Justice (Vol. 4, Iss. 16)

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

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

This article is available at DigitalCommons@ILR: https://digitalcommons.ilr.cornell.edu/justice/131
Final Quarterly Meeting of General Executive Board

Beginning this morning, April 14, the final meeting of the General Executive Board of our International will begin its sessions in New York. Through this is the final meeting of the General Executive Board before the Convention and at this meeting the final arrangements to the biennial gathering of our International will be made. One of the subjects to be discussed at this meeting will be the situation in the cloak industry. It appears almost certain that the cloak manufacturers are again looking for trouble after the present agreement expires. The General Executive Board will give this matter its fullest attention and will probably make recommendations concerning it to the next Convention.

This meeting will also elect the Credential Committee of the Convention. The Credential Committee will begin its sessions on Monday morning, April 17, in our new building at 3 West 16th Street.

LOCAL NO. 9 ELECTS A "SLATE" OF DELEGATES BY NUMBERS

Last Saturday, April 8, there took place the election of delegates to the Cleveland Convention in Local No. 9, the Clerk Tailors' and Finishers' Union, and the following members were elected: 2, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 14, 17, and 22. On the ballot these members were placed alongside the following names: B. Adler, H. Handler, L. Hyman, A. Silver, B. Tempkin, M. Yankwitz, S. Silverman, Eva Fusha, J. Farman, and Rosa Kaplan. In making this election it must be emphasized that those who have been actively supporting the elected "slate" of delegates have been agitating principally for the numbers on the ballot more than for the persons themselves.

During the election campaign in Local No. 9, there appeared a propaganda leaflet addressed to the members of the Local by the "general organization committee" of the Local in which the finishers were instructed to vote only for the above-named candidates.

1. This organization committee of the local is an official committee of the Local No. 9, as an official committee of the local, has no right to do anything that has not been previously approved by the Local.

2. When a local issues a ballot with the names of nominated candidates on it to the members, the local has no right to give to one candidate or one set of candidates more privileges than to the others. All members in good standing of a local are to be treated equally by the organization.

3. The constitution of the International has not a single leaflet indicating that a member who works for the Union is in any shape or manner of a lower standing than a member who works for a private employer. A union man is a union man, and the fact that he is a paid officer does not deprive him of any of the rights which other members of the Local have.

All this, however, did not deter Local No. 9 from issuing instructions to the members stating that they must vote for candidates whom the Union had elected as its paid officers. Any such candidates whom the Union had elected as its paid officers.

Local No. 9 is the local of all the finishers and its organization committee is, therefore, the committee of all the finishers. Neither the local, nor any of its committees have the right to practise any discrimination between member in good standing and another.

The constitution of the International has not a single leaflet indicating that a member who works for the Union is in any shape or manner of a lower standing than a member who works for a private employer. A union man is a union man, and the fact that he is a paid officer does not deprive him of any of the rights which other members of the Local have.

All this, however, did not deter Local No. 9 from issuing instructions to the members stating that they must vote for candidates whom the Union had elected as its paid officers. Any such candidates whom the Union had elected as its paid officers.

Local No. 9 is the local of all the finishers and its organization committee is, therefore, the committee of all the finishers. Neither the local, nor any of its committees have the right to practise any discrimination between member in good standing and another.

The constitution of the International has not a single leaflet indicating that a member who works for the Union is in any shape or manner of a lower standing than a member who works for a private employer. A union man is a union man, and the fact that he is a paid officer does not deprive him of any of the rights which other members of the Local have.

All this, however, did not deter Local No. 9 from issuing instructions to the members stating that they must vote for candidates whom the Union had elected as its paid officers. Any such candidates whom the Union had elected as its paid officers.
TOMES OF THE WEEK
By N.S.

AMERICA SENDS AN EMBASSADOR TO GERMANY
The exchange of Ambassadors between the United States and Ger-
many is a step toward closer economic, financial and social rela-
tions between the two countries.
In his farewell address Amsden B. Houghton, the new Ambassador to
Germany, outlined the American attitude toward that country. But in con-
gress with diplomatic pretexts these views are vague and general. This
is no less the case when we turn our attention to the official declaration of
the Government. How it will be translated into con-
crete and definite policies remains to be seen.

The German Government has appointed Dr. Otto Wiefeldt, first director
of Krupps' Ambassador to this country. Maximilian Harden, the famous
German publicist, assures us that Wiefeldt, although formerly connected
with the Kaiser's government, is a man who knows the world and what
he is talking about. It is understood that many Socialists offered themselves
as candidates, but the German Government, knowing the American fear of Socialists, played safe and picked a former diplomat.

The GENOA CONFERENCE IN SESSION
O N Monday, April 10, the long-awaited all-European conference opened
in Genoa, where thirty-four nations, represented by 460 delegates,
experts and advisers, have come to "improve their health," as Chan-
cellor Wirth, of Germany, aptly phrased it. There is no question of
futility, despite President Wilson's long-winded manner, with a string of
speeches by the Italian, the British, the French, the German, the Russian
and the other representatives. Since the subjects this conference could safely
undertake to discuss were carefully circumscribed and predetermined by the
Supreme Council at Paris, the speeches could not be anything more than
rehashes of the old arguments and plans, and to express hopes pins for future peace and co-operation. But before
the day was over, Louis Barthou, head of the French delegation, found an
opportunity to wreck the conference, which attempt, however, was staved
off by the sturdy tongue of the likeable American diplomat, Mr. Charles
Lloyd George, the father of the Genoa idea, stated at the outset of his
speech that "We meet on equal terms," yet the resolutions imposed upon
Chamberlain and Wirth amounted to virtual conscriptions. He further stated
that "We are not here as Allied and enemy states; we are not here as bel-
igerents or neutrals," yet the Russians, Germans and neutrals are bound
to accept the straight-jacket roles adopted by the Allied Supreme Council.
Again, he stated that it is the purpose of the conference to "work out in
common the best methods for restoring the shattered prosperity of this
continent," yet what most men expect in the conference, the Versailles Treaty of
Poznan, must never even be referred to. He spoke against the starving
and bowing of the dogs of Europe, yet he accepted the French program. As
a statement of the purpose of the conference, the speeches of Lloyd
George do not interest us. It is too late for this conference to affect
the world, and even if it does, Lloyd George doubts makes interesting reading, but it is hardly translat-
able into a working program.

The Allied Conference of Barcelona, perhaps, was the one delivered by Chancellor
Wirth, of Germany. In compliance with the decision of the Supreme Council at
Paris, he could not speak about what concerned Germany most, the
reparations burden. The only thing he could talk about without irritating
the French apparently belongs to the realm of metaphysics. So Wirth read
a dilution in which neither he nor the rest of the conference were
interested. The Russian delegation, on the other hand, made an excellent showing.
The extreme irritability and discordant of the French delegation during
Chamberlain's speech may be offered as a proof of it. All those who expected
the Russian delegation to appear in red shirts, unshaven, defiant and wild-
eyed were sorely disappointed. The Russian delegation, determined and
definite in appearance, but the speech of Chamberlain was a model of courtesy
and moderation, and displayed a readiness to compromise which called forth
the applause of the conference, excepting the French.

In spite of the conciliatory tone of Chamberlain's speech, Louis Barthou,
the French representative, sneered, and if not for the waive interpretation of
Lloyd George, the French Ambassador to this country, would have done
the occasion for the French displeasure was Chamberlain's advocacy of land dis-
armament. As soon as the French heard such heresy Barthou jumped to his
feet and denounced the exposure of land disarmament as a deed of trea-
trery. Lloyd George, seeing that a conflict was arising, interfered by saying
that the disarmament project was a worthy one, that a general conference
would be held in the States to discuss the possibility of land disarmament,
"as is the case with a ship with a rough passage ahead, and we cannot overlook it." In
that way the subject of disarmament was disposed. The French have won again.

