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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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Seven Weeks Left

to June First

The situation in the cloak industry of New York has not cleared yet. Quite to the contrary, it is becoming daily more and more obscure, and if before the proposed Federal inquiry into the cloak industry of this city has failed it was possible to hope for a renewal of the agreement on the basis of the findings of that investigation, now that this inquiry has been definitely put off, the hope of reaching an agreement through that channel has completely disappeared.

The last week has seen a lot of activity within the offices of the Cloakmakers' Union of New York, principally in connection with the collecting of money for the Million Dollar Defense Fund. The appeal for the next week by President Schlesinger urging the cloakmakers to rush up the paying of the assessment and to complete the raising of the fund within the next two or three weeks, has brought immediate results.

Meanwhile, the trade is full of vexed and contradictory rumors. There are rumors persisting that the Protective Association is determined to give up its "labor department," while, on the other hand, it is being asserted that the "Protective" is going to unite with the "American Association" to put forth a united front against the Union.

The cloakmakers are listening to all these reports and draw only one logical conclusion from all of them: No matter what the employers decide to do, the workers must be prepared. No amount of preparation, as shown by recent experience, means that the treasury of the Union must be made ready to meet any possible emergency!

President Schlesinger Visits Philadelphia

Last Tuesday, April 4, President Schlesinger spent in Philadelphia attending several meetings of our local unions in that city.

He met with a committee of officers present at the meeting who have been asking for several "reforms" within the organization. President Schlesinger will make some recommendations with reference to this request to the Philadelphia Joint Board very shortly.

He also had a meeting with the Executive Board of Local 15, the Waits and Dress Pressers' Union, Local No. 9, which will take place in the Labor Temple, 14th Street and Second Avenue. Balloting will continue from Monday morning until 9 in the evening.

The elections in the Cutters' Union, Local No. 10, will be held at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place. The voting will last from 12:30 P. M. until 6 in the afternoon.

The Raincoat Makers, Local No. 29, will vote in the office of the Union, 22 West 17th Street, from 11 in the morning until 4 in the afternoon.

The Waist and Dress Pressers' Union, Local No. 60, will have elections next Wednesday, April 12, in the office of the Union, 16 West 21st Street, lasting all through the day.

Local 66 Wins
Two Important Shop Strikes

The strike which Local 66, the Bonnax Embroiderers' Union, has been wages for the last six months in the two of the biggest shops of the trade, Richter Bros., 50 East 14th Street, and the Neutral Embroidery Co., 129 West 22nd Street, were won completely, and these shops are now again under President Schlesinger, Al-Union, in no way as work conditions are concerned.

Both these firms have employed every means possible to run an open shop, and have availed themselves of the whole six months. The Bonnax strikers have fought and picketed these shops with outstanding faith.

Local 66 was compelled to wage last year a series of fights along the entire line against the Bonnax Embroidery Manufacturers' Protective Association, which has taken advantage of the crisis in the trade and attempted to break down the standards of the workers in the shops. The membership of Local 66 rallied to the aid of the Union and repelled successfully the attack levied at it.

The Union has paid to the strikers of these two shops regular strike benefits—as high as twice the regular week—which was supplied by the members of the local from a 5 and 10 cent weekly tax upon their earnings. This tax was lifted last week after the strike in these shops was settled.

The条n Union is, nevertheless, on the watch even now for every possible attack upon it during the next few months of inactivity in the trade.

The settlement of these two shops created a great stir in the industry, and added greatly to the prestige of the Union.

Fifth Anniversary of Educational Work Celebrated Last Saturday Night

The fifth anniversary of our educational work was celebrated last Saturday night, April 1, by the Fiftieth Anniversary Club, consisting of two hundred students, at the old Conservative High School, in the form of an entertainment arranged by the student body and the teachers of our Unity Centers and the Workers' University.

The affair was an unusual success. More than 500 persons were present; the large dining room of the school was artistically decorated, which fitted in with the holiday spirit of the guests. There were among these present persons well known in the educational world and also a number of prominent leaders of our Union.

The Chairman of the evening was Alexander Krichhick, our Educational Director. Among those who spoke were President Schlesinger, Albert Mars-Motz, the founder of the "Workers' Educational Association of Britain," Prof. Kendrick, of Columbia; S. Yanovsky, Fannie M. Cohen, Secretary of our Educational Committee, and the following instructors of our classes: Dr. H. Canfield, Dr. Horace Kallen, A. L. Wilber and Thomas Wolfsberg.

Mary Goff, Sarah Shapiro and Kylene Arentson, members of the student body of the Workers' University, also spoke. All the speakers, each in his or her own way, congratulated the International upon the successful educational work it conducted during the last few years, unbiased even by the numberless battles on the economic front which have challenged (to at
TOPICS OF THE WEEK

BY MAX D. DANISH

THE COAL STRIKE AND THE WAY OUT

IT IS universally admitted that the coal strike, which began on April 1, is the most serious and far-reaching labor conflict in the history of the United States. The proposal offered by the miners is the nationalization of the mines for the management of the coal industry has become a public scandal.

The workers feel that their struggle is a fight not only for the immediate redress of existing grievances but for the ultimate solution of the coal problem, which is related to the whole problem of wages and working conditions in industrial society.

The mine owners, on the other hand, believe that the strike is a threat to the stability of the economy and that nationalization would be a step towards socialism.

The issue is a classic example of the struggle between the rich and the poor, the workers and the owners. It is a battle for control of the means of production, a battle for the future of the working class.

The government is playing a crucial role in this conflict. It can either support the workers' demands for a fair share of the national wealth or it can side with the employers. The decision it makes will have far-reaching implications for the economy and society as a whole.

The outcome of this conflict will determine the fate of the working class in the United States. It will also set a precedent for similar struggles in other countries, where the struggle for a fair share of the national wealth is a fundamental issue.

