separated from the Costume Industry.

As known, the dressmakers now form a local of their own, No. 22. This election, therefore, was carried on by the walsamakers only, and only members of Local No. 25, registered in the organization, could cast a ballot. Owing to the fact that this is the first time the new local carried on an election, the results were advisory by the General Executive Board of the International to appoint a special committee to supervise the balloting. Vice-President Samuel Lederman was appointed chairman of this Special Election Committee.

The following is the result of the election:

Ballots will be on the table and will be installed on Friday evening, June 3. Invitations to be present at this meeting will be sent to all members, and a number of general officers of the International, including President Schlissenger, Secretary Baroff and 1st Vice-President Morris Signman.

Only Two Weeks Left To Opening of Unity House

Everything is Readiness for the Seventeenth of June

With only two weeks left for the opening of Unity House, all arrangements in its cheerful cottages and garden house in perfect order for our members. The incomparable details which have to be taken care of in order to make and keep our summer home the beauty it is, are being taken care of by Miss Switsky, the Chairman of the house, who is at Forest Hills. Registrations to date indicate that members of the International are well represented in the opening. Members of the various locals and their executive boards, are invited to sit as a part of the committee of the teachers in the Unity Centers and at the Workers' University will have the opportunity to participate in the celebration.

Because of the special rate of $5 for the special newspaper, we will come out for the weekend. Besides, there will be splendid memories of the trip with Maurice Nitshe, the well-known violinist, and Jennie Valler, the drummer, who are always a great favorite with our members.

Two more weeks—and then the opportunity to be at Unity, resting in its cheerful cottages, and running about pleasant walks, in Unity Lake, playing, dancing—"settling together" in your own home.
HOUSING RELIEF BUBBLE

THERE must be some genuine jubilation in the camp of the building trades profiteers in New York. The United Mine Workers' Strike Com- mittee, which has been to say the least, a thorn in the side of these gentlemen, has collapsed, both its leaders and its movements having been, it is said, worse than well. The news hardly seems to have sunk in; Mooney and his friends, who have been so long in the public eye, and so much in the forefront of the national labour movement, are now enjoying a moment of comparative peace and tranquility.

Mooney is still in prison after five years of con- finement, and his future is in grave doubt. The evidence against him is staggering, and the prosecution of the Pacific Coast is still continuing. The money bags of the Pacific Coast, have still influence enough to keep him and his innocent co-workers in prison—because he was one of the most conspicuous leaders of the labor movement on the Coast and in his person these selfish and greedy interests have intended to teach the western labor movement a "lesson." 

THE TERROR IN BARCELONA

They do these things differently in Spain. The workers and the forces opposed to labor have obviously made up their minds to keep the workers of Barcelona, and perhaps the workers of the whole country, from coming to the coke city of the world. They have been using all the means at their disposal to crush the movement. The police have been sent in, the watchmen have been armed with clubs, and the workers have been thrown into prison. But the workers are too strong. The strike is still going on, and the workers are determined to win.

MOONEY REFUSED NEW TRIAL

WHATEVER hopes there were engendered during the last two weeks that Thomas Mooney was going to be given the chance to test the strength of the mass of favorable evidence recently unearthed by his admirers, and which had been used to discredit the evidence against him, have been dashed to the ground. Judge Lou- derback, of San Francisco, denied any time for a new trial for Mooney's attorneys for a grant of a new trial for the defendant. Governor Creel of Michigan has also been reported as opposed to the granting of a pardon to Mooney.

The most recent blow to the hopes of those favoring this refund of a new trial lies in the fact that in commenting upon the Mooney case, Mooney himself has stated that he believed that the defendant should have a new trial on the new evidence, but that under the law his hands were tied by the procedure rules of the court. Even the District Attorney of San Francisco admitted frankly that he was com- pelled to oppose the present action. This admission, however, is not a fact that he believed an injustice was done in his conviction, but an endeavor sent to the Governor evidence sub- stantiating this fact. The fact is, Mooney is still in prison after five years of con- finement, and his future is in grave doubt. The evidence against him is staggering, and the prosecution of the Pacific Coast is still continuing. The money bags of the Pacific Coast, have still influence enough to keep him and his innocent co-workers in prison—because he was one of the most conspicuous leaders of the labor movement on the Coast and in his person these selfish and greedy interests have intended to teach the western labor movement a "lesson." 