THE SEMENOFF "RECEPTION"
TAMAN SEMENOFF, the notorious bandit of Eastern Siberia, and one
of the "white hopes" of the Allen, had no difficulty in gaining en-
course to this country. The stringent immigration laws apparently
were not framed for such distinguished guests. His agit-Bolsheviki record
was his only, but doubtless valuable, asset to recommend him to our State
Department. All indications seemed to assure the General that he would
have a good time in this country, but these happy anticipations were shat-
tered as he stepped off his train at the Pennsylvania Station in New York.
Instead of the usual courtesies, the Customs officials not only denied
him a warrant for his arrest, which was brought about by an American
company trading in Russia in order to enforce the payment of a half
a million dollars entered against him. The charge, sub insistated by General
Graven, who dealt with the affairs of the Americans in Siberia, was that Semenoff
and his guerrilla forces were nothing more than brigands who plundered the trading company of woolens and other mer-
cantile.
This reply to Semenoff is not only unmannerly to the General and his supporters, but also to the State Department, which readily
admitted him here. This embarrassment was still more aggravated by the telegram Colonel Charles H. Morrow sent to Secretary Hughes and members of the United States Senate. The telegram is worth quoting. It reads:

"I desire to assure you that the American Government does not recognize
Semenoff. The cowardly and unscrupulous enemy of America, conducting
against the American troops through the press a propaganda of base slander and falsehood.

Second—The forces under his command were guilty of treacherous murder of American soldiers.

Whether or not all people of Siberia to a man and his crimes were unanswerable, unprovable, and beyond the conception of mankind. He is the greatest monster of modern times.

Semenoff, it is said, has been captured. If so, I believe, we can rid ourselves of alien "Reds" by the single device of deportation, why cannot we deport the General in question Who is charged with being guilty of murder of the number of American soldiers? He has been captured, and it is time for
investigating for an investigation with a view to deportation of the Ataman. But the State Department has not yielded to the pressure of this matter. Its spe-
ciality is in the investigation and prosecution of "reds."

THE SITUATION IN THE COAL STRIKE

HE efforts of the legislative branch of our government in the way of
bringing about a settlement of the coal strike have met with failure.

The operators definitely turned down the invitation for a new soft
conference, extended a week ago by Congressman Nolan. Realizing that
they had washed their hands of the settlement of the coal strike, ostensibly for the purpose of beginning executive consideration of the
Bland bill resolution, which provides for the appointment of another
committee to get the facts in the controversy. But it is doubtful whether
they will get what they want, for the House has refused to name any
of the Senate committees which demonstrated their futility before.

The courts, on the other hand, are decidedly more efficient. Last Mon-
day the United States District Court in West Virginia issued Inreced injunc-
tion restraining the local United Mine Workers from已久的 in
fields of West Virginia. One injunction not only orders organizing to cease
in Mingo County, the seat of battle for more than two years, but the elimina-
tion of the strike. The "war" lasted for a week. The court stated that organizers of
in the Winding Gulf field, and, like the Mingo injunction, is based upon indi-
vidual contracts, called yellow dogs by the miners, by workers of the companies in which they work, are going to be
prohibited from interfering with those upon whom they are imposed. The injunction restrains representatives of labor unions interfering
with them, was upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Attorney General Day, of West Virginia, and Attorney General
on this week for the alleged purpose of squashing the indications against opera-
tions and miners since 1929 for holding their interstate wage conference of
that year. The conference in that Court of Appeals was, perhaps, in-
tended to pave the way for another invitation to a conference. It is doubtful,
whether, however, whether he will meet with success.

THE CRIME WAVE IN NEW YORK

HOLDUPS and murders in New York are daily occurrences. They can
be traced to the fact that the law is no longer respected, but is no longer
being placed in Mexico or Russia, there would be general agi-
tation for sending an army to restore order in the land of chaos and anarchy.

But as there is no chance of either Mexico or Russia doing a similar
service to this country, the city and state officials are putting their best
efforts to meet the present emergency. Governor Nathan L. Miller, inter-
fering with the home rule of this city, admonished our local authorities, and
pointed out ways of making this city a safe place to live in. And he not only
offered general advice, but also signed two bills which aim to curb
crime. One provides for more serious measures against narcotics, and the
other gives greater powers to these officials.

The scope of Police Commissioner Enright's plans is much broader. He
not only has practical measures for combating the holdup wave, but he has already started an educational campaign. It is bound to bring results,
though the nature of these results are not as yet certain. Our Police Com-
misioner has really made a literary debut by publishing a little book, a
book of little book, it is true, consisting only of 15 pages, but it is full of
wisdom. There are 125 "Don'ts" in the booklet, and if they are all followed
New York will be a safe place, indeed. Here are some of the "Don'ts" which
are bound to have an effect in the spirit of the people of this city:
"Don't display a quantity of money," "Don't give bills of large denomina-
tion," "Don't display any 'worth while' articles before the thieves can get hold of them," "Don't lend a messenger to the bank for or with money or valuable se-
curities." And so forth, and so on.

A number of widely different kinds of services are offered to the public by the Police Commissioner. One of the most interesting is the
man's number of more policemen. Another measure is to see that every citizen has who nothing to
property should secure a permit for carrying a pistol. Enright has more
resources, but the more wee, are, perhaps, the men noteworthy.
Europe’s Workers Are Going to School

By J. CHARLES LAKE

The trade union of continental Europe by means of extensive education work are giving workers in almost every country a sense of the work of building a Socialist state out of the wreckage of war, themselves. The German socialists have shown how thorough and extensive has been this primary school of Socialism, and that it is in full swing in the construction of the state in the countries of Germany, Austria, and Poland, and wherever open, free, and democratic assemblies were smashed.

The German labor organizations led by the International Armament Workers’ Union are reviewing five years effort toward workers education at the second annual convention to be held in New York City, A survey of what has been accomplished abroad is timely.

The revolution brought the German trade union an immense increase in membership. Before the war the maximum number was 2,000,000; but in 1922, the membership rose to 8,000,000. The organizations of the trade union were undermined by the war, and were reorganized with broad democratic principles of union practice to this huge mass of new members who were largely unorganized.

The annual congress of the General German Workers’ Unions at Nurnberg decided that courses for the training of shop stewards should be established in every town with a population of over 50,000. The idea is to keep the shop stewards abreast of the facts of life in the trade union funds while other expenses were to be paid out of local funds. The

The Ladies’ Garment Industry in Los Angeles

By J. LANCHE

In a few weeks the Sixteenth Convention of the Ladies Garment Industry in Los Angeles will be held in a place in Cleveland to lay out plans for the ladies garment industry for the coming year.

It is not always possible to carry out the plans and policies laid out by the convention. There are always certain circumstances over which those who are responsible for the convention have no control. Those circumstances make it absolutely necessary to deviate from the course laid out by the convention and to meet the emergencies as they arise.

Of prime importance to this Convention should be the training of the Pacific Coast, a subject which has been quite neglected by our convention. Los Angeles will have a delegate at this Convention, and the Garment workers of the Pacific Coast will bring home to delegates of this Convention the importance of Los Angeles and the role it plays in our industry. The Convention will not lay out any plans for the future but will be concerned with the problems of Los Angeles is the center as far as our trade is concerned.

Los Angeles is the West where Chicago is the Mid-West and New York is the East. Los Angeles is not only looking after the needs of its home market but is also a competitor of the Mid-West and Mid-East. The demand for clothes in Chicago is quite heavy and it is felt that New York leads the country in styles when it comes to bulk, it was not until ten years ago that the Los Angeles takes at least the fifth place in the United States. Los Angeles employs 10,000 workers in the garment industry. One of the advantages offered to the public is that Los Angeles is the West where Chicago is the Mid-East and New York is the East. Los Angeles is the West where Chicago is the Mid-East and New York is the East. Los Angeles is the West where Chicago is the Mid-East and New York is the East.

There is hardly a dress shop in Los Angeles where they are not making dresses for lack of funds and save as exes, sport costumes and all suits. The number actually employed in the cloak and suit trade is close to 50,000.

The prime reason for this remarkable growth of our trade in Los Angeles is the policy of the trade and the effort of the local Chamber of Commerce throughout the United States. The policy for 20 years has been to protect the manufacturers of the United States. Los Angeles is the West where Chicago is the Mid-East and New York is the East.

The prime reason for this remarkable growth of our trade in Los Angeles is the policy of the trade and the effort of the local Chamber of Commerce throughout the United States. The policy for 20 years has been to protect the manufacturers of the United States.

Feb. 14, 1922

J. CHARLES LAKE

Europe’s Workers Are Going to School

The trade union of continental Europe by means of extensive educational work among workers in almost every country a sense of the work of building a Socialist state out of the wreckage of war, themselves. The German socialists have shown how thorough and extensive has been this primary school of Socialism, and that it is in full swing in the construction of the state in the countries of Germany, Austria, and Poland, and wherever open, free, and democratic assemblies were smashed.