In his address before the House of Commons last Monday, Lloyd George skillfully managed to overcome the opposition that came from three camps, the Laborites, Independent Liberals, under the leadership of Asquith, and the Conservative "die hards." The result is characteristically Lloyd Georgian, which means that it is not a frank, above-board, constructive program. He is trying by any means to fulfill the first condition, a quick reconstruction of Europe to establish the relations of all countries on a basis of stable and enduring peace. But he repeats the Pelasgus formula when he comes to state the ways and means of bringing about the desired end. Lloyd George reveals, however, that he recognizes all the conditions imposed upon us as a basis for further action. The agreement of the Czecho-Slovakian obligations, restoration of property, compensation for damages, cessation of hostilities against capitalist institutions of other countries, and the payment of the Czecho-Slovakian reparations, is what the Czecho-Slovakian obligations are.

It is significant that Lloyd George remains silent about the reconstruction of Europe. He says: "France could not possibly forgive the right which she has won at such cost and at such a time for the preservation of her independence and her national honor, unless she were satisfied that her country was not to be again subjected to the yoke of Germany."

But he believes that it would be fair to ask her, and she certainly could not be expected to submit to the decision of a conference at which not merely Ger-

many, but all the European nations are represented."

In other words, the subjects most vitally affecting Europe will not be discussed. In one breath he says that France is right in excluding them from a conference of nations. In another breath, he proposes to create a basis of international law in order to create a reliable basis of international commerce. How he will manage the scheme of establishing the exchanges without mentioning reparations or the altogether debts remains to be seen.

In the face of these limitations the Russian and German delegations are, nevertheless, heroically making the best of their preparations. Germany's campaign strategy and tactics are being gone over again and again by the Government. Although its program is still held secret, the main line of attack is clear. It leads over the familiar landmarks of an international loan to Germany, participation in the reconstruction and exploitation of Russia, and progressive revision of the reparations terms leading to the entire revision of the peace treaty.

The attitude of the Russian delegation toward Germany was expressed by one of its members in the following words:

"We are not for the same anti-communist nor pacifistic, neither enthusiastic nor downfallist. We expect nothing from Germany except further conferences, which in itself, however, is worth while, a necessary beginning. From this Conference to that, from the Alliance to the Union, marks a distinct and gratifying success. We are going to Germany as 'real' politicians."

Negotiations between German and Russian representatives regarding a working basis of common action at Geneva is now in progress in Berlin. There is also evident an active campaign for an alignment of the smaller nations against Germany. The Geneva Congress is fulfilling a vital role in bringing the nations together. Will the imperialist chauvinism of France succeed in holding Europe divided, impossible, and at her mercy?

STRIKE V. AGREEMENT IN IRELAND

REPRESENTATIVES of North and South Ireland signed an agreement last week in Paris which they hope will enable them to co-operate in every way for the restoration of peaceful conditions in Ireland. The agreement was signed by the representatives of the Irish Free State and the representatives of the Irish Republic. It is based on a previous agreement signed in Dublin in 1923, which was subsequently ratified by both sides.

The agreement provides for the establishment of a Joint Commission which will have the power to consider and settle all matters relating to the maintenance of peace and good order in Ireland. The Commission will be composed of one representative from each side, and it will have the power to make such regulations as it deems necessary for the maintenance of peace and good order.

The agreement is a significant step towards the reconciliation of the two sides in Ireland, and it is hoped that it will lead to a lasting peace in the country.
A Letter from England

By EVELYN SHARP

(London Herald Daily Service)

March 22.—The industrial situation is no better than when I last wrote. The workers are still locked out by the employers, having no one to speak for them. The Government has issued a new statement, but no one seems to be listening to it. The employers are said to be prepared to talk to the workers, but the workers are not prepared to talk to the employers. The situation is the same as before, except that the workers are now more determined than ever to get what they want.

The employers have tried to stick the workers by setting up a new company to take over the work. The workers have refused to work for the new company, and the situation has become worse. The workers are now demanding more than the employers are willing to give. The situation is becoming more and more difficult.

The employers are now saying that they cannot afford to pay the workers what they want. They are also saying that the workers are asking for too much. The workers are saying that they are being forced to work for less than they are worth. The situation is becoming more and more difficult.

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**How the Textile Strike Stands**

**HUTCHINS**

In the International office in New York City.

About 10,000 textile workers in seven cotton mills went on strike in early March. They are fighting against a wage reduction of 20 to 25 per cent. An additional 7,000 are fighting against similar reductions in the 54-hour week in all New England textile mills. The first strikes of textile workers in protest against wage reductions began ten weeks ago in the Blackstone River Valley in Rhode Island. The enormous mass of humanity still laboring in the mills of America, with scores of textile mills within a radius of twenty miles.

From Rhode Island the agitation among the textile workers for strikes in protest against wage cuts spread to Massachusetts and New Hampshire until nearly thirty thousand workers became involved in walkouts in the three states. More are expected to strike this week, as the employers continue the campaign of cutting and lengthening of the work week.

Because of the importance of the Lawrence (Mass.) strike, which began in February, F. McManus, of the United Textile Workers, has established strike headquarters at the local activities in Rhode Island, Massachusetts and New Hampshire. The regular work of collection of strike funds and the routine work of the United Textile Workers will be done.

The outskirt of the city. The kidnappers were about to lynch Capasso when they were frightened away by the sound of police. The injured organizer was in a hospital for several weeks.

The New York Trust Company last week issued a propaganda pamphlet in behalf of the strike. It assures that this banking institution undoubtedly is allied. The pamphlet shows that the New England workers have been promised by the mill owners the wages of the workers would be 70 per cent above the present rate and 30 per cent above wages paid in Southern mills, with the New England mills in such a poor condition that the pamphlet poses the plot of New England mill owners to bring wage reductions in the establishments of the Southern mills, where the workers are on a level with the slaves of the days before the Civil War—if not worse off.

The trust company denounces the local strike, and the local United Textile Workers decided to establish a 48-hour week when the present hours throughout New England, with the exception of Massachusetts, are 54 hours, eleven hours less a week than in Southern mills.

New England manufacturers fear the competition of the cheap labor of the South. In the past twenty years the number of Southern mills has increased from 5,500,000 to 16,000,000—190 per cent—while in the past ten years the number of mills in the North has increased from 17,000,000 to 27,750,000, or 41 per cent.

