2-17-1922

Justice (Vol. 4, Iss. 8)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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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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GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD AT ATLANTIC CITYadopts IMPORTANT DECISIONS


LAUNCH CAMPAIGN FOR WEEK-WORK IN WAIST AND DRESS INDUSTRY PREPARATORY CONVENTION PLANNED COMPLETE

Dress Jobbers Agree To Stop Dealing With Non-Union Contractors

The dispute over the disclosures made by Waist and Dress Joint Board, charging the Jobbers' Association in the dress industry with sending out work to non-union contractors in spite of a definite prohibition in its agreement with the Union, which culminated in a strike in the dress industry, was settled last Wednesday, February 13, at a conference between representatives of the Joint Board of the Dress and Waistmakers' Union and the Wholesale Dress Manufacturers' Association at a meeting at 1113 Broadway. The Union was represented at this conference through Julius Hochman, I. Horowitz and M. K. Mackoff.

The manufacturers' organization, which consists of Jobbers, agreed to stop dealing with non-union contractors. The workers had proved that a number of prominent jobbers, members of this Association, have not only let out contracts work in non-union shops, but have practiced keeping two sets of books in order to conceal their violations of the agreement. The Jobbers' Association pledged itself and its membership to observe the agreement in the future and to punish or expel any of its members who might violate it. A committee of the manufacturers will take up the charges of the Union and to investigate the cases of all those who have broken the agreement, which expires on January 31, 1929.

The organization campaign in the waist and dress industry, meanwhile, is continuing unabated. New hopes of being organized daily and firm after firm is setting with the Union. All the workers on strike in the universe, at the Labor Temple, 14th Street and Second Avenue.

The organization drive in the waist and dress industry differs from all former campaigns undertaken by this Union in that it is well-coordinated and fully thought out. It will not be given up until the non-Union shops in the industry are organized and signs are not failing that it will be a successful job.
TOPICS OF THE WEEK
By Max D. DANISH

THE TEXTILE STRIKE

The long expected textile strike in New England broke out last week, when the workers in New Hampshire and Rhode Island went out in protest against wage reductions averaging 25 per cent and the restoration of the 64-hour week.

The press estimates of the strike state that about 50,000 textile workers have gone out. The New England textile industry, which centers in the towns of Mills, which with its 15,000 "hands" is the largest cotton mill in the world. In Massachusetts, the mill owners have no fear, with the exception of two factories in Lowell, involving 2,600 workers, not attempted to reduce wages and that the strike has therefore not reached the Bay State as yet. As to be expected the State Guardsmen, both in Rhode Island and in New Hampshire, have been ordered to be in readiness in their armories for "passive duty."

On the whole, the walkout of the textile workers has been a remarkable success up to date. Not a single disturbance from any of the strike centers has as yet been reported in the press, which would doubtless extol the first opportunity to enlarge upon "crime" and "violence" on the part of the workers. It must be kept in mind that in no industry have the wages of the workers been so low as in the textile trades before the war. Within the last few years they had succeeded in building up an organization which raised their wage scales and reduced their work-hours to 48 per week. The brazen attempt of the mill owners, not only to reduce wages but to bring back the 64-hour week, accounts for the instantaneous response to the strike call, in orderliness and effectiveness and therein lies its chance of success.

THE POLITICAL UNITY CONFERENCE

On February 20, there will assemble in Chicago a conference of progressive labor and political leaders called for the purpose of effecting political unity within the ranks of organized labor and the adoption of a "Fundamental economic program," not the formation of a new political party.

We quote from the call to this conference, signed by W. H. Johnston, President of the Industrial Union Department of the AFL, and the leaders of the committees in charge; Martin F. Ryan, President of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen; W. B. Stone, Grand Chief, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and the others who composed the committee of 16:

"There has been no common understanding to bind the workers of all walks of life together. For lack of this common understanding, we have been divided and betrayed. To the end that there may be a beginning of that wisdom which comes only through understanding, the sixteen industrial labor organizations have called a conference of representatives of the progressive elements in the industrial and political life of our nation to discuss and adopt a fundamental economic program designed to restore to the people the sovereignty that is rightly theirs, to make effective the purpose for which our Government is established, and to redress the wrongs and injustices which their industry produced."

To our way of thinking, this attempt to reach a "common understanding of the workers together" is a significant event in the American labor movement. The fact that it comes from the sixteen railway unions, the most virile section of organized labor in the country, makes it even more significant. Clearly, it is a step towards the formation of a real Labor Party in America, and regardless whether this undertaking is successful or not, the Chicago conference will mark a milestone in the inevitable, though gradual attaining of political unity of organized labor in America.

THE IRON HEEL IN INDIA

The news from India is daily becoming more and more alarming, from the point of view of the British government.

Apparently, the English authorities have decided upon a ruthless campaign of suppression against the "civil disobedience" program and the demands contained in the recent manifest issued by Gandhi, the Indian National Congress, and the shootings are reported out of every corner of that vast domain, while in many sections of the Indian Voluntary army has been uniformed with bamboo staffs are parading the streets, singing national airs and drilling openly. All this is a very real threat to the police. The women are participating in the demonstrations, reaching the more backward among the men folk for their lack of enthusiasm.

If the threat of the English authorities to arrest Gandhi is carried out it is quite likely that the sparks of revolt smoldering throughout India will burst out in an all-consuming flame. It is true that Gandhi and his followers have started their Nationalist campaign in a spirit of non-co-operation, while does not include fighting or violence. But it is obvious that these resolutions have already been exceeded in the course of this campaign for independence of its manifestations.

Violence begets violence. In the last few years Britain has had ample opportunity to learn this truth in Ireland, and there are other vast "colonies." There are three hundred million souls in India and a comparative handful of Englishmen. No matter how well organized its campaign of repression directed against the "demonstrations of the gigantic revolt, Britain will, in the end, have to acknowledge defeat and give India back to the Indians.

