Justice (Vol. 4, Iss. 37)

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.
BONNAZ EMBROIDERER GENERAL STRIKE SETTLED

WORKERS WIN COMPLETE UNION SHOP—ANOTHER DRESS FIRM PAYS FINE FOR BREACH OF AGREEMENT—WAIST AND DRESS JOINT BOARD CALLS DISTRICT MEETINGS

The general strike of the Bonnaz Embroiderers' Workers' Union, Local No. 66, was settled this week. The Embroidery Manufacturers' Association, which had withdrawn demands which it had put forth to the workers and signed a collective agreement with the union, accepting the obligation that the members of the Association maintain complete union shops. This settlement was decisive victory for the Joint Board in the Waist and Dress industry, under the auspices of which the strike was conducted.

According to Brother Julius Hachman, the General Manager of this Joint Board, all embroidery workers will be back at work in a few days. These famous strikes now only the workers of a few independent shops with which the union has not yet set-
tied. The members of Local No. 66 have behelded during this strike an exemplary and highly commendable manner. The chairman of all the di-
visions of the general strike com-
mittance deserve credit for the loyal services they have rendered. Only last week the members of Local No. 66 had a meeting at the Labor Temple and decided that the workers employed in the shops where settlements have been made to be taxed 10 per cent of their wages, for the benefit of the men and women still on strike. The work-
ers cheerfully approved of this de-
jiction in a spirit of undivided soli-
darity with their fellow workers and
defenders of the union.

Cleveland Cloakmakers Ready to Renew Agreement

AGREEMENT EXPIRES ON DECEMBER FIRST—UNION PRE-
SENTS SEVERAL NEW DEMANDS—VICE-PRESIDENT
PERLSTEIN CHAIRMAN OF UNION'S CON-
FERENCES COMMITTEE

The collective agreement in Cleve-
lend came to an end on December 1st, and while there is no new agree-
ment there is one calling for the be-
ginning of a new agreement in the near future. The renewal of the agreement three months before its expiration. On October I" all expected both sides will begin negotiations.

Last week the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers of Cleveland announced that they will convene a special committee consisting of one person from each local with Vice-President Perlstein as chairman.

This committee has a difficult and very important task before it. The present strike was brought about by a number of demands which the Cloakmakers' Union of Cleveland will contend with the employers and the conference committee of the union was entrusted with the task of formu-
lizing these demands in a clear and definite manner. These demands will be as follows:

1. A raise in wages. The cloa-
kmakers demand a raise of 25 cents for the unionized workers, and a rise of 30 cents for the non-unionized workers. The wages will be raised and determined to get new rates.

2. An improvement in the system of the guarantee. As a number, a num-
ber of manufacturers in Cleveland have guaranteed to the workers forty-one weeks of work during the year. Several changes have been made in connection with this system.

3. Standardization of trade. The opening of the big dress shops, which have been closed to union workers, is fixed. The union pas-
sionaries in the dress trade can only work in the outside small shops. The Union will demand that all the inside shops be open to non-union women as well.

5. Dispute of the Union. The Union will demand that all the workers in the trade be carefully registered so that they might be definitely known how many workers are employed in the indus-
try and where they are employed.

This is only a few of the main points which the Union will put forth for the renewal of the agreement. The committee is also at this time prepar-
ing and formulating several other de-
mands.

Feinberg, Leftowitz and Reisberg on People's Relief Council

The delegation of our Internation-
al on the national convention of the People's Relief Committee of Ameri-
can Jews, which took place in Philadelphia on September 25th, 3rd and 4th, at the Lorain Hotel, attended almost in full and took an active part in all the delibera-
tions and committee work of the convention.

The resolutions of the convention were marked by absorbing discussions touching upon the various phases of the relief work rendered by the Pe-
ople's Relief Committee during the past

Price, 2 Cents

LITMORE CLOAKMAKERS PREPARE FOR STRIKE

The Baltimore cloakmakers have de-
decided, some time ago, to make a gen-
eral stoppage in the trade in order to obtain a close union shop. This, however, was found to be in-
conceivable in the Union as the situa-
tion in that city is such that a stop-
page would be of little use to the work-
ers. The settlement was re-
considered. The state of affairs is as follows:

Baltimore cloakmakers have an agree-
ment with the manufacturers which is to run until next January, and instead of striking it was de-
cided to make preparations for a gen-
eral strike which the Union might be compelled to call in case the employers refuse to renew the agree-
ment. This(?) has arrived at a mas-
moving of cloakmakers last week.

The meeting also passed a mo-

Cleveland Cloakmakers Warned About Minimum Wage Scales

The Joint Board of the Cloak-
makers' Union of New York deems it no-

.

ecessary to issue a word of warning to the thousands of its members in New York City to be on the alert against the dan-
gerous spread by the enemies of the union in the cloak districts of New York City.

In the aftermath of the general cloak stoppage recently concluded, there was a new influx of non-union workers in the trade, as might have been well ex-
pected, there have come to the trade a number of abnormalities which are being utilized by some enemies of the union until the conditions in the trade become normal again.

It is a fact that there are still a number of workers, previously employ-
ed in the "scabs" shops with which the union could not settle, that have not as yet found employment in the clothing industry. In general has not come up to expec-
tations, as yet, it is found difficult to place these Jews and consequently there is some dissatisfaction and a feeling of uneasiness among them.

This state of uneasiness was voiced upon by a number of members of the union who are seeking to undermine its unifreddy" mask, and these are instead of striking, it was de-
cided to make preparations for the gen-
eral strike which the Union might be compelled to call in case the employers refuse to renew the agree-
ment. This(?) has arrived at a mas-
moving of cloakmakers last week.

The meeting also passed a mo-

Cleveland Cloakmakers Warned About Minimum Wage Scales

The Joint Board of the Cloak-
makers' Union of New York deems it no-

ecessary to issue a word of warning to the thousands of its members in New York City to be on the alert against the dan-
gerous spread by the enemies of the union in the cloak districts of New York City.

In the aftermath of the general cloak stoppage recently concluded, there was a new influx of non-union workers in the trade, as might have been well ex-
pected, there have come to the trade a number of abnormalities which are being utilized by some enemies of the union until the conditions in the trade become normal again.

It is a fact that there are still a number of workers, previously employ-
ed in the "scabs" shops with which the union could not settle, that have not as yet found employment in the clothing industry. In general has not come up to expec-
tations, as yet, it is found difficult to place these Jews and consequently there is some dissatisfaction and a feeling of uneasiness among them.

This state of uneasiness was voiced upon by a number of members of the union who are seeking to undermine its unifreddy" mask, and these are instead of striking, it was de-
cided to make preparations for the gen-
eral strike which the Union might be compelled to call in case the employers refuse to renew the agree-
ment. This(?) has arrived at a mas-
moving of cloakmakers last week.

The meeting also passed a mo-

Cleveland Cloakmakers Warned About Minimum Wage Scales

The Joint Board of the Cloak-
makers' Union of New York deems it no-

ecessary to issue a word of warning to the thousands of its members in New York City to be on the alert against the dan-
gerous spread by the enemies of the union in the cloak districts of New York City.

In the aftermath of the general cloak stoppage recently concluded, there was a new influx of non-union workers in the trade, as might have been well ex-
pected, there have come to the trade a number of abnormalities which are being utilized by some enemies of the union until the conditions in the trade become normal again.

It is a fact that there are still a number of workers, previously employ-
ed in the "scabs" shops with which the union could not settle, that have not as yet found employment in the clothing industry. In general has not come up to expec-
tations, as yet, it is found difficult to place these Jews and consequently there is some dissatisfaction and a feeling of uneasiness among them.

This state of uneasiness was voiced upon by a number of members of the union who are seeking to undermine its unifreddy" mask, and these are instead of striking, it was de-
cided to make preparations for the gen-
eral strike which the Union might be compelled to call in case the employers refuse to renew the agree-
ment. This(?) has arrived at a mas-
moving of cloakmakers last week.

The meeting also passed a mo-

Cleveland Cloakmakers Warned About Minimum Wage Scales

The Joint Board of the Cloak-
makers' Union of New York deems it no-

ecessary to issue a word of warning to the thousands of its members in New York City to be on the alert against the dan-
gerous spread by the enemies of the union in the cloak districts of New York City.

In the aftermath of the general cloak stoppage recently concluded, there was a new influx of non-union workers in the trade, as might have been well ex-
pected, there have come to the trade a number of abnormalities which are being utilized by some enemies of the union until the conditions in the trade become normal again.

It is a fact that there are still a number of workers, previously employ-
ed in the "scabs" shops with which the union could not settle, that have not as yet found employment in the clothing industry. In general has not come up to expec-
tations, as yet, it is found difficult to place these Jews and consequently there is some dissatisfaction and a feeling of uneasiness among them.