LABOR BANK IN PHILADELPHIA

A labor "million dollar bank" is now in process of forma- tion in that city. The plan is to float this bank will be made until after the convention of the American Federation of Labor, which will be rescheduled a year ago the A. F. of L. ap- pointed a committee to study and report on the feasibility of labor and controlled and operated in union interests. Prater, the Federal Attorney, a part of the committee which was launched in Philadelphia by a trade union committee, to start a la- bor union bank. The same committee, which consists of James H. Mussen, President of the Penn- sylvania Federation of Labor, and a number of other prominent and women, was also to all even- tually $190,000,000 worth of sub- scription stock. In its plans it pro- posed that representatives of the national convention of the Federal Federation shall constitute three-fifths of the Board of Trustees at all times. Its plan was admitted that all the labor men identified with the project is to create an institution which may be used as a weapon in the fight against the so-called "American plan," the drive against unionism. Prater's plans permit of the backing of co- operative enterprises by a certain sum of the fund, and also for a small loan depart- ment.

Both committees of the labor men are confident of their ability to get sub- scriptions for the first million dollars. The former is already in an active state of orga- nization.

BRIDGEND INQUIRY FRUSTR- ATED

It is reported in the columns of "Justice" a few weeks ago, the Central Labor Council of New York has decided upon an investigation of the build- ing trades company's Bridg- dell's organization in New York City.

It appears, however, that this in- quiry has come to naught. Of course, the Secretary of the Council, William P. Kelso, wrote to John H. White, director of the Depart- ment of the A. F. of L., informing him of the decision of the council... The inquiry is now dead. Instead of sanctioning it, Dunlop flatly refused to permit an investigation. In addition, the Central Labor Council of New York for having attempted this investiga- tion has been placed by the Council as "unworthy and persons who arrogant and destructive... and to have no right to investigate any body charged..." by the Building Trades De- fendants.

It is to be hoped that the matter will not rest at that. The Trade De- fendants, while they black list the lockout, long since adopted underlined in Spain, will have to bear the brunt of it. The killing of the workers' leaders and their arrests will not retard the la- bor movement of Spain. Only a rea- sonable comprehension of the protest of the workers into legitimate and normal channels.

SENATE TO INQUIRE INTO MINING WARFARE

Tast the Senate has awakened to the crimes of the coal fields of West Virginia. After they have been treated for weeks to scare headlines of "riot and disorders," and after the West Virginia authori- ties have flayed the mine fields with militia, gunmen and "private detectives," the Senate has voted a special investigation into the conditions that exist in the mining districts. The United Mine Workers have informed the chairman of the Senate Commit- tee appointed to look into the matter, that the miners are withdrawing all their patients to which their members are entitled. They are at present withdrawn in West Virginia mining fields.

It is hoped that the hearings will be held early in the session when they are started, on June 10. If we are to be guided by our judgment, by former mining inquiries into mine warfare, such as was carried on eight years ago in Cabin Creek and Pike County, we are justified in doubting that anything will come out of this investigation. After all, it is all too easy for the company's officers and lawyers to ignore the facts. We doubt that any trouble will come of the investigation. After all, it is all too easy for the company's officers and lawyers to ignore the facts.

MR. GOMPERS IN DISFAVOR

THING more interesting, not to say amusing, has perhaps been the reaction of the trade union movement to the statement made by President Gompers of the A. F. of L. within the last few days that he feels that the trade union movement is perpetuated with chagrin and disappointment. Something has hap- pened in the last few weeks in which the trade union movement has been subjected to a soap-box radical. He impacts his influence in the community.

His recent attacks on the authority of the trade union movement have been made in the presence of the trade unionists, and have been made in the presence of the trade unionists, in the presence of the trade unionists, in the presence of the trade unionists, in the presence of the trade unionists.

For our part, this loss of caste by President Gompers with the reaction- ists is a sad matter, but a not in- considerable fact, is a matter of real gratification. The last two years of industrial and political his- tory in the United States were, in- deed, sufficient to make any genuine red-blooded labor leader see the true interpretation of events. Whatever could be said of Samuel Gompers, he was a two-fisted lawyer, a man to whom the labor movement was a matter of concern in his life. His conservative "friends" do not like his militancy and his sledge-hammer attacks upon the entrenched interests which they represent. For every "friend" who loses in the conservative camp, he gains a hundred new ones in the camp of labor.
Rome, May 7, 1921

The Socialist Party of Italy yesterday defied the White Terror of the murderous band of Fascisti who are the virtual government of Italy. For three weeks many leaders of the party had been urging abstention from the elections and the rejection of the polls because the terrorism by the Fascisti (White Guard) has prevented the usual campaign activity in many centers. Ten days ago the spokesmen of the Socialist Party, General Cremona, the President of the League of Socialist Municipalities, warned the Fascisti that if the Socialist forces were to continue, the Socialist Party might boycott the election.