The German labor organizations led by the International Armament Workers’ Union are reviewing five years effort toward workers education at the second annual convention to be held in New York City, A survey of what has been accomplished abroad is timely.

The revolution brought the German trade union an immense increase in membership. Before the war the maximum number was 2,000,000; but in 1922, the membership rose to 8,000,000. The organizations of the trade union were undermined by the war, and were reorganized with broad democratic principles of union practice to this huge mass of new members who were largely unorganized.

The annual congress of the General German Workers’ Unions at Nurnberg decided that courses for the training of shop stewards should be established in every town with a population of over 50,000. The idea is to keep the shop stewards abreast of the facts of life in the trade union funds while other expenses were to be paid out of local funds. The

The Ladies’ Garment Industry in Los Angeles

By J. LANCHE

In a few weeks the Sixteenth Convention of the Ladies Garment Industry in Los Angeles will be held in a place in Cleveland to lay out plans for the ladies garment industry for the coming year.

It is not always possible to carry out the plans and policies laid out by the convention. There are always certain circumstances over which those who are responsible for the convention have no control. Those circumstances make it absolutely necessary to deviate from the course laid out by the convention and to meet the emergencies as they arise.

Of prime importance to this Convention should be the training of the Pacific Coast, a subject which has been quite neglected by our convention. Los Angeles will have a delegate at this Convention, and the Garment workers of the Pacific Coast will bring home to delegates of this Convention the importance of Los Angeles and the role it plays in our industry. The Convention will not lay out any plans for the future but will be concerned with the problems of Los Angeles is the center as far as our trade is concerned.

Los Angeles is the West where Chicago is the Mid-West and New York is the East. Los Angeles is not only looking after the needs of its home market but is also a competitor of the Mid-West and Mid-East. The demand for clothes in Chicago is quite heavy and it is felt that New York leads the country in styles when it comes to bulk, it was not until ten years ago that the Los Angeles takes at least the fifth place in the United States. Los Angeles employs 10,000 workers in the garment industry. One of the advantages offered to the public is that Los Angeles is the West where Chicago is the Mid-East and New York is the East.

There is hardly a dress shop in Los Angeles where they are not making dresses for lack of funds and save as exes, sport costumes and all suits. The number actually employed in the cloak and suit trade is close to 50,000.

The prime reason for this remarkable growth of our trade in Los Angeles is the policy of the trade and the effort of the local Chamber of Commerce throughout the United States. The policy for 20 years has been to protect the manufacturers of the United States. Los Angeles is the West where Chicago is the Mid-East and New York is the East.

The prime reason for this remarkable growth of our trade in Los Angeles is the policy of the trade and the effort of the local Chamber of Commerce throughout the United States. The policy for 20 years has been to protect the manufacturers of the United States.

Feb. 14, 1922

J. CHARLES LAKE

Europe’s Workers Are Going to School

The trade union of continental Europe by means of extensive educational work among workers in almost every country a sense of the work of building a Socialist state out of the wreckage of war, themselves. The German socialists have shown how thorough and extensive has been this primary school of Socialism, and that it is in full swing in the construction of the state in the countries of Germany, Austria, and Poland, and wherever open, free, and democratic assemblies were smashed.

The German labor organizations led by the International Armament Workers’ Union are reviewing five years effort toward workers education at the second annual convention to be held in New York City, A survey of what has been accomplished abroad is timely.

The revolution brought the German trade union an immense increase in membership. Before the war the maximum number was 2,000,000; but in 1922, the membership rose to 8,000,000. The organizations of the trade union were undermined by the war, and were reorganized with broad democratic principles of union practice to this huge mass of new members who were largely unorganized.

The annual congress of the General German Workers’ Unions at Nurnberg decided that courses for the training of shop stewards should be established in every town with a population of over 50,000. The idea is to keep the shop stewards abreast of the facts of life in the trade union funds while other expenses were to be paid out of local funds. The

The Ladies’ Garment Industry in Los Angeles

By J. LANCHE

In a few weeks the Sixteenth Convention of the Ladies Garment Industry in Los Angeles will be held in a place in Cleveland to lay out plans for the ladies garment industry for the coming year.

It is not always possible to carry out the plans and policies laid out by the convention. There are always certain circumstances over which those who are responsible for the convention have no control. Those circumstances make it absolutely necessary to deviate from the course laid out by the convention and to meet the emergencies as they arise.

Of prime importance to this Convention should be the training of the Pacific Coast, a subject which has been quite neglected by our convention. Los Angeles will have a delegate at this Convention, and the Garment workers of the Pacific Coast will bring home to delegates of this Convention the importance of Los Angeles and the role it plays in our industry. The Convention will not lay out any plans for the future but will be concerned with the problems of Los Angeles is the center as far as our trade is concerned.

Los Angeles is the West where Chicago is the Mid-West and New York is the East. Los Angeles is not only looking after the needs of its home market but is also a competitor of the Mid-West and Mid-East.

There is hardly a dress shop in Los Angeles where they are not making dresses for lack of funds and save as exes, sport costumes and all suits. The number actually employed in the cloak and suit trade is close to 50,000.

The prime reason for this remarkable growth of our trades in Los Angeles is the policy of the trade and the effort of the local Chamber of Commerce throughout the United States. The policy for 20 years has been to protect the manufacturers of the United States. Los Angeles is the West where Chicago is the Mid-East and New York is the East. Los Angeles is the West where Chicago is the Mid-East and New York is the East.
A Letter from England

By NELLIE SHARP

The employers are certainly giving every kind of support at the moment to the men's belief that in the industrial dispute now in progress they are out to smash the trade unions. All the British shipyards are idle today, and many have been locked out 350,000 workers because of their refusal to accept wage cuts of 2½ a week, though they are actually balloting fresh at the moment upon the latest version of the shipyard agreement. That is to say, that is, a cut of 10s. a week from today, and another 4s. on April 6th, is powerfully being announced. It was not unnaturally hoped by the delegate conference of shipyard workers that destitute to ballot the men again on this new proposal, that the lockout notice would be suspended until the decision of the ballot was made known, but this will not be before next Monday. But the shipbuilding lords refused to countenance such a reasonable suggestion, and the lockouts are look out all the same, and fresh color is lent to the assumption that what is planned is to break the workers, and not a settlement, but the total subjection of the men at a moment of industrial depression which is already particularly difficult for the letter to fight.

It was also hoped, after the re- sumption of negotiations in the engi- neering industry last week, that the men would be able to resume work in the meanwhile. The negotiating employers have announced the mediation of the National Joint Council of the Trades Union Congress, and they have called a fresh meeting between men and employers on a basis of the gen- eral agreement of January, on both sides, and a further half under- standing, that the lockout notice would be withdrawn during nego- tiations. The engineering employ- ers have gone back on both these assumptions; they have refused to re- sume the lockout notices, and the discussions now taking place are showing every indication of maintaining their stiff attitude in the present dispute, which, but pity, is the right of the employers to control, not the workers' to pretend, to which the men have no objection, but their workers, which is what is called the rule of the Middle Ages, imposes overtime as they like and when they like, regardless of trade union conventions. The lives of thousands of engineers are already out.

The employers are thoroughly unreasonable is to be seen in the very anomalous fact that the engineering, newspapers, generally so ready to take their part blindly, are evidently off the attitude of the present dispute; and the article in this week's "Nation" on an M. P.'s recent Parliamentary debate, that some of his colleagues (an employer had just made the usual demand of "victory or defeat") were not fit to be employers of Eng- land, represents the opinions of editors and not the wants of the men. These are the persons who have taken the trouble to follow the, dire- cts, and find themselves having to bear the brunt of the considerable difficulty for the letter to fight.

An interesting debate on the pro- posed Industrial Relations Act of Commons, showed labour's views very clearly. While a Coalition mem- ber urged support for the waste of the money of the upper classes on the education of the lower, a Labour member pointed out that labor realized the struggles of tomorrow would depend less on hond made in the Board of Trade room and the laboratory, and pro- tended against repressive pro- gress.