This state of uneasiness was voiced upon by a number of members of the union who are seeking to undermine its unifreddy" mask, and these are instead of striking, it was de-
cided to make preparations for the gen-
erg
A

GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION

After exhausting its fund of "neutrality" and its various inept schemes for settling the coal and railroad strikes, the Government plunged headlong into a new phase of its lawless policy. Supplying the coal strikers with an elbow and the railroad strikers with an alibi; Smearing with the criticism leveled against him for his weakness, vacillation and hopeless futility, the President in a moment of desperation dia-
pitched a new scheme. Deeply impressed by the strike, Chicago Dail, 1, he secured the most sweeping injunction against the striking shippers ever issued by a court.

Immediately acting, for the injunction the Attorney General made this bland statement which Judge J. H. Wilson of the Federal District Court granted in his temporary order:

"In any manner, by letters, printed or other circulars, telegrams, tele-
phones, newspapers, communications of suggestion, or through inter-
views, to be published in newspapers, or otherwise in any manner what-
ever, to discuss labor disputes, to discuss or organize labor, to join a labor organization or otherwise, to abandon the employment of said railroad companies or any of them, or to refrain from entering the service of said railroad companies or any of them."

This injunction not only barred the unions from any strike activity but it also forbids the union leaders from advising, for example, the strikers against accepting the terms proposed by the companies. It not only ties up the funds of the unions, but it even prohibits the paying of strike benefits to the families of the strikers. The Harding Administration has borrowed a word at the railroad strike shortly before the anti-trust laws was cast overboard. Daughtery fuming against the unions that are claiming "the right to dictate to the Government" arrogates to himself the legitimate right of "dictating to the unions."

Attorney General Daughtery has demonstrated that he follows in the footsteps of his predecessor, A. Mitchell Palmer. The Democratic Palmer's injunction of 1919 (No. 5142) has its parallel in the Republican Daughtery's injunction against the railroad shippen. The alignment of both political parties is luminously evident. This administration, and the numerous other anti-union acts we have on the political thinking of the workers is doubtless of great signification in the maintenance of the anti-union policies and the effect the injunction will have on the outcome of the strike, and indirectly on the future of the trade union movement.

The strikers and the employers, including Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, bitterly denounced the Government. But denunciations alone won't win the strike. Daughtery has mobilized a large army of marauders to enforce the injunction. Several of those arrested have been arrested for "tarnishing" and "protesting" scales. The Government has announced its determination to go the full length and break the strike.

Another type of government interference with the railroad labor movement, President Samuel Gompers announced that a meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has been called for Saturday, September 18, at 11 a.m. in White Plains, New York. Gompers has been invited to the meeting, and asked whether the injunction is likely to precipitate a general strike, Gompers made this statement:

"I do not know this—that never any previous strike in my knowledge has there been such a demand made upon me to call a general strike. I can apprehend no more serious resolutions, telegrams and letters all asking me to call a general strike."

It is highly improbable that the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. will order a general strike. But it is a step taken under circumstances of outstanding significance. The question of the solidarity of labor over against the divisions of craft unionism is now squarely before the American trade union movement. The uttering of thesecraft decisions in the struggle against organized capital will no doubt register itself in the minds of the most conservative.

The injunction is said to have interfered with the plans of the railroad executives. For it conclusively showed that the strike crippled transportation, and that the country faces a crisis as a result of the breakdown of the railways. But the companies had planned to stage a publicity campaign for the purpose of bamboozling the American people into believing that there is no strike. The strikers, viewing the injunction, put a damper on this campaign. But only for a while. The companies will wait for a few days before this impression wears off. Then they will launch their prepared stories of the miners and the 선생.

ANTHRACTE MINERS VICTORIOUS

TWO WEEKS after the bituminous coal miners scored their victory, the anthracite miners' turn came. For five months they fought against blackleg manipulation, blackleg trust, blackleg, and supported by all branches of the government and the press. And the miners won.

The anthracite conference between the miners and operators in Phila-
delphia began a few days after the bituminous conference in Cleveland. But it is evident that the keynote of the conference was the same, if not more so, as in the bituminous conference: Not a pound of coal was to be sold. When the conference began, it was evident that the miners were determined to stand firm. The situation was daily growing more critical. The President, the Governors and Senators of Pennsylvania inter-
vened. And they all realized that there was only one way to end the strike and that is, the operators must yield. And they did. Through the mediation of Senator Reed and Reed, the Agreement was reached on last Tuesday, Sept-
ember 2, and on Monday, September 13, the anthracite miners will return to work. The terms of agreement are as follows:

A Last Word on Europe

By Dr. GEORGE M. PRICE

Director, Union Health Center

It is hardly possible to briefly sum-
marize the impressions gained during the recent conference on the state of Europe, as it is more difficult to give a quintessence of observations made, at this time, of the European situation.

I have visited France, Switzerland, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, and the United States. In all these countries I have made as thorough an investigation of industrial conditions as possible, in order to get a brief picture of the state of Europe.

Due to my official connection with the U. S. Department of Labor, I had opportunity to talk with a large number of employers and representatives of workers' organizations in each country, and likewise to make personal inspections in company with the above-named groups, in various shops as well as the homes of workers. Some of my impressions have been obtained from time to time in various newspapers, and especially in JUSTICE, and which I wish to make the basis of my general conclusion as to comparative pro-
gress in Europe and the United States, on the subjects of safety, sanitation and enforcement of labor laws.

I returned from my trip abroad, I have stated officially and otherwise that the United States lags still far behind Europe in methods of enforcement of labor legislation and in safeguarding the life and health of the working classes.

After my recent trip, I have been compelled to change my opinion. In 1922, in European countries, especially in France, Austria and Germany, conditions of sanitation, safety and labor law enforcement are much behind those existing in the United States,—that while we, here, have in the last ten years forged ahead in many directions, Europe has lagged behind in the proper safeguarding of machinery, improving sanitation of factories, and enforcement of labor laws. The enforcement of labor laws, in Europe, have been reenforced in all these countries, and at the same time conditions of safety, sanitation and labor have been improved in all European countries and in the United States, especially in the most progressive states.

The reasons for the evident re-

tersession in European countries is, of course, primary, the war. There has been a remission of the economic depression, the inflation, the little injury or some undetermined death to health due to imperfect sanitation or to disregard of safeguarding of machinery for factories to小白

These pessimistic views on all hu-
man nature, and the belief, are known to have led to a disregard of most of the protective labor laws, caused a jenning-
ning of fertility and undermined the lives and health of the workers a thing not worthwhile caring for by the protective laws of the state.

The conditions, the situation, as seen by us in the various factories visited, (Continued on page 5)
A Letter from England

By EVELYN SHARP

(London Daily Herald Service.)

In the British Parliament, where the tide runs higher, the feeling has been this year for taxes: it said it during the last two sessions of the present Coalition Government was returned to "make German, under the new Kaiser. There is nothing in today's edition, of the "Daily Herald," that shows in the present government of writing it is still not clear which France means to do. M. Paul's latest speech at the "Daily Herald" points out, was a combination of two policies, mutually destructive. In professing a course of action which would mean the dis- propriety of the Entente, that worker was both logical and practical. He left the situation where it was, and where he would remain until some statesman is found among the Allies, who will have the boldness to declare openly that the people of their lives during the war died for one thing, while the politicians who made them fight are for a perfectly different thing.

The results of this two-fold European policy are everywhere found themselves in conflict with the ruling powers, except perhaps in France. Moreover, so far as Germany is concerned, the very policy they detest at the same time renders the workers impotent to make any use of it has caused. At the annual meeting of the Federation of General Workers, J. B. Cluttered uttered a timorous admission that subject of their ruthless war on wages, that the workers are powerless through the depression in trade to make any use of that ruin of their living, which is being brought about everywhere by the war, and the demand for their helplessness by the employers. But the day will come when trade will be on the rise again, and then the workers will once more get the power of bargain- ing back by their leaders. It is pointed out that on that day they will show themselves less merciless than the rulers, for they are those who are crushing them now?

EVENTS IN EUROPE

Meanwhile, rumors for the most part based on the peace of the world from abroad. France means to occupy the Ewe, to take over the management of the country's finances and trade, and make France means to do nothing of the kind. The old Entente is broken: now finally France is going to be in conflict with French big business and German big business, the two parties are in alliance. Germany is to form a European bloc against Great Britain. Or--the Entente at any rate--will continue in its present temporary misunderstanding will last only until France and Eng- land agree to carry out their ambitious design to crush Germany and at the same time maintain the German Empire.

So, with a swing of the pendulum, here we are back again at the old argument. As to British policy, its present tendency to accept the old view that Europe does, is the one idea that remains popular everywhere in the Balfour Note about debt, tends to an isolat- ing of the United States from Europe, it is all the international ideas of the workers and simply prove again that until the present capitalist policies are overthrown no attempt at the reconstruction of Europe can be effective.

