5-26-1922

Justice (Vol. 4, Iss. 22)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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

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

Last Tuesday Night at Hotel Martinique, Union Presents Memorandum Defining Scope of Negotiations.

The Ways and Means Committee of the Cloth Manufacturers' Protective Association of New York declined to make a formal proposal of President Schlesinger that the conference between the Union and the Association set for the afternoon of the 5th of May be postponed to the following Friday night. The Association informed the Union that it desired the conference to take place on the 5th and the Union concurred.

Last Friday night, May 19th, was the first meeting of the Board of the Clothmakers' Union since the Cleveland Convention. The feeling among the members was good, and President Schlesinger entered the hall when he received a hearty ovation. The details expressed their joy and satisfaction over the fact that President Schlesinger is again with the clothmakers and at the helm of the International Union.

Upon the recommendation of President Schlesinger and General Secretary Baroff, from the "Clothmakers' Joint Board," the following were appointed: Charles Berg, Chairman Louis Pinsky, Secretary Louis Langer, Treasurer Phillip Kasan, Secretary, and the executive Division Manager, J. Rubin.

Representing the locals are: Samuel Sano, Local 1; Samuel Lefkovitch, Local 2; Louis Hymon, Local 3; David Dulsinsky, Local 10; M. Changen, Local 11; Jacob Heller, Local 17.

The first letter expresses in full the position of the Union on the problems in the industry and presents itself for consideration. It points out what should not enter into the scope of discussions during the coming conference. These letters follow:

Unity Houses Will Soon Open For Guests

About the middle of next month the Unity Houses of our waist and dressmakers will throw their doors open for the coming season. The Unity House of the Waist and Dressmakers, the beautiful spot in Forest Park, in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Pennsylvania, will open on Friday, June 16. At 3 p.m. on the afternoon of that day the first boarders will be seated. The Unity Land will leave New York. The official opening will take place on Saturday afternoon, June 17, the beautiful Unity auditorium. A select concert will be given on that occasion. The concert will be followed by a banquet which will be published in the coming issue of JUSTICE.

The Unity House of Local No. 15, Philadelphia, located at Orrville, Pa., will open on Sunday, June 18. The Orrville House is not as big as the house in Forest Park, but the same spirit of comradeship, friendship and good-will will prevail there also. The Orrville House will also open with a concert and some of the leading men in the labor movement in Philadelphia will deliver speeches. Let the members of our locals in New York and Philadelphia immediately register for the Unity season, which begins on June 16th.

The management of these halls will know in advance how many persons are to be accommodated at the opening and how many of them will remain for a longer period, for a regular vacation.

CLOAKMAKERS MUST NOT WORK NEXT TUESDAY—DECORATION

The members of all locals of the Joint Board of the Cloth, Skirt and Reformer's Union are informed that next Tuesday, May 32, is Decoration Day, one of the legal holidays upon which cloakmakers are to be paid. They must, therefore, abstain from coming to their shops and working on that day.

Cloakmakers who work in these cloak districts all during next Tuesday, and if cloakmakers will be found going to work on a shop, they will be called before the Grievance Committee and severely punished.

By order of the Joint Board

LOUIS LANGER, Secretary.

STUDENTS' OUTING AND HIKE ON SUNDAY, JUNE 4

The Students' Council of our Workers' University in the Unity Centers have arranged a hike and outing to Silver Lake, Staten Island, on Sunday, June 4. At 9:30 in the morning a committee of the Council will meet and leave the Unity at the Staten Island Ferry. It will be a day of outdoor recreation in a favored section for all who wish to have a good time in the fresh air and sunshine of the June afternoon with the pleasant air to come.

For the same reason, our union cannot agree to the demands of the already established parks. While the workers are now assiduous in their efforts to keep clean and to take advantage of the parks now existing in the cities, and while their parks are not yet as large as those of the future, we believe that there is no more reason for the park to be for the use of the workers alone than for any other class.

The joint board of the cloth, skirt and reformer's union is informed that next Tuesday, May 32, is a legal holiday, one of the legal holidays upon which cloakmakers are to be paid. They must, therefore, abstain from coming to their shops and working on that day.

Cloakmakers who work in these cloak districts all during next Tuesday, and if cloakmakers will be found going to work on a shop, they will be called before the Grievance Committee and severely punished.

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LOUIS LANGER, Secretary.
TOPICS OF THE WEEK
By N.S.

EXIT GENOA

On Friday, May 19, the Genoa Conference was formally declared at an end, though not quite dead, according to the diplomats. It was a glorious victory for the Soviet delegates, who, overcome by the long hot July of the railway journey, marked the beginning of a new era of independence for the Balkan States. The conference, held at Genoa, was attended by representatives of all the Balkan countries, including Bulgaria, Greece, Rumania, and Turkey. The delegates discussed various issues, including the future status of the Balkan States and the possibility of forming a Balkan Union. The conference was adjourned after a stormy session of six weeks, and it was subsequently declared that a month's vacation, to be summoned after that period of rest to another climate, The Hague, where experts of proved ability in the administration of royal affairs will resume the discussions. The Sofia Bulletin of this week declared that "We the child will stand its journey to The Hague, but when it gets there we must be careful of its diet." In other words, while at Genoa, the child nearly died from convulsions, at The Hague it will be starved through "careful dieting."

An invitation for another conference is the only thing the various delegations are asking with them from Genoa. The Russo-German part, signed at Rapallo, is doubtful a significant achievement, but it cannot be regarded as a Genoa product. The Soviet delegation, it is true, also carry away a moral victory, but it is of a nature which cannot start factories and mills working or to relieve the sufferings and starvation of the Russian people. The Germans have come out of the conference without even being able to state their case. Lloyd George, however, could never admit failure. He returned to London jubilant. He waxed ecstatic over the temporary truce to last from Genoa to The Hague. He called it "a compact of peace among thirty nations." The subject document was the desirability of rate reductions, starting assertion that "a few weeks ago there were armies marching on frontiers extending over thousands of miles with every evident intention of marching against each other, and that by the Genoa Conference the march is ended." While the stage at The Hague is being prepared, the press began the circulation of broad news stories to the effect that the Soviet armies are preparing for war, that Trotsky is inciting the Red troops to massed attacks on the capitalist countries, that an Italian steamer had sunk by Russian fire in the Black Sea, and had been killed. Apparently a new wave of propaganda is being initiated with the view to prevent the coming conference of The Hague taking place.

INDUSTRIAL BANQUETS AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Conferei ces to settle industrial life of the country have ended, in many cases, without agreement. The subject document was the desirability of rate reductions, the starting assertion that "a few weeks ago there were armies marching on frontiers extending over thousands of miles with every evident intention of marching against each other, and that by the Genoa Conference the march is ended." While the stage at The Hague is being prepared, the press began the circulation of broad news stories to the effect that the Soviet armies are preparing for war, that Trotsky is inciting the Red troops to massed attacks on the capitalist countries, that an Italian steamer had sunk by Russian fire in the Black Sea, and had been killed. Apparently a new wave of propaganda is being initiated with the view to prevent the coming conference of The Hague taking place.