"We on the Labour benches," he said, "are educators because we our- selves have had the worst of educations. It is in the eyes of the working classes that the chil- dren shall not suffer as the parents have suffered. This House is a school for Education; told the House that the cabinet had not yet adopted the educational cuts proposed by the Geddes Committee on Economy, and would not do so without giving the House a Full opportunity for discus- sing them.

How the "Open Shop" Shoppers' Work

By EDWARD E. DAWSON

The "open shop" agitation which is being conducted by employers and their newspapers in all sections of the United States is a carefully prepared scheme of the most powerful: bosses' organization in the history of American Manufacturers. Ever since the end of the World War, when the leading employers of the country de- cided that they would crush the American Federation of Labor and all other labor organizations, they have been at work on this plan.

The National Association of Manu- facturers in the United States has formed 363 "open shop" committees with "every employer" organization in the United States. Through the open shop departments of the National Association a flood of propaganda against labor organi- zations is being sent to all groups of labor organizations, including women workers.

Although practically all the new- spapers, magazines, and books are controlled by the National Association of Manu- facturers, and though direct or- ganization or the whole influence of advertisers, the open shop department of the Association has extended its activities to conducting agitation in the public schools, and against all labor organizations.

"The Open Shop Encyclopedia," a large, elaborate piece of literature about labor organizations, was prepared for introduction in the school through debating the classes in economics. Teachers were written to and urged to give the students an opportunity to study labor conditions with the aids of the "encyclopedia." Unsuspecting teachers in many large cities fell into the trap.

They arranged debates which attracted the attention of the officers of the American Federation of Labor, and of all other labor unions. Cause of the boutle note aroused by the vicious propaganda of the open shop the attention of the National Association was taken in a direct manner, and the result was that the National was forced to meet the falsehoods of the open shop department of the National Association of Manufacturers' "encyclopedia," and explain to school children the purpose of the labor movement in the United States. That the purpose of the "open shop" movement is to cut wages and to keep workers out of work, throughout the arguments in the "encyclopedia." But the authors are not out to do this; they are out to make the present army of unemployed will not be increased, the"open shop" movement is to cut wages and to keep workers out of work.

One of its chief arguments is given of what will be done if the open shop is not adopted; that is, those who are forced out of work through recumtion of the speeding systems of great shops. An example of the "Open Shop" movement is to cut wages and to keep workers out of work, and the argument is given of what will be done if the open shop is not adopted; that is, those who are forced out of work.

It is not the intention of the employers to keep the workers out of work, but to keep the workers out of work, and the argument is given of what will be done if the open shop is not adopted; that is, those who are forced out of work.
Is There Enough to Go Around?

By ALBERT D. SILVER

How big is the national income? If it was equally distributed, would there be enough to give everybody a comfortable living? Is it within the nation's ability to go toward labor and what to capital and management? How has the war affected these shares? What proportion of the national income was received by labor, what by capital, what by management? These are some of the questions that have been discussed by the American Economic Association and the National Bureau of Economic Research. It has been estimated that the national income for 1919 was $86,775,000,000, and that it increased during the year by 7.7 per cent. As a result, it was estimated that $14,000,000,000 was added to the national income in 1919, and that the national income for 1919 was $91,775,000,000. It has been estimated that the national income for 1919 was $86,775,000,000, and that it increased during the year by 7.7 per cent. As a result, it was estimated that $14,000,000,000 was added to the national income in 1919, and that the national income for 1919 was $91,775,000,000.

Fifty Congressmen in Favor of Amnesty

A petition signed by fifty Congressmen from twenty-nine states has been sent the President asking for the release of all war-time prisoners in jail for expressing opinions unfavorable to the war. The petition is supported by men of the best service in the past year's work by four experts. The conclusions to be drawn from this careful study, while not sufficiently enough, will vary as widely as the speculations made from them.

Thus, the February issue of "American Industries" carried an article upon the "Economic Indicators" for the first quarter of 1919. It concluded that "even under normal (pre-war) conditions labor not only get all which was sent to the White House as a fee of services were required without waiting for additional signatures, ready"

The President of the United States, "Dear Sir:"

we undersigned members of the House of Representatives desire to express our appreciation for the efforts you and your executive will proclaim at the earliest possible and the authorities, for whom you are among those who have been arrested and continues, that the only offenses were in the nature of mere accidents and the like of the other and open acts.

Those three persons were sentenced to terms of imprisonment more severe for exercising their civil rights, that by any other country engaged in the same activities, Europeans have been arrested for violations of the same laws and open acts.

Those who are in the midst of the imprisonment act of 1917, and the British government, and any other acts against the government."

A resolution is now before the Judiciary Committee urging a general amnesty for the class of prisoners disposed for the petition to the President.

Evidence of vigorous campaign for the release of war prisoners is apparent in many parts of the country. Populists and Socialists of the American Civil Liberties Union, through their headquarters here announces that following their hearing before the Judiciary Committee last week, it has received telegrams from letters from all parts of the country offering support for the general amnesty resolution.

Co-Operative Notes

CO-OPERATIVE LAUNDRY

GOOD IN NEW YORK

Despite the bitter opposition of private laundries which employed to put aside the clothes, "house" laundries, and disrupt the delivery service, the co-operative laundry, which was organized by the artificers and workers of the city of New York, has made good financially and solved the problems of sanitation that it is possible to run a successful laundry service for service and for pro. The distance between the laundry business during the first five months, alone but it gained 25 per cent in business during that period, of course, the clothes are cleaned more thoroughly than they can be laundered else where. Its aim is to give the best possible laundry service for the most reasonable and economical price, and not to make profits at the detriment of the clothes and the people who wear them. One of its first principles is that no destruc tive chemicals and no bleaches are to be used, and that every article shall receive the same care that we would give to our own. The service is incorporated as like any other co-operative society; the manager is selected by a board of directors elected by the membership; and the profits are returned to the members in proportion as the share they paid.

The RHEUMATISM

On Friday, April 14th, the lecture "RHEUMATISM" has been given by Dr. G. M. Price, director of the Union Health Center, on the "Failure of the Rheumatism Cure." The lecture has been postponed, because Dr. G. M. Price is sailing for Europe on the 15th of May, and will not be able to deliver the lecture at that time; but on Friday, April 21st, Dr. S. W. Boarman will deliver an illustrated lecture on "RHEUMATISM," and what it is and what it is not. This will conclude the series of lectures given by Dr. Boarman on the interesting study of orthopedics.

The Union Health Center is desirous of sending members of the International that a new Ortho pedic Society to be organized under the supervision of Dr. S. W. Boarman and the immediate direction of Dr. G. M. Price.

This clinic will be open every Tuesday from 5 to 7 P. M.
EDITORIALS

AFTER-ELECTION THOUGHTS

This is a good time for take-offs by members of our International, and of the Cloakmakers' Union in particular, of giving ourselves an honest account of the past and to take a glimpse into the future. We cannot and must not accept as perfect all we have done in the past, unless we want to convert our Convention into a mutual admiration gathering, and that certainly would not be worth the effort and the expense which it involves. If we were to believe that what we had done two and four years ago was perfect and infallible, why, then, have we conventions altogether?

The basic idea underlying the by-laws of our organization calling for a convention every two years is that a convention marks a milestone in our work, and that periodically we must make an inventory of our gains and trends which lead towards the achievement of our aims, towards our goal. And it is because of this that we deem it necessary, nay, our duty, to point out a few things that are, in our opinion, a reflection upon and a dishonor to the fair name of our International.

Some may consider such things as trifles which should merit no attention or the wasting of a single word. We, on the contrary, think that, if passed over in silence, such trifles become a menace and lead to such consequences. We would rather point them out now before they have had a chance to take deep root in our midst.

And from the very outset we wish to say: We shall point out the sins and violations within our Union, no matter by whom committed. Our Union is not a family. The experience has proved to us that there are neither saints nor one hundred per cent-villains in this work-a-day world.

We have before us an unsigned campaign circular, in which an appeal is made to the membership of a large local to elect a certain "slave" as delegates to the next convention. We ask: Why was this circular not signed? How can anyone be expected to have confidence in the plea contained in such a circular, if its authors are afraid to disclose who they are? From its contents it would appear that this circular was issued by men who had done real good service for the Union, not members of the "radical" wing. Why then do these "men of affairs" who are the shoulders of this or that prominent leader? Why not come out with the personal record of what the proposed candidates had done themselves for the Union? Their record is a splendid one, a record that one need not be ashamed of—why, then, not adopt the straight road to confidence by an open and public statement of the services rendered by each candidate? To us this is a test of the sincerity and common sense of the members rather than the tortuous road which provokes distrust and suspicion.