WHERE ECONOMY IS LEADING US

Two decided results, one European, one national, have emerged from the recent events in this country for "economy." Education will be further reduced and little of the work on the present system in which our present rulers have been most successful. In cutting down expenditures on the people's education, on research, and in other similar ways, they are going a long way towards letting Germany win the supremacy they are trying so hard to wrest from her. France, there, forbidden to build aeroplanes that might possibly be used for de- fense purposes, and to spend money on armaments, in short, has very naturally turned her genius to the development of those new instruments of war, that are used in other ways; and her first ex- pense item is her new army, to the accompaniment of the acaromongers to shirk that, after all, she is going to get back her just position in Europe, not as a military Power. If we really do want to beat Germany in the race for our own greatness, and to take the things we ourselves which we did to her when we forbade her to spend money on arma- llies, the old Entente.

The result of reducing our expenditures on the wrong things is that in a recent report of the medical officer, which shows very clearly that economy in child welfare, and in the provision of crèches for mothers, for instance, added to wages and unemployment, in having no benefit whatever in the long run. Nobody is likely to deny that labor legalize strikes. They do not feel, it is all in the direc- tion of expenditure and child welfare are needed and in the manufacture of luxuries. The evil results of the Coalition adminis- tration can be seen growing daily more obvious both at home and abroad.

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE AND INDIA

Mr. Lloyd George's recent speech on India which gave so much offense to his countrymen has been partially explained away by his reply to the Irene, the important point that wafted him at Simla. They submitted an address condemning the Prime Minister's remarks that the reforms in India were an "experiment" and that he could see no period when the Indian people could not dispense with the help of British officials. His purpose, explained the Vicerevy, was to answer clearly and directly the policy of non-co-operation with those reforms, and to indicate sympa- thetic views of the Indian Servants in India. There is a famil- iar, direct, and even a touch of irony in this explanation to which we are perhaps more accustomed in Europe than in this simple-minded democracy in the Far East. They may even con- tinue to wonder how British Civil Service efficiency in the country which is at the same time assured of its future independence in the East and West, after all!

When to Call Strikes

(A Labor Leader's Problem.)

By J. CHARLES LAUE

How can we strike? Again and again this is the question of the strike leader. Finding no an- swer he plunges on striving to arrive at every sort of solution end to the ordeal. In the end he must bear in mind the strike leaders, the money that puts the weaker employers crack! If the strike leaders, including the weak employer strike, if he strikes it will remain solidly behind the union leaders, the people who talk, but even still this is merely pressure to determine the outcome. Often this is the case.

The great factor for the union leader to determine before declaring a strike whether the employer is prepared for it or the economic situation is favorable for winning concessions for the workers. He naturally plans, if industrial warfare is inevitable, to make it begin when the workers can stand the hardships best and the employer least. Sometimes there is no choice. Sometimes the larger industrial interests can profit and the place for the battle to crush the strike is inevitable. He must call upon every diplomatie re- source to avert the crisis or take a momentary advantage of the situation. It is the unsuccessful labor leader that leads; a devoted army into nothing. The strike leader, after the negotiator passes the crises, but usually at the expense of much anxi- ety and effort. This is a situation that has been thought of for months in antici- pation of the recent developments. It is a matter of very little understanding on the part of the American labor leaders that their leaders failed to do this, or did not see that they failed to get their organizations in shape for the inevitable. Those that survived undamaged had filed their war chests and were ready.

Yet, the workers do manage to win frequently with the odds against them. Without exception withdrawing the labor power to put against wealth, police attacks, forces of gun- men at the factory gates, while the workers, fighting for money by getting rid of his sur- plus stock, they can and do become the victims of the strike.

All the striker can tell is that he stood on the picket line so many weeks, or months, or whatever the case may be, and was arrested and beaten up by so many times and finally was called to a union convention. The strike leader can tell by looking at his books. Perhaps the striking brought him very near to it, but the capitalist can afford to settle.

It is primarily a question whether the union is fighting a truthful strike, or a strike for a monstrous profit. The great question must call upon every diplomatie re- source to avert the crisis or take a momentary advantage of the situation. It is the unsuccessful labor leader that leads; a devoted army into nothing. The strike leader, after the negotiator passes the crises, but usually at the expense of much anxi- ety and effort. This is a situation that has been thought of for months in antici- pation of the recent developments. It is a matter of very little understanding on the part of the American labor leaders that their leaders failed to do this, or did not see that they failed to get their organizations in shape for the inevitable. Those that survived undamaged had filled their war chests and were ready.

Looking over the great labor battles of the last two years, we see that the situation has been much the same. The workers are striking the workers, and we can be sure that there will be a Negro labor leader and a Negro army of 200,000 of the bravest strikers, the walking steel. Trust.

Looking over the great labor battles of the last two years, we see that the situation has been much the same. The workers are striking the workers, and we can be sure that there will be a Negro labor leader and a Negro army of 200,000 of the bravest strikers, the walking steel. Trust.

Looking over the great labor battles of the last two years, we see that the situation has been much the same. The workers are striking the workers, and we can be sure that there will be a Negro labor leader and a Negro army of 200,000 of the bravest strikers, the walking steel. Trust.
Can Russia Be rebuilt with American Money?

By D. N. SHUB

It's hard to believe, but all Russian illus trations from the source that Russia has been directed to the production of raw materials to go on its industry. Give Russia all these things, and I'm not sure that the United States' work and the Bolsheviks will get their chance to carry out their 'experiments' in the world. It seems as if I have no opportunity to do constructive work owing to the war, the blockade and the trouble I've had with the war. By occupying with safeguarding the ac quisitions of the revolution. Give them a chance now and there's no use what a "workers' government" can do.

From this point of view, Hillman's Russian "concession" would appear to be one of the year's most important events. Rather than call upon the houses of Morgan and Rockefeller to aid in the carrying out of its cruiser in Russia experiment, why not call upon the workers first to set an example of what workers can do for themselves and for the starving Russian people? This is how it stands now, and the Bolsheviks are today exploiting the Hillman "concession" just as they are exploiting the former Haywood "concessions,"—primarily for the purpose of stimulating foreign capital into concession-hunting lest the Soviet regime hand them over all to foreign workers' organizations, and, secondly, in order to impress upon the masses at home that Russia can and will be rebuilt from below, but only if the workers abroad who sympathize with the Bolshevist Government.

II

The situation that engages the copies of Ekonomscheskaya Zhizn of reader's attention upon perusing the late issue is the fact that a large number of factories have either been closed down entirely or have materially curtailed production because they have "over-produced." Odd as this may sound, it is a fact that Russia, although saddled with a heavy debt, is in the midst of an industrial crisis. The Ekonomscheskaya Zhizn, No. 72 of the current year, states that the Committee on Foreign Trade had to cancel or cut down an order for sixty cars of goods ordered from the United States, and the Soviet Government is not in a position to dispose of its own manufactured goods. Not only for the foreign houses and for which it cannot find buyers. The same is true of other producers in Russia. The name Ekonomscheskaya Zhizn of March 30 informs us that the last fair in Petersburg was sure to be a day of "trusts" and trade branches of the "smuggle," (the state of Ekonomscheskaya Zhizn) —not only in Moscow, Petrograd but all over Russia—the supply of goods to the poor is far from the demand, "This all," that journal says, "goes to prove that in Russia their wants nothing else but an over-production crisis.

How it is, then, that Russia, which is so badly in need of all such products, is compelled to close its fac tories, and, in the midst of a world crisis, is able to sell so many of its products? It is, of course, very difficult to say just now whether or not there's been an absence of buying in the world, but we can only observe the fact that Russia is in need of selling its goods, while the other countries are buying them in large quantities. The reasons for this are as follows: the lack of a market for most of these commodities; the amount of money that is being spent on the war; the fact that the people in most of the countries are being starved; the lack of a desire to buy from Russia; and the fact that Russia is not able to sell its goods abroad. It seems as if Russia is not able to find a market for its products.

In the course of the last year the situation became even worse. But not only the general population of Russia became poorer, but also the Russian Government itself. The Moscow Pravda of April 6 tells us that the Russian government is not only less able to buy goods, but it is also not able to sell them. Russia is terribly in need of medicalia, but the so-called "Farrarmat" is not able to buy anything. The commodities stored in its ware houses are running out, and the Committee of Public Health has ordered them to buy these medications with the "finished goods of the farm workers" which are actually cluttered with goods to liter ally read the report in the Pravda.