JAPAN IN SIBERIA

Of the most outstanding results of the Washington Disarmament Conference, and one that has within it the seed of endless mischief and conflict, is the decision with reference to the continued stay of Japan in the Far East of Siberia and in Manchuria.

Despite the energetic campaign conducted by the representatives of the Union Local. There was a total of over 18,000 examinations. There were $3,651.50 received from the special fund, $3,768.00 from the Special Clinton.

Plan for 1922

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held in New York at the Union Health Center on February 6th, the following was decided:

1. To continue at the same cost and take up for the Medical Department the second floor building erected by the Government at the request of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control.

2. To increase the Medical Department appropriation from $12,562 to $18,000 for the purpose of installing new electric lighting, mail, and other appliances for the use of the Medical Department.

3. To increase the appropriation for the purchase of similar diseases, Dr. Price, who is going to Europe in the spring, was authorized to buy suitable instruments and equipment for the section of the clinical laboratory. Dr. Price decided to begin some time in June an extensive propaganda for introduction of a compulsory health and medical insurance benefit for all the New York Locals, with health insurance plans for the members of the Locals and their families thorough medical help in the course of the year. HARRY WANDER, Chairman GEORGE M. PRICE, M.D., Director

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Union Health Center in 1921

A REPORT

Union Health Center Building

We began the year with a deficit of $1,665.25. We paid off this deficit and with the addition of $5,000.00 from our mortgage, and at the end of the year we still have a balance of $1,090.00.

During 1922 our income will be $19,760.00, our expenses $7,166.00, and there will be a profit of $2,608.00, besides paying back $2,000.00 additional on the building.

Union Health Center Dental Department

During the year we had an income of $38,670.67; an expense of $35,342.45. We would have had a surplus of $2,328.22 if it were not for the fact that we purchased an additional electric machine and had to make up the 1922 deficit of $33,552.00. During the year we had a net deficit of $931.76.

During the year 1922 we have done $10,000.00 more business than in 1921 and tested not more than 7,412 patients.

Union Health Center Medical Department

The Medical Department has done three times as much work in 1921 as in 1922. In 1921 we had an income of $6,716.09; in 1922 we had $21,332.21.

There were 5,113 candidates to the
With the Waist and Dress Joint Board

By M. K. MACKOфф, Secretary

[Minister of Slaves. 1832.]

Brother Berlin in Chair

Upon opening the meeting, a committee from the Workers' Unity Association of 125 Lexington Avenue, requested the Joint Board with the following request:

In view of the fact that the Workers, Union are composed of girls, most of whom are members of the various locals of Joint Board, and that a large number of them have arranged for the children of Russia, to be held during the period from the 1st of June to the 1st of August, therefore, request, that we grant credentials to permit them to speak and auditors from the Joint Board, to inspect the members at shop and member meetings.

The Joint Board considered the appeal made by the committee on behalf of the union, and took into consideration the bill which was arranged by our local House Committee. In view of the fact that the names of the petitioners for the Workers' Unity Association are almost all, and, taking into consideration the fact that the House Committee has decided to contribute the entire profits of its ball for the benefit of the union, was, therefore, decided not to deny the request made by the committee representing the Workers' Unity Association.

The Joint Board should arrange for Local 64 to properly affiliate itself with the Joint Board.

In conclusion, Local 25 is instructed to the Joint Board that Sister Miriam Levitt was appointed as Business Agent to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Brother Rosenfeld. Upon motion, the Joint Board approved the appointment of Sister Miriam Levitt.

A communication was received from the New York Call, which, in substance, reads as follows:

The local secretaries of the various organizations, held Sunday afternoon, January 22, at which practically every Joint Board or Federated body, and a large number of individual locals were represented by delegates, a resolution was adopted expressing the sentiment of the entire organized labor movement in favor of union action in case of war with Russia, and that to that end a circulation committee be created.

It is especially desired to have your organization represented on that committee, and that the one you select he one of your best and most effective men.

Your organization needs no argument as to the steadily increasing cost of war, and your large circulation absolutely at the command of labor, has a strong held, it has been more than enough supplied by the tax receipts. Vote for the Joint Board, and in the other graces to the railroad workers, the miners, the minor workers, min.

The work of this proposed circulation committee will be to consider and work out plans by which a drive for a circulation of the Call among the workers may be most effectively and quickly carried out.

A again expressing the earnest wish that your organization will co-operate in the manner requested, and that you will grant credentials to the name and address of the member named.

Upon motion, the request of the New York Call was granted, and Brother Hocheng was elected to represent our Joint Board.

Brother Berlin, President of the Joint Board, then introduced Brother Schlesinger, President of the International, who was present at our meeting.

In a brief, but impressive, talk, Brother Schlesinger reminded our Joint Board that the Strike, which has taken place in Russian about six months ago, in reference to the strike which was then about to begin, and has continued up to the present time, and furthermore reminded the Joint Board about the decision we rendered a certain amount of money for that strike, and according to our contributions to war, and through our International, it shows that we had contributed $15,000. Contributions for the strike were conducted for the twenty-fifth week, with the minimum expenses of about $5,000, and that we had the Joint Board of the Coalminers' Federation, and that we did, and since the other locals of the International contributed very little, and the total itself advanced up to the present time about $73,000. The
Current Realities

By NATHANIEL BUCHWALD

A person's character, the very essence of his inner being, is sometimes revealed by a mien, a gesture, a word, even a laugh; but much more of the character of a people is thus laid bare at times.

Two characteristic incidents in current American reality have done much to disclose the heart of the American culture, the shallowness of national intelligence, the coarse weave of our spiritual life, than volumes of political commentaries, of editorials or editorials of editors or colleagues or natives of nature and prophecy in a H. L. Mencken.