The Rhode Island State Board of Registration has decided to order the strikers back to work after the House of Representatives passed a 48-hour week measure on April 30th. Passage of the 48-hour week measure left Commissioner of Labor Webb a statement, in which he declared it "presented an opportunity for the employers to settle with the strikers with a hope of securing some concession that might lead to the settlement of the strike."

Two previous attempts by the State Board of Mediation and Conciliation to settle the Rhode Island textile industry failure. The first fell through on February 28, when manufacturers and strikers refused to submit the questions at issue to arbitration. The second attempt, a settlement plan under which the 48-hour week would be prevalent, with a wage reduction to 20 per cent, was indeed passed by the Senate on April 26, but the opposing forces would not agree on this.

The force of state militia has been gradually lessened in the textile mill towns of Rhode Island. Only a few skeleton companies are on duty with machine guns in the largest places. There has been no occasion for the presence of the troops, and their actions aroused hostility to the state troops.

Representatives of the cotton textile industry in Massachusetts are calling for a state law for the week law for women and children, seeking to replace the maximum of 54 hours per week with a law against the abolition of the 48-hour week. The production had surpassed that of New England in the last twenty years. Both Massachusetts and \textit{Woolen} and the shipbuilders in the employment of goods, the Massachusetts Legislature has owned that the local "helpful," rather than a "restrictive," legislation.

\textbf{Women's Wear Industries and Embroidery Workers}

**By OSSIP WALINSKY**

Embroidery as an accessory and trimming to women's apparel has come to its own in America in recent years. Some of late, developed the embroidery industry to an extent never dreamed of before, and the last few years were years of prosperity and wonderful strides.

About two thousand workers are employed at Bonann machine embroidery in the city of New York.

From an occupation of small significance, it has developed to be a great factor in the cloak, skirt, shirt, waist and dress industries. The real magnitude and importance of the trade can be best conceived when one takes into consideration the fact that no less than twenty-five thousand workers are employed in the hand embroidery branch of the industry. The largest majority of the hand embroidery workers, however, are home workers.

We hail with pride the achievement of these workers in the matter of abolishing home-work in the cloak, suit, skirt, waist and dress industries. An effort has been made to expand home embroidery, the spread of, because it means sunshine and happiness to the toilers. It spells a better life for the women and girls working and workers participating in determining conditions of labor. It is, therefore, a matter of education, information, legislation, and encouragement of a larger number of women and girls to be engaged in embroidery under the most desirable conditions, in bedrooms and kitchens as at home.

All our efforts to move the hand embroidery workers to free themselves of the yoke have been futile. Perhaps this is because the appeal for the assistance of the public has been to the people of their own creed and nationalism. The Bonann Embroidery Union, Local 66, therefore, longs to see the Italian locals of our International, to help the American locals, to take the initiative to unionize the industry.

Speaking of the Bonann machine embroidery and hand embroidery trade, one must bear in mind the competition of handwork. That is not the case in the embroidery trade. The reasons are obvious. The Bonann machine operators in the year of 1916 worked as long as fifty hours per week, at a salary of $16. The regularity and prosperity of its present the organized power of the workers revolutionized conditions. Today our regular workers work forty-four hours per week, being paid for ten legal holidays, and even in these days of crisis they record that last year's earnings are still receiving $50, $60 and $70 per week.

In the case of the hand embroidery workers, on the other hand, are hurdles, and at the mercy of different commercial conditions, depending upon the city, a backward, degrading and sweating home-work system. It may sound strange and impossible to the uninitiated that the most expensive gowns and wraps of the rich and wealthy are hand embroidered in bedrooms and kitchens of the homes and tenement houses.

The hand embroidery workers in the City of New York work all kinds of hours. All home workers are working piece-work and the majority of the inside workers of the factories and shops are working outside the competition of the home-work hundlers. Is it a wonder that the hand-embroidery workers are not getting the wages of the Bonann machine embroidery?

Besides this danger, the Bonann embroidery workers are confronted at the present time with the keenest cutthroat competition. The hundlers, who are the owners of the industry, aretal the initiative to unionize the industry.

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The hand embroidery workers in

Friday, April 7, 1922

**GOOD WORK APPRECIATED**

The workers of H. Feldman & Son, 100 Bowery, N. Y., have presented their chairman, Brother Isidor Strauss, with a dia- gram of a new machine that he has designed for work he has done as chairman of the shop and expressed the hope that this will enable him to keep up the good work.

**THE COMMITTEE**

Alphonse Lumberti,
Nancy Hutter
Mrs. Honold
Mrs. F. W. Hoober
Lenore Geissmann
The "Open Shop" in the Class Room

By EDWARD B. DAWSON

The National Association of Manufacturers is endeavoring to poison the minds of school teachers and school children with "open shop propaganda." Some of the cleverest propaganda intended to arouse hatred against labor organizations in the minds of the young. For a year this propaganda has been conducted in the State Normal Schools, reaching the most violent and vicious heights in three pamphlets. These poisoned propaganda documents are called, "The Open or Closed Shop?" by Walter Drew, counsel of the National Educators' Association, "March of the Closed Shop," and "Why the Open Shop?" The last two pamphlets do not divulge the names of their authors, but they are probably the products of the brain trust of the National Manufacturers' Association.

Walter Drew, either of the largest pamphlet in this series for the poisoning of the minds of the school teachers and school children, has been the author of the pamphlets for many years as one of the leaders in the employers' movement, more particularly the United States Federation of Labor. The attacks in the pamphlets have been written in a style characteristic of the United States Federation of Labor. The attacks..."the patriotic" call to teachers and pupils, with all the capitalization re

The National Union Committee for Russian Relief

The work of the recently formed Trade Union National Committee for Russian Relief by the national committee on Transatlantic relations is to get before the people of America the work of the Central and Labor Council of Greater New York as a vote of confidence in the work of the general committee. Canadian, American, and other industrial workers and labor leaders are already aware of the situation and the need for action.