The improvement of the Russian people began not with the blockade and the interventions, but when the Russian people began to close their factories in order to escape confiscation. According to the figures of the Ekonomschensakaya Zhizn only 20 per cent of the cotton textile industries were closed in 1919; in 1920 this figure dropped to 60 per cent. The com munist authorities are now even more aware of the need to close their factories in order to escape confiscation. It is impossible to say why this occurred. It may be that the entire purchasing power of the Russian peasants next year will not be sufficient to buy the goods they need, and the purchasing power of the city population is hardly worthwhile speaking about. The fact that the farmers' goods manufactured in the factories will surely have to be rationed as well. The reader may see therefore that there does not appear to be at present in Russia a particular need for new clothing factories. The Russian people are poor and destitute because of the famine, although the economic and farming is entirely ruined. In addition, Russian industry cannot demand manufactures for itself because there are no markets for its goods. For example, the cotton and the purchasing power of the city population is hardly worthwhile speaking about. The fact that the farmers' goods manufactured in the factories will surely have to be rationed as well. The reader may see therefore that there does not appear to be at present in Russia a particular need for new clothing factories. The Russian people are poor and destitute because of the famine, although the economic and farming is entirely ruined. In addition, Russian industry cannot demand manufactures for itself because there are no markets for its goods. For example, the cotton and the purchasing power of the city population is hardly worthwhile speaking about. The fact that the farmers' goods manufactured in the factories will surely have to be rationed as well. The reader may see therefore that there does not appear to be at present in Russia a particular need for new clothing factories. The Russian people are poor and destitute because of the famine, although the economic and farming is entirely ruined. In addition, Russian industry cannot demand manufactures for itself because there are no markets for its goods. For example, the cotton and the purchasing power of the city population is hardly worthwhile speaking about. The fact that the farmers' goods manufactured in the factories will surely have to be rationed as well. The reader may see therefore that there does not appear to be at present in Russia a particular need for new clothing factories. The Russian people are poor and destitute because of the famine, although the economic and farming is entirely ruined. In addition, Russian industry cannot demand manufactures for itself because there are no markets for its goods. For example, the cotton and the purchasing power of the city population is hardly worthwhile speaking about. The fact that the farmers' goods manufactured in the factories will surely have to be rationed as well. The reader may see therefore that there does not appear to be at present in Russia a particular need for new clothing factories. The Russian people are poor and destitute because of the famine, although the economic and farming is entirely ruined. In addition, Russian industry cannot demand manufactures for itself because there are no markets for its goods. For example, the cotton and the purchasing power of the city population is hardly worthwhile speaking about. The fact that the farmers' goods manufactured in the factories will surely have to be rationed as well. The reader may see therefore that there does not appear to be at present in Russia a particular need for new clothing factories. The Russian people are poor and destitute because of the famine, although the economic and farming is entirely ruined. In addition, Russian industry cannot demand manufactures for itself because there are no markets for its goods. For example, the cotton and the purchasing power of the city population is hardly worthwhile speaking about. The fact that the farmers' goods manufactured in the factories will surely have to be rationed as well. The reader may see therefore that there does not appear to be at present in Russia a particular need for new clothing factories. The Russian people are poor and destitute because of the famine, although the economic and farming is entirely ruined. In addition, Russian industry cannot demand manufactures for itself because there are no markets for its goods. For example, the cotton and the purchasing power of the city population is hardly worthwhile speaking about. The fact that the farmers' goods manufactured in the factories will surely have to be rationed as well. The reader may see therefore that there does not appear to be at present in Russia a particular need for new clothing factories. The Russian people are poor and destitute because of the famine, although the economic and farming is entirely ruined. In addition, Russian industry cannot demand manufactures for itself because there are no markets for its goods. For example, the cotton and
Some Phases of American Labor History

By ALGERNON L.

The knowledge of its own history is a nation, a race, or a class what consciousness which is essential to every man who remembers nothing is nobody in particular. He is without知道自己是誰, without a past, and without a future. He is in no way affected by the consequences of his own and his ancestors’ actions among his fellows. The social group that knows not the story of its own past is an outside element in society, to which it is blind, without consciousness and capacity for self-direction.

Let us try to see how the history of a people, of an institution, of a religious sect, of a fraternity, or of a political party, is a tellable process, not a series of accidents. Each day is born out of a birth day, and only by this means can we plan wisely for the future, we should try to understand the present; and in order to understand the present, we must know what we can of the past. In these considerations lies the utilitarian value of the study of history.

The modern working class, the modern labor movement, comparatively young though they be, have succeeded by being in the main of heroic type and in human interest, full of lessons, of which the labor movement is the outcome, with tragic incident, with heroic endeavor, with splendid achievement and with magnanimous spirit, in the face of defeat. If the workers of today knew more of this history than they do, they would be better prepared to take part in the things they have to play a part in. And in no other country is this self-knowledge of the past more essential, for in the United States it is more needed, than here in the United States.

Somebody has been done by Carlton-Hilquit, Bove, Schlottier, Si- monis, and a few other writers, to whom, in working the history of labor in the country accessible to those who have no license for digging into old files of labor papers and pouring over occasional pamphlets and trade-union reports of by-gone years. But there room yet for many an additional volume.

I do not pretend, in this short article, to give any appreciable contribution to the vast existing literature of American working-class history. The most I understand the question to the answers to the question: Why is the working-class movement in the United States today weaker than the Old World, and in some respects so far behind it?

That the American labor-workers of the United States, as compared with those in the Old World, have reached a great height of citizenship and political representation in this country, have higher real wages and a shorter work-week than the European labor-workers; this we cannot deny. But this does not explain largely, if not wholly, by the fact that this is a younger country, with a less dense population, a greater abundance of virgin resources, a narrower opportunity for self-employment, and a larger demand for labor to create fixed capital. The conditions of employment were the same, in the United States as in Europe a century ago, when there was no labor movement here and very little elsewhere, and it is the last and the not to have been achieved as the improvement of labor conditions is due to the organized effort of comparatively a very recent phenomenon, and again, rather unfavorable to our American unions.

In the large majority of cases, the American union man takes a very in- different attitude toward the activities of his organization. He regards the union as sort of business enterprise, in which both the payment of the dues and the cost of labor is in return for which he is to draw dividends in the shape of higher wages and shorter hours. If the unions fail to yield him these returns, or if by any chance he finds himself in a position where he does not personally need the union's protection, he rather easily gives up his membership and his interest in it. It has very little hold on his emotions, robs his in breast his very un- notable.

Again, there is comparatively little solidarity among the organizations of various industries. An American worker in the whole the whole each one, or at best each one, understands the other's condition can not and is not very much con- cerned if some other organization of the same industry which does not exist among the rank and file is paid monthly to the particular union. And this, of course, gives class solidarity and a class move- ment, is not generally present in the work force.

Finally, there is a great lack of social ideology and of social problems. Our Amer- ical rule of "No politics in the union", it is a snare and a delusion, just as a habit, and that the labor union as we know it is not the same as the political party of labor should aim, not merely at the maintenance of existing standards or even the improvement of conditions within the industry, but at the establishment of a new social order, radically different from that of the old world. The conditions of the function or mission of organ- ization to the workers, and to the extension to the minds of our American working people.

In short, in general the labor organizations in this country have but little influence outside of their own immediate confines, that their members are politically unedu- cated and inert, and that it is not difficult for a majority of the representatives of the employing class to mislead and divide them. And so far as the de- fects of the American labor move- ment of course require some qualifi- cations, but in this country, and any other, there are exceptional indi- viduals or groups within it. But I believe will all agree that what I have said is true in the main.

Our Cleveland Locals at Work

(Afrom Our Special Cleveland Correspondent.)

A Nice Example of Solidarity

As the readers of this journal know we are at present in the process of liquidating the number of factories a guarantee of 41 weeks work in the year. The Somen- phin Coal Company, owners of these shops, and this firm has deposited 23 thousand dollars as security for performance of this condition, name- ly, that in case its inside workers fail to obtain 41 weeks regular employ- ment, the firm is to pay the idle workers from this fund their mini- mum weekly wage for the unemployed weeks. The firm operates also a good house at half of the number of men, of whom we are a part of the employer to cut down two and a half dollars weekly from the wages. It required a revolt, striking subsequently to get back from this employer what the workers' self-helping committee. After the settlement, the recommendation, as expected, the workers for their under- hand act.

Do you think that this has sounded our friend in any manner? Not at all! We still continue to claim that the meetings and blame the leadership of the union, but the green-grocer's dealings with his hawker is different than before.

Quiet Before the Storm

Generally speaking it is quiet here, there is no noise, nothing to write about. There is little work, and small as the earnings of our workers are, the em- ployers do not hesitate to harass local trade troubles to the workers. They are irritable and it is diffi- cult to settle with them in a calm and quiet atmosphere. The workers too are embittered and they are afraid of being met on a lack of the size of their earnings. Authorities are not taking any steps to meet the grievances of the workers. Crops are now waiting for delivery, and when the present agreement will come to an end.