We allude, first, to the Duell ball in Albany, and, secondly, to the case of Kentucky versus Evolution. Both the crusade of Senator Duell against industrial warfaring and the rampage of Kentucky revivalists against the theory of evolution would be admissible material for fun and burlesque if the American citizen would but appreciate the grotesque character of these essentially clownish performances. But Albany, N. Y., and Frankfort, Ky., are states in America, and are taken for granted by America. Their dull attempts to circumvent the battle of ideas are records in the newspapers, commented upon editorially, treated with the respect that is due to any reasonable opinion.

The Duell case is not a disaster of any magnitude at various legislative. It is a danger signal only in the sense that it indicates, that presumably at all events, a low level of political mentality of our state, the mirror-state of the United States, that has produced an immediate menace when guided by expert statesmanship, but when its policies are followed through to its consequences it is a menace to be a menacer in the specific sense and becomes a picaresque taste.

Yet a menace it is. Every subterranean state is a menace to national growth and healthy development. Political immibility may be amusing in the extreme but, like any other form of immobility, it is cause for alarm. It is not Duell that is dangerous, it is Duellism, and Duellism is, unfortunately, all too prevalent in our benign land. Cyrus would take a very dim view of the vernacular of political America. Certain it is that the Duell passions are in no way abated by the anti-sedition law, and is on a par with some of our Federal statutes.

There is no neglecting the motives back of the Duell bill. The fact that it is sponsored by the statue ring and similar sinister combinations of capital, betrays it as an attempt to amnestiate the labor unions. Nor is it necessary to infer the motive from the nature of the bill. Mr. F. S. Rose of the Department of Trade and Transportation, the organization that is championing the measure, will not be an infallible as he knows when he said that "This bill, if adopted, will make peace between employers and employees, and put the walking delegate a superacy-

tor without the walking delegate. Therefore, there exists between the wolf and the univ-

er, and although there has never been the goal of Big Business, and Albany has ever been anxious to arrange such a relationship in the interest of all the employees and the case that is new or surprising. But what does surprise one is that Big Business, and Albany has ever been anxious to arrange such a relationship in the interest of all the employees and

The success of the movement which strongly Balch lost them both in theory and in practice. This movement made a strong appeal to most of the leaders as well as to the newly or-

In Russia there were few indeed illegal groups, without any connection to the state, are in the process of being liquidized. Congress. Consequently upon the unbroken series of victories and under the im-

mediate influence of Russia there have de-

veloped a movement which strongly Balch lost them both in theory and in practice. This movement made a strong appeal to most of the leaders as well as to the newly organized masses of unskilled workers. This was especially the case in Russia itself; in the Batan and Tran-

sylvania there was no such mass, specifically in the Buch-

ovia. In Batan the practice there was no actual distinction between the Labor Party and the Trade Unions in Romaniaia. More so in the Batan and Tran-

sylvania there was not even a formal split between the two, and, indeed, the Trade Unions, as in two provinces the con-

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A Letter from London

By EVELYN SHARP

(London Daily Herald Service)

For the great British public there are two or three sensational murder cases running at the moment; for the statesmen and administrators of a general election, the situation is less spectacular, but the parallel is not unimportant. Both are situations we live with here.

To take the last first: from the workshops of Britain's 36 million there are signs that the workers will resist the attack on hours which is rapidly developing into a general one. The hard facts in this situation are that the home industry is threatened, and that the workers are prepared to face an extra hour below ground, and a 49-hour week for surface workers, as opposed to the 44 1/2 hours now worked.

Most interesting of all is the attitude taken up by the Plymouth District Committee of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, which points out that the regular employees will continue to demand concessions in hours and overtime so long as these are to be applied to the irregular employees, who are generally employed by contract or at short notice. The meeting of this month of the full executive of the affiliated unions decides to adopt the following policy in this matter:

1. All orders for overtime work will be placed with unionists. In a letter to the editor of an engineering journal, the unionists were asked how they intended to make their contest effectively known. The answer is: "We are not going to protest; we are going to act."

2. "We are not going to protest; we are going to act."

3. "We are not going to protest; we are going to act."

4. "We are not going to protest; we are going to act."

The Times editor comments: "The meeting of this month of the full executive of the affiliated unions decides to adopt the following policy in this matter:"

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UNITY BALL FOR RUSSIA

Next Tuesday, February 21

Next Tuesday evening, February 21, on the eve of Washington's Birthday, the United States will hold a Unity Ball for the benefit of the hungry provinces of Soviet Russia, at the Star Cabaret, 107th Street, between Lexington and Park Avenues. The Unity Ball is arranged under the auspices of the Joint Board in the United States, which has conducted the entire online net profit will be given over to the Relief for the Famine sufferers of Russia.

At this Unity Ball, next Tuesday evening, all of the entertainment, and all the visitors to the Unity House at Forest Park will meet and renew old acquaintance, while the spirit of fraternal joy, which usually prevails at the Unity House will be continued there. It is to be expected that this affair will be a large success in the fullest sense of the word.

Your Boy's Future!

Your boy's future, well being and life in general may depend upon the attention you pay to his eyes now.

Eye-strain, poor memory, ill temper, dullness, etc. This usually causes indifference in your child's studies and his general health. Take no chances. Bring your boy to one of our offices, where a specialist will thoroughly examine his eyes before you can say whether he needs glasses or not. If he does, our well equipped optical shop will fit these properly.

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Second Ave. at E. 17 St.

Second Ave. at E. 18 St.

Tenth Ave. at E. 17th St.

Fifteenth Ave. at E. 17th St.

Fifteenth Ave. at E. 18th St.

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JUSTICE

A Labor World

Published every Friday by the International Garment Workers Union.