Whereas, the calamity of the Russian famine is so great that in spite of the vast sums contributed by the imperialist governments of all countries, seven million human beings are doomed to the torture of death by starvation unless further help is given, and in the face of the fact that each year of every country of Europe formed famine committees immediately on the outbreak of fighting and have made unprecedented sacrifices for their starving Russian brethren;

Whereas, a committee of nationally known men such as Timms, Kautsky, Sverdlov, Plekhanov, Chekotchev, Tachen, Franklin, J. H. Filgefield, J. W. Kline, E. J. Manion and others have formed an organization known as the International Union National Committee for Russian Relief," giving an opportunity to the workers of America to join with their brother trade unions of Europe in..."the open shop committee," be it resolved that the Central and Labor Council of Greater New York endorses and recommends the work of the above mentioned committee, and be it further resolved, that the Central and Labor Council endorses and recommends the work of the above mentioned committee, and that the committee appointed by the Central and Labor Council work in harmony with the plans and programs of the Trade Union National Committee for Russian Relief.

(Signed) J. M. KEHOE.

JOHN COUGHAN, Chairman.

L. LEFLOVITZ, Secretary.

The national committee consists of T. C. Cashen, President; Swishchik's Board of Directors; T. K. Forker, president, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks; Thomas F. Fridge, president, Amalgamated Clothing Workers; T. H. Hayles; president, Association of Iron and Steel Workers of Labor; T. H. Johnson, president, International Association of Machinists; J. W. Kline; president, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drag Fergans and Helpers; B. A. Johnson, president, Secretary Chicago Federation of Labor; Frank P. Walsh, formerly joint president, National Union of Steamers; T. J. Weber, secretary, Federated Trades Council, Milwaukee; Max B. Haynes, Oympia, Washington; and United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, and General director of the national committee, Kansas trades union. Joseph Manley, formerly general secretary, International Union, Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, is secretary treasurer.

Until the formation of this committee the Trade Union Movement of America has been practically out of the footsteps of organized labor in Europe in giving to the famine-stricken people of Russia.

This committee will not engage in political propaganda at any time. Every effort will be made to keep down overhead expenses so that every cent contributed can buy food for the starving Russian peasant. The secretary's activities will be voluntary work. Relief supplies will be purchased and sent directly to the Russian people through the medium of the United States Federation of Labor. The committee will receive no payment for its work. The committee will receive no payment for its work.

The Dancer of Local 89

For various reasons our Italian members never took advantage of the opportunity afforded them to spend vacation in the beautiful Summer House of the U.S. while they were at the last East 6th Street Music Festival. When the weather was very bad their contributions to its support were slight. Therefore Local 89 substituted a minute notice in a rather unattractive manner (with an Anita Garabaldi) with bathing, Italian cooking, etc., and this home entertainment has been enjoyed and appreciated, and could ever have been gathered together at any one meeting, or matter of fact, at any time.

Local 89 is planning to make the home more attractive, with other improvements and facilities, and for this purpose is giving an entertainment and dance, which will take place on Saturday, April 12, 1923, at Yorkville Music Hall.

Every member should feel it and her duty to make the affair a success, as the money so obtained should be spent by the club for the benefit of the club. The program has been arranged so that dancing may begin at the moving picture and brief address by Arturo Giovanni.
A FEW WORDS TO THE DELEGATES-ELECT OF OUR NEXT CONVENTION

Most of the delegates to our next convention have already been elected, and within the next few days the remainder will have been chosen. It goes without saying that we congratulate the elected delegates upon having been selected by their fellow members to guide and create the policies for our International for the next two years.

Together with this great honor there goes, however, a great responsibility. In the hands of these delegates is vested the welfare of over a hundred thousand members, and, perhaps, of a half million additional souls depending for their living upon our big membership. Face to face with such responsibility, even the smallest matters may have regard for the great problems which confront our International in a more or less frivolous spirit, seeking for flaws rather than trying to aid in the course of the last two years, even these will now stop and more thought to the weighty duty and task which rests on their shoulders.

As long as their principal activity consisted of talk their talk was, perhaps, of little consequence. It is true, a responsible union-man is always careful and guarded about what he does and says with regard to his union. Unfortunately, the type of an ideal union man is rare; the majority still fall easy prey to a worded phrase without particular regard to its sense, substance, and practicability. The very fact of his or her election, however, converts the delegate from a talker into a doer, into a legislator for the next two years. He is to decide upon the policies of the organization; he is to pick its responsible officers into whose hands the practical leadership of the International is entrusted for the next two years. A wrong step, a bad move, can lead to the weakening of the Union, to the lowering of the work standards of our members. It is, therefore, highly important that the delegates-elect give this matter very serious attention.

Many of these delegates were elected because they belong to the so-called "opposition." Many, on the other hand, have been elected because they had supported heart and soul the present administration and have helped it by act and word to make it what it is. We regard both types of delegates with the same amount of respect. An opposition union-man that knows its aims and purposes is of great value. We regard none of the delegates as opponents of the Union. On the other hand, we believe that all of them have the interest of the Organization at heart, and that is why we believe that our word will fall upon attentive ears ready to listen and be honestly convinced.

We wish to say, first, to the delegates who have been elected to the oppositional administration of the International, and who have taken part in all its work: Don't be overconfident in maintaining that all you have done and said has been improved upon.

Like every other human being, you are not infallible. You have made mistakes, and it would be well if you were to spend the next few weeks before the convention in going over the record of what you have done and the weaknesses of your doings. Review over the resolutions of the Chicago Convention and check up on them. How many of them have been converted into realities and how many remained dead letters? And then ask yourself: Why didn't we do what we could not do? Why didn't we carry out those resolutions that were materialized have been carried out in a more efficient and productive manner? Do it in a careful and impartial manner; forget, for the while, that you were one of those who has had a part in the enactment of this or that resolution. Instead, look at the case probably for the first time in your life, and, are we sure, that you will come to the convention in a spirit that will make you better fit to legislate the future activities of the International for the next term.