The first presidential invitation to the conference-dinner was extended to forty-one steel barons, among whom were Judge Gary and Charles M. Schwab. The dinner was shrouded in mystery, but the insistent demands of the press forced news men to the scene, and a picture was taken of the railway yards and the railroad workers. They agreed, however, to appoint a committee to investigate the situation and the workmen, etc. The railroad workers have learned the importance of the conference and the natural and legitimate progress of business." The steel kings evoked a conciliatory suggestion, extending in "principle" to the President's suggestion for the abolition of the 12-hour day. But as to its practical application, why -Judge Gary is going to appoint a committee of five to make a thorough investigation of this subject and to report their conclusions and recommendations to Gary, and "if and when practicable," the steel magnates may act on the President's suggestion. Among the other subjects discussed at the dinner was also the question of the utilization of the steel workers, but this point was not touched in the statement issued to the press. Judge Gary's view on unionism is too well known.

A few evenings later the railway magnates had dinner at the White House, and again they were extended to labor leaders. This will be followed by many others until the President has learned the various points of view. Then he may perhaps call a conference, but that is not likely.

The day following the dinner with the steel barons the President delivered an address before the Chamber of Commerce. He stated that industry is in the eye of prosperity, that agricultural conditions have improved, and the president now need not be concerned about the railroad workmen, etc. The conference-dinners are intended to hasten and regulate the wave of the coming conferences, not that business is not needed to be controlled, but in view of the criticism leveled against them, from the ranks of the Republican party and in view of the coming elections next fall, the government seeks at least part of the responsibility for bringing about good times in this country.

OUR MINISTER OF JUSTICE

ATTORNEY GENERAL DAUGHERTY is mentioned in draft charges.

So was his predecessor, the notorious Palmer. Apparently this is the chief asset in our governmental business of meting out justice. But what is particularly so is the fact that it is the only asset the government has in covering his malodorous "transactions," the charges in connection with Daugherty come rather early in his career as Minister of Justice.

Among the 1912 draft charges mentioned it is the one leveled against him by Senator Caraway, a Democrat, occupying the center of the stage. The Senator produced photographic copies of a contract which Daugherty, while Attorney General, signed with the government, and on which the President was charged�Did you receive any money under this contract?" President Taft in persuading him to pardon Mann. After presenting to the Senate these interlinking documents, Senator Caraway said that in view of such evidence the President should resign, and "for the good of the country." To do that is to resign and not embarrass the administration any further.

On the other hand, the administration Senators charge that the attacks on Mr. Daugherty, which have been called the "smoke screen" of the previous administration. Senator Mans declared that the Monroe documents are being furnished by persons anxious to avoid persecutions for their own affairs, that an effect is being made to get Daugherty out of office before he can carry out his intention, which "will seriously embarrass the former Attorney General in one case and a former Secretary of the Treasury in another." In other words, there is a nure of sendal.

Mr. Samuel Untermyer has added sufficient evidence to the effect that Mr. Daugherty is thick on the trail of the petty lawbreaker, but he leaves the big fellows to the Rainbow Democrats. Mr. Untermyer is a former member with the Department of Justice in the prosecution of war fraud cases. He knows that any inquiry with which Daugherty will be associated will end in nothing but a whitewash, for the man is much too clever for such efforts.

It is very likely that Daugherty will be given another job. But it is extremely doubtful whether any other Attorney General is to be minister to the interests of the ruling class, will act differently.

THE LUSK LOYALTY INQUIRY

The petty inquisitors, headed by the notorious Archy Stevenson, have fired some more shots at the holding of the loyalty of the teachers in the public schools. They have been conducting inquiries, on anonymous charges, into the right of teachers to hold their jobs. Hugh F. Lusk, the organization head of the Federal Labor, is also a member of the State Advisory Council on the Qualification of Teachers, which is now holding the star chamber sessions. It gives the impression of being a men's club supporting the Federal Labor. The Central Trades and Labor Council therefore has decided to call Frayne to a special meeting to explain why he accepted membership in the council, thereby giving the activity a colored support in the campaign of the unorganized portion of the organized workers to the Lusky educational laws. While Frayne is not under the jurisdiction of the Trades and Labor Council, it nevertheless refuses to give him the opportunity to explain himself before any further action in the matter. A resolution was first introduced asking Frayne to resign his position on the advisory council, but was later withdrawn for the substitute motion to invite him to address the delegation. The meeting is scheduled to take place on Thursday, May 25.

Twenty-seven education of national prominence, among whom are Professor Dewey, Seligman, Giddings and others, have petitioned Frank E. Graves, Commissioner of Education, to take steps which "will lead to the total repeal of the Lusk Act." The separategooign of the Lusk Act has been denounced as fostering a spirit of fear that prevent the teachers from carrying out their work in a proper spirit. The petition -rggs that, predi the final steps before the Act can be repealed, the Lusk should be repealed in accordance with the tradition of American and English procedure in matters of Justice.

The inquisitorial head, headed by Archy Stevenson, has been defended by the Commissioner of Education as "entirely disinterested." "The New York World" comments on this statement in the following words: "Mr. Stevenson is in the clear. He is clear as a bell. The man who has been denounced as fostering a spirit of fear that prevent the teachers from carrying out their work in a proper spirit. The petition -rggs that, predi the final steps before the Act can be repealed, the Lusk should be repealed in accordance with the tradition of American and English procedure in matters of Justice."

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COALITION IN IRELAND

REPUBLICANS and Free Staters, the two factions which kept Ireland in a state of civil war for the past several months, have finally reached an agreement last Saturday. Michael Collins, head of the Free State, and Eamon De Valera, the Republican leader, have now joined their forces and are working toward the establishment of a united government.

The agreement provides for a "national coalition" panel for the next Dáil, representing both parties, and makes possible the holding of the election on June 16. The coalition will be based on the basis of the present representation, but every other interest is free to nominate candidates. If the coalition finds a majority, however, a general election will be called.

This agreement has been universally acclaimed by the Irish people as the beginning of a period of national constructive work. But there is still one disturbing element in the situation which prevents complete unity of the two factions. This is the agreement by which the Free State was followed by an outbreak of violence and terrorism in Belfast and its vicinity.

A week ago, James Craig, the Premier of Ulster, declared that "What we have is well," that he is against any concessions to South Ireland, that the time has passed for further accommodation. In other words, that means war between North and South Ireland. While unity was achieved between the national elements in Ireland, the chasm between industrial pre-English Ulster and Catho-

Nationalist South Ireland has widened.
PERFECT EYE GLASSES MEANS CORRECT VISION

Perfection in Eye Glasses can be had in but one instance.

The eyes must be examined by an Optometrist who is a regis-
ter under the State Law and is protected by the laws of the State.

The glasses must be made by an Optician who is a skilled artist.
**A Letter from England**

**By EVELYN SHARP**

(£ondon Daily Herald Service)

As I said last week, the crux of the negotiations at Genoa is the question of SUA, or support under the treaty by the Russian government of the rights of private property. That is a point that cannot be evaded, even by the evasive genius of Mr. Lloyd George, and that is not being glossed over in apparent today's news from the conference. At the moment of writing, the Allied memorandum has gone to the Russian government, as the "Manchester Guardian" calls the "least common denominator of the Empire's demand on Russia." That in its present form the Soviet delegation will be unable to sign it seems inevitable; for at the last moment our Prime Minister again yielded to French bullying supported by the German ultimatum, enunciated as it is by the insertion of a clause demanding the restitution of all foreign property to foreigners in Russia, is not even pretended by the Government until it has been sent to Paris for personal investigation by the Foreign Minister. It is not to be feared as a consequence of the further outlay of U.S.A. wealth that any more serious hardship could not have done more than he has done at Genoa to secure an Allied agreement with Russia. The French have made it impossible, and it would be idle at this juncture to discuss how different the position would be if from the first Mr. Lloyd George had been firm on behalf of Great Britain in his dealings with the French government. The thing that matters is that a way should be found out of the intricate and serious situation in which the present plenipotentiary has landed us since the Peace of Versailles was signed. It is impossible to say whether Mr. Lloyd George will have the courage of his convictions and raise his voice in power (in order to hang the Kaiser and "make Germany pay") to the political power that he has compared with Russia; but it is certain that such a policy would have the support of the whole labor party and every reasonable person in the country who is outside that party.