B. SCHLECHTER, President

F. YANOFFSKY, Editor

A. BARDO, Deputy Editor

ABRAHAM SCHLECHTER, Business Manager

MAX D. DANIEL, Managing Editor

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EDITORIALS

THE PUBLIC AND THE UNION

Who would have believed, only a few years ago, that there would ever be any land of ours when "illegitimate" and "legitimate" labor unions would be placed in the light of "a great menace to the country" by our legislators and rulers? Who would have believed that after years of tireless fighting for the only weapon they can successfully use against the employers—the right to refuse to work, the right to strike—a achievement of the workers would again be placed under a huge question mark, and that persons who cannot utter a sentence without embellishing it with the words "freedom" or "liberty," would, in all earnestness, begin nursing plans how to rob the workers of the only weapon towards which they have been directed. Who would have believed that after having "fought and won" the battle against the Hohenlothers, that most concrete symbol of tyranny and oppression, we, in this land, which contributed a great deal towards the freedom, at any time or for any purpose only, would seek to institute here a system of serfdom in comparison with which the hated Hohenloher regime is the acme of liberty?

Nevertheless, unbelievable as this fact may appear, the Chamber of Commerce in New York City has prepared a bill which, if enacted into law, would make strikes illegal and a conspiracy. A second similar bill was introduced at Albany by two other members, and a public hearing has been staged for the first of March, by the Committee on Labor to discuss the question whether workers on strike are criminals or not.

Times were there when our legislatures would grind out annually a crop of laws against radicals only. This legislation would practically outlaw political and industrial non-constitutuents as "a menace to society, to the public and to the existing order." In the last days of last session, some method and plausibility. The radicals, Socialists and Anarchists, have always fought in the open against the existing economic and social order, and this order, as represented by the legislators, had, of course, a right to defend itself. The labor unions, however, were always legitimate associations, fighting a not a little less legal if a little less harmful associations of persons combined for the purpose of promoting their own interests. The new law-protests, at Albany, however, are aimed at the practical destruction of unions. For, if workers may not strike; if, when the employers shall insist upon inordinate wages and inadequate compensation they are to be regarded as conspirators and punished with prison and money fines,—why should workers belong to and maintain a union? A union is not of ornamental value to the worker; it is their citadel, their weapon of defense and, once to this weapon is outlawed and treated as conspiracy, the reason for belonging to it ceases.

Nor can it be said that the legislators, the New York Chamber of Commerce, and the entire capitalist press are making a secret of their designs. Oh! they don't hesitate to show their aim and they speak openly concerning it. They are even aware that this planned legislation violates the principle of the "freedom of labor"; they know that these contemplated laws would convert the "free worker into a serf and a chattell. They cannot deny this as the purpose of the bills as the result is that essential rights of workers and capital are exposed and the "public" demands that an end be made to this eternal warfare and, consequently, a law must be enacted to make strikes illegal.

It is interesting to observe that the Chamber of Commerce, an organization whose members dedicate their lives to the gentle art of skinning the public, appears in this case as the advocate and protector of the workers. This is interesting to note that our entire capitalist press which feels and thinks in the terms of old Yandeloff: "The public be damned!"—speaks now "in the name of the public." It is not less interesting that our legislators who live awake nights in thinking how best to serve their true masters, the various public-flooting corporations, and the Chambers of Commerce, that these have of a sudden begun to talk. But the "in the name of the public" attitude is—aside from the above reference to the sincere motives of the fathers of the anti-strike laws—that this excuse and cloak is, in its entirety, a sham.

For years the workers have been striving—with varied success. For years we have talked about capital and labor as the two contracting parties to a society. For years the inveterate existence of the public. And only now, in these premonitory days, when it dawned upon some powerful interests that it is high time to employ the growing strength of the labor movement, that the "public" was discovered to be used as a screen for anti-strike laws. We have a pertinent question to ask: Why was not this sprawled out over a microscopic size that it could be spied out only with a magnifying glass? This is a reason enough that the path of the "public" that was suffering from the war between capital and labor. Why is it that we are asked to catch at it now in order to find it? For years railroad workers are getting daily more and more dangerous. The miners' resistance is growing more and more invincible. Moreover, the workers in these two basic industries are planning a union, and what couldn't they achieve if united? The fights waged by the laborers of the railroad, who have become more skilful and led with better strategy and skill than the counter-fight of the organized employers. Organized capital would bring the workers back to the factory floor, to their work or to their workbenches and lower their standards. But the workers are protesting firmly and determinedly against the "public" which they have been told to obey.

Another reason this "public" has contributed of their swollen profits towards the "economic readjustment." This growth of the labor movement is disturbing the peace of mind of our Chambers of Commerce. It fills with uneasiness our press, our legislatures, and all their servile spokesmen. So they begin to dream of "a new order." They say the workers are not in the least concerned about capital and its privileges, nor would they think of harming the workers, if only the law prohibited it. All the workers, they say, are "dear public." If the workers should fight and win their battles without injuring the public, well and good. But the public is completely different. The public is composed of the rich class alone. They stand to lose nothing by it, whether you are right or wrong. At any rate, no strikes will be tolerated, for they have been decreed taboo by that lord and master of us all—the Public. It is, of course, understood that we have not the slightest appreciation of the planned law, and we retain firm faith in the development and the growth of the labor movement. On the other hand, we believe that this entire nation is outraged by the proposed strike which would have taken years to achieve under ordinary circumstances. We deemed it, however, necessary to point these out to those of our readers who may have been thinking in the past that our labor movement is hopelessly slow and ineffective, that our rulers and masters can without the least effort regain the economic domination we labor movement as the only great menace to their continued domination, and that explains the meaning of their newest plot. They desire to suppress the labor movement before it is convinced, that this attempt will be a lesson of the need of greater unity and loyalty to a number of our workers, and that this will unite them in the face of some among us with regard to the tendency and character of our movement.