And to those delegates who, as we are told, are in the opposition, we wish to say the identical thing: Now that the election struggle is over, the slogans and phrases on the strength of which a part of the membership had elected you as delegate, must be given thorough and earnest consideration by you. Ask yourselves the question: "Have we achieved during the last two years what has been achieved by those who have elected us to this high position, and by those, through the agency of our International?"

During the election campaign you have talked about "giving the organization a different form." It is in the air, and there is little wonder that a portion of our members have voted for the apostles of this "new" form without giving thought to the consequences and what it means. But the election is over, and now the fate of a half a million people lies in your hands. Ask yourselves the question: "What did you mean when you said you would have the International constructed? And even if you have within the precinct of your imagination such a new, clean-cut form of the Union, where have you any experience of experimentation with the welfare of a half million persons the entire structure of the Organization might topple over?"

You have made use, during the last election campaign, of words and terms that have added little honor and credit to fully the veracity of this assertion, for instance, said: We quote this from a campaign leaflet issued by a group in a certain local: "We'll place the Union upon a sound basis. We want the members to know the truth about the International, the real value of which a portion of our members have been voting for the last two years, and which of you have the International constructed? And even if you have within the precinct of your imagination such a new, clean-cut form of the Union, where have you any experience of experimentation with the welfare of a half million persons the entire structure of the Organization might topple over?"

With all this we are inclined to overlook all these snarks. What would not one say in the heat of a campaign, especially when there are so many issues and the election is over you; now are confronted with a huge responsibility, and as honest and earnest workers you must make an effort to analyze carefully your position and statement, even if it may hurt to admit that a great deal of what you have said and written is likely to injure the International if persisted in during the next two years.

We hope that all the delegates, without exception, will take our remarks to heart and will act in accordance with the sincere conviction that has been expressed. We wish you to hold the line, and done, we shall not fear any and all of the machinations and dark plans that our bosses might be holding in store for us. The International, which has been fought for, the past, will be as successful in the future. The menace for our Organization lies not in the enemy outside, but in the disrupting influences within. If you take the job seriously, if you have voted for the Union, no sinister force from without, no matter how strong and menacing, can affect us in the least.

And in the hope of the conviction that all our elected delegates will act in the exalted spirit of earnest Union-workers—not like petty politicians, but like true and devoted workers for the International, we cordially congratulate all the delegates-elect for the Sixteenth Convention of our International Union.

THE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION IS DISAPPOINTED

The sadly disappointed cloak manufacturers of New York have been pouring wrath and gall upon the heads of Secretaries Hoover and Davis. According to Mr. Lustig, the Chairman of the Manufacturers' Protective Association, Hoover and Davis have simply gone and fooled them. They, Hoover and Davis, have promised our bosses an investigation commission after they, our employers, will open the shops and will take the workers back to work, and the Secretaries did not fulfill their part of the bargain. The manufacturers then that if they picked a particular man who knew in advance would not work. 'Isn't that treachery plain and simple?"}

Now, let's see. The Association's first statement is that the Secretaries have promised them an Investigating Commission, with which they were perfectly satisfied. If this is true, how is it that the Association had sent in a list of six persons, its candidates for members on the Commission to the International? And why do they object to the method of forming the Commission, at the moment the Secretaries asked them to send in a list of candidates? And again we have to ask, why is this rebellion against the whole thing? Better until the Union had sent in its list of candidates and had fixed the scope and the terms of the investigation?

Another statement of Mr. Lustig—which does not seem to be borne out by facts—is his allegation that they, the cloak bosses, have opened and closed the shops, and has kept the workers back to work because the Secretaries had promised them such an investigation. A person with even an ordinary memory, could challenge successively all these assertions of the Manufacturers.
Doings in Local 3

By S. LEFKOVITS, Secretary-Treasurer

Since our last report the Executive Board has completed the election of the different committees, and the following were elected:


United Hebrew Trades Delegate - R. Abramowitz.


Delegates to the Joint Board had to be elected twice, as the first election was protested for leaving out the alternation takers from representation in the Joint Board. The Executive Committee, on the advice of the Joint Board, reconsidered the election and elected a new set of delegates. There was also a protest made against the new set of delegates, which protest was investigated by a special committee of the Joint Board which was present at an Executive Board meeting, and, after full investigation, decided that the delegates elected at the second election shall be seated. On the other hand, we feel that this action seems like an unhealthy sign for the organization, but we must be frank about it: there is a difference of opinion in the present Executive Board, and we can only hope that in time all differences will disappear, and the Executive Board will be able to go ahead with its work without interruption.

At the request of our Executive Board the Joint Board called three district meetings for ladies' tailors. The first was held in 416 Street for ladies' tailors employed from 14th Street down; east and west; the second was held in 718 Broadway, for the ladies' tailors employed from 14th Street to 9th Street; and the third was held in 1660 Street, for the tailors employed in Harlem and the Bronx. I am sorry to report that the meetings were a failure although they were fully advertised in the York Supreme Court had made this injunction permanent and had ordered the manufacturers to live up to the agreement of May 2, which the strike was called to enforce. President Schlesinger re-peated that the entire situation is now in the hands of a court and that he would not consider treating with the employers as long as they persist in violating the strike settlement.

It is clear, therefore, that Secretaries Hoover and Davis have received a commission of investigation without the consent of the Union. It stands to reason, too, that an investigation without the voluntary participation of the Union would be a futile undertaking. The interesting point about this whole matter is that on the day following Justice Wagner's decision, the Association declared in the public press that now, after the presidential injunction had been granted to the Union, they have no other alternative but to obey the court's order and take their workers off the strike instead of the new-which, of course, is the policy of the tailors, and what other choice did they have? It is obvious, therefore, that the manufacturers have opened their shops not on the strike but in order to break Secretary Hoover and Davis but at the mandate of the permanent injunction. Verily, it is quite incomprehensible how our employers handle facts so carelessly.