To settle the question of participation or abstention, the secretaries of all the local federations were called to Rome to meet with the Executive Committee in a session of the National Council. The federations were held in the headquarters of the Street Car Workers' Union in the Via Monteverdi, a center of Fascisti activity where the Socialist would not dare come for an attack. Pickets were stationed at the entrance of the meeting place, to warn arriving delegates of the presence of the Fascisti on the doorstep. But the White Guard did not appear because the government under whose protection and attacks the Socialists in the capital.

The delegates from the districts of Pharas-Romme, Padova-Rovigo, Bari, Foggia, Mantova-Cremona, Bologna-Padua and others from districts of Tuscany, Umbria and Latium were for abstention because their districts have been affected by the Fascisti.

As the discussion threatened to become long, and go beyond the matter under debate, the Executive of the Committee decided to limit the discussion to these three points: (1) abstention in the election, (2) abstention, (3) participation. The Party Executive Committee did not permit opportunity to sway the decision of the National Council. It barred arguments that would lead to votes in favor of or against participation because of a possible increase or diminution in the number of Socialists in the general election. The question which the Executive Committee wanted answered were the following:

(1) Is it possible for you to carry out a normal campaign?
(2) Do you think that it will be possible to go to the polls in a district without risk of life?

After a long discussion there was a null call vote in which the principle of abstention was approved by delegates of 34 provincial federations, amounting to 500,000 votes. The principle of abstention was approved by 15 delegates, representing 5,718 votes. Five delegates, representing 7,809 votes, abstained from voting.

The delegates then approved a resolution in which the Italian Workers' Terror which imperialism has set loose all over Europe, and which is the typical government of a masked bourgeois military dictatorship.”

The decision of the Socialist Party to participate in the election was not unexpected. The “Avanti,” principal organ of the Socialist Party, for a week has been publishing articles by members of the Party, oratories for those who favored participation. As a whole, the Executive Committee of the Party favored participation.

Abstention from the electoral struggle under present conditions would have had but two meanings. It would either have been a revolutionary act or an act of cowardice. The Socialist Party is going further and further toward the second; it could not be expected to commit itself to a revolutionary act, and a cowardly act was out of the question.

The Socialist Party National Council also voted for participation because abstention from the campaign would favor the Communist Party. With only one standing of the workers’ party in the field, it would have attracted thousands of workers who ordinarily would be with the Socialist Party.

One of the most important reasons for the decision of the Socialist Party to participate in the elections is the fact that the fight is in the growing aversion of the masses to the acts of the Fascisti. This aversion feels itself as the fight as the violence continues and increases, so the Socialist Party finds itself in a better situation today than it was two weeks ago. Instead of seeing Fascisti in the Italian streets be the enemy of the Fascisti, many of the Fascisti who are ridding their country of a “Socialist menace,” many bourgeois newspapers themselves, such as the White Guard as guevara, murderers and thugs, and these newspapers daily demand that the government stop the terror.

One of the most important features of the propaganda campaign from the electoral struggle was proposed by the League of Socialist Municipalities which has already used the weapon over the heads of the government. If the terrorism is continued, the thousands of Socialist municipal officials are prepared to resign en masse and throw themselves into a tangle that no government could straighten out without the assistance of the Socialist Party. Of course, the government has been forced to resign by the Fascisti terror-bands. The Fascisti notify the delegates what government they hold the power to resign on a fixed date. If they refuse, a campaign of terrorism is begun by the Fascisti, with the sympathy of a mayor. Meetings of the city council are broken up, a number of the city officials are arrested and the homes of the families are beaten and often the houses are burned.