Henceforward, the workers must forget all their imaginary differences and together, in a united effort, line up their forces against the dark powers which threaten the life of labor move- ment. When the workers of the State, the workers of the Country, say "No!" to these planned laws, they will never grace our statute books. A general strike of all the workers, even before the bill is passed, will put to some extent an immediate end to their nefarious proposal. This, however, is an extreme method. It is possible that a powerful protest in New York and all over the country, only a few days before the final session of our dark chamber, will make all these means of protest fall and labor servitude be made part of our law books, as a showing to the world the character of the class struggle and the labor movement. The modern worker cannot be converted into a slave any longer, and if he decides to quit work, quit he will, legally if possible, illegally if necessary.

LOCAL 23 INSTALLS NEW OFFICERS

We were present last week at the installation meeting of the Executive Board of Local No. 23, and of its Manager, Brother Harry Wandler. Two moments during that afternoon have made a deep impression upon us. The first was, of course, that part of their "No!" to these planned laws, they will never grace our statute books. A general strike of all the workers, even before the bill is passed, will put to some extent an immediate end to their nefarious proposal. This, however, is an extreme method. It is possible that a powerful protest in New York and all over the country, only a few days before the final session of our dark chamber, will make all these means of protest fall and labor servitude be made part of our law books, as a showing to the world the character of the class struggle and the labor movement. The modern worker cannot be converted into a slave any longer, and if he decides to quit work, quit he will, legally if possible, illegally if necessary.

The re-election of the same members of the Executive Board of Local No. 23 has made us think of some good results from the labor movement but still craving to have a say in it—who mainly
General Executive Board
Adopts Important Decisions

(Continued from Page 3.)

The second moment which impressed us very pleasantly was the meeting of those of us who had come in company, many of them being men of marked ability, force, and Gold. These two men have been with the Union practically from the first day it was born. They stood loyally by it in fair weather and foul, and, as long as the Board has been in existence, we have not with the aim of becoming employers-themselves—the Union could not do a nicer thing than what it had done, namely, to express its appreciation by word of mouth and in the form of a valuable gift.

A MESSAGE FROM THE MEETING OF THE G. E. B.

As these lines are being written, the first two sessions of the General Executive Board meeting have already been held at Atlantic City, N. J., and are under the chairmanship of the legal advisor of our International. The coming Governmental investigation of the cloak industry of New York and the waltz and dancehall industries, and the likely very important hearings which will ensue, were the principal subjects of discussion at these sessions. Next issue of "Justice" will contain a detailed and lengthy report of these and all subsequent discussions and decisions at the meeting of the Board.

New developments in the week of securing the release of the remaining 116 political prisoners in federal prisons were announced by the American Civil Liberties Union in several reports of interviews at Washington with officials of the Administration by Roger S. Baldwin, the legal advisor and principal speaker on the Union's amnesty campaign. The re- uests to grant amnesty cover the activities which resulted in the arrest and conviction of 21 prisoners on Christmas day.

The Administration has been strongly criticized in many cases by the criticism of Dr. E. R.

"In this regard," according to this report, "des- pite the widespread publicity in all parts of the country of the action of the President's committee, the government is endeavoring to suppress the news and to make an end of the issue." Many of these prisoners are being held in cases where there is no legal basis for their continued detention. A number of them are being held for alleged violations of the order of the court and have to wear badges. Around the shop their demeanor must be as pensive as in a lady's drawing room, and, in spite of its conspicuous success in obtaining in- junctions, this firm has not yet succeeded in making cloaks in its shop this season.

Confronted with these dismal prospects, the firm began to circulate the strikers, pleading with them to continue to strike, warning that they, the workers, have "betrayed" its interests. It seems, however, that the firm has been forced to the point where at least 50 per cent of the strikers would remain in the shop when the strike was called. The firm is now trying to come through one of them out, without the slightest intention of returning until the firm re-opens with a new strike. Indeed, neither the injunctions nor the lawyers and the judges can make the firm carry out its orders this season, and it would seem that the firm is beginning to find it out now.

THE $50,000 JUDGMENT

Some months ago the same firm, having run up an enormous bill in a case of its own, went to a non-union contractor's shop in the suburban city of Palisades. This shop was not de- clared against the firm. The firm ap- pealed from the decision of the arbitra- tion board to the court of common pleas, and one judge granted at that time an injunction against the Union and fixed it to not $3,500 as damages. The Union appealed the case to a higher court, and this appeal will be heard this week. Naturally, the contractor, the Secretary of War, represents the Union in this case.

STANDARDS BEING INTRODUCED

This season we have begun intro- ducing the standards of production for the operators. Until now the leaders of the union, representatives of the members, and the general public were of the United States, is not a matter for us, but rather a step taken up by the Referees in April, this depleted state of the Board gives us a good deal of worry.

With the Waist and Dress Joint Board

(Continued from Page 3)

courageous girl strikers of Philadel- phia conduct the strike against the Philadelphia manufacturer very bravely, notwithstanding so many weeks of struggle. Their spirit is as unbroken as the firm's, which ad- mires those Philadelphia strikers. The manufacturers are using the weapon of intimidation, which is the usual weapon of the Philadelphia very effective. In one case six pickets were arrested and fined $50 for obstructing traffic on the street. The Union paid that fine.

Brother Schlesinger, therefore, ap- proached the Philadelphia Joint Board Local 16 is conducting a strike so near to us, he urged the Joint Board not to be forced by the firm's tactics into continuing to contribute our funds for the brave Philadelphia strikers.

The Joint Board was much impressed by the speech delivered by Brother Schlesinger, and in the meet- ing, it was decided that the Board of Directors take up Brother Schlesinger's recommendations.