The only explanation that we find to this is that our bosses are sadly disappointed over the failure of this investigation to mature in the manner that would have put the Union in a very unpleasant situation. The Union has side-stepped this trap, and now the employers are bitter and angry and are attacking Hoover and Davis for the failure of the "investigation." The truth of the matter is that the Secretaries did desire an investigation. The credit for its accomplishments would have certainly been theirs fully and unambiguously. It is silly, therefore, to accuse Hoover and Davis of not having wished an investigation. Those responsible for the outcome are, on the one hand, the manufacturers whose interest in the investigation was only casual and half-hearted, and, on the other hand, the International, which wanted an earnest, all-embracing inquiry or nothing at all. Under such circumstances the Secretaries have had no other choice but to step out entirely of the situation.

We are not endeavoring to save Messrs. Hoover and Davis from the wrathful attack of the New York cloak bosses, but we want to bring to the light the fact that our employers seem to have a particular weakness for juggling events and occurrences without regard to their true form and substance, and with apparent trust in the limitless good nature of the public and their conveniently short memory. Their "threat," for instance, that they would leave New York, and that instead of 2,800 cloak shops, New York will become the home of a double amount of sweat nests in the cloak industry is also in line with their usual style of argument.

The threat of a sweat shop from the lips of a New York cloak manufacturer is rather amusing, we'll say. Has not this innermost yearning of the cloak manufacturers of New York become so familiar that it has been responsible for the strikes and the periodic upheavals in the industry? And yet they "threaten" us with very same sweat shop?

We shall not let them fret and worry over that, indeed. As long as the Union keeps vigil over the cloak trade, the sweat shop will not be reintroduced. And to the threat that they, our bosses, will move out of New York, we will say the following: We have learned from this threat before, and we shall certainly be more prepared in that. If our employers decide to move, the Union will move with them. And no matter where they locate they will have to have Union shops and the same Union conditions they have been compelled to live up to in New York; poor fellows!

S. Lefkovits, 258 votes; B. Chap- iron, 119 votes; F. Magunia, 177 votes; M. Goodmap, 139 votes; F. Rosenfarb, 126 votes; S. Bresnicky, 118 votes.

Many of the ladies' tailors who came into our local through the enrollment of Locals No. 46 and No. 66 objected against the Sick Benefit Fund, and the enrollment has been so far as to believe that no benefits are paid out to sick members. Therefore I find it necessary and useful to give a report of the Sick Benefit Fund for the last six months, from July 1, 1921, to January 1, 1922, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Members Elected</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>$727.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
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<td>9</td>
<td>$54.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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Balance July 1, 1921 ... Continued on Page 11.
LABOR THE WORLD OVER

STEEL PRICES GO UP WHEN WAGES GO DOWN

Justice

STEEL PRICES GO UP WHEN WAGES GO DOWN

Judge Gary claims that "selling prices have been reduced because the cost of labor has increased." It is hoped that this reduction will mean an annual saving of $116,311,383 to the trust.

With this sum stored away in its strong box, and the public, too, hoping for the best but preparing for the worst, it is hoped that the wages revolution will not be too much of a strain on the wage-earners.

JUSTICE

STEEL EMPLOYERS FORGE METAL LOCKOUT

The industrial fabric is threatened because of the lockout in the engineering industry. To escape discredit for precipitating this anti-union act, the manufacturers of the Maclay family, who have the watchword "lockout" in every set of circumstances, insist that the trouble is over a refusal of the employers to recognize rights that have been conceded for years.

The employers are accusing the workers of refusing to have a voice as to whether or how overtime shall be worked until the overtime is completed. The unions are opposing systematic overtime and want consultation before grievances arise, not after.

The employers are objecting to this so-called "duel" control, and the unions ask if the wage boards, the Whitley councils and the conciliation boards, all endorsed by the government, are "duel" control.

The employers are charged with importing the "open shop" idea from America, and hope to wreck the metal workers' organization.

The employers have failed to confine the issue in the public press, editors invariably refusing to accept the charges against the unions. Even the Westminster Gazette, which is considered to be an employer's paper, gives this friend for a week no chance of winning.

"It must be remembered that while in boom periods the unions position is strong, in times of distress the employers have a good bargaining advantage. If they value unskilled peace, if they wish to retain any hope that a renewal of prosperity will not bring in its train an immediate intensification of their labor troubles, they must not abuse that advantage."

FORMER ENGINEERING LOCK-OUTS

There must be a systematic audit of the seventy years, and one of the reasons, then, in the same, was systematic overtime.

The employers won, after a stiff struggle, and insisted on every man who resigned and signed a declaration that he would abandon membership of his Trade Union.

In 1907 the engineers were again locked out, and again the employers triumphed. Mr. Hugh Fairlie at the time abdicated the offer to change the firm's policy. Now they are making the same offer to the engineers.

"The employers are not likely to win an easy victory this time owing to a similar defect in the men's organization."

SHIPYARD EMPLOYEES TO STRIKE

Shipyard workers have voted to strike on the verge of a strike. The new rule of wages, less than hitherto paid, will come into force and the executives of the union have ordered the complete stoppage at once.

WOMAN LABOR CANDIDATE

This campaign has been led by the President of the National Union of Teachers, who has been selected as Labor candidate for the Middles Division in opposition to Mr. Austen Hogkisson, M. P.

AUSTRIA

WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL MEET

A large meeting of the conference of the Executives of the Three Workers' Internationals at Berlin. It is to be the maximum membership of each delegation.

UNEMPLOYMENT DEMONSTRATION

An organized demonstration of thousands of unemployed today brought a formal answer from the Ministry of Labor stating that a large number of factories had been closed, and that the Government was working on the problem of unemployment.

ITALY

TIE-UP AT ALL PORTS

A number of stevedores has been called at all Italian ports, and early reports state that traffic is held up at Genoa, Civita Vecchia and Trieste. For a month the stevedores have been out on strike against the wage cut. The Fascisti organized a strike-breaking corps which the police supported. The Government further asked the strikers to recognize the blacklists. This is the men refused, and on the call of the N. U. of Stevedores has now called the strike at all ports.

FRANCE

THE RUSSIAN FAMINE

In Berlin a French Red Cross representative and Kreindlin, the head of the Soviet Mission there, have signed an agreement, the first of its kind between France and Russia since the Revolution. In this the French Red Cross agrees to assist the Volga-stricken people with food and clothing.