The Best Method to Have Meetings

During the last nine months we have been carrying out a system here of fining every member a dollar who fails to attend his or her local meet- ing. The system works very well and when a member comes to a meeting it is a sight to see. And the improve attendance by this stamp buys a fine of a dollar. At the beginning of the year it was a question of a dollar. But later it became less diffi- cult. They are attending meetings regularly, and the meetings are con- tinue to come and pay and later appeal and it is not so difficult to have a lot of bustle to get such a fine back.

A LAST WORD ON EUROPE

(Continued from page 3)

have proved what damage the war and its psychical aftermath has done to all pro- testantism.

One thing which may be inter- esting to our workers which I have no- ted during my stay is a certain co-op operation and the co-operative movement. It is not only in the field of production and consump- tion, but also in health matters, in social services, in the various social cliques, arranged for and by workers, and have been surprising at their ex- cellence and their importance. They are conducted. We, here, in the United States, are certainly far be- hind the time, I believe, as to the idea, and in medical work specially, and it is about time the workers woke up and began to help themselves in those matters as well.
It was a long, drawn-out fight, a contest that seemed at time to be beyond the endurance of the miners. It was not an easy matter to go for months without earnings, to go for months with the police and law and order standing in their path. But the miners stuck it out to the last hour. They vowed that not another penny of their earnings by the mine barons and they did not recede one inch from their position. They determined to accept no "arbitration" and to hold firmly to the principle of collective bargaining and they resolutely adhered to their pledge. They foresaw that the slightest compromise might lead to the breaking up of their organization and they were to stay in the fight as long as necessary and at whatever cost it might entail. It is this determination that has fortified their hands have an alignment and magnetism and within and without—that constitutes the real victory upon which the labor movement congratulates the United Mine Workers of America today.

It is difficult, indeed, to find in the history of the labor movement anything like what the United Mine Workers have been through. The recent miner's strike was not, for example, the first of the recent strikes. The miners have been through more strife as compared with the spiritual persecutions, the incitement, and the campaign of slander waged by the entire press against these brave men. But before the country as a unconscionable gang of marauders began on freezing millions of babies to death in the coming winter storms, on staving off the miners into what the conservative press would not let their beneficent employers "adjust" their wages and cease dealing with them as a nationally organized union of men. Those men were portrayed by the newspapers and magazines as tyrants, dictators and unreasonable fellows of the meanest kind.

As against this torrent of abuse, the miners held out for long and weary months through sheen faith in the greatness and justice of their cause and their confidence in their leaders and their organization. It would seem that the miners are not a bit deceived about these "preachers of humanity" that have been advising them to go their own way. Their sweet sermons fall upon deaf ears: The miners stayed empty regardless of the avalanche of "moral persuasion" heaped upon the miners until the mine magnates came to terms.

The will of the United Mine Workers triumphed over the vicious and unscrupulous forces that had for so long been in existence. The magnates have been forced to accept the real power that stood behind the coal barons. Little David dropped the colossal Goliath and scored a clean-cut victory that will be forever recorded in labor history. The Peabody magnate and women in the band who toils for a living. There needn't be any illusion about the outcome of this battle. The United Mine Workers have succeeded and the wages of the miners reduced; had the scheme the owners not to negotiate with the leaders of the United Mine Workers upon a national scale carried out, we would have been not only a blow to the miners' cause but a death blow to American trade unionism. It is true, our own International Union of Mine Workers was, the first one to repulse decisively the attempt of the employers in our industry to cut wages and break agreements. Nevertheless, important as the Peabody decision is, it is by no means the last word for the miners, representing one of the basic industries of the land, would have meant a definite setback for the entire labor movement.

But the miners have won and we can reasonably expect that for some time we will have to keep an eye upon the part of organized capital to cut wages and to break labor unions. The coal barons have lost their first and most important battle. Their position has been reduced, their power curtailed. They have suffered a real blow to their prestige and their leadership. They must realize that the time of easy victories is over—a period in which they can "organize"! never sounded more true and more appropriate.

For, essentially this is the great lesson of the miners' strike. If not for their organization, who would have wasted a minute's time upon these defenseless millions? As is the days before they got together and formed a powerful union, they would have been treated as the lowest among the lowly, and terribly difficult to conquer. By joining the ranks of the workers in the country on Labor Day. The clarion call of President Gompers to his fellow workers, "How to organize!" never sounded more true and more appropriate.

They grasp their teeth at them, they swear at them, they turn them as "monopolists" that hold America in their grip,—but they respect them. Cabinet mem-

bers go to confer with their leader, a former miner; senators have their hands wrung over concessions to their representatives. President Harding threatens them but is compelled to admit publicly that against the united miners he is powerless.

There is the greatest demonstration of labor unity and of clarity of aim and purpose that this victory of the 600,000 underground toilers.

The INJUNCTION AGAINST THE RAILWAY SHOPMEN

All America gasped last Friday at the news of the temporary injunction obtained by the railway shopmen against the striking shopmen. The amazement was of a double nature: first, our truth-loving press had pretty nearly convinced our public that the miners' strike was fairly and justly run. The railway men are always running on schedule and that the repair shops are in demand and with the strike quotas of men desirable there told us that the shopmasters are besieging the railways, and the railway employments of the railways beggng to be taken back workmen are reading these ultimatums, and believed,—for aren't we a gullible and easily-convinced nation?

And here, of a sudden, comes Attorney-General Daugherty before a Chicago federal judge and demands an injunction against the strikers because the country is in immediate danger to the national credit to cause the destruction of America's system of locomotives to fit to move trains. The good public read and be

came bewildered yesterday. They had been convinced that everything is running according to schedule, that the strikers are stumped back to work—and here, overnight, they are informed, by the highest authority, that if it is permitted to con-

continue, the strike will lead, very soon, to a total suspension of transportation. This news came to our credulous public truly like a bolt from the very blue.

The second source of astonishment lay in the injunction itself. America's Government has been looking always toward granting injunctions against strikers. But the injunction as demanded and obtained by Attorney General Daugherty is, indeed, a legal and constitutional impossibility. According to the law, strikers are not permitted to converse with any of the strike-breakers, they must not hold meetings, they must not write or breathe in any inflammatory manner, they must not divide funds or give aid in any other form to the strikers and a number of other similar prohibitions.

Yet, remarkably enough, it is to the railway injunction, which is almost a week old at this writing, had not only not brought the strike to an end but given further power. A number of workers of America—we are not sure as to whether we are permitted to say so, according to the terms of the injunction, but that the injunction had been granted. This injunction to the shopmen, as many of them thought that the strike was really just past, have now become deeply concerned over it. The railway men have been informed that they are not permitted to converse with any of the strike-breakers, they must not hold meetings, they must not write or breathe in any inflammatory manner, they must not divide funds or give aid in any other form to the strikers and a number of other similar prohibitions.

We wonder, therefore, that the injunction has had—just the opposite effect than what our Washington administration had expected. The injunction which was supposed to have been a blow against the strike, has caused it to develop. It has galvanized the "corps" which is now announcing its intention to take over the world that its death was rather prematurely announced.

Samuel Gompers deserves full credit for his brave stand against this temporary injunction as soon as it was announced. Gompers was the first who, after speaking about the possibility of a general strike, seconded the proposal of the American workers. Gompers was the first who, after the injunction was issued, in a letter to Mr. Jewell, the President of the American Federation of Labor, to help the strikers with all the resources at their command, something which could not be done by the American Federation, had a mere paper union, and could not have been done by some larger force, a national union of the like. Indeed, they are worrying their heads these days in Washington about Gompers and wondering how they can silence him.

Moreover, the entire capitalist press which, at the begin-
in, reported and praised the miners' union, now feels as if overtaken by a katzennjammer. The press admits that Daugherty had said things which should have been left unsaid by any public official. But Daugherty has an "injunction" to use in the field of labor; he has the backing of the American Federation of Labor to help the strikers with all the resources at their command, something which could not be done by the American Federation, had a mere paper union, and could not have been done by some larger force, a national union of like. Indeed, they are worrying their heads these days in Washington about Gompers and wondering how they can silence him.

Furthermore, the entire capitalist press which, at the begin-
in, reported and praised the miners' union, now feels as if overtaken by a katzennjammer. The press admits that Daugherty had said things which should have been left unsaid by any public official. But Daugherty has an "injunction" to use in the field of labor; he has the backing of the American Federation of Labor to help the strikers with all the resources at their command, something which could not be done by the American Federation, had a mere paper union, and could not have been done by some larger force, a national union of like. Indeed, they are worrying their heads these days in Washington about Gompers and wondering how they can silence him.