Italy has experienced with the invading enemy during the Great War, but at no time was the savagery of the Fascisti with the ferocity displayed by the Fascisti. The Fascisti are in all parts of the country. Section of the country has been en- trenched like a fortress by the rail of the White Guard, although there have been fewer attacks in Rome than in other large cities because the government does not wish to have violent demonstrations in the capital. The Fascisti are still to attack the workers’ headquarters in the best organized centers, such as Turin and Milan, and last week destroyed the beautiful Chamber of Labor of Turin, causing a loss of several millions of lire.

The decision of the Socialist Party to participate in the election means that the Fascisti will do all they can to break up the campaign meetings. If they try to stop them by driving automobile trucks into the crowds, they will try to stampede the people, as they have done so many times in the past, by firing on the defenseless workers. There is no strength in the nation and Communist and Socialists will be less than 15 per cent of the Socialist Deputees elected to the last Chamber—150—because participation in the election is absolutely impossible in many places.

The next Chamber of Deputies, which has already been elected, 15, is not to be representative of the people of Italy. It will be a parliament of Fascisti, a short and violent life. The wild scenes of the last Chamber, in which the Fascisti used the parliamentary machinery at every opportunity, will be repeated on a more disastrous scale.

When Labor Runs Britain

An article in the current Forum, under the title “Reflections on the Elections”

By MAURICE BLYTHE

The most interesting spectacle in the world today is the insurrection of the vast forces of labor into politics. It is impossible to overlook the specter of all that will emerge after the deluge under which thousands, princes, de- mocracy, parliament and power are all lost forever. All sorts will disappear, engulfed for a space. Disability to the neighborhood of my nearest as I pro to lost in the deluge, so intrigued with the meaning labor and the power after the departure of all the rest the power or the responsibility it has.

The time cannot be much longer; it is a question of power or the responsibility it has. The targets of Mr. Lloyd George are signs enough. Trust a Celt as a political force.

Attack on Capital

If I am right, then every institution we have ever known will be shaken. The property owners, the landlords, will be flung back like a firebrand. The owners of those who told me, that, if they only knew it, they could carry on the British Empire—of this ancient kingdom what kind of a world indeed do they feel it?

I have watched the tide of this second coming of the new world, and have observed a great many of the publicists at Leicester in recent years, and have been addressing a large meeting of representatives at Leicester on this subject. I feel that, if any one only knew it, they could carry on the British Empire, of this ancient kingdom what kind of a world indeed do they feel it?

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CLOAK CONFERENCES CONTINUE

Our expectation that the last conference between the Protective Association and the Union would achieve final results, has so far not been materialized, and a second conference has been decided upon by the spokesmen of both sides. This conference is the best omen that both sides anticipate no other outcome of the present conflict but an end, at last, to the lines of peace and understanding.

Had either of the parties in the dispute been eager for a conflict, these meetings would have been broken off, as neither the workers nor the employers are, we believe, anxious to waste their time in conferences simply for the sake of conferring.

Of course, we can only speak for the Union. Quite openly we can state that all during the time these conferences have been going on and before, the Union has left nothing undone to prepare for a fight should it become inevitable. We presume that the employers have been doing the same, but, of course, are, therefore, not being held for the purpose of gaining time or for sidetracking anyone, but with the earnest object of coming to an honorable and lasting understanding. One more conference and another—and an agreement will finally be reached.

Should, however, an understanding become impossible through the obstinacy of the employers, the Union can virtuously fall back on the workers, at least, some concessions for their troubles; should such a "breaking point" arise, we can, nevertheless hardly imagine that it would be a question of almost public service, of a beginning of a fight that would mean the loss of the entire season's business to the manufacturers— a luxury which our employers can very well do without. Of course, such a fight would mean bankruptcy and the cloak industry of New York would, through such a test of strength between the workers and the employers, be blown from which it would not recover for a long time to come.

What is likely to happen in case of a deadlock would be the following: Both sides would declare a truce for the period of the coming season; both sides would, then, agree that for the time being all should remain status quo and would utilize the time for the preparation, in preparing for new negotiations after the season is over.

Indeed, under the circumstances this would be the wisest course to pursue. Take, for instance, the demand for a reduction in wages, described in this paper. We cannot imagine how this demand for a merit wages, at that particular moment? Of course not. The cloak manufacturers of New York know this themselves very well. Only a few dozen a year, in the course of a desperate war, can be saved. A large number of employers, organized labor, had a good word to say for the workers who resist the cutting of wages until the necessary living commodities have become cheaper. This is the word of truth: I think that under such circumstances wages shall not be reduced until retail prices have become lower. I believe also that it would be an injustice to force the employers to make further reductions in wages until the cost of living had been reduced.