The only way out is that there is no knowing where the mania for secret treaties will not end us. In twenty years' time it begins to feel, an entirely new balance of power will exist in strict secrecy among European nations. The British Empire now includes France and Belgium and Italy and will be a far stronger combination than it is now, and there will be standards to shake at the back of it. But, without a labor government in the land, can it be otherwise than a loss to the country?

**Our Industrial Plight**

Any one who doubts the need in this country, and the need of a new trade should have watched the marchers in the May Day procession that passed across London to Hyde Park. They were mainly unemployed men and women, the date falling on a Sunday, and there had been no effort to get them at work. No observer could have failed to note the underfed condition of most of those who thronged through the streets, between lines of spectators who, for the most part, offered a significant contrast in their well-fed, well-dressed state, and the horde of victims of an economic system that has broken down before the Dictator and the Dictator, followed by a capitalists' peace.

Yet, even now, the capitalist does not hear, nor does the Foreign Office, the eightieth week of the engineers' lockout and fastened upon; today it is the miners and the coalmen. The forty-seven kinds unions will take effort, that is the only sure way of doing the findings of the court of inquiry these would be suspended, and the only comfort made by the employers of wishing to end their starvation tactics is a sinister one—of that of the workers who choose to desert their comrades and go back to work on the chance of an expansion of their occupations to blacklegs, in short. I suppose this kind of thing to be going on this way up to the fact that it isn't fair play to allow starvation to be used against the capitalist; but the 1914-18, the class industrial court of inquiry that meets today might have been appointed a year ago. It is true that it meets, the proceedings, in spite of all the efforts of those who are in the trade, are unfortunately, in theory only, the press being admitted, but the room chosen being too small for the admission of spectators.

**The Rich Man's Budget**

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has yielded to the pressure of the well-organised taxpayers, and has indicated a decided change in the tax that is, it reaches six shillings in the pound; the poor income tax rate has been raised from 5s. to 6s., and on the other hand, the poor will not be much helped by force being taken off 10s. and 12s., an example weekly allowance for an average working class family, while the income tax on £2,000 is kept at the same figure. Monety reports received from various union offices.

The most organized city in the state with respect to the women workers is Rochester, where the clothing and dress trades unions have a strong membership, representing more than 25 per cent of the women employed. The next locality in New York City 14 per cent of the women workers are organized. The city of Buffalo, 7.4, Albany 6.7, and Schenectady 6.1. Yonkers is at the bottom of the list with only 0.2 of its women workers organized.

Thirty per cent of all women employed in the state work in manufacturing industries. Clothing factories employ 160,865; of these 17,000, 70,000 are employed in the largest city. In New York City 14 per cent of the women workers are organized. The city of Buffalo, 7.4, Albany 6.7, and Schenectady 6.1. Yonkers is at the bottom of the list with only 0.2 of its women workers organized.

The second largest group of semi-skilled women operatives are found in the textile industries, in which manufacturing and finishing industries; about 18,000 in shirt, collar and cuff factories; 9,000 in glove factories; and 30,000 in miscellaneous clothing factories.

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Just what the eventual effect of the Chinese will be is difficult to judge. The development of office detail work, as also the development of the textile industry, as a commercial center, has brought more women into clerical and detail work; the positions for them are to be found apparently. It is for this reason that the Chinese girls are not given the intensive work to organize these masses of women tailors.
The Efficiency System and the Workers

by L. BOBOUolini

The second branch of efficiency lies in the direction of the utilization of the various natural forces to produce cheap electricity for lighting and for propelling the industrial machinery and the various means of transportation. The production of electricity is obtained to some extent by the entire world. This has been realized only the future can tell.

The present is occupied exclusively with a constant struggle against this struggle has assumed two forms: First, obtaining and saving energy and coal for various uses and, secondly, the search and invention of new sources of energy that would be more economical.

The principal source of energy which has been used and is coal. When coal is burned it develops heat, which in turn converts into mechanical energy and is used for the motive power of various machines. The transportation of coal from the mine to the factories and from the factory to the consumer is a very expensive matter. In fact, the transportation of coal costs as much, if not more, than the cost of the coal itself.

The coal in the mines is in the form of bituminous coal. All that is required is to dig it. It then has to be transported to the power stations and factories, and is then used in the form of steam. A ready and free material, and it is in a form that is very easy to handle. All that is required is to dig it, to transport it, and to use it in the form of steam. It is in the form of steam that all that is required is to dig it, to transport it, and to use it in the form of steam. It is in the form of steam that all that is required is to dig it, to transport it, and to use it in the form of steam. It is in the form of steam that all that is required is to dig it, to transport it, and to use it in the form of steam. It is in the form of steam that all that is required is to dig it, to transport it, and to use it in the form of steam. It is in the form of steam that all that is required is to dig it, to transport it, and to use it in the form of steam.

The transportation of coal can be done in various ways. Coal can be transported from the mine to the factory by water. In this case, the coal is loaded into a steam vessel and sent to the factory. The coal can also be transported by rail. In this case, the coal is loaded into a train and sent to the factory. The coal can also be transported by road. In this case, the coal is loaded into a truck and sent to the factory.

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THE CONFERENCES BETWEEN THE UNION AND THE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

The fact that both the manufacturers and the workers are willing to talk matters over, and if possible to come to an understanding, is clear evidence that the cloak industry is bound to be peaceful. The manufacturers have in earnest and have not called the conferences or consented to them in the order to bring the strike to a close and to have its way. The conferences have only been opened by the representatives of the Union who will participate in these conferences must not come there with sealed minds and ironclad decisions. Such a frame of mind will harm and hamper the proceedings of the conference and will make its outcome hazardous. It would be far more advisable for the employers to come to the conference with open minds, ready to listen and to understand the arguments from the other side. Of course, this suggestion is applicable to both sides. The representatives of the workers must come to the conferences with a will to listen to what the manufacturers have to say. We are confident that our people will fully meet the task. It is our firm belief that the difficulties with which the manufacturers in the trade are confronted in competing with the small contractors and the manufacturers whose number has increased steadily to the Union will come to the conference with the thought that there exist in our industry a great many ill which both sides must seek to cure, and they will be ready, hand in hand, to eradicate these industrial evils, so far as they will not hurt the interests of the workers. From such a spirit and frame of mind, the cloak industry is bound to be the gainers.

If the representatives of the cloak manufacturers feel and think in a similar vein, there is no reason why these conferences should not yield the best results. There is no reason why in a very short time the agreement should not go forth into the world of labor, that the great fight, which has threatened the cloak industry, has finally been averted, and that a plan was arrived at which will place the industry upon a healthy, workable basis.

We have pointed out in these columns, a few weeks ago, that the manufacturers thought that unless the manufacturers, the petty contractor, the "corporation" shop that degrades the cloak trade in New York City. We pointed out at that time that the manufacturers are the bread, life, and the bones of the Union, or the manufacturers singly. We said that it would require the energy of both, and we stated that they can and may go in this direction hand in hand as the minds are free to unite. While it is true that the petty contractor is the common enemy of the worker, of the legitimate manufacturer and of the entire cloak industry, and a union of forces that will prevent growing menaces is fully justifiable and urgent.