We know the workers in whose behalf this leaflet was published. We recognize their valuable services to the Union and, just because of that, we regret keenly that they were not elected to the convention. Their absence at the convention will be felt for years by the membership. Not by any means did they try to hide their influence in such a way that it would be destroyed. Instead they have, in this instance, served the very purpose of such campaigns as exemplified by this anonymous circular.

And here we have before us another batch of campaign literature, which fairly bewilders us. We read it and we ask: Is it possible that we, the members of Unions No. 1 and 2, at least, respect for either themselves or their organization? The names of the candidates on their "slate" are marked by numbers, as if they were inmates of a jail. Each candidate passes as such and such number, which leads one, willfully, to conclude that these candidates are so obscure and unknown in our midst that they can lose nothing even if they are transformed into dumber numeraire. When the reactionaries began to try to control the intelligence of the voters that they would not trust them sufficiently, they were guided by the aid of numbers that can be committed to memory or rehashed in trivial confidence and supply a more plausible reason why members of a union who want to be delegates to a convention of their International should be willing to be transformed from human entities into speechless numerals?

Let us quote from their "literature". "The shop delegates' league is a new organization, having lately taken the candidates for the candidates of the Presse, its slate. Only one is not a politician and works for the welfare of the members." Do you get the meaning of this? Of all our candidates one is not a politician and all the rest are! If this be true, what a change, indeed! We believe in the future this statement will sound like a wicked souls; and if it is a lie, how precious and dishonest it is to brand, for the sake of petty political gains, the entire membership of an organization as作文"("c"""") politicians.

Wading further through this "literary" swamp, we come across the following: "Fighting against any one on the list of candidates is fighting against a national convention and all the members of our International. This is a general and universal in every one of these leaflets. And here again we cannot help recalling that one of the resolutions of a committee of Local No. 2, headed by its Secretary and Chairman, came to President Schlesinger to ask him to run as delegate of his local to the convention. Brother Schlesinger, in reply, said he would not take such a step, and that the Convention would have a more direct sort of campaign that would be carried on in the local, and he wanted to keep his name out of it. What is important that is not worth fighting against? Fighting against them, with mercurial attacks upon the "paid-off"—attacks that, in view of what the mentioned have neither consistency, logic or the mitigation of honesty! Moreover, as we look through the list of delegates who have been found to be "all right" by the "opposition," we find among them paid officers, such as Toffin, of Local No. 1, and Dymark, of Local No. 2, where we were, at least in amazement: How can these fellows be brazen enough to pour limitless gall upon the "paid-off" if they themselves belong to the same category? Is it not as though the goose not the selfsame sauce for the "radical" gander? Which only proves once again that vituperation against the paid officer is not the only way to attack a local, but can also be done in a more intelligent manner, it also hurts the interests of the Union, and hurts them badly. The work of the paid officer, of the business agent, in fact, is just as important as to represent the workers. Can there be any doubt about the demoralizing effect of such an outbreak?

And here is another gem from one of the circulars: "You are certainly eager to make your voice heard against the compulsory splitting of Local No. 25, a wanton act which all but ruined our Union; against the expulsion of members of our Union because they had radical opinions. You surely want to protest against allowing the waist and dressmakers in the small towns to remain unorganized. But this is not the way we will do for you, and for this we must have the proper persons."

Not a sentence without a lie, without a shameless distorting of facts! The dividing of Local No. 25 into several locals was decided at the last convention in Chicago. This separation of the locals is necessary for the purpose of our political campaign. No member of Local No. 25 was expelled for "radical opinions." Some were expelled for slandering the Union, for being anti-organized, for being a part of the "anti-radical" camp. Witness the unprecedented crop of "radicals" in the selfsame local! What concerns the organizing of the waist and dressmakers in the small towns? We are fully aware that the "radical" will not do for you, and for this we must have the proper persons.

Our readers understand by this time why we thought it necessary to publish thesearticles. The experiences which have been given to our feelings and thoughts in this matter not because we wanted to stir the wrath of our great membership against some of our brothers, but because we believe in the existence of perfect saints or absolute villains. We only hope that those who had committed these, mildly speaking, blunders, will make an effort to retrieve their mistakes and concern it deserves, and will come to the convention with minds purer than what they had displayed in the pre-convention campaign. Let us hope that the last election campaign fought out in such an abominable manner, will have been a healthy lesson for the members of the name of which they are being waged, will disappear as if it never was.

CONVENTION ISSUES AND WORKING ISSUES

Among the many issues with which our "radicals" have flooded the political market for vote-catching purposes there is one demanding a labor bureau.

Anyone who is familiar with the history of our Union, even...
MISCELLANIES FROM CHICAGO

By H. SCHOOLMAN

Although it is the eve of a convention and important questions are, as a rule, being laid off to the convention or until after the convention, it appears to us to be the time to tackle a point or two for the simple reason that the dark when the next convention will regard as important, and what is unimportant.

Let it be known that the number of the Union, works in a certain shop and since week-work was established in the same shop, and Mr. Brother S, who was idled for several months, was compelled, after much discussion and much talk, to accept the same place for $80 a week. Brother S is as good as and a speedy worker as Brother B, who made an average of $10 less than the latter. Of course, the most practical thing in this case would be for the shop to decide how one can act "practical and wise" in these most impractical times if the plan for a Labor Bureau and the proposal for the establishment of an Unemployment Fund was voted down as important, near future?

We should like to buttonhole each and every member of the Union and say: "Tell me, brother, who is more sensible, an unemployment fund, a labor bureau, or a little bag work on the South Side and huge dazzle shops where negro girls are working or next to it?"

A member of Local No. 59, an old-time tailor, has worked so long in the Chicago clothes shops where the sanitary conditions, despite all agreements, are not very ideal, until he found himself. Not only can he not thread a needle any longer, but he cannot even recognize the articles of dress. Of course, he has a wife and children whose sole provider he was. After he became blind they were left helpless and hopeless. The local has done nothing to help him. The Executive Board has arranged a theater benefit for him, but made comparatively little on account of the fact that was realized is not sufficient to help him materially. We take this local up as an example of what it helps him until now that something more substantial be done for this brother. It is the duty of all of us to make a complete job of it and show the world that we do not desert a brother in need.

When times are bad, they are bad for all the brothers. The two brothers who do not work. Yet when one is blessed to be at the same time a producer and an "employer" he is evidently. Probably you have no difficulty in guessing when we mean. We are referring to those "republican" folk; those who believe that nature herself has endowed them with the talent of being bunglers; they are the petty little employers of the tiny shop corners who are the "wildcat" in the slave of a slave. Even in good times such a "master" has to pay the people to keep up his little "kingdom." And when times become as bad as they are now, the workers are simply filled to brim. The first thing they do, as a rule, is to put in an appearance at the offices of the Union and beg for that "security" on the plea that they are going out of business. An investigation is made, and after all things are found satisfactory, the applicant receives his few hundred dollars back; because we learn that if the same fellow operates a little cab shop somewhere in a God-forsaken corner of the most deserted section in the city. And the old story starts anew. The Organization Committee gets on the job, the shop men go out on strike, a little victory, a new agreement with new security—thus the story starts all over. And the "employer" begins his wrestling match along the same old lines.

In contrast with the excitement in other cities, we can say that the election for delegates to the national convention in Chicago went off rather quietly. Almost 'in every local there were a considerable number of members who had an opportunity to choose whom those whom they liked best. And while some of a little ability, and he claims they were not elected, we have every reason to be satisfied with the delegates who were.

Local No. 5 has elected as delegates Brothers B. Schafer, Meyer Cohen, Local No. 18 sends three delegates, Brothers Rose, Rosen, and Siegel. Local No. 54 sends Brothers Felshberg and Shovalow. Local No. 61 sends Brothers Shaver, Friedman, Jacobson and Sister Jacobowitz. Local No. 81 sends Brother Bornstein, and Local No. 104 will be represented by Brother Davidovitz.

The sister of these lines will, as he always has, represent the Joint Board. Some of the elected delegates have been appointed to the other sections, and others are novices, and they are looking forward to the great event with a hope and an enthusiasm that shows. Let us hope that all will act at this convention in a manner worthy of the work they have to act when representing and legislatively for the interest of tens of thousands of their fellow workers.