If a Gary can see the injustice of cutting wages at this present moment, our cloak manufacturers surely should not remain blind to this fact. In case of a disagreement, matters should, therefore, be left to stay where they are at present. Perhaps in the course of the next few months, living expenses will actually become cheaper and the purchasing price of the dollar,—60 cents at present,—will rise. Then it would, perhaps, be more within reason for our employers to demand a reduction in wages. If the parties are otherwise disposed, if the cloak manufacturers are desirous of avoiding a struggle, they would abandon this demand for a reduction in wages.

It is, therefore, quite possible that the present conferences can have but one result, and that is, peace. If not a permanent, solid peace, at least, a temporary one.

JUSTICE AND LOGIC ON THE RISE

General Postmaster Hay, successor of Burleson, the former dictator and censor, has recently made a Department who played such merciless havoc with the freedom of speech during his administration, has rendered a memorable decision last week with regard to the second-class mail. In his own monthly, "The Liberator," and, later in the week, the New York Socialists, called the Milwaukee Socialist daily, "The Leader," this decision known that it had voted out of the repressive policy of the "liberal" newspaper, Wilson administrations, and the Milwaukee Socialist, the freedom of the press, assassinated by Burleson. It returns the second-class mail to the collectors, and also gives back to the "Liberator" the extra sum of $11,000 which the mailing through third class had cost it.

A few citations from this decision will, we are sure, be quite refreshing and interesting to our readers. They indicate that little by little we are awakening to a sounder and clearer thinking and that the horrible results of suppressing all and everything that the policeman in the beat would not sanction is surely though slowly disappearing.

The war is over. We must return to the ordered freedom. Our method of safeguarding the public welfare, while at the same time maintaining freedom of the press, has been through a liberal administration and a better public welfare and personal security of citizens than to establish a bureaucratic censorship, which in its nature involves a matter of individual opinion, prejudice or caprice.

There is a certain cost in free institutions, in which the individual's freedom is the aim. The people in this country have preferred to pay such costs from time to time rather than to seek protection devices of bureaucratic government.

Either these publications should be entirely suppressed and their publishers prosecuted or they should be given every right and every right in common with the other periodicals of the country.

We are left to speculate what Burleson must have thought while reading the decision of his successor; what the author of the "Freedom of Speech and Press" replied when a very respectable Republican Postmaster General has acted with regard to such non-conformist, "red" journals like the "Liberator," the "New York Call" and the "Milwaukee Leader."

MEYER LONDON'S RESOLUTION IN CONGRESS

The lone Socialist Congressman London has proposed in the House of Representatives, a few days ago, a resolution that Congress choose:

1. Whether the present condition of unemployment is not the result of a concerted effort by capital to reduce wages;
2. All other laws and regulations which have not been repealed may be forestalled by an agreement of every very respectable Republican Postmaster General has acted with regard to such non-conformist, "red" journals like the "Liberator," the "New York Call" and the "Milwaukee Leader."

1. Whether the present condition of unemployment is not the result of a concerted effort by capital to reduce wages;
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3. The feasibility of forming a national building loan fund to aid cooperatives and labor organizations to build homes;
4. The advisability of the enactment of a national minimum wage law;
5. The establishing of a widespread net of labor employment bureaus and the enactment of a national system of labor insurance;
6. Legislation aimed at the complete abolition of child labor;
7. The undermining of such legislation as is already in existence, or any other legislation which would tend to lessen periodic outbreaks of unemployment;
8. The enactment of any other legislation which would tend to lessen periodic outbreaks of unemployment.

So Congress' resolution would be, and that must be, if it could only be materialized. It appears, however, that our Congressman himself has little hope for its realization. In the 64th and 65th Con

SENIOR FRANCE TO VISIT RUSSIA

The purpose of Senior France of Maryland, who has gained a great number of friends in the radical world for his favoring re-

sal of trade with Russia, in undertaking a journey to that country, is, it is understood, to make a trip to Russia, to gain information which may lead to peace among nations and help in the recreation of our shattered world.