The conference should lose no time in getting to the heart of this problem. There is no sense in losing weeks and months discussing the minute details of the matter. Such details, if lost their meaning and have ceased to be questions in our industry. We hope that the employers will not lose even one word of this conference and will express every desire in that direction. We hope that they will not lose a minute in discussing their "right" to fire a worker at their will, whim and caprice. They know that labor law long since put an end to that old method. "Freedom to do business" have gone, never to return. The Union will oppose this "right" with all its strength. The right of the worker to the use of his tools if he has actually agreed upon rules or conditions of work, is the pivot of the Union's existence, and will never be given up.

It is quite likely that the manufacturers have in mind to advance other demands. We believe, however, that in comparing the lists of demands which they will propose, they will appear small. Such demands and counter-demands can be laid aside for the time being and all energy should be directed towards the conclusion of the conferences. In all demands, the principle of the cloak trade. We say attempt advisedly, as we are by no means of the opinion that all can be changed at once, in one season. We believe that the conferences will take quite a while to work out the cloak industry and to place it upon a healthy foundation. We must not expect that right after the conferences all these tiny contractors' shops will melt like ice under the hot rays of the sun, and that a new era will be immediately ushered into the cloak industry.

An evil that has taken years to grow and infest an industry cannot be eradicated with one stroke of the pen, or by the adoption of a resolution. To achieve this radical measure, the intense effort and co-operation of the manufacturers and the workers for a long period will be required. What these conferences is accomplishable is to decide upon a proper course in the right direction. In this way the industry will rise to the height of their task, we wish them hearty success.

MIXING SENSE WITH NONSENSE

The National Executive Committee of the S. L. P. (Socialist Labor Party), which we thought has long ago departed from our midst, together with its truly able leader, Daniel De Leon, and the minority of that political party which is, according to our judgment, a curious admixture of sense and nonsense. This pronouncement is but another proof that the line of the party is indeed, that one and the same mind could work logically and sensibly in one direction and hopelessly silly in another?

Let us begin from the lucid points of this manifesto, points that betray good, sound human understanding. The workers of America and elsewhere, the labor movement of the world, would require the thought of being able to overthrow the government through a "military uprising," and to establish in such a manner a Socialist Federal Republic. This was an idea of the Marxists, examples of other countries. The manifesto says to the workers: "We cannot stress it too strongly that no matter what may occur anywhere else, a military uprising in the United States is entirely out of the question." This is truly sound logic and is proof that the framers of the manifesto were able to resist the demagogic appeals that have all but swept radical centers in America. Against the hammer of the Marxists and the specter of the "dictatorship of the proletariat," this manifesto sets forth a peaceful revolution through the organization of the working-class in an industrial union which would be able to maintain and continue productivity "after the capitalist system had collapsed and together with it the political state." So far so good. So far it would seem as if the writers of that proclamation are not blind to the realities of America. Indeed, this is a step forward. It is a step in the right direction. And what appears in this manifesto a call to the workers, stating that "the American Federation of Labor must be destroyed because it is the "capitalist" element of the so-called Labor movement," this is to say, the American Federation of Labor is here he has a stone to this purpose that the system of exploitation and the revolutionary working class movement investigated.

What can one say to such nonsense? The American Federation of labor must be destroyed! Who and what is the A. F. of L.? Isn't it our entire organized working class? Would this, without a considerable political support, have survived throughout all these years? After all these unions had been destroyed, would capitalism lose its greatest "friend," its best protector? How, indeed, can perchance a society which already has a multitude of unions, as little as it ago, give vent of a sudden to such silly and irresponsible talk?

We, too, and many others with us, are not blind adherents of the American Federation of Labor. We, too, wish that a genuine labor movement was formed and that the working class such as how paltry, how childish it is to assert that our unions are the "best friends of capital" when American capital is leaving no means means means to smash and to annihilate these "friends of his. "
The Important Controversies at the Convention

By 3 Y.

That a certain part of the per capita tax was to be levied on every citizen as a state financial resource, and that, in addition, the membership was to be taxed annually with a special assessment of $1, to be paid quarterly.

Of course, all the delegates agreed with the Organization Committee that the amendment was an important one, but many could not see the practicability of making it, and hence the proposed revenue. Others failed to see the timeliness of this campaign as a whole, and this article is not to be considered, but the opinion that the effort and the money such a campaign would involve would not be justified by the result. It is suggested that these plans be laid over for some other, more opportune, time.

In the course of the debate it became clear that the delegates that the union organizers and the membership in the trade are faced today with tremendous difficulties, both of an economic and social nature. The organization campaign conducted by the International during the last two weeks and the whole plan of $150,000, produced such poor results that many of our organizers feel that what we are paying, that their efforts were futile. It is a well-known fact that the organization effort in all its sharpness before the delegates. It was no longer a question of knowing the committee, maintained that organizers who become disappointed do not have their objectives. An organization work is a very slow process and requires a lot of patience and endurance, and that the members of the Union, seeing that the work is being done, will not hesitate to pay a few dollars or a few cents each week. The committee's plan was finally amended to the effect that the amendment be accepted, and the final part of the resolution referring to the assessments, being adopted in the light of the recommendations of the General Executive Board.

The Union Committee, however, insisted on the original resolution. It wanted the convention to charge the General Executive Board with the task of daily carrying out the plan and not giving it a free hand in discretion in the matter. After a lengthy and heated debate, the convention voted to accept the amendment and to reject the proposal of the committee. The amendment was adopted, however, only as stated above, by a slender majority of six votes.

This decision upon the most important activity of the International, its organization work, was particularly significant. The question of the proposal of the General Organization Committee, which was adopted by the amendment of Brother Halperin, who acted in this case as a delegate of the General Organization Committee, division of the convention is proof that when it came to problems involving the personal interests of the majority, one was interested whether the amendment came from a delegate of the floor or from the official committee of the organization. The delegates voted according to their best judgment, and the impression made upon them by the arguments from both sides.

Another question which provoked a considerable debate was the problem of the amalgamation of the locals. Locals 22 and 22, into one local, and also the question of amalgamating some other locals, Locals 25 and 60, and the dispute regarding what Joint Board these amalgamated locals should belong to. We do not believe that it is necessary to take up too much space with this debate, as our readers are more or less familiar with it. Its case has been considered by the committee several times.

According to the constitution of the International, not more than one local of any trade must be found in any one city. The reason for this by-law is quite obvious. It was meant to avoid the possibility of organizing in one city, which has been the curse of labor bodies in almost every city and every country of the continent. There was a real fear that there were no good reasons why the locals should be amalgamated. Those who have maintained that there is a compelling demand for amalgamation in several cities, should have two locals, offices double expensive, and in general be more efficient than having but one. The action, when such action is necessary. Those who have maintained that the locals of the same trade and in the same city should be amalgamated into one organization, are completely in the right. This, however, cannot always be carried out in practice. Special circumstances, and often sentiment and prejudice, block the way for amalgamation. In 2 or 3 times, locals of one trade in the same city should be united only when the sentiment of the locals and a union is necessary, must not be carried out by force, as it might lead to untoward and undesirable results.

With this in mind, the committee on Officers' Report prepared a report which, if adopted, would lead sooner or later to such an amalgamation. It recommended special committees, members of the locals, the leaders of which, would be the delegates to settle disputes arising between both locals, and this committee would have been to discuss all the details concerning the amalgamation of both locals. This minority had its say on the question of the convention, but not with the power to change it. It was even the case that the letter of the constitution was on the side, they took a very weak impression upon the convention. The convention voted almost unanimously to adopt the report of the convention.