"It is important to note exactly what has happened. A federal judge of the United States district court, of the United States, has granted a sweeping injunction. But it is only temporary. The court will be open, a week from to-day, the injunction will have expired. As a result of the argument, the injunction may not be made permanent; more probably it may be seriously modified. The decision is the first to interdict strikes, and the Attorney General him self will ask for alterations. He may move to have the injunction continued, but the court is apparently not warranted by Federal law of any such action, but the injunction is provided by the court for a week, with provi
**Union Men in Congress**

By E. MAIMAN

(Special Washington Correspondence to "Justice")

I had an interesting talk this week with a railroad man, who has been a railroad man all his life, and was once a member of a union of railroad men and is still a member of the order. He told me with great enthusiasm about Congress and the aid of organised labour to the Government. I understood that this is due to the fact that a man named John G. Cooper, of Wisconsin, has been elected to Congress as the representative of his union.

What led me to seek an interview with this Congressional candidate was his letter, which he delivered to me, expressing his enthusiasm for the progressive policy of the new Congress, and his confidence in the ability of the new Congress to accomplish all the great tasks which lie before the nation. He said that he had been a lifelong member of the railroad union, and that he had always been active in the fight for better wages and working conditions.

Mr. Cooper is a native of Wisconsin, and has spent most of his life in the railroad industry. He is a member of the American Railway Union, and has been actively engaged in the fight for better working conditions for railroad employees.

He told me that he was looking forward to the new Congress with great enthusiasm, and that he believed that it would be able to accomplish much for the working-class of the country.

ATTENTION OF MEMBERS OF LOCAL 53, PHILADELPHIA

A special meeting of Local 53 will be held on Saturday, September 9th, at 11:00 P. M. sharp, at 232 North 9th Street.

Very important questions to be taken up.

DO NOT FAIL TO BE PRESENT
ATTENTION
RUSSIAN-POLISH CLOAKMAKERS!
The regular meeting of the Russian-Polish Branch will take place on Monday, September 11th, at 7:30 p.m., sharp, at the People's Home, 315 East 10th Street.

It is the duty of every member of the Branch to be present at this meeting.

A. E. SAULICH, Secretary.

UNIQUE CONCERT
AT TOWN HALL
On Sunday evening, October 15, there will be staged at Town Hall, on West 43rd Street, an extraordinary musical event rarely given in these parts. It will be a Ukrainian folk-song and operatic recital by Miss Sonia Rudina, a well-known dramatic soprano and Ukrainian operatic singer now in this city. Victor Pranowski will assist Miss Rudina at the piano.

Saul Baroff, a promising young violinist, will also appear in this concert in addition to playing several pieces in obligato with Miss Rudina.

The program will consist exclusively of Little-Russian songs and selections from famous operas in the Ukrainian language.

Tickets are already obtainable at the box office of the Town Hall.

THE MODERN FASHION SCHOOL
Has moved to larger quarters and will be ready to receive applicants on Monday evening, September 11th, and thereafter, for Sketching, Drafting and Pattern Making of Ladies', Misses' and Children's garments.

OPEN EVENINGS, SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.

Expert Instructors Reasonable Rates
104 West 43 Street
Bat. R'way and 6th Ave.

THE RENDEZ-VOUS
RESTAURANT
and CAFETERIA
at
7 East 15th St.
Caters to Union Men and Women
Ideal Service - Excellent Food - Moderate Prices
Special Care Given to the Preparation of Summer Food
Open Daily from 4 to 9 P.M.

Designing, Pattern Making, and Grading
For Cloaks, Suits or Dresses at Half Price
For a limited time only. Instruction strictly individual during day and evening hours. Rosenfield's Leading College of Designing and Pattern Making.
322 East 14th Street.
Telephone 5875 Haymarket.

BUY
WHITE LILY TEA
COLUMBIA TEA
ZWEOTOCHNI CHAI
Exclusively

If you want the Negro workers in your shop to join the Union, to become members in the great army of organized labor, ask each one to send—
THE MESSNGER
The Only Trade Union Publication for Negro Workers in America
2305 Seventh Avenue
New York City

LOYD SABAUDO
3 State Street
New Testament Council, Rocco
New York to Italy in 9 Days

DESIGNING, PATTERN MAKING, and GRADING
FOR CLOAKS, SUITS OR DRESSES AT HALF PRICE
For a limited time only. Instruction strictly individual during day and evening hours. Rosenfield's Leading College of Designing and Pattern Making.
322 East 14th Street.
Telephone 5875 Haymarket.

A GREAT ACADEMY OF
DESIGNING AND CUTTING
COMBINED COURSES ON
PROF. A. L'AILLIER, M.A. - 54 West 42nd Street
Magazine of Tailoring Men's, Women's, Children's and Ladies' Fashion Magazines...... 10.00

The Unity Centers will be re-opened on September 11th. Those of our members who wish to join them, register at once, at the Educational Department-West 16th Street, or at the office of their Local Unions.

Patronize Our Advertisers
LABOR THE WORLD OVER

DOMESTIC ITEMS

TO OUR POSTOFFICES
President Harding and administration leaders in Congress approve Postmaster Work's proposal for government ownership of all post offices. Experts estimate that it will save the government $50,000,000 in ten years.

COOPERATIVE DAIRY
The New York Dairymen's League Co-operative Association has purchased the wholesale milk business and property of the Levi Dairy Company, including its large bottling and delivery plant in New York City and twenty-two company milk plants.

WHICH SIDE OF THE FENCE?
The Kansas Court of Industrial Relations promises to be the main issue in Kansas in the November elections, with the labor unions and the Democratic party opposing the court and the Republican Party unreservedly supporting it.

RUSSIA'S COMMISSION DROPPED
The State Department announces that it has dropped its plan for an economic commission to investigate Soviet Russia, due to Soviet insistence upon a reciprocal investigation of American conditions by a Soviet Commission.

TAX COLLECTION DECREASES
Total income and profits taxes collections have fallen from $3,228,137,673 in 1921 to $2,057,046,243 in 1922, declares a statement issued at Washington yesterday by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The decrease is $1,171,091,429.

SOVIETS SEND 45 TO UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA TO STUDY
Sixty-five young men and women, citizens of Russia, have entered the University of California as students. They are sent here by the Soviet Government, and after their training in engineering and other technical lines will return to Russia and the government service there. Their expenses are being paid by the Soviet Republic.

"MOTHER" JONES TOO ILL TO AID RAIL STRIKERS
"Mother" Jones, unofficial labor leader, especially in times of industrial strife, is critically ill at the home of friends here. The felicity of her ninety-two years, many of which were spent in strenuous activities of men and women engaged in strikes, were augmented recently as a result of labor work in Colorado, according to attending physicians.

Inquiries instituted by those who missed mention in reports of the railroad strikers' strike of "Mother" Jones' activities in her usual penal brought information of her condition and the statement that she was not aware of the transportation walkout. It is the first strike, "Mother" Jones' friends declare, in which she has not had an active part since she began taking interest in labor troubles as a school teacher in Chicago, many years ago.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD
The U. S. Department of Labor, through the Bureau of Labor Statistics, has completed the compilations showing changes in the retail cost of food in 26 representative cities of the United States.

For the year period, August 15, 1921, to August 15, 1922, the cost of food in these cities decreased as follows: Kansas City and Manchester, 14 per cent; Philadelphia, Milwaukee, and Providence, 13 per cent; Binghamport, Norfolk, St. Paul, and Springfield, III, 12 per cent; Chicago, Detroit, Peoria, Philadelphia, Rochester, and Washington, D. C., 11 per cent; Buffalo, New York, Portland, Me., and St. Louis, 10 per cent; Baltimore and New Haven, 9 per cent; Richmond, 8 per cent; Omaha, 7 per cent; Little Rock and Los Angeles, 6 per cent; and Dallas, 4 per cent.

As compared with the average in the year 1915, the retail cost of food on August 15, 1922, was 51 per cent higher in Richmond; 47 per cent in Washington, D. C.; 44 per cent in Buffalo, Detroit, and Providence; 43 per cent in Baltimore, Chicago, and New York; 42 per cent in Dallas; 39 per cent in Manchester, Milwaukee, New Haven, and St. Louis; 37 per cent in Philadelphia; 36 per cent in Omaha; 35 per cent in Little Rock; 23 per cent in Kansas City; and 22 per cent in Indianapolis and Los Angeles. Prices were not obtained from Binghamport, Norfolk, Peoria, Portland, Me., Rochester, St. Paul, and Indianapolis, Ind., 1918; hence no comparison for the 6-year period can be given for these cities.