ANELISE FRANCE APPEALS FOR MENSHEVIKS

Aline France is telegraphed an appeal to the Moscow Government on behalf of the Menshevik and other prisoners in Russia, saying: "I beg of you to do all in your power to release these prisoners from the places of exile in which they are now incarcerated."

INDIA

NON-COOPERATION PREVAILS

Gandhi's imprisonment is greatly increasing the bitterness of the struggle, but the country remains peaceful in accordance with his counsel. "The best hope for India is to keep absolute peace."
Mr. Mансбidge at the Get-Together

One of the distinguished guests at our Get-Together last Saturday night, was Mr. Albert Mansbridge, of England. Mr. Mansbridge was the organizer of the Workers’ Educational Association of England and was instrumental in spreading the movement for labor education in that country. At our Get-together he was called upon to explain the importance of labor education. His speech was warm and timely. He reviewed his five years along education lines.

Mr. Mansbridge emphasized that it is not enough to have knowledge, but it is important to use that knowledge properly. He also emphasized the importance of educating the workers to know their rights and the things that affect them. He also explained the work of the Workers’ Educational Association of England and its contribution to the movement.

CONCERT TO BE GIVEN BY CHORUS OF LOCAL 11 ON APRIL 28

A concert will be given by the chorus organized by members of Local 11 of the Garment Workers' Union, at the Brownstone Labor Lyceum, 219 East 11th Street, Brooklyn.

The chorus consists of 60 persons. Its director is Mr. Henry Spear, rector of the church for several months. Mrs. Spearer will sing a number of folk songs, and there will also be other delightful music.

 Admission price is $1.00, 50 cents and 35 cents. The proceeds will go towards the expenses of the chorus.

It is expected that members of the chorus will sing songs which are popular with the workers and which are relevant to their daily lives. The concert will be a great pleasure for those who attend.

WEEKLY CALENDAR

Workers’ University

Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 26th Street

Friday, April 7, 1922

What Our Guests Said at the Get-Together

The following are some of the addresses made at the Get-Together last Saturday. All the speakers congratulated the Union on the occasion of the birthday of its educational work and expressed enthusiasm at its splendid achievements.

President Schlesinger stated that he felt that the educational department has solved two problems in the matter of education of our members. First, it provided better and satisfactory instruction for members of the International, and, secondly, it secured competent teachers to do so. Another problem, however, was very important and to that President Schlesinger thought that the educational work of the Union should be extended to include all the workers.

Mr. Fischlauer read several messages from those who were compelled to stay away. Brother Brodoff sent a telegram expressing deep regret at his inability to be with us, and hoping for continued success in our work. Dr. Leo Wolman wrote from Chicago saying that "nothing but unaccountable duty could have prevented him from coming." There was also a message from Mr. Spencer Miller, and one from Professor Board.

Although only half as many as expected attended the Get-Together, and accommodations were made accordingly, still the audience was in high spirits. Some shared their seats with their fellow workers, some sat on the railings, and all were interested. The one thing that was still there was "no kick coming" and it looked good-natured, as the bad mood left them there.

Had they made their reservations in advance, they would have provided every one with a seat, a plate, and refreshments.

The problem is solved, there is no doubt that the educational work of the International will have accomplishments. A true reorganization and good to the organization and to the labor movement.

Mr. Fischlauer, editor of our weekly paper, was optimistic in his article. He felt that no one should be discouraged because of the lack of education are not seen immediately.

Resolutions

The students of the Unity Centers, the Workers’ Educational Association of England, and the Extension Classes of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union, their teachers, friends and officers of the Union, have met at their annual Get-Together on April 1, 1922.

On this occasion the members of the I. L. G. W. U. spent a delightful evening, enjoyable from every possible standpoint and companionship. They also celebrated the completion of the fifth year of educational activities sponsored and conducted by the I. L. G. W. U.

Aware of the importance of this occasion, they adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union has conducted classes for five years for the past five years, and

Whereas, thousands of the members of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union have attended these classes, receiving instruction in many interesting and valuable subjects, and

Whereas, this education has contributed not only with cultural subjects like literature and psychology, but mainly with such fundamentally important subjects as History of the Labor Movement. Problems of the Labor Movement. Applied Economics, Industrial and similar subjects.

Whereas, all the students who learned from the classes, who cherish their changing lives, and help them to understand and achieve their own conditions, their industry, their problems, and the aims of the Trade Union Movement, and

Whereas, we believe that the educational work of the International has been and is of tremendous benevolent in the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union and the Labor Movement as a whole, be it

Resolved, (1) That we, students in the classes conducted by the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union, express our enthusiasm, approval, and endorsement of the educational work conducted by the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union, and (2) That we call the attention of our members to be assembled at our regular convention in Cleveland, May 1, 1922, to the excellent educational work conducted by our union. We also ask our fellow members in convention assembled, to continue the educational work on a larger scale, in order that all of our members should have the advantages and benefits that the students have been fortunate enough to receive from our educational activities.

(Continued on Page 12)
Resolution

(Continued from Page 19)

that we urge our fellow members in a convention assembled to show their appreciation and recognition of the value of this work by granting an increased appropriation for the following two years, in order that our Educational Department may be able to increase its work, and be it also
Resolved, that we express our gratitude to the officers and members of the General Executive Board who have faithfully carried out the duties of the last convention, and helped to make our educational activities so successful, and

RESOLUTION OF THANKS

We, the workers of Benjamin Reid, 14, West 21st St., who met on March 9, 1922, have presented to our shop chairman, Ben. Shelden, Silverman, a gold watch and chain for his good work. We wish him the best of luck.

PHILIP KARP, Local 1, MAY ORT, Local 18, DAVE GROEN, Local 11, MAX WEIDMAN, Local 25, Committee.

Raincoat Makers Union

Local No. 20, I. L. G. W. U.

Election of Delegates to the Convention

Election of delegates to the Sixteenth Convention of our International Union will be held Saturday, April 8th, from 10:00 A. M. to 4:00 P. M., in the office of the Union, 22 West 17th Street.