In connection with the wall and dress problem, we wish to remark here that even though a lot of noise was made during the year past concerning violations of the dress regulations by the International in having divided Local 25 into two locals—a dress local, a clothing local—to protest call to the convention against this "arbitracy," not a resolution was passed demanding the rescinding of this "crime" and to revote both these locals into one. Which was outside its jurisdiction. All these tumult-makers who have been the "breaking up" of former Local 25 into small parts by the International, must realize that the cloak makers themselves made an unscrupulous blunder. Their silence was the admission that the International was fully right in its action in the wall and dress question, not only because it followed the decision of the 1910 convention, but because this operation was of the utmost importance in the dress and clothing matters. We shall take up in our next article the third problem discussed at the convention affecting purely union matters. This was the debate on the "memorandum." We shall also take up in our next article the question of the necessity of agreement upon the questions of a more or less political nature discussed at the convention.

Co-operative Notes

CO-OPTERATIVE CIGAR FACTORY MAKES 6 PER CENT GAIN

The union cigar workers of Tampa, Florida, who were forced into bankruptcy by a man by an open shop campaign eight months ago, report that the co-operative cigar factory founded to give the men employment, has not only made a net profit of 8 per cent on the funds invested by the workers, but has found such a demand for its product that it is raising its capital from $5,000 to $10,000 to take care of the increased business. This progress is all the more remarkable because of the field which it is competing on. Its reputation and the cutthroat competition hurled against the co-operative by D.0. O. & 0. is as nothing to the upstart cigar manufacturers of the South. The Tampa factory recently has been opened. The success of this division has recently led to the opening of a distributive office at 36 South Miami Avenue, where, cigars are marketed direct at wholesale prices to labor unions and the retail trade.

A LABOR BANK IN AUSTRIA

Austria's first labor bank was discussed recently in its treaties, "A Credit Organization for Labor," the Austrian Trade Union Council. The origin of such a bank against capitalism, in America, incessantly and interminably, for its.

Yes, there are a great many things that we do not like in the American labor movement. Nevertheless, we never can admit that capital fears the A. F. of L. far more than all those who shirk loudly about "a revolutionary class movement." The American working class, with the exception of only a handful and representative, nobody, while the American Federation of Labor represents the entire organized, and, if you will, also the unorganized, American working class, the exploited proletariat, no matter how backward and reactionary it is, is, after all, intrinsically and in it was ages ago, "is to be

Patronize Our Advertisers
With the Waist and Dress Point Board
By M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary

Minutes of Meeting, May 17, 1922
Brother L. Horvitz, Acting General Manager during the convention, reported receipt of a letter from the Dress Point Board, asking for an immediate action, which was appointed April 26:
Brother Horvitz, member of Local 22, appeared before the committee, stating that he was notified by the dress point board that he would be permitted to work in the shop of the Elegant Dress Corporation. After the report by Brother Horvitz and Brother Gundersen, the Dress Point Board decided to instruct the office to issue a working card to Brother Horvitz.
Brother Horvitz further reported that while Brothers Halperin and Hochman were away at the convention, the committee tried to keep in touch with the outstanding districts, and with our representatives who are stationed there, as well as with Brother Shapiro, who was Acting Manager of the Independent Department, and other officers who were stationed at the main office. According to information received, the same can be summed up as follows:
During the last two weeks that is from May 1 to May 12, the Independent Department attended to the following complaints: 210 receiving the incoming complaints, visiting shops and attending shop meetings. At the same time the Independent Department was compelled to call several shops on strike for various violations of the agreement with the union. Some of these shops, after being on strike for two or three days, settled with the union on equal lines as liquidated damages. However, a few of these shops are still on strike.
Brother Horovitz stated that he felt that Brother Shapiro, Acting Manager of the Independent Department, did all he could under the circumstances for our members.
As a result of the convention, Brother Horvitz reported that from information received through Abraham Friedman, manager of the branch who attends to the Jobbers' Association, investigations on books of the members being members of the Jobbers' Association cannot be the first or last word. He finds that the fact that their accounts are in constant use of some. However, our investigators did all they could in order to ascertain whether the jobbers are giving work to union contractors only, and to add several cases for violations of our agreement.
From the Harlem office, where Brother Fandell is in charge, it was reported that there is little work in the shops, and that many complained about unequal division of work received. However, after Brother Fandell and Brother Halperin, the Dress Point Board made satisfactory adjustments were made.
Brother Stansen, who is in charge of the Brooklyn office, reported during the period of May 1 to 12, that the shops in this district have shown a decrease in work, and the number of them are working at full speed. During the above stated time the number of complaints, visits and shop meetings were attended.
Brother Liebeskind, who is in charge of the Manhattan office, reported during the period of May 1 to 12, that they informed the Joint Board of the particular evils existing in their special districts.
As for the Organization Department, it was reported that on May 1 the number of shop visits made was 12, and to May 12, twenty-two additional visits were called on out of strike. Of these 34 visits were to open shops and fourteen union shops. After the strikes had been conducted, in the following manner: those settled individually, seven joined the Association, those dropped were not attempted to go in, and about 225 shops striking.
Brother Horvitz reported for the Association Department, as follows: That their work has been attended to as usual, and most of the complaints have been handled, even those directly, or after disagreements by chief clerks.
During these two weeks, we had 15 discharge cases, which were all attended to, without the exception of Local 49 and 48, in which they took an impartial chairman, and received a decision in favor of the worker.

The general situation is unchanged. As it is very slow, most of the shops are not making any complaint. In some cases there are a small number of shops which are making a lot of complaints.
Upon motion, it was decided to approve the foregoing report, with the exception of the new cases.
A communication was received from the Workers' Unity House Committee acknowledging that the Joint Board to appoint a committee of six to represent the Joint Board at the opening of Unity House.

Upon motion, a committee consisting of Delegates Boller, Genet, Chevanneau, Halperin, and Liebeskind, with one member to be nominated from among the shop owners, were appointed to represent the Joint Board at the opening of Unity House.

Delegate Rahibovits moved that the entire Unity House Committee should be instructed to come to the opening of the Unity House, in order that we may give those who come to Unity House a proper welcome.

The motion was seconded and carried.
A communication was received from the National Labor Alliance for Trade Relations with Russia, in which they requested that we would ask our government to recognize the Russian Workers' and Peasants' National Alliance. They further urged that copies of our resolution be forwarded to the State Department, to the Congressman of our district, and to the American Federation of Labor.

Upon motion, it was decided to grant the above request.

Communications were received from the National Labor Alliance for Trade Relations with Russia, in which they emphasized the fact that the expenses incurred by the Joint Board to attend this meeting were 240 dollars. Therefore, they advise the Joint Board to take immediate steps to cut down expenses.

In the live discussion arena, Brother Berlin, President of the Joint Board, informed the delegates that Brothers Berlin and his Deputy, together undertook this trip, and therefore, they advise the Joint Board to take immediate steps to cut down expenses.

Brother Krammer, from the discussion arena, Brother Berlin, President of the Joint Board, informed the delegates that Brothers Berlin and his Deputy took up this question, and decided to send a message to the Joint Board to call a special meeting of the joint committee, which was appointed four weeks ago to attend the convention, and instructed the number of officers for the Joint Board, in conjunction with the Board of Managers, and the Committee of National Managers, and that we have this special meeting for the purpose of work.