We can, indeed, think of no better way to honor the memory of our honored dead, than to contribute toward the ideal of a lasting peace in which every sacrifice and every effort is worth while. In this endeavor, every person, no matter what his political convictions, will wish him the most consummate success.
With The Waist and Dress Joint Board

By M. K. MACKOFF
(Minutes, Wednesday, May 25, 1921)

Brother M. K. Mackoff in the chair.
The minutes of the Joint Board of May 18, 1921, were read and approved.
The Secretary informed the Joint Board that in view of the fact that it was necessary to have a Joint Board meeting for the new Joint Board at the end of the month and that as it is already the end of the month and no definite arrangements were made for that. A discussion arose and the Secretary said that it was impossible to have the installation of the new Joint Board on Wednesday, June 8.

A communication was received from Local No. 10, asking that the Joint Board approve the terms of the Joint Board

We commend Senator France, in particular for his equipping himself with a reliable American Interpreter upon this trip. It will remove in advance suspicion and rumor that he has been deceived or misled in his Russian investigations. Of course, it would have, perhaps, been still better had Senator France himself understood the language of the land the he is in visit and investigate.

This would be too big an allotment of Board members for Boston. According to Vice-President Gorenstein, the Polish workmen and their unions have been divided and put under the management of a Joint Board which has, as yet, been reached with regard to this point. President Schleglen reported that he will investigate for himself as to what may be advisable to be understood.

In his report, Brother Pozen also touched upon the strike of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. He said that the management of the A. F. of L. in Boston has been kept busy in attending to this industry. The organizers of the International's Joint Board in the West had been trying to get the Amalgamated Clothing Workers to sign the contracts, and Schleglen declared in his report that the agreement in the waist and dress industry in New York was the best of its kind. The workers could also have won a five-day work week, which would develop in time to be one of the most important achievements in our industry, had they not rejected it upon financial grounds.

During this period, the white goods workers of New York have also rejected the encroachments of the employers. In this case it also came pretty near to a strike. The leaders of the white goods workers have, however, succeeded in averting a strike without the slightest injury to themselves and those wages of the workers. In order to carry out this work with the utmost success, the Joint Board decided that 1st Vice-President Mervin Sigman be appointed as general organizer of Local No. 66 in that territory. It is to be expected that he will pursue his work with the utmost success, and carried out every other undertaking in connection with our International.

Some of the activities of the International we must mention its supervision of the organization of Local Nos. 89 and the division of this body into two locals, the establishment of the Joint Board in the Waist and Dress Industry, and the various controversies which have ensued therefrom have created some trouble in the local and international. Our readers are more or less familiar with these facts. We shall not have to go into detail here about them, except to point out that the I. O. U. Board has been advancing in advance, and carried out with precision and tact.

The result of this is true, with reference to the waist and dressmakers' strike in New York. Months before this strike got under way, the employers and the terms of settlement had been worked out in detail. Nothing in the way of a strike had been having been thoroughly prepared in this way. The Joint Board of the International's Joint Board in the West was concerned with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and Schleglen declared in his report that the agreement in the waist and dress industry in New York was the best of its kind. The workers could also have won a five-day work week, which would develop in time to be one of the most important achievements in our industry, had they not rejected it upon financial grounds.

During this period, the white goods workers of New York have also rejected the encroachments of the employers. In this case it also came pretty near to a strike. The leaders of the white goods workers have, however, succeeded in averting a strike without the slightest injury to themselves and those wages of the workers. In order to carry out this work with the utmost success, the Joint Board decided that 1st Vice-President Mervin Sigman be appointed as general organizer of Local No. 66 in that territory. It is to be expected that he will pursue his work with the utmost success, and carried out every other undertaking in connection with our International.
A Rare Novelty
By OBSERVER

It is an unusual occasion, and it transcends but once in a long, long while. Because of that, it should be recorded in letters big and glaring and prominent so that he who learns thereof may retain it in his memory.

Of course, it did not happen in New York. It occurred in Detroit, Mich., a city strange enough, with its peculiar climate and its peculiar people. Even the Congress of that State. A certain cigar manufacturer was summoned to court for an injec tion restraining his workers from picking up his shop where they were employed. The officials came too and told the judge their own story: They had received, in the notice, a demand for increase of three dollars per thousand cigars.

In November, the firm came round and promised to raise the pay. But the judge took back this promise requiring them to stand still, and not raise wages. In addition the judge promised not to attempt reducing wages for the past year, if they agreed to his proposal.

The workers agreed. Shortly thereafter, the firm began discharging men and women one after another, feeding out the "unemployable." Last February, the cigar manufacturer demanded from the workers another decrease of three dollars per thousand.