This is the most important Convention in the history of our International Union. It will vote on the future policies and actions of our powerful organization. It is necessary therefore that every member should participate in the elections to this Convention and elect as delegates members who can honorably represent our Local and the entire raincoat industry.

EXECUTIVE BOARD LOCAL NO. 20

ARTHUR SAMUELS, SAMUEL FRIEDMAN, Manager. Secretary

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.


Before me, a Commissioner of Deeds, in and for the State and county aforesaid personally appeared having subscribed the name and desines and says that he is the Business Manager of this JUSTICE, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the above named issue. And that the owner, lessee, mortgagee or lessee under which above named issue was printed, was required to sign the name of the person authorized to act for him on legal matters and to print the above statement, is held, and is hereby subscribed to, as true, namely:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:


2. That the paper is:

International Labor Gazette Workers' Union, E. Schlesinger, President, Barnett L. Becker, Secretary, 215 East Broadway, New York.

3. That the known handbills, mortgages, and other security holders owning or holding 1% or more of the total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are:

None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing all stockholders and all security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, held stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities that is not disclosed in these paragraphs.

ARAHAM YUVIM.

What Do You Know About Your Feet?

On Friday April 7th, Dr. W. B. Boon, Professor of Orthopedics of Fortham Hospital in the Union Health Center, 121 E. 17th St., on the organic diseases of the foot. This is a continuation of the series of lectures on orthopedic and general orthopedics. Dr. Boonstein will take up the problem of workers of clothing industries, their plant and machinery operators, and cutters, who must stand on their feet all day long. He will lecture on the lecture by an American orthopedic surgeon models of right and wrong kinds of shoes.

It will be of interest to members of the clothing industry to know that an orthopedic clinic will open on Tuesday, April 18th, at the premises of the Union Health Center, under the supervision of Dr. Boonstein, and managed by Dr. Brody. The Union Health Center will now be prepared to take care of cases of flat feet, weak ankles, and rheumatism. In the fall the Union Health Center will be equipped with model building and machine which are to be purchased in order to produce shoes which are made to order.

In order to take care of all patients on Wednesdays from 9 to 7 P. M., it will be necessary for each patient to make an appointment beforehand for this clinic. Applications can be made at any time and left with the office of the Health Center. Members of the International Labor Gazette Workers' Union are invited to participate in this extraordinary clinic, if they suffer from muscular ailments.

Your Boy's Future!

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

If your boy has headaches, your memory, ill temper, dullness, etc. This usually causes inattention in your child's studies and his school attendance. Watch him closely and help him to overcome whatever he may have.

Take no chances. Bring your boy to one of our offices, where a scientific examination is made quickly and easily. Our professionals will tell you whether he needs glasses or not. If he does, our well equipped optical department will supply it properly.

Avoid future troubles and disappointments.

DR. BARNETT L. BECKER

Optometrist and Optician

102 LEXINGTON AVE.

1920 PROSPECT AVENUE

215 EAST BROADWAY

262 EAST FORDHAM ROAD

Near Clinton Ave., Prospect Ave., and 1709 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn.

Near Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn


102 LEXINGTON AVE.

1920 PROSPECT AVENUE

215 EAST BROADWAY

262 EAST FORDHAM ROAD

Near Clinton Ave., Prospect Ave., and 1709 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn.

1709 PITKIN AVENUE

Near Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn

The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

By JOSEPH FISH

CLOAK AND SUIT

The report of the General Manager for the past three months, together with the statement of action of the members to the Joint Board in the place of Brother Murray Goldstein, and the reading of the Executive Board minutes for the past month were presented. The general membership of all the local unions formed a test on the preparation of the suit, and the Million Dollar Defense Fund Assessment, and not only urged these men to do so, but requested them to spread the message throughout the trade so that all department may be reached.

The manager's report is quoted below:

The following are the number of complaints filed with our office since Jan. 1, 1922, as follows:

1. Boss is doing the cutting. No violation of Rule 30. Unfounded, as cutters were placed to work.

2. Paid fine and cutters were placed to work.

3. No work in shop.

4. Gets bundle work.

5. Shops called on strike.

6. Complaints pending.

7. Out of business.

8. Non-union cutter employed.


10. Complaints pending.

11. Firms offered to pay less than agreed upon.

12. Firms refuse to pay wages due cutters.

13. In favor of Union.


15. Withdrawn.


17. Total.

18. Equal division of work.


20. Complaints pending.

21. Total.

22. Refraction in wages.

23. In favor of Union.

Resolution

The following resolution is in accordance with the decision of the meeting of the Cloak and Suit Division, held on Monday, February 6th:

We, the members of the Cloak and Suit Division of the Amalgamated Ladies Garment Cutters' Union, Local 10, I. L. G. W. U., assembled in regular meeting at 23 St. Mark's Place, on the 6th day of February, 1922, herewith express our sincere thanks and appreciation to Brothers Sam Perlmutter and David Dubinsky, for the splendid manner in which they conducted Local 10's affairs during the recent strike in the Cloak and Suit Department, and it is in order to commend them upon the wonderful leadership they manifested during the entire struggle.

It is hoped that Local 10 will enjoy their leadership in future as well as in the past.

(Signed) JOSEPH FISH,
General Secretary.

DR. M. HILDEBSBERGER OF BERLIN PRAISES MANISCHWITZ, MATZO

Dr. M. Hildebsheimer, Chief Rabbi of Berlin, has recently, in a letter addressed to one of the members of our union, pronounced the blessings that accompany the purchase of matzo which this company makes to deserve the blessing.

On this occasion he speaks very highly of the bakery of R. Manischwitz & Co., which he visited just a few months ago. To quote Rabbi Hildebsheimer's letter:

"The matzo which I received from you are certainly a very welcome gift, because matzo is so good and tasty, it is impossible to procure in any European country."

"As to the Kischert of your matzo and cleanliness of your bakery, I was thoroughly convinced about this when I visited your magnificent establishment on my last tour through the States."