Brother Jager moved that the award of the Joint Board to dress Point Board be adopted. The committee was therefore requested to submit its report at the next meeting of the Joint Board.

Brother Halperin, our delegate to the sixteenth biennial convention, reported to the Joint Board.

Among other things, the convention considered and adopted a first resolution for the workers engaged in the ladies' garment industry to work 49 hours a week; second, the question of introducing work week; third, the decision of the convention that the International shall issue an extensive campaign in all the countries; fourth, that the deficit incurred by the International should be covered by an assessment, amounting to a levy of five cents for each worker; this levy should go to a deficit of $500 for the purpose of the country into districts, and place, which is expected to give the workers in the ladies' garment workers' industry; sixth, attempts were made by a great many delegates to bring about the unification of control of the dress industry in the City of New York. Brother Halperin believes that the action of the convention is in unifying the dress industry. This of course, has to be done in connection with the other local unions and is not satisfactory, nevertheless, if the incoming General Executive Board will be approached in the proper manner, the General Executive Board will be compelled to unanimous the two local; seventh, the issuance of a temporary charter to Local 21 was a failure, however the temporary charter granted to Local 60 becomes permanent; eighth, the International went on record to request our government as well as the government of Russia, to free their policies. Our Local Board was given a larger scope to work. In closing that Local 41 and 113 should be a part of our Joint Board.

In conclusion, Brother Halperin stated that he believed the convention did all that was possible for the well-being of the members, under the circumstances.

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DOMESTIC ITEMS

LABOR COMMISSIONER TO REPORT ON STRIKE
John B. Davis, New Hampshire State Labor Commissioner, presented his report on the New Hampshire textile strike Thursday. The Commissioner narrowed the original hypothesis of the Nashua Mills and operates Monday and expects to complete his investigation Wednesday.

MASSACHUSETTS' MINIMUM WAGE INCREASED
A minimum wage of $14 a week for experienced women and girl employees was discussed Saturday by the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission. The previous minimum wage was $14.00. Learners and apprentices under eighteen years of age received $12.50.

LABOR REFUSES TO SPONSOR LUSK
Organized labor in New York started last night a movement of protest against the presence of Hume Frayne as a representative of labor on the council on the qualification of teachers. The feeling was unanimous that no labor leader should serve on the council which is the enforcement bureau of the Lusk act.

MORE PALLIATIVES
Coal operators from whose mines is coming the bulk of non-union coal being produced in spite of the bituminous miners strike reached an agreement yesterday with Secretary Hoover upon an administration plan for preventing profiteering and high coal prices during the period the industry remains partially paralyzed.

STRIKERS ASK FOR LEGISLATIVE INQUIRY
Thomas F. McMahon, President of the United Textile Workers of America, and Mayer Mahaney, of Lawrence, Mass., led a delegation of union officials and striking textile workers before the Massachusetts House Rules Committee, yesterday, in an appeal for an investigation of the Lawrence strike by a special committee of the legislature.

UNTERMYERS MINCE NO PHRASES
Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the Lockwood Committee, in an address to the New York Tribune Attorneys Association, yesterday, expressed his contempt for the modern contortionist as a "connecting link between the administration and big business."

INDORES JOINT LABOR PRESS
The convention of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, in avoiding the old warring, voted yesterday to submit to arbitration a proposal of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States declared that such a thing as the open shop is an irredescent dream. It must be either a non-union shop or it is a union shop, it declared.

BUILDING INDUSTRY FORMS COUNCIL
Taking as its main purpose the restoration of public confidence in the building industry, and the need for the union of all elements in an effort to achieve its accomplishment, the council has been made of the formation of the American Construction Council, with Franklin D. Roosevelt as chairman. Mr. Roosevelt will have the direction of the organized construction industry in somewhat the same manner as Judge Landis has had.

COAL PRODUCTION INCREASES
The sixth week of the coal strike was marked by an increase in soft coal production, the output for the week being estimated at $5,600,000 tons, according to an announcement made by the Geological Survey. The production of anthracite, however, remained practically zero.

DENBY ENDORSES SUBSIDY PLAN
Secretary Denby declared yesterday before the Joint Congressional Committee that while he was opposed to the subsidy plan as a permanent measure in supporting the fleet, he believed the fleet appeared no other way at this time to build up a fleet except by this measure.

FOREIGN ITEMS

ENGLAND

CELEBRATING SHAKESPEARE'S BIRTH
It was left principally to the waves to celebrate the Shakespeare anniversary dramatically in London. On the site of the old Globe Theater, and in the inn of the old George Inn, both in Southwark, a company of strutting players,成本in the theater, and in the inn of the old George Inn, both in Southwark, a company of strutting players, costumed in the old costumes, enacted scenes from Twelfth Night on aerry, in costume, but without scenery.

GUILD SOCIALISM
At the National Guild Conference, just held in London, the establishment of a National Guild Council was decided upon. This will be representative of all sections of the movement, for the purpose of co-ordinating and developing the movement and for research into guild problems and propaganda in the trade union movement. S. G. Hobson, of the British Guild of Builders, addressing a gathering of actors in a theater, said the guild form of organization was peculiarly applicable to the profession.

THE INTERDEPENDENCE OF LABOR
Operatives in the cotton spinning trade to the number of 140,000 will be voted out unless the workers of Royton and Middleton, who are striking against a new wage cut, return to work.

MAY DAY RESOLUTIONS
An important section of the composite resolution carried at the huge London May Day demonstration of workers, called on the Japanese government to fulfill its declaration as the Washington Conference, immediately and unconditionally withdraw all its troops from Siberia, the British government being called upon to make representations to Japan to secure the withdrawal of the forces.

HOUSING AND LAND
At the recent conference of the National Labor Housing Association, Jack Mills, M. P., declared that the basis of the housing problem lay in the condition of the British working man in England. "It is just as easy," he said, "to get the restoration of lands under the crown as it was to do-socialize them in days when electors could go to the ballot box under the eyes of the Squire, and had no choice in the matter." He added that there were two sides to the housing problem—the stately homes of England side and the stinking slums side; the picture postcard side of big cities and the side which the tourist never saw; and because the houses remain standing because there isn't room for them to fall down.

PALESTINE

JEWs IN PALESTINE
Speaking in public on his return from a visit to Egypt and Palestine, J. Ramsay MacDonald said that nine-tenths of the stuff published in certain newspapers was not true. He did not feel that the Jews in Palestine was anti-Arab. In his professional and trade union organization especially the Jew was passing resolution after resolution, declaring that Jews and Arabs were the same, and that the Jews were going to teach the Arabs the virtue of combination.

GERMANY

THREE SOCIALIST PARTIES UNITE
In spite of pouring rain, a gigantic gathering of Berlin workers, numbering over 200,000 persons, took place on May Day. There were speakers from all over Germany, and parties, who, for the first time, agreed on a united front demonstration. Previous to this a memorable demonstration of the Berlin Trades Council, on which the Majority Socialists, the Independents and the Communist parties were represented, had issued a manifesto declaring May Day to be a day of rest. This mighty gesture of the German workers was made for the united front and the eight-hour day, for universal peace and recognition of the Socialist Republic of Russia.

FRANCE PLAYING HER GAME
At the President's tea at the Elysee Palace, M. Patouxire is in direct communication with Korsch with regard to the concentration of French troops in Upper Silesia— the purpose being to aggravate trouble between Germany and Poland. M. Patouxire is hopeful that peace means represented, had issued a manifesto declaring May Day to be a day of rest. This mighty gesture of the German workers made for the united front and the eight-hour day, for universal peace and recognition of the Socialist Republic of Russia.