The workers demanded arbitration. The judge decided in favor of the workers. But in the spring, the judge notified the workers back to work and pay their wages, they would be, according to the agreement, entitled to wages just the same. In addition, the firm would also have to pay wages to the men who had been discharged after they had taken the place of the strikers.

What an extraordinary decision! Of course, the firm has still a chance to appeal to the Supreme Court, the ancient Glads of the workmen, to settle the question of "Property, against it. It is quite likely that, in the end, the firm will come out the victor. We are, however, sufficiently to expect even such a possibility. Meanwhile, the decision of this unique Detroit judge, who believes that "the right of our forefathers and our work and to earn their livelihood must be protected," even when these workers are strikers and belong to a Union, is, to say the least, absurdly interesting.
Labor The World Over

WIDESPREAD RIOTS IN NORWAY—STRIKE
Serious riots occurred in Christiania and throughout Norway on May 28, according to reports received here.

All the newspapers have suspended publication, except the Socialist organs, and they announce that 20,000 workers in the engineering industry have been called out, where is in conformity with their wishes.

The general strike in Norway is the result of a conflict over the orders which have been issued in connection with the World War, when their merchant marine, it is said, was run more cheaply than that of any other nation.

The unions of seamen took a referendum vote on the proposed measures of the government.

On May 10 the trade unions, according to a Christiania dispatch, decided to support the sailors in a strike by ordering a general cessation of work except on the railways, postal and telegraph services, and at hospitals.

The Government ordered troops to reinforce the police in cities and towns in preparation for the struggle.

400,000 OUT OF WORK IN NEW YORK CITY
Washington, May 29.—Unemployment figures compiled by Secretary Francis Morison of the American Federation of Labor, from reports reaching him show that today in 210 cities and towns there are 400,000 unemployed, both union and non-union, out of employment, as compared with 1,381,398 the last of March. A statement embodying the reports by cities was made by Sec. Morison.

Figures for Chicago had not been tabulated, but Greater New York and vicinity, according to the reports, have 400,000 unemployed, or the same number as on the last of March. Circles in the city are 120,000 against 194,017 in March; Boston 40,000, against 35,000; Milwaukee 34,000, against 40,000; St. Louis 88,000, against 75,000; Pittsburgh 60,000, against 20,000; Indianapolis 25,000, against 28,000; Cincinnati 30,000, against 25,000, and Los Angeles 28,000, against a similar number in March.

RAIL WORKERS TO CONFER
A call has been issued by the executive of the five transportation railroad organizations for a meeting of 600 general chairmen to attend a joint conference, to be held in Philadelphia, Friday, July 1, to consider the wage award made by the United States railroad labor board, effective on that date.

The interested unions are the locomotive engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen and switchmen.

For the information of all concerned, the conference has been called as a result of a resolution adopted by the United States railroad board, as reported in the public press.

The board's announcement said the amount of the wage decrease, effective July 1, will be made public June 1.

VAST SUMS EXPENDED ON EUROPEAN BABIES
Child welfare work supported by State funds is part of government activities in Greater Britain, Austria, Belgium, France, Germany and Italy, according to a report by the United States children's bureau.

WHEN LABOR RUNS BRITAIN
(Continued from page 9)

rather, it is several other things, all of them dark and doubtful, except one. Of that one there can be no doubt; for good or ill, government by labor in the long run will be government by the trade unions. There at least is a new thing in our long history; for there we shall have government by a class than by a section of a class—a narrow oligarchy. Sidney Webb, the ablest head in the labor movement, sees that, and doesn't like it at all. But it is a question of money. No political machine can run without funds. The trade unions have money, unorganized labor has none. Every labor member returned to Parliament, with trifling exceptions, will be a trade union delegate.

The consideration of this problem leads directly to the fact that with the coming of a labor administration a page will be turned in British history, and Blatchford discovered. Hibberto it has been possible to look back; precedent has been the guide, and has been useful in the loyalty of a party to its leaders, and of leaders to principles. No Government yet has been formed that it was an ad hoc Government; in other words, it was things which, or necessitated, the leaders themselves had seldom dared to asr. By principles I mean here actions correspondent to personal convictions. * * *

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We have before us a report for the four months of this year of the activities of the Union Health Center, rendered by Dr. George M. Peck, of the Board of Directors of the institution. It would take up too much space to give all the details contained in the lengthy report. It would not be, however, to point out a few of the most interesting facts contained in it.