FOREIGN ITEMS
ENGLAND
BRITISH CO-OPERATION IN GERMANY
Fifty-nine British Co-operators have recently returned from a visit to Germany, where they went to seek first-hand information about German conditions. Mr. Selman, a leader of the German co-operative movement, said at a dinner given to the visitors at Leipzig that "co-operators have a special function to perform in clearing up misunderstandings existing between the nations of the world." In reply, Mr. Joseph Sears and the co-operative movement had always stood for peace, and "with a lively labor and co-operative movement in every country in Europe, we shall be able to influence the policy of governments. Ultimately we shall see established the United States of Europe."

The formation of an international co-operative wholesale society has been suggested by W. H. Neville, secretary of the Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society.

BUILDERS AND HOUSES
At the annual conference of Building Trades Operatives, George Hicks remarked that it is a matter for great satisfaction that it is amazing with 100,000 building trades operatives out of work, and with a million houses wasted, the Ministry of Health still holds up the provision of houses. It is this anomaly of the capitalist system that has brought into being the formation of the Building Guilds, and recently of "Guild Housing, Limited," an organisation which will raise money to build houses by the sale of Guild Housing Bonds, and will build the houses under Guild control. The Building Guild itself is also launching a housing scheme on similar lines, and there is plenty of room for both schemes.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN ENGLAND
The total number of workpeople registered at unemployment exchanges as unemployed on July 31 was 1,400,000, of whom 1,151,000 were men and 149,000 women.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND THE BABIES
According to the annual report just issued by the medical officer of the Munroth's Maternity and Child Welfare Committees, the nation is paying dearly for its "economy" policy, especially in regard to the disastrous poverty prevailing owing to unemployment. He notices the increase in stillbirths, owing to the undernourishment of the mothers, also in those who only survive for one week; and says he never remembers "no many babies weighing about four pounds on their first visit to the centres." Provision of free milk would do much to stop this misery, but the economy campaign stands in the way of this.

UNIONS TAKE OVER PAPER
Financial responsibility for The Daily Herald has been assumed by the Trade Union Congress now in session at Southport. Funds are being provided by representation of three pence on each member.

Hamilton Fyfe, who has been the editor of several London papers and a special correspondent in many lands, has been appointed editor of The Herald, which becomes the official organ of the labor movement.

HUNGARY
THOUSANDS ON STRIKE
Hungary is swept by a tidal wave of strikes. 30,000 metal workers are out; mill workers, wood-workers and newspaper distributors have ceased work; in the transport department the strikers have burned into flame and it is estimated that 80,000 laborers are striking.

RUSSIA
THE RUSSIAN FAMINE
It appears from reports issued by the American Relief Administration that both in Russia and in the Ukraine the famine has now been get under control and no deaths from actual starvation are occurring in these districts. There is, however, a vast amount of under-nourishment and reports as to its harvest continues to be conflicting. James W. Sneed, an American relief worker now in London, considers that if transport facilities were perfect and the crop could be distributed equally and with careful economy there would be just enough to go round. The crop is magnificent in some districts and non-existent in others, he says, and there will in any case be none for export.

PANAMA
PANAMA DEPUTIES RIOTOUS
The Assembly again adjourned in an uproar today, the session lasting only thirty minutes. On calling the roll the secretary omitted the names of Ales, Arias and others the deputies charged, the president explaining that they could no longer be deputies, having been suspended by the Supreme Court and the National Assembly. The minority members raised a great outcry at this, and finally walked out of the building.

JAPAN
JAPANESE QUITTNG SIBERIA
Japanese military evacuation from Siberia started yesterday. The transport Kusamao took the first contingent of troops to Japan. The second transport is scheduled to sail today.

AUSTRIA
NO NEWSPAPERS IN AUSTRIA
The printers' strike is spreading and no newspapers are published in Austria.

The strikers say they possess considerable funds sent by their colleagues in Holland, and are prepared for a strike of long duration.
### Educational Comment and Notes

Extracts from a Report

Submitted to the Conference of Sixteen of the National Trade Unions of Great Britain

(Continued From Last Week)

**CONCLUSION**

It is our firm conviction that the question of educational facilities for trade unionists is of the utmost importance to the future of the workers.

We hope that consideration of this report will prove of material assistance to those already prospecting forward in the provision of educational facilities for the trade union movement.

Already many trade unions as organisations and many trade unionists have played a great part in the movement for adult education, and we are convinced that the time is now ripe for the co-ordination of activities without in any way affecting the independence of specific educational organisations concerned.

(Signed)

ARTHUR PUGH, Chairman,}
Iron and Steel Trades Confederation.

J. W. BURDEN,}
Railway Clerks' Association.

ELEANOR CALTHROP,}
National Federation of Women Workers.

T. CHAMBERS,
National Salaries of Women's Union.

B. DENNISON,
Iron and Steel Trades Confederation.

F. FLETCHER,}
United Pattern Workers Association.

W. F. ROBERTS,
Workers' Union.

W. JOHNSON,
National Salaries of Women's Workers' Union.

A. CREECH JONES,}
National Union of Dockers, Wharves, and Artificers.

W. C. KEAY,

W. W. MESSER,}
Preston Dockers' Trade Society.

G. MIDDLETON,
National Union of Postal Workers.

E. H. SMITH,}
Post Office Woodwomen's Union.

ANNIE SIMPSON,}
National Union of Clerks and Administrative Workers.

MAEL TALBOT,
Nat. Amal. Union of Shop Assistants, etc.

H. R. TAYLOR,}
Amal. Society of Woodworkers.

W. WINGATE,}
Amalgamated Union of Upholsterers.

ARTHUR GREENWOOD,}
Co-opted Member.

J. M. MACKAY, Secretary,}
National Union of Clerks and Administrative Workers.

W. W. TINMble,}
Assistant Secretary.

London, May 21, 1922.

**APPENDIX III**

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES FOR WOMEN TRADE UNIONISTS

The committee as a whole feel very strongly that in adult education there must be no distinction between the sexes, and that wherever possible co-education should be aimed at, and, where it is possible, that the suggestions made in the main section of this report be carried out quite adequately for the needs of both sexes.

There are, however, certain circumstances in which the setting up of special facilities for women only is advisable.

It is a well-known fact that no woman will take up a trade and learn it even from her early schooldays the demand of work in the home leaves her with very little time for study.

Many women would very much like the chance to attend classes, but, not unnaturally, they are shy and lacking in self-confidence, and feel they are not fitted to enter mixed classes. After a period of preparatory coaching amongst their own sex, they will be ready and eager to cross theawards with the men.

The same problem applies very largely in trade union branches. It has been proved that in mixed branches the majority of the officials and the morris spirits are men. This segregation is due to timidity, and partly to the fact that in the past women have not had the same opportunities for experience in public work. On the other hand, it was the experience of the National Federation of Women Workers that its membership was entirely composed of women, and of the National Amalgamated Shop Assistants, Warehousemen, and Clerks, where, by reason of the distribution by trade, one large branch consisted only of women, that members were able and willing to take the lead in their branch and proved themselves capable and efficient. This, we think, goes to prove that they are not lacking in ability which keeps women in the background, and that, given the opportunity of practice amongst themselves in debating and union administration, the difference experienced in mixed branches would very quickly be overcome.

From the experience of the N. F. W. W. and other organisations it is evident that there are four definite ways to help to meet the special needs of women: (1) Special classes for average working women can best be managed at the Labour College in 1919 extended its benefits to women. Here the scheme is entirely co-educational. The women attend classes and take their place in the college life.

Next Sunday, September 10th, the students of our Workers' University and Unity Centers, and their friends, will have their final outing of the season. All those who participated in the different lides, excursions, etc., arranged by the Students' Council during the summer, are invited to join.

At 10 a. m. sharp Sunday morning, the Arrangements Committee will await the members of the party at Station Island Ferry. All those wishing to participate please be on time. Bring your lunches and be prepared for a day of outdoor sports.

### Opening of Our Unity Centers

Our Unity Centers opened for instruction on Monday, September 11th. The classes will be organized as before for members of the International only.

The schedule of courses for the coming season will include:

1. English, for beginners, elementary, intermediate, advanced and high school.
2. Arithmetic, civics and psychology.
3. Instruction in the Care of Health and in Physical Training.

The classes in Labor and Propaganda will deal with the history of the labor movement in the United States and the principles and methods of trade unionism. The first will consist of a comprehensive study of the development of industries in this country and the rise of the labor movement. The second will be a survey of the beginnings of the labor movement in the United States and the industrial conditions responsible for its growth. There will be one class on courses given on this subject.

There will also be several interesting courses on Applied Economics. These will deal with economic problems, the workers, and modern economic conditions.

This is the sixth season of our educational work, and we hope that the National Trade Unions will join the classes in larger numbers than ever before.