AUSTRIA

ITALY

ANTI-MILTiarISM AND THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY
At its closing session yesterday the Congress of the International Federation of Trade Unions passed two important resolutions. One, directed against militarism, declared that only unity of organization and action will beat reaction and secure labor's conquests; the other urged all workers to stand solid for the eight-hour day. In the text of the resolution on the capitalist offensive, concerning which Smillie made his great speech, the words occur, "After recording that the proletarian organization is being assailed, particularly in connection with the eight-hour day, wages and social legislation, the committee protests against such legislation and declares that the improved conditions obtained since the war are new acquired rights of the proletariat."

AFRICA

LABOR IN SOUTH AFRICA
During the debate in the South African House of Assembly on the indemnity Bill, the Veld, the Rand rising, General Smuts remarked that, owing to the mine-owners' victory, there were dangers that the employers, with the help of the government, might refuse to pay the wages and allowances that government could not countenance tyranny on either side. It did not attribute blame for the rising to the Jews, and did not intend to administer any reprisals against the Jewish leadership.

INDIA

SALVATION ONLY IN ORGANIZED WORKERS
A strong move for co-operation with the Indian Trades Union Congress is being made by the 'Workers' Committee of the National Congress at Calcutta. Kridets and Mrs. Das (President of the Bengal Provincial Committee) are taking a lead in this direction, and other leaders of opinion are becoming convinced that India's salvation rests with the organized workers.
The Activities of our Extension Division

Upon the advice of our Extension Division, the Committee on Education at our last cession recommended that the extension activities—mass education—be expanded. The plan for this expansion was subsequently adopted by the hundreds of delegates that attended the convention.

We wish to emphasize to those who enthusiastically voted for the extension of mass education, that it is not enough to vote for it. What is necessary is to enforce it, to make it a reality. As a matter of fact, the Extension Division of our Educational Department always included such activities as forums, get-togethers, courses, and other similar undertakings in Russian, social activities, hikes and lectures at the regular meetings of our local unions. We always encouraged our local unions to provide a range for lecturers to address their members on important labor subjects at their business meetings. During the past two years, such lectures were given at the meetings of many of our local unions. Generally about an hour was devoted to this. In each case the members who attended the meeting showed great interest by asking numerous questions.

These lectures were given in English, Yiddish and Russian. Since there will always be many of our members who can be reached only at the business meetings of their union, we feel that this work should be extended to a large degree.

My lectures serve a double purpose. First, they add interest to the regular business meeting of the union, which often is so dull and condescending that others cannot attend, and, secondly, by means of these lectures we reach a large body of workers, a body who for some reason or other do not attend our classes.

A list with suggestions for the lectures was prepared by the Educational Department and forwarded to the Executive Boards and Educational Committees of the hundreds of local unions from which we asked them to select subjects best suited to the needs and background of their membership.

As important as these activities are, the Educational Department could not accomplish more than our active membership—paid and unpaid officers of the local unions—wanted us to do. The success of this work depends upon the 10-20 organizers, good and bad, who are representatives of local unions. We can never accomplish more than they want us to accomplish.

If there are representatives of local unions who do not do enough from the work of our Educational Department, we wish to say that we should complain, in the first place, to the organizers. It is impossible to gauge the value of the work of the Educational Department which is always at their disposal. But we do not complain. History teaches us that every new idea was met with novelty on the part of those who should have been the ones to seek its success. But, it is also true that despite the indifference shown by many at the inception of such an idea, if it was only true and important, eventually it will get the full-hearted support of all.

The interest and enthusiasm displayed by the members at our Christmas and land convention in our educational activities fill our hearts with joy and the confidence that this work got the appreciation of those who can help us to make it a success of it.

The only thing appealing is the appeal to our educational work and that is that at all times our members, men and women, should go behind the workers, on the exception, endorsed it full-heartedly. Even those, who for one reason or another did not find it possible to take advantage of it directly, were conscious of the fact that the educational work do not take advantage of our Unions, tends to develop intelligent men and women, informed on labor, politics, economics and the problems, and that this tends to elevate the intelligentsia, to educate us as a whole. Therefore, they contributed their share toward its material support.

As a matter of fact, it has been said that there are always individuals behind every movement. We wish to stress that a successful educational movement there must be a power—a driving force. In our instance it was the rank and file of our International Union that supplied the enthusiasm, energy and inspiration which made this work possible. It is the beautiful fruit of the vision we planted in the imagination of many thousands of our members.

Watch next week’s “Justice” for final details on this exursion.

KANSAS STUDENTS CUT LIVING COSTS BY CO-OPERATION

The women students of the University of Kansas have reduced the cost of living to $6.00 a month by means of co-operation. The university establishment of the women students is very low, but with low rentals so that the students could club together and cut their college expenses by a very large amount. Some of the women who are working their way through the university were quick to see that there was an opportunity for cooperative effort, and have formed co-operative clubs to provide their meals at cost. This has proved so successful that they are extending co-operation to the purchase of other college necessitites.

TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARDS OF LOCAL UNIONS

The work of our Educational Department is always planned, and arrangements with teachers made at this time of the year. During the summer months the teachers and lecturers prepare the courses of lectures which they are to present to our members. Before planning and making arrangements, it was always our custom to confer with our local unions on the needs and desires of their members, with the result that making our educational activities more useful to our membership.

Therefore, at this time we ask the Executive Boards of our numerous local unions to appoint educational committees to confer with us. We call a joint conference of all these educational committees and discuss with them the problems of the future.

We now wish to ask our local unions to extend the scope of their work, to elect the men and women who are interested in the work of our educational department, labor education and are desirous to make our Educational Department a constructive agency. We want to emphasize the importance of these open-air recreations to our members who spend their days indoors.

Come and bring your friends with you.

Educational Comment and Notes

Social and Industrial History of the U.S.

By DR. H. J. CARMAN

Outlines of Lessons Given at Workers' University, Sunday, Dec. 4, at 11:30.

II. Extension of Industrial Revolution in America Since 1849

The United States becomes an industrial Power World.

1. Increase in manufacturing and expansion of factory system.

2. Development of representative industries.

3. Demand for steel products: rails, machinery, tools, sky-scrapers, drednaughts, bridges, truelley cars, automobiles.

4. New methods of production: large scale production instead of small scale production.

5. New forms of business organization and investment of money.

6. Agriculture no longer prominent industry.

7. Social and economic organization.

a. Problems of population.

1. Great growth of population after the Civil War.

2. Redistribution of population: growth of the cities.

b. Emergence of great industrial cities developing around a single industry: Gary, Dearborn, Birmingham, etc.

3. Increased percentage of urban as compared with rural population.

4. The demand for cheap labor and the new immigration, European.

a. Readjustments of social relationships.

1. Decline in status of our Church holding aristocracies.

2. Emergence of powerful industrial capitalists, "captains of industry," "industrial barons," etc.

3. Great need of labor and political, social and economic importance.

5. Great growth in numbers of urban wage earners.

6. The system and emphasis upon employer-employee relationship.

II. Classification of persons engaged in manufacturing industry.

a. Emergence of the labor problem in industry and politics.

b. Labor organizations, their growth in numbers and power.


7. Women and children in industry.

8. The competition of unskilled immigrants with low standards.

9. Conditions in labor organization.

1. Greater need for employment of large amounts of capital in industrial enterprises: the corporate form of organization.