The number of patients treated in the Dental Department during the period was 5,856. The number of patients treated and examined in the Medical Department for the same period was 4,768. In all, 10,640 were attended.

The figures prove that the institution is gaining in popularity from day to day, and that the members of the union are beginning to realize that it pays best in time of sickness to be treated by physicians who are not interested only in the making of money, for the Union Health Center is owned and maintained by six local unions, among which is Local No. 10.

Another matter of the writer of these lines, who is a member of the Board of Directors of the Union Health Center, is the fact that in proportion to the size of our membership, the cutters are not equal to those of other institutions that are extended to them by the institution. While the number of our members who attend the center, the institution has greatly increased during the last four months, it still does not amount to expectations.

In the same report there are a number of recommendations by Dr. Peck, which carry great importance to every worker, namely, that relation between health and wages.

According to the plan, every member of the six local unions interested is to pay $1 per year to be extended to a Health Insurance Fund, in return for which he would get:

1. General and medical examinations once a year.
2. General and medical examinations and treatment at the clinic as many times as necessary during the year.

The writer believes it is compulsory. For the additional payment of $1 per year, which is to be voluntary, the members of the above locals would receive examinations and treatment at their homes. Should a member also want his family to be included in the scheme and get treatment at the clinic, his wife and children, as well as himself, would then have to pay $3 a year.

We believe that this latter arrangement ought to appeal to every one of our members as a very practical measure and should be accepted by them. Should a sufficient number of our members desire to bring about the realization of this plan, the entire question will be given to a referendum vote of the members of the unions.

Dress and waist cutters will, no doubt, recall the resolution of the cutters' delegates adopted by the convention some few months ago, which called for a more continuous control of the shops as regards the business affecting cutters.

The result of the meeting of the managers and the business agents of the Joint Board, with the manager of the Dress and Waist Branch, where this resolution was adopted in detail, has already borne fruit. So far, reports for about 400 shops have been turned in, which show the conditions in the various departments. These were brought in by means of the Shop Steward Reports, as was formerly done by the business agents of Local 10, before the organization of the Joint Board.

Another clause in the resolution dealt with the problem of employers doing their own cutting. When the business agents of the Joint Board began investigating the shops, they found quite a few cutters who entered the dress and waist business and with whom the employers were acquainted. It may safely be said that as a result of this campaign, at no time have so many cutters been forced to resign from the union as at present. Quite a number of members of Local No. 10 were also expelled after having been warned that such action would be taken against them unless they resigned in connection with this. It should be stated that a recent decision of the membership of Local No. 10 makes it mandatory upon members going into business to resign at once; their failure to do so will result in expulsion.

The present dullness in the industry is pressing upon many of our men, being the carrying out of the plans adopted by the Board of Directors of the Joint Board with regard to the organization of the waist trade.

However, despite the fact that the trade is slow, the Joint Board is making a survey of the trade, so that when new work begins, it will have a fair basis as to the number and size of the unorganized shops.

The work is on as making regular rations for the season. It will begin calling shop meetings of the larger shops in a month in view of having the cutters work in harmony with the rest of the workers in the shop and with urging them to render whatever assistance is needed to help organize some of the non-union shops.

The following are extracts of the Executive Board minutes of the past week:

William Rivkin, No. 9015, appeared on summons, charged with working for the Supreme Cloth Co., 55 East Eleventh Street, by the day, and for $1 per day. Rivkin resigned April 13, 1921, as he intended to go to Soviet Russia. In the meantime, the Russian border was closed to all immigrants and he is forced to remain here. He now requests that the Executive Board decide to recommend to the body to reconsider its previous action in approving the decision of the Executive Board that Brother Rivkin's resignation be accepted, and that he be given a continuance account.

Samuel Kofsky, No. 9927, appeared on summons, charged with working for the Supreme Cloth Co., 55 East Eleventh Street, by the day, and for $1 per day. Kofsky resigned April 13, 1921, as he intended to go to Soviet Russia. In the meantime, the Russian border was closed to all immigrants and he is forced to remain here. He now requests that the Executive Board decide to recommend to the body to reconsider its previous action in approving the decision of the Executive Board that Brother Rivkin's resignation be accepted, and that he be given a continuance account.

Meeting begins 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.