Brother Hochman reported that since we inaugurated the present or-
LABOR THE WORLD OVER

DOMESTIC ITEMS

SENATE WANTS TO KNOW ALL ABOUT ESPIONAGE

By resolution the Senate has called upon the Attorney-General to inform it of the names and addresses of all persons indicted and prosecuted under the espionage act or for conspiracy to violate war laws, the statutes under which indictments were brought, synopses of offenses charged, date and place of each conviction, sentence, time of expiration, appeals and results, and action in committing sentences and by the Parole Board in paroling defendants. Data is also asked of reviews of cases resulting in unfavorable recommendations for commutation or parole.

TEXTILE WORKERS' STRIKE

A state-wide walkout of textile workers affiliated with the United Textile Workers of America has been ordered for Rhode Island. Effective February 5, according to Thomas J. McMahon, following a meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Textile Workers' Union.

THE BLESSINGS OF PRIVATE OWNERSHIP

The railroad executives in the country were in better physical condition at the end of the period of Federal control than they had been when taken over during the war. W. J. Murphy, the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee's representative, said that the cost of operation on the railroads under private ownership is 22 per cent higher than it was during the time of Federal control.

WILL RE-ENACT ANTI-IMMIGRATION LAW

The law restricting immigration, which expires by limitation on June 30, will be re-enacted to run until repealed by Act of Congress, Representative John M. Proposed legislation of the Senate's Section of the National Civic Federation in the Hotel Astor, yesterday.

THE EFFECT OF THE RISE OF RENT

The outstanding fact in the high cost of living is the continual rise of rent, M. W. Alexander, Managing Director of the National Industrial Conference Board of New York, told members of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, the National Metal Trades Association, and the National Founders' Association in Chicago.

TO ALLY MINERS WITH RAILWAY MEN

Rerow's efforts to form the United Miners of coal miners and railroad work- ers, the largest labor groups in the United States, was sought by Presi- dent Lewis, of the United Mine Workers of America, for the purpose of bringing the 50,000 workers together "in resistance to proposed attacks on wage scales."

WAGE DECREASES FUTILE

Professor Seigman, of Columbia University, and Charles M. Schwab, although presenting different views on the business outlook of the country, in New York City today, agreed, namely, that those who hold that a decrease in wages is viable are mistaken.

STRIKE CALLED OFF

More than a thousand members of the Annapolis Meat Packers and Butcher Workmen of North America, in Omaha, Neb., at a union mass meeting, voted to call off the strike, effective in local packing plants since December 26. The termination ending the walkout was passed unanimously, according to local leaders.

ILLINOIS MINERS SUPPORT KANSAS

Results of the recent referendum of the Illinois miners were announced last Tuesday. Against the policies of President Lewis, in Kansas, the vote was 31,000; in favor of the Lewis policy, 5,500. For financial aid to Kansas miners out of the Illinois Miners' treasury, 33,482; against such aid, 4,867.

COMING TO THEIR SENSES

Some of New York's largest business men, members of a committee of industrial relations of the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce, in a statement made public today, coaxed all employers to avoid anti-union coercion, to steer clear of the various "open-shop movements, and to cooperate with the worker in every possible way."

DAUGHTERY IN LINE WITH NINE OPERATORS

Declaring the right to work is equal with the right to strike, and that he would not permit labor unions to break up "the open shop," Attorney- General Daughtery announced today that no legislation would be needed to enable him to act in the case of the strike in the bituminous coal fields that is still pending.

DPO IN CROPS

The important farm crops of the United States this year were valued at $2,670,000,000 by the Department of Agriculture. This is about $3,400,- 000,000 less than last year's crops were worth.

OPPOSE CASSACKS

Organized labor has perfected plans to resist the establishment of the cassack as the national costume. Leaders of the workingmen will also ask the legislature to repeal a sodolem law, which empowers any constable to stop a meeting that he believes is liable to "create discord" in the community.

When he signed the law, Governor Morrow acknowledged its unconstitu- tionality.

FOREIGN ITEMS

EGYPT

FORMING AN EGYPTIAN DAILY

The formation of a new Egyptian daily is a possibility of the political situation, and such a movement is already under way.

Meanwhile, deputations from the provinces are streaming into the capital to present their protest against the use of force by the police to crush terrorism exercised by the militarists. All declare that they will support no new Ministry which may be formed before the withdrawal of the Allenby Force and the ending of the formal war.

A leading member of the Delegation, in an interview stated: "Formerly we would willingly have accepted an alliance with Britain, but the forma- tion of such an alliance is now a debatable subject. Britain has repudiated her solemn pledges; and alliances are only possible between nations that have a joint interest."

UNEMPLOYMENT GROWING

The live registers of the Labor Exchanges in the United Kingdom showed a total of 1,860,000 persons totally unemployed on December 30, an increase of 71,000 over the previous week. The Secretary of the Tipton Unemployed Committee, an ex-soldier, states that the conditions of the Tipton people are worse than those of British prisoners of war in Germany.

PROGRESS IN CO-OPERATION

The Co-operative Wholesale Society is developing the Shillibottle Cellery, where two new machines are being erected, and the latest electrical machinery installed. A garden village for the accommodation of the workers is also under construction, and 30 of the stone-built cottages are already occu- pied, the stone being brought from the society's own quarry in the vicinity.

ANOTHER RUSE

The Clyde Engineering Employers are attempting to run a bogus union for foremen, to prevent them being part of the trade union movement. Firms are advised to start in their works a branch of the "Foreman's Mutual Benefit Society"—the enterprising firm putting the funds for every 2d contributed by the men. A condition of membership is that all connection with trade unions or political meetings must be severed. Otherwise an annual dinner and retiring pensions seem to be the main object of this dubious body.

EDUCATORS CLASS-CONSCIOUS

Everywhere teachers are rallying in opposition to the recommended "cuts" in national education. "On the day that these cuts come," said a speaker at a large meeting at Birmingham on Sunday, "on that day I shall propose that the National Union of Teachers joins up with the Labor Party." And the remark met with applause,—significant because the teachers have hitherto held aloof from the Labor movement.

FRANCE

AMBITIOUS DREAMS!