2. Tendency toward concentration of control of capital: industrial combinations and trusts.

Read: Van Meter's "Economic History of the U.S."—Ch. XX.

HIKE AND OUTING TO SILVER LAKE ON SUNDAY, JUNE 4

The Workers' University Council of Workers' University and Unity Centers has an elaborate plan for hikes and outings for this summer. The first of these will take place on Sunday, June 4, at Silver Lake, Staten Island.

Those who wish to join will please bring their lunches with them and also take along a pot. Fires will be built where the potates may be baked. The committee in charge will bring along utensils for cooking. An interesting program of games and other things has been prepared by the committees.

All those coming, please meet the committees at the Staten Island ferry (New York side) at 8:30 sharp, on Sunday morning, the fourth. Our last year's hikes were most interesting. Many of our members were left behind due to the fact that we had not known each other, became acquainted, made friends and spent a pleasant Sunday, a day in the open air, in the sunshine and good fellowship, called forth and inured by the beautiful natural surroundings. We wish to emphasize the importance of these open-air recreations to our members who spend their days indoors.

Come and bring your friends with you!
MINORITY REPORT

In presenting a minority report on Resolution No. 117, I have done so because it is our sincere belief that its adoption would satisfy a long-felt need for a change of the form of our organization. We believe that the present system of internal organization and leadership in our organization concentrates power and responsibility in too small a number of men and in a too small group of members composing the joint boards, executive boards and leaders of the union. We believe that the methods of some other members who participate in this work.

We believe that the single, local system, a majority of the workers in the shops, is not only opposed to the interests of the union and entirely indifferent to them, which fact has been the cause of unauthorized action on the part of some of those who have not participated in our work. In short, that fact that only a small fraction of the workers would participate in such work even if it were made to mean for real mass meeting.

It is not the intention of this resolution to make the workers act as agents of the workers and the employers, either in such a manner as to require adjustments of any disputes. That removes the objection usually raised to the shop delegates' body that has nothing training the experience for such negotiations, they are not fit for such work. The shop delegates' body would leave such a work to a chosen set of persons who have had the experience and the legal form to conduct such negotiations.

The shop delegates' body must be concerned the existence of an industrial parliament of shop representatives elected by a majority of workers employed in each factory and responsible to the workers of the shop and the shop as a whole for its action and the nonherence of the labor in our affairs of union.

We do not intend to alter this system upon either local of our International, but we do want that whenever a local union or joint board votes for the establishment of a shop delegates' system, that is be permitted to function in such a manner as to conform with national and international union management in our International.

Co-operatives Aid
Striking Textile Workers

The textile workers of Rhode Island and New England, striking against a 42 per cent wage cut, a 54-hour week, and industrial despoliation, are being supplied with the necessary funds by the co-operative societies of the eastern states, reports the All-American Co-operative Commission of Cleveland, Ohio, for the nation-wide, farmer-labor co-operatives. Food is the primary need of the strikers, and the co-operative societies have been able to supply the country with food.

From the earliest days of the strike the Labor Co-operative Bakery of New Bedford, Mass., has donated enough bread to supply all the strikers' commissaries in the textile Valley for one day a week. This bakery is now being extended to other strike centers by contributions from labor organizations, the United Co-operative Bakery to purchase more flour.

The Workers' Co-operative Bakery in Egan, Mass., is sending 100 wheat loaves of bread to the strikers at Manchester, N. H.; the Co-operative Bakery of Painesville, Ohio, in response to the appeal of the Amalgamated Textile Workers' and their migrant workers, is sending 100 pre-cooked 12-pound bags of the best flour obtainable, as well as a number of tons of canned goods. The sisters of the Knights of Labor are offering freight charges on this shipment to the strikers' commissaries.

The two Finnish, Chicago, and Michigan, co-operative societies are furnishing free milk to the strikers.

These societies are not only providing the strikers with food at cost, but are also furnishing groceries, meat, and milk to families on the special relief list of the union.

The shop-delegate body will not deprive the members of their right in deciding upon any important question, as all important questions will have to be decided by a referendum vote of the members. Quite to the contrary, they will have a constant opportunity in the shop to arbitrate their interests in such meetings, which will have in the past less or more been more or less dominated by a combination of outside pressure. The fact that only a small fraction of the workers would participate in such a meeting would make for real mass meeting.

It is not the intention of this resolution to make the workers act as agents of the workers and the employers, either in such a manner as to do without the experience and the legal form to conduct such negotiations.

The shop delegates' body must be concerned the existence of an industrial parliament of shop representatives elected by a majority of workers employed in each factory and responsible to the workers of the shop and the shop as a whole for its action and the nonherence of the labor in our affairs of union.

We do not intend to alter this system upon either local of our International, but we do want that whenever a local union or joint board votes for the establishment of a shop delegates' system, that is be permitted to function in such a manner as to conform with national and international union management in our International.

Strikes are won or lost on man's conscience. No labor organization in the United States can win a prolonged strike unless it conserves the confidence of its members in the inevitability of life. Strike bene-

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ATTENTION!

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

General
Clock and Suit
Miscellaneous
Meetings Begin at 7:30 P. M.

General

Clock and Suit

Monday, May 29th

Meeting held the 1st day of May

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 28 St. Marks Place

Members should not fail to choose their working cards when going in or returning to work. They should also not fail to return their working cards when laid off. Anyone failing to comply with this will be subject to a fine by the Executive Board.

Article 7, Section 12, of the Constitution, makes it compulsory for members to attend at least one meeting every three months. Violation of this clause carries with it a fine. Meetings for each month are posted in this notice.

The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

REALITY IS THAT THE "PRESIDENT IN REPLY did not say it is."

BUT IF IT IS THE "PRESIDENT IN REPLY"

BUT IF IT IS NOT

It is true that the "president in reply did not say it is."

But it is equally true that the "president in reply did not say that the resolution is not retro-

active."

And, furthermore, in view of the fact that no change was made in the report of the Exec-

utive Board, the writer felt that it was not necessary to repeat the

statement quoted as his opinion.

BEGIN CONTROL OF SHOPS

Manager Dunblosky has made ar-

ranged for the control of all

shops which are under

jurisdiction of the Union.

About four weeks ago the dress and

waist cutters at their meeting adopt-

ed a resolution instructing the man-

ager to this effect. Manager Dunbl-

sky also made the same arrangements with the dressmakers' union.

Last week Dunblosky was present at a

meeting of all district managers and business agents of the Union, and the ex-

acting control were exercised.

Manager Dunblosky reported that

during periods of control it is very

important that they have in their possession the working cards and submit to them the busi-

ness agents who are visiting their shops.

CLOTH AND SUIT

A good deal has been said here of "driving the work." But it seems that the office of the inspection is required to tend not only to the other

efforts of the office. There

remaining more large shops, in which a few cutters still consider them-

selves privileged characters. In

this connection the office is more often participated by the members than by

the employers.

The manager has recently found that a number of cutters who work in the "one-man" houses are very often deprived of a factory position because of their own neglect. Lately a number of active members have been brought to the attention of the office because of the constant watch they keep on these houses secured more work than the less active members in the past. The manager wishes to impress upon the minds of the mem-

bers the importance of keeping their names off to file complaints. They must visit their offices and make a protest effort they stop the boss from cutting and do work themselves.

The following is the first day's report of the Union for the month of May. The report was called by the members of the Protective Association has already made public its "demands." Of

the report is to "hire and fire" without a wage reduction are among these.

The organization is still prepared. Local 10 has held, during the past

few months, shop meetings with ev-