THE SEASON FOR HAY FEVER

Hay Fever season is drawing near; it is a reason that brings much discomfort to workers who are cursed with this iniquitous malady, to the head accompanied by constant running from the eyes and nose. The Health Bureau of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, 131 East 17th Street, announces the opening of a Hay Fever Clinic for the benefit of workers affected. It is the opinion of the Bureau that a very systematic treatment including serum injection and other standard measures for suffering from hay fever during August should come for treatment from the first part of the season and be understood that there is no guarantee that these treatments are sure; but the percentage of improvement is so great that it is worth while undergoing the treatment even though it is not a cure.

The total fee for the treatment is a comparatively minimum one. Appointments may be made by calling at the Hay Fever Clinic at the Health Center Hay Fever Clinic.

CORRECTION—LOCAL NO. 3

We wish to rectify an error made last week's "Justice" in the list of delegates elected by Local No. 3 to the Joint Board of Chlmanes. The following is the correct list of the delegates:

1. George B. S. Pitchersky.
2. Wm. Schmetterer.

The convention will surely pay close attention to this question and will be guided in its decisions not by the immature vocations of a few persons but by the general welfare and progress of the Union in general.

And another issue—one that was practically forgotten by all. While our "radicals" have been firing and sucking themselves concerning "labor bureaus," "recalls," "shop committees," such much of this is "bother" and "ballyhoo," we have forgotten the main issues of the hour. It is being reported that the manufacturers will soon give up their "labor department" and join in the end the collective agreement between them and the Union. It would seem that this is quite an important issue, one that should have commanded first place among all the issues of the campaign. This is a matter of "wing" and "literature" of the recent election campaign, in spite of its over-shadowing importance. We draw the attention of our delegates and officers to the fact that the question requires the most careful consideration, even at the expense of some of their other much-boosted and overrated issues and would-be issues.

There are other subjects—covered in the columns of "Justice" and during the discussions of the "Open Forum," which deserve our close attention. There is an absolutely essential and important to the existence of our organization. The most important point about them is that their discussion all the time gets more new and more vital. They appear, and the paramount interests of the Union as the organization of the workers in our industries forge themselves to the front.
Brookwood, a Workers College

BY MARY GOFF

(A special dispatch from New York City, in the heart of the Westchester hills. The story of an idea which sign a white road leading to the Workers' College. On a hill, surrounded by woods, we find a school under construction. Here is situated a resident college for workers which embraces fifteen acres of ground, and possesses several dormitories for men and women, a farm of considerable size, and a big hall, a library, and all the necessary facilities.)

The Brookwood experiment is closely related to previous movements, and a resident college is the first of its kind. This institution is isolated from the bustling city, yet it feels the pulse of the city, and is the forerunner of the new education that is the dawn of the 20th century. It is in the hands of the working class, and aims to educate the masses of workers, and not just the few.

Like every new movement, the movement for workers’ education has its pioneers. While there are a number of organizations carrying on educational activities, our International is just beginning to take an educational movement for our members. Since the Bulletin was established, the International has a budget of $20,000, and we have extended our work and increased our influence in the city, as well as in the countryside. In spite of all the conflicts, strife, and hardships, we have made great strides.

As this movement expanded, those who attended the conference wanted to see more and more devoted to its aims. In our country, there is a lack of money educational. Every country is in need of greater knowledge. The International is a stimulant and a great force for the development of the working class. We are making great strides in this direction.

Finally, I became rebellious and decided to throw off the burden of wage-earning while living in a sense to satisfy my thirst at the fountain of knowledge. As I was looking through Arthur Glazier’s report on workers’ education, I found a description of “Brookwood”—a reality of an intangible dream—a resident workers’ college. My eligibility for entering a college consisted of the experiment I had made as a member of a union and active member of the Executive Board of my local in St. Louis. I procured a library and set about searching for a place suited to my needs. As a white goods worker, I have been able to save the tremendous sum of $100; but a new spirit illuminated my life when I discovered that this was possible.

And so I found myself on the road which leads to the Workers’ College—no longer a dream, but a real place. I arrived to my new destination. This was a turning point in my life. To become a part of the movement, I had to increase my mental horizon was my hope. Thus I found a home in Brookwood, and was elected because of the high standard of the Workers’ College. The work of the College is to prepare members of trade unions and farm labor for the serious and difficult task before them and to develop them for a capable leadership in their respective organizations. In short, the Workers’ College was established to prove that the working class can produce the most efficient men and women for service in their own ranks.

Charles Webster, now appearing in “The Stage,” is one of the “Talents” of our college. As the matriculation of that play are resumed at the Harris next Monday.

Anna Pavlova’s return for a farewell week, starting April 24, will follow the departure of the singing stars from the Metropolitan.

"BRONX EXPRESS" AT THE ASTOR PLAZA APRIL 28

"Bronx Express," a scenario already adapted by Owen Davis from the Yiddish of Ossip Dymov, will be produced at the Astor Plaza from Wednesday, April 24, 16, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Coburn, producers of the play, will head the cast.

The season’s final bill at the Pershing’s Stage, "Chains of Dow," by Susan Glaspell, will be offered on Monday, April 24.

An extra matinee of the Chauncey-Brosius has been scheduled for Thursday, April 28. The afternoon performances will be given on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Charles Dulton will play the role of the stage manager in the Public Wants," which the Theater Guild will present.

There will be a Sunday night performance of "He Who Gets Slapped" at the Galaxy Theater on April 29, in aid of Jewish welfare.

Mary Jabeau, in an adaptation from the French by Gladys Unruh, entitled, "Her Three Husband," will give a reading of her experiences at the Maxim Elliot Theatre next Monday night.

The Philharmonic Society is slightly crowded. In observance of the dedication of its 80th year of continuous activity this anniversary concert will be given this month under the direction of William Mengelberg, guest conductor. Florence Hinkle, soprano; Marie Boock, contralto; Robert Murphy, tenor, and Royal Daddiman, baritone, will be the assistant soloists, and the Oratorio Society of New York will assist in the promotion of the concert.

The Workers’ College is not kept aloof from the industrial work. Every Wednesday the labor college goers go to the American Federation of Labor conventions, representing different labor organizations, visit Brookwood and convey, in the most friendly spirit, their experiences and conduct discussions embracing all important issues of the day.

Today “Brookwood” stands as a symbol of the most significant achievement in the history of achievement of the workers in the United States. This undertaking is the first attempt to establish a resident Workers’ College for trade unionists.

The International is a social and educational organization in the great movement for workers education, and the creation of a permanent educational institution for workers.

New York will assist with the full strength of its dancer, a presentation of Haeberlin’s Ninth Symphony at Carnegie Hall, on Sunday evening, April 30.

"The Fugio" has entered upon its final two weeks at the Met.

Mozart’s “Così Fan Tutte” has proved as popular that the little opera, which has a third hearing tomorrow, is announced for a fourth and last time back at the Metropolitan next Monday.

Season passes to Columbia’s free bond concerts, starting June 12, now are ready for those sending stamp and addressed envelopes to "Summer Concerts, Columbia University."

The Stadium Orchestra concerts are to open July 6 for six weeks, the first three led by Henry Hadley and the last three weeks by Willy Van Hoogstraten.

SCOTT N EARING DEBATES PROF. MEAD THIS SUNDAY

The great debate between Scott Nearing and Prof. Nelson Mead of City College takes place this Sunday, April 16, at 2 P.M., in Haste Pain Palace, 162 East 125th Street and Southern Boulevard. Registration is open. The following subject: “Resolved, that the only remedy for unemployment is the nationalization of the present capitalist system.”

Both debaters are considered authorities on the subject, and the debate promises to be not only very timely, but one of the most interesting events of the year. Tickets can be obtained in advance at the Rand School, 7 East 15th Street; The Call, 114 1/2, Fourth Avenue; The Vomiting, 175 East Broadway; Local Bruncheon Socialist Party, 1175 Bostan Road, and all its branches. Arranged under auspices of Socialist Party.

THE RENDEZVOUS RESTAURANT AND CAFETERIA

AT 7 EAST 15TH ST.