France's policy of transforming the Little Entente from an anti-Hungarian combination into a vast co-ordinator-revolutionary bloc is progress- ing rapidly. By "grooming" a Budapest-Vienna rapprochement France realizes the first tangible fruits of that policy. It is intended that Austria shall serve as the link which will ultimately establish friendly relations between the three Great Powers. The Little Entente is a combination of strings, whereas France is dealing an ugly blow at Italy's foreign policy which has aimed at abetting the formation of a bloc with a Saroioic foundation in Central Europe.

GERMANY

WILL LABOR BE CRUSHED?

The conditions imposed by the Entente on Germany for the preliminary surrender is likely to create a crisis in Germany's internal finances. The German Government has a simple plan of—

Doubling existing taxation; 
Raising the post and railway rates; 
Abolishing the bread subsidy.

Every one pf., these measures will fall with crushing severity on German Labor.

HUNGARY

THE SPARE IS STILL THERE

For the first time since the fall of the Hungarian Soviet Republic, Magyar workers have dared to accept the challenge of the White Terrors. Laborers employed at the Communist factory (near Budapest) recently opened a kinema at the Talors Home. The "Awakening Magyars," supported by a detachment of White Guards, connected a plan to capture by "dispersing byきれいな" and "disrupting". But news of the impending onslaught spread to the shops and factories and within a few minutes the laborers had abandoned their tools and streamed forth, in thousands, to square their shoulders.

The terrorists swiftly abandoned their plan, and the kinema has remained unopened.

THE LEOPARD CHANGES HIS SPOTS?

The powerful Hungarian group of Hapsburg Loyalists has suddenly declared itself—republican! Count Albert Apponyi, the monarchist leader, announced this remarkable change of front by stating: "I prefer a republican government to a 'constitutional.'" His" com-royalists and former Cabinet Minister, Ferdinand, is presenting to Parliament a law restricting the powers of the Regent. Herczy's "election" was originally valid until the throne is occupied. The proposed legislation aims to limit the Regent's tenure of office to five years.
THE PROPOSED
Anti-Strike Laws

Labor throughout the State of New York is up in arms. The advances and gains which resulted from years of patient effort and heroic struggle will be wiped away if the proposed anti-strike legislation goes through.

Leaders of the labor movement recognized the seriousness of the situation and came to the conclusion that action must be taken on the part of labor to preserve to them the hard-earned fruits of their justly achieved struggles. Without, as usual, those who are attempting to throttle the workers of the state, are making a true to what they are doing. They show their ignorance of history by advocating such measures as they do at present.

One of the greatest tragedies of the present time is that people either do not know or refuse to profit by the experience of the past.

This is not the first time in the history of the world that the poor of wealth attempted to suppress labor. It is not the first time that they attempted to use their influence to effect a change in the workers to slavery. And in each case the result was the same. They failed. Sometimes the failure was immediate. Sometimes the failure came some-what later. But in all cases they failed.

A student of labor history could tell them without difficulty that the best way of uniting an army of labor is by attracting them to their most vital point. Strike the one factor in the success of the labor movement. If that is threatened, then the workers doubt that the working class, no matter whether conservative or radical, will unite and fight with equal vigor and certainty.

However, the workers must not be too confident. Their victory may be immediate or it may come later, de-pending upon the methods which they will use.

The Sunday, February 14th
10:00 A.M. - Mr. A. Fischander, "Judgment and Reflection.
11:00 A.M. - Dr. H. J. Carman, "Social and Economic Causes of the Civil War."
11:30 A.M. - Mr. G. F. Schults, Public Speaking.

WORKERS' UNIVERSITY
UNION CITY CENTER
Monday, February 15th
8:30 P.M. - Solon DeLeon, Applied Economics—"Land Ownership and the Worker."
9:30 P.M. - Max Levine, "Workers' Unity Center"

BROWNSVILLE WORKERS' CENTER
Monday, February 15th
8:30 P.M. - Margaret Daniels, "International Ladies Garment Workers' Union—Alma, Organizations, Policies and Activities."
9:00 P.M. - Solon DeLeon, Applied Economics—"Land Ownership and the Worker."

LOWER BROOKLYN WORKERS' CENTER
8:30 P.M. - Alphonso Wallace, "Legislative Attempts to Control Conditions for Workers."

EAST SIDEUNITY CENTER
8:30 P.M. - Physical Training-Miss Mary Ruth Cohen, director.

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UNION CITY CENTER
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WEEKLY CALENDAR

WASHINGTON IRVING SCHOOL, IRVING PLACE AND 14TH STREET

1:00 P.M. - Mr. R. H. Stuphenson, "The Elizabethan Drama."
2:00 P.M. - Dr. Ley Wolman, "Wages Policies of Trade Unions during the War."
2:30 P.M. - Mr. A. L. Wilbert, "The Human Factor in Industry," by Pranke and Fieldier.

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The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

By JOSEPH FISHER

GENERAL

ATTENTION!
NOTICE OF
REGULAR
MEETINGS
W
1st and 3rd,
Mon., Feb. 20th

V
2nd and 4th,
Mon., March 6th

The Case and Suit Joint Board, at its last meeting, decided to levy an assessment of $20 upon all members working in the suit industry, for the purpose of improving the conditions of the workers. The purpose of this tax will be the creation of a million dollar defense fund, to be used, as in the past, in combating all organized efforts on the part of the Manufacturers' Associations to make workers employed by non-union contractors, in two instances, United Cutters of America and the Eclipse, two independent contractors, an ultimatum was served to the effect that if they did not send in the names of the non-union contractors working for them to the Joint Board, the firm would take action against them. The firm of Dornan & Welsom sent in a list before action was taken. In the case of the Eclipse, a strike of the union contractors working for the firm was necessary in order to compel the firm to divulge the names of the non-union contractors working for them.