Students are urged to register at once in the offices of their local unions, at the office of our Educational Department, 5 West 33rd Street, or at any of the eight Unity Centers given below:

#### EAST SIDE UNITY CENTER
P. S. 63, Fourth Street, near First Avenue, Manhattan

#### WAISTMAKERS' UNITY CENTER
P. S. 40, 320 East 20th Street, Manhattan

#### HARLEM UNITY CENTER
P. S. 171, 103rd Street, between Madison and Fifth Aves, Manhattan

#### BRONX UNITY CENTER
P. S. 61, Crotona Park E. and Charlotte St., Bronx

#### SECOND BRONX UNITY CENTER
P. S. 42, Washington Ave. and Claremont Parkway

#### LOWER BRONX UNITY CENTER
P. S. 43, Brown Place and 135th Street, Bronx

#### BROWNSVILLE UNITY CENTER
P. S. 84, Stone and Glenmore Avenues, Brooklyn

#### WILLIAMSBURG UNITY CENTER
P. S. 147, Bushwick and McKay St., Brooklyn

---

**Students Will Tender Reception to Fannia M. Cohn**

The reception to Fannia M. Cohn, arranged by the Students' Council of our Workers' University and Unity Centers, will take place on Saturday, September 16th, at 7:30 p. m., in the Council Room of the L. I. U. W., 7 West 33rd Street, N. Y. City.

This is to be a little "welcome home" party on the occasion of Miss Cohn's return from Europe, where she attended the First International Conference on Workers' Education at Brussels as a delegate of the Workers' Education Bureau of America.

Among those present will be the officers of the Union, the student body, the teachers and some of Miss Cohn's friends.

Members are cordially invited.

---

**International Students Hike Next Sunday**

Next Sunday, September 10th, the students of our Workers' University and Unity Centers, and their friends, will have their final outing of the season. All those who participated in the different lides, excursions, etc., arranged by the Students' Council during the summer, are invited to join.

At 10 a. m. sharp Sunday morning, the Arrangements Committee will await the members of the party at Station Island Ferry. All those wishing to participate please be on time. Bring your lunches and be prepared for a day of outdoor sports.

---

**Students Will Tender Reception to Fannia M. Cohn**

The reception to Fannia M. Cohn, arranged by the Students' Council of our Workers' University and Unity Centers, will take place on Saturday, September 16th, at 7.30 p.m., in the Council Room of the L. I. U. W., 7 West 33rd St., N. Y. City.

This is to be a little "welcome home" party on the occasion of Miss Cohn's return from Europe, where she attended the First International Conference on Workers' Education at Brussels as a delegate of the Workers' Education Bureau of America.

Among those present will be the officers of the Union, the student body, the teachers and some of Miss Cohn's friends.

Members are cordially invited.

---

**International Students Hike Next Sunday**

Next Sunday, September 10th, the students of our Workers' University and Unity Centers, and their friends, will have their final outing of the season. All those who participated in the different lides, excursions, etc., arranged by the Students' Council during the summer, are invited to join.

At 10 a. m., sharp Sunday morning, the Arrangements Committee will await the members of the party at Station Island Ferry. All those wishing to participate please be on time. Bring your lunches and be prepared for a day of outdoor sports.

---

**Students Will Tender Reception to Fannia M. Cohn**

The reception to Fannia M. Cohn, arranged by the Students' Council of our Workers' University and Unity Centers, will take place on Saturday, September 16th, at 7.30 p.m., in the Council Room of the L. I. U. W., 7 West 33rd St., N. Y. City.

This is to be a little "welcome home" party on the occasion of Miss Cohn's return from Europe, where she attended the First International Conference on Workers' Education at Brussels as a delegate of the Workers' Education Bureau of America.

Among those present will be the officers of the Union, the student body, the teachers and some of Miss Cohn's friends.

Members are cordially invited.

---

**International Students Hike Next Sunday**

Next Sunday, September 10th, the students of our Workers' University and Unity Centers, and their friends, will have their final outing of the season. All those who participated in the different lides, excursions, etc., arranged by the Students' Council during the summer, are invited to join.

At 10 a. m. sharp Sunday morning, the Arrangements Committee will await the members of the party at Station Island Ferry. All those wishing to participate please be on time. Bring your lunches and be prepared for a day of outdoor sports. 
J U S T I C E

With the Waist and Dress Joint Board

By M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary

TEXAS CITY, JAN. 13

The Waist and Dress Joint Board, which is governed by the Afro-American Federation of Labor, has approved a proposal to reduce the current 12-hour workday to 10 hours. The proposal, which was approved unanimously, is expected to be implemented within the next two weeks.

OUTSIDE COMMITTEES

A member of the Federation of the United States of America, pumps the team leaders of the Ohio River Valley, and the local committee representing the United States Steel Corporation, have approved a proposal to reduce the current 12-hour workday to 10 hours. The proposal, which was approved unanimously, is expected to be implemented within the next two weeks.

From: J. W. BROWN, Chairman, Committee on Labor Relations

The committee on Labor Relations has approved a proposal to reduce the current 12-hour workday to 10 hours. The proposal, which was approved unanimously, is expected to be implemented within the next two weeks.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

A. The Joint Board shall issue a statement to the membership stating its position on the proposed reduction of the workday to 10 hours.

B. A letter shall be sent to the members of the Joint Board, notifying them of the proposed reduction of the workday to 10 hours.

C. A meeting shall be held to discuss the proposed reduction of the workday to 10 hours.

D. A petition shall be circulated to the membership, asking for their support of the proposed reduction of the workday to 10 hours.

E. A resolution shall be adopted by the Joint Board, approving the proposed reduction of the workday to 10 hours.

F. A statement shall be issued to the press, explaining the reasons for the proposed reduction of the workday to 10 hours.

G. A letter shall be sent to the local committees, notifying them of the proposed reduction of the workday to 10 hours.

H. A meeting shall be held to discuss the proposed reduction of the workday to 10 hours.

I. A petition shall be circulated to the membership, asking for their support of the proposed reduction of the workday to 10 hours.

J. A resolution shall be adopted by the Joint Board, approving the proposed reduction of the workday to 10 hours.

K. A statement shall be issued to the press, explaining the reasons for the proposed reduction of the workday to 10 hours.

L. A letter shall be sent to the local committees, notifying them of the proposed reduction of the workday to 10 hours.

M. A meeting shall be held to discuss the proposed reduction of the workday to 10 hours.

N. A petition shall be circulated to the membership, asking for their support of the proposed reduction of the workday to 10 hours.

O. A resolution shall be adopted by the Joint Board, approving the proposed reduction of the workday to 10 hours.

P. A statement shall be issued to the press, explaining the reasons for the proposed reduction of the workday to 10 hours.

Q. A letter shall be sent to the local committees, notifying them of the proposed reduction of the workday to 10 hours.

R. A meeting shall be held to discuss the proposed reduction of the workday to 10 hours.

S. A petition shall be circulated to the membership, asking for their support of the proposed reduction of the workday to 10 hours.

T. A resolution shall be adopted by the Joint Board, approving the proposed reduction of the workday to 10 hours.

U. A statement shall be issued to the press, explaining the reasons for the proposed reduction of the workday to 10 hours.

V. A letter shall be sent to the local committees, notifying them of the proposed reduction of the workday to 10 hours.

W. A meeting shall be held to discuss the proposed reduction of the workday to 10 hours.

X. A petition shall be circulated to the membership, asking for their support of the proposed reduction of the workday to 10 hours.

Y. A resolution shall be adopted by the Joint Board, approving the proposed reduction of the workday to 10 hours.

Z. A statement shall be issued to the press, explaining the reasons for the proposed reduction of the workday to 10 hours.
The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

by JOSEPH FISH

GENERAL

The readers of these columns have already been informed that the last General Meeting of the Executive Board of the Cutters Union Local 10 and the Convention of the International Association were held at the Friends Meeting House in Philadelphia on Friday, September 8, 1938. An account of the deliberations and conclusions of these bodies has been given in the preceding page of the issue of the last week. We have also been informed that the strike against the S. S. Livermore was settled on Saturday, September 8, 1938, by the agreement between the owners of the ship and the workers. We have also been informed that the strike against the S. S. Livermore was settled on Saturday, September 8, 1938, by the agreement between the owners of the ship and the workers. We have also been informed that the strike against the S. S. Livermore was settled on Saturday, September 8, 1938, by the agreement between the owners of the ship and the workers.

We have also been informed that the strike against the S. S. Livermore was settled on Saturday, September 8, 1938, by the agreement between the owners of the ship and the workers.

We have also been informed that the strike against the S. S. Livermore was settled on Saturday, September 8, 1938, by the agreement between the owners of the ship and the workers.

We have also been informed that the strike against the S. S. Livermore was settled on Saturday, September 8, 1938, by the agreement between the owners of the ship and the workers.

We have also been informed that the strike against the S. S. Livermore was settled on Saturday, September 8, 1938, by the agreement between the owners of the ship and the workers.

We have also been informed that the strike