CATERS TO UNION MEN AND WOMEN

Ideal Service
Excellent Food
Moderate Prices

A 100 PER CENT UNION

RESTAURANT
AND
CAFETERIA

THE MODERN FASHION SCHOOL

Designing and Sketching

You can become a patternmaker and garment sketcher in three months or less.

New Day School Designing and Sketching

Leading College of Designing and Pattern Making.

PROF. 1. ROSENFELD, DIRECTOR

222 East 41st St., New York City

Bet. 2nd and 3rd Aves.

Phone Stuyvesant 5617

THE STAGE

DESIGNING, PATTERN MAKING, GRADING AND SKETCHING

You will study individually during the day or evening hours. The faculty is experienced and extremely qualified. We specialize in teaching Women’s, Men’s, Junior, Children’s and Infant’s Garments. The college is approved by the New York State Board of Education and the Metropolitan Opera House on Sunday evening, April 30.

The Fugio has entered upon its final two weeks at the Met.

Mozart’s “Così Fan Tutte” has proved as popular that the little opera, which has a third hearing tomorrow, is announced for a fourth and last time back at the Metropolitan next Monday.

Season passes to Columbia’s free bond concerts, starting June 12, now are ready for those sending stamp and addressed envelopes to “Summer Concerts, Columbia University.”

The Stadium Orchestra concerts are to open July 6 for six weeks, the first three led by Henry Hadley and the last three weeks by Willy Van Hoogstraten.

SCOTT NEARING DEBATES PROF. MEAD THIS SUNDAY

The great debate between Scott Nearing and Prof. Nelson Mead of City College takes place this Sunday, April 16, at 2 P.M., in Haste Pain Palace, 162 East 125th Street and Southern Boulevard. Registration is open. The following subject: “Resolved, that the only remedy for unemployment is the nationalization of the present capitalist system.”

Both debaters are considered authorities on the subject, and the debate promises to be not only very timely, but one of the most interesting events of the year. Tickets can be obtained in advance at the Rand School, 7 East 15th Street; The Call, 114 1/2, Fourth Avenue; The Vomiting, 175 East Broadway; Local Bruncheon Socialist Party, 1175 Bostan Road, and all its branches. Arranged under auspices of Socialist Party.

THE RENDEZVOUS RESTAURANT AND CAFETERIA

AT 7 EAST 15TH ST.

CATERS TO UNION MEN AND WOMEN

Ideal Service
Excellent Food
Moderate Prices

A 100 PER CENT UNION

RESTAURANT
AND
CAFETERIA

THE MODERN FASHION SCHOOL

Designing and Sketching

You can become a patternmaker and garment sketcher in three months or less.

New Day School Designing and Sketching

Leading College of Designing and Pattern Making.

PROF. 1. ROSENFELD, DIRECTOR

222 East 41st St., New York City

Bet. 2nd and 3rd Aves.

Phone Stuyvesant 5617
LABOR THE WORLD OVER

DOMESTIC ITEMS

NO "SCAB" IN LAWRENCE

The striking textile workers at Lawrence, Mass., claimed a signal victory over the mill owners Friday. When the closing hour came at the Pacific Mills, the principal objective of the picketing during the last few days, not a regular worker was seen past the picket line.

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IMPROVING

The report of the United States Employment Service for March, which was made public yesterday, backed up the optimistic statements concerning the labor market which have been issued by other government agencies. A canvass of 1425 firms representing the more important industries, showed an average increase of 2.5 per cent at the end of March, as compared with conditions at the end of February.

AN INJUNCTION BOOMERANG

A drastic censor decree calling for the dissolution of the Mosaic Employees' Association of New York, was entered in the Supreme Court before Justice F. R. Delahanty. The decree affects twenty-four individuals and corporations, members of the Association, who are perpetually enjoined from attempting to monopolize the setting and working of mosaic and tarsanxo in New York State.

STATE UNIVERSITY FOR MASSACHUSETTS

James A. Garfield University in Massachusetts is the goal of a group of educators and labor leaders, who appeared before the State Legislative Judiciary, advising the creation of such an institution. The petition was filed by the State Board of the American Federation of Labor, and provides an appropriation of $16,000.

GETTING TOO MUCH CREDIT

Henry Ford was declared responsible for specializing in the field of automobile manufacture and setting a course of study, by the Railroad Labor Board, in the wages hearing at which 209 railroadists are seeking a 10 per cent wage reduction.

2 PER CENT QUOTA EXTENDED

The Senate Committee on Immigration voted today to report favorably a bill extending the present 2 per cent quota of immigration for two years to July 1, 1924. Under the law immigration is restricted to 2 per cent of the persons of any nation in the United States. It does not apply to Canada or Greenland.

PRICE AIDING OWNERS

Monsignor William Joseph Hodgkins, of the Baltimore police force stationed at entrances to the yards of the Western Maryland Railway have tried to provoke trouble, and refused to strikers doing picket duty, it was charged by J. J. Davis, who is directing the strike.

"LAW" TO AID MINERS

More than 1,000 attorneys in coal mining states are prepared to act for striking miners in cases involving the right of free speech, the American Civil Liberties Union announced. A circular letter has been sent to all the districts offering co-operation in free speech cases.

MINERS' STRIKE AFFECTS RAIL WORKERS

A layoff of about 1,000 men, due to the decrease in business because of the coal miners' strike, was announced by the Delaware and Hudson Railroad. The coal business is reduced at 50 per cent of this road's traffic.

WAR VICTIMS UNCARED FOR

"There are 1,200 tubercular ex-service men in Arizona who are without hospitalisation," said Senator Archer, in urging the Senate to appoint a commission to investigate the condition of tubercular war veterans in all parts of the country.

WOULD LURE BUILDERS

Anti-union influences are resorting to the old method of quoting building permits in an effort to lure building craftsmen to many localities, that are already overcrowded with little workmen, said Secretary Treasurer Spearen, of the building trades department, A. F. of L. in Denver, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Spokane and other cities effects are being made to import labor under this guise to break down the law.

"These building permits do not necessarily mean that buildings will be erected," said Secretary Spearen. "Often they are used by promoters and speculators of credulity."

LITHOGRAPHERS STICK

The Amalgamated Lithographers of America present a fine exhibition of solidarity in their opposition to the anti-union policy of the National Association of Employing Lithographers.

The houses have been reduced 13 per cent wage reduction, but their insistence for individual contracts and other anti-union conditions prove that they want to carry over the union rather than break up.

The strikers' women folk are being appealed to by Superintendents and Managers, who go to the homes of the workers and attempt to interest the women, with oily talk, golden promises and lurid literature in individual contracts.

The workers claim that in no industry have employers gone so far to secure their ends under the guise of their organizations. Unions have been sworn secrecy given and speeches of showing contrey were accepted by the workers, who applauded the artistic efforts of the houses and their retainers.

When the test came, however, the printers walked out to a man. They were joined in many cases by non-unionists who could not resist the wave of solidarity, and the attempt to smash the Lithographers' Union has proven a failure.

FOREIGN ENGLAND

LABOR AT OXFORD

Mr. R. M. Carlson (Oriel) has been elected President of the Oxford Union.

Mr. Carson, who comes from Michigan, U. S. A., where he was president of the debating society, is an active member of the Labor Club at Oxford University.

He is the second undergraduate debating views to reach the position of distinction.

HOUSING

A census of homeless persons, taken on the night of February 10, showed that eight persons were living in one house, an incumbrance on others and on street janitors. In the streets 81 men and 22 women were found; and in licensed lodging houses (common) 13,076 persons were accommodated. In addition, 257 men, 146 women, and 18 children were accommodated in other lodging houses, while in London casual wards the largest number was recorded at any census since 1914.

Mr. Aldridge, Secretary of the National Housing and Town Planning Council, said recently that some thousands of newly-married people have been compelled through house shortage to embark on the great adventure of married life in homes that are below an adequate standard of equipment.

A meeting on March 25 John Robertson, Labor M. P., said that Scotland had two, 200,000 people living in one-room tenements.

MORE VOTES FOR WOMEN

Lord Robert Cecil has introduced into the House of Commons a bill to extend the suffrage to women on the same terms as the men. At present a woman cannot vote unless she is 50 years of age or more, and has, in addition, certain personal qualifications not required of men voters. The bill was supported by the Die-Hard Colonel Archer-Shale, but to leave to introduce the bill was given by 208 votes to 69.