Due to the fact that last Monday was a legal holiday, no meeting of the tail and dress division was held that evening. But the Executive Board has decided that this branch will hold its meeting for the month in conjunction with that of the Miscellaneous Division, which will be held on Monday, February 20th, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place.

LOCAL NO. 123 OF PATERSON ELECTS OFFICERS

Local No. 123 of Paterson, N. J., a local composed of ladies' tailors, at a general meeting had officers' election on January 7th, with the following results:

President—Sam Friedman

Vice-President—Sam Malwitz

Financial Secretary—Sam Kahn

Recording Secretary—Louis London

Treasurer—Philip Cohen

Reagent at Arms—I. Flachman.

An executive board of ten persons was also elected.

NOTE OF MEETING

Wast and Dress

Monday, February 20th

Miscellaneous

Monday, February 20th

General

Monday, February 27th

Cutters and Suit

Monday, March 6th

Meetings begin at 7:30 P. M.

AT ARlington HALL, 23 ST. MARKS PLACE

Due to the fact that there was no meeting last Monday of the Waist and Dress Branch, the regular monthly meeting of that division will take place in conjunction with that of the Miscellaneous Division on Monday, February 20th, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place.

The Regular General Meeting will take place on Monday, February 27th, at Stuyvesant Casino, Ninth Street and Second Avenue, instead of at Arlington Hall, as usual.

A Special Cutters and Suit Meeting will be held on Saturday afternoon, February 27th, at Arlington Hall, at 2 P. M., where the new assessment levied by the Joint Board will be taken up.

The Wednesdays News in Cutters Union Local 10

Waist and Dress

Monday, February 20th

Miscellaneous

Monday, February 20th

General

Monday, February 27th

Cutters and Suit

Monday, March 6th

ATTENTION!

N Otice of regular meetings

Waist and Dress

Monday, February 20th

Miscellaneous

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THE CLOAK STRIKE DAY BY DAY

A Chronological History of the Recent Conflict in the Cloak and Suit Industry

By ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG,
Director, Department of Records and Research, I. L. G. W. U.

This record of the outstanding events of the last month, relative to the cloak industry, and by day, has been compiled from most authoritative and reliable sources. It will be continued each week for the next two weeks.

I. ANTECEDENTS

(Continued from last week)

Oct. 20.—Executive conference of Union officials held to consider the drastic programs outlined by the manufacturers. Union declares that the workers have been exercising the same freedom of speech that the manufacturers desire and that the character of the proposed sweeping changes in the prevailing conditions is such as to result in the destruction of existing working conditions. The manufacturers have been exercising the same freedom of speech that the workers desire.

Oct. 21.—The members of the Association, conferring with Union, declared that the Association is not in the position to agree with the proposals outlined by the manufacturers. They declared that the manufacture of the Association is not in the position to agree with the proposals outlined by the manufacturers. They declared that the manufacture of the Association is not in the position to agree with the proposals outlined by the manufacturers.

Oct. 22.—The members of the Association, conferring with Union, declared that the members of the Association are not in the position to agree with the proposals outlined by the manufacturers. They declared that the manufacture of the Association is not in the position to agree with the proposals outlined by the manufacturers. They declared that the manufacture of the Association is not in the position to agree with the proposals outlined by the manufacturers.

Oct. 23.—The members of the Association, conferring with Union, declared that the members of the Association are not in the position to agree with the proposals outlined by the manufacturers. They declared that the manufacture of the Association is not in the position to agree with the proposals outlined by the manufacturers. They declared that the manufacture of the Association is not in the position to agree with the proposals outlined by the manufacturers.

Oct. 24.—The members of the Association, conferring with Union, declared that the members of the Association are not in the position to agree with the proposals outlined by the manufacturers. They declared that the manufacture of the Association is not in the position to agree with the proposals outlined by the manufacturers. They declared that the manufacture of the Association is not in the position to agree with the proposals outlined by the manufacturers.

Oct. 25.—The members of the Association, conferring with Union, declared that the members of the Association are not in the position to agree with the proposals outlined by the manufacturers. They declared that the manufacture of the Association is not in the position to agree with the proposals outlined by the manufacturers. They declared that the manufacture of the Association is not in the position to agree with the proposals outlined by the manufacturers.

Oct. 26.—The members of the Association, conferring with Union, declared that the members of the Association are not in the position to agree with the proposals outlined by the manufacturers. They declared that the manufacture of the Association is not in the position to agree with the proposals outlined by the manufacturers. They declared that the manufacture of the Association is not in the position to agree with the proposals outlined by the manufacturers.

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Oct. 28.—The members of the Association, conferring with Union, declared that the members of the Association are not in the position to agree with the proposals outlined by the manufacturers. They declared that the manufacture of the Association is not in the position to agree with the proposals outlined by the manufacturers. They declared that the manufacture of the Association is not in the position to agree with the proposals outlined by the manufacturers.

Oct. 29.—The members of the Association, conferring with Union, declared that the members of the Association are not in the position to agree with the proposals outlined by the manufacturers. They declared that the manufacture of the Association is not in the position to agree with the proposals outlined by the manufacturers. They declared that the manufacture of the Association is not in the position to agree with the proposals outlined by the manufacturers.

Oct. 30.—The members of the Association, conferring with Union, declared that the members of the Association are not in the position to agree with the proposals outlined by the manufacturers. They declared that the manufacture of the Association is not in the position to agree with the proposals outlined by the manufacturers. They declared that the manufacture of the Association is not in the position to agree with the proposals outlined by the manufacturers.

Oct. 31.—The members of the Association, conferring with Union, declared that the members of the Association are not in the position to agree with the proposals outlined by the manufacturers. They declared that the manufacture of the Association is not in the position to agree with the proposals outlined by the manufacturers. They declared that the manufacture of the Association is not in the position to agree with the proposals outlined by the manufacturers.

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