CHURCH FOR HELPING RUSSIA

A letter to the press signed by three Bishops severely criticizes the refusal of the British Government to grant credits to Russia. "The time," they say, "is such as is without example for horror in modern history. It ought to be able to override all hesitations."

IRELAND

THE BELFAST BOYCOTT

The Northern Alliance of the Irish Labor Party and Trade Unions is considering the grave measure of calling on Dr. Eamonn to remonstrate with the Boycott. This step follows on the fact that the lifting of the boycott has not been attended by the activities of the organized workers of Belfast. Further, the lives of Catholics are in constant danger and the employers are taking advantage of the division among the workers to restore wages below the rates ruling in other parts of Ireland.

HOLLAND

INTERNATIONAL MAY DAY

In a May Day manifesto issued by the International Federation of Trade Unions, the workers of the world are called upon to demonstrate every year on May 1, "against reaction; for universal peace; and to demonstrate against economic reaction, and political reaction and militarism; and in favor of the hoar' day, a fair day's wage, and an existence worthy of human being.

GERMANY

GERMAN COMMUNISTS

The group of German Communists which seceded from the Third International, is in a nebulous condition, and Lati, has re-entered the Independent Socialist party. This group, which included Dauhnig and Hoffman, calls on German labor to unite and join the Independents.

MEXICO

DEMOCRACY IN MEXICO URGED BY UNIONISTS

Through the deans of the Mexican trade union movement it will be impossible hereafter for General Ibarra or that to stage a revolution in the country, says Canuto A. Vargas, Spanish Language Secretary of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, writing in American Federationist.

"The almost total absence of bloodshed during the movement against Carranza," says Secretary Vargas, "can be traced directly, without fear of exaggeration, to the activities of the organized workers of whose leaders, the groups of two and three, covered every state of the republic two months prior to the revolution and organized the program which was to be later carried out with pulse and vigour. If I am not mistaken, I was one of the very first persons in the United States, if not the first, to receive personal news of the first move in what was going to happen in Mexico if Carranza persisted in his obstinate intentions to dictate in the country who should be his successor to the Presidency.

"And I hope in my heart to be sympathy with their present government, and support its policies, domestic and foreign, that I say that the impending revolution, of which we have been reading in the American dailies, is a fabrication.

FRANCE

NAVAL MUTINEERS ELECTED TO PARIS COUNCIL

"By the second magnificent victory of the Paris workmen's yesterday in re-electing Marty and Bedau, the naval mutineers, to the Municipal Council, another blow has been struck for an amnesty to all political, exceptional, and naval prisoners in France. The next step is left to the Prefect of Police, who is expected to cancel the election again. And then the Communists will of course, fight the elections all over again!"
Social and Economic History of the United States

By DR. H. J. CARMAN

Outline of lesson given in the Workers' University of the I. L. G. U., 1921-22.

LEcTION 6

MANUFACTURING SINCE THE CIVIL WAR

1. Its Importance

(a) As we compare the social and industrial structures of the United States, today with that of a hundred years ago, or at any time before the Civil War, we cannot help seeing how much more important is the machine in the life of the nation.

(b) Before 1860 the principal occupation of the people of the United States was farming or agriculture.

(c) In the Civil War the manufacturing had already become rapid and profitable.

(d) Not until the Civil War and the growth of industry had come to dominate all our people.

2. Its Characteristics

(a) The Civil War stimulated manufacturing, in that it

1. Created a greater demand for food, clothing, and munitions.

2. Resulted in inflation and higher prices for manufactured goods.

3. Eliminated all foreign competition.

4. Made the South for a time more dependent upon the North for manufactured products.

(b) Manufacturing since the Civil War has not only increased in volume, but manufacturing methods have radically changed:

1. There has been a constantly greater use of machinery. Until 1790, men's clothing was made in the home and largely by hand. Until 1810 women's clothing, such as dresses, was also generally made.

2. There has also been a greater standardization of machinery, and, in recent years, larger numbers of skilled workers are used.

3. There has been increased exploitation of natural resources and a greater attempt by large industrial concerns to monopolize these raw materials, as in the case of Oil Companies.

(c) Manufacturing, instead of being organized in a partnership or joint stock company basis, had tended more and more to be organized on a corporate basis.

1. These corporations have moved steadily in the direction of combination, so that instead of a large number of small corporations, we have a small number of great corporations.

2. Big business, instead of small competitive business, is now characterized.

(d) In recent years our manufacturers and producers, in their quest for profit, have sought raw materials and markets outside of the United States.

1. The United States has, therefore, become more and more imperialistic, and our position of industrial and political isolation has been greatly changed.

2. Business organizations and individual concentration have been accompanied by the rapid organization of labor, the rise of socialism in the United States, and numerous conflicts between agrian and manufacturing banking interests.

UNITY CENTERS WILL BE OPENED APRIL 17TH

The Unity Centers, which were closed during the all-out war effort, have reopened April 17th, and the classes in English and the physical training that were resumed were promptly filled. The classes will continue through May and others till July.

We urge our members to continue with these classes, which they should do for two purposes: first, to improve their purpose of learning the English language, and secondly for the sake of the leaseholders who expect to leave the Unity Center, and also to continue training till the end of the educational season.

FIRST CO-OOPERATIVE BARBER SHOP ORGANIZED IN CALIFORNIA

Union barbers at San Bernardino, California, have put the Rochdale co-operative plan into effect in what is believed to be the first co-operative barber shop in the United States. During the past week they leased a large space in the business section of the city and opened the largest barber shop in the city, employing only union men who will share co-operatively in the earnings of the enterprise.
Among the Custom Dressmakers, Local 90

By J. X. BERNADSKY

The season in custom dressmaking trade has just begun, and we are all hoping that our houses are keeping on the up with the times. The customers want the latest fashions, and we, the dressmakers, are expected to keep pace with the times.

Our Executive Board is again tackling the problem of the non-union shops which are under union conditions and receive all union benefits. It has been decided to stop work for less than the union scale, and we, as members of the union, will not work or accept prices below the union scale.

Members of Local No. 94 are called upon not to let the union be swayed by agents of the store. It is understood that several hundred persons would not have voted one way unless they were themselves convinced of the importance of such a move. It is too bad that our members are not aware of the difficulties faced by the unions in their efforts to maintain the standards they have established. It is a sad commentary on the lack of knowledge of these local leaders that they are not aware of the risks involved in such a step.

Your boy's future

Your boy's future, well being and position in life may depend upon the advice you give him now. A boy must be well advised as to the use of his time, his money, his energy, and his ambition. Take no chances. Bring your boy to one of our offices, where a scientific test is made to determine what profession is best suited to his temperament. Write to the union for information on this.

Avoid future trouble and disappointment

DR. BARNET L. BECKER
Optometrist and Optician

1016 LEXINGTON AVENUE
HOT PROSPECT AVENUE

215 EAST BROADWAY
232 EAST FORHAM ROAD

BRAN

WILLIAM E. WITKIN
ATTORNEY AT LAW

925 PROSPECT AVENUE

101 NORTH 2ND STREET

BROOKLYN"
GOOD PROFESSION FOR MEN AND WOMEN
EASY TO LEARN, PAYS BIG MONEY

Take a Practical Course of Instruction in the Mitchell Schools in designing Women's, Men's, and Children's Wear.

- Tailoring
- Dressmaking
- Millinery
- Itching
- Pattern-making
- Grading
- Draping

Mitchell Schools of Designing, Pattern-making, Grading, Draping, Dressmaking have been established for over 50 years and have achieved such a success that they are the most popular in the country.

NEW IDEAS, NEW SYSTEMS, BEST METHODS

BEST RESULTS

Indoor and outdoor classes. Evening classes available. Demonstration Free.

Designers of Ladies' Garments are in great demand.

At the Mitchell Designing School, students are prepared to enter a wide field of activity in the fashion world. The Mitchell System is the most direct and practical method of training for the fashion designer.

EVENING CLASSES: MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY

MITCHELL DESIGNING SCHOOL
15 WEST 37TH STREET
NEW YORK

Telephone Fitzroy 1674

Boston Branch: 452 Washington Street. Dexter Building.

ATTENTION!

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

Miscellaneous: Monday, April 17th
General: Monday, April 24th
Cloak and Suit: Monday, May 8th
Waist and Dress: Monday, May 15th

Meetings Begin at 7:30 P.M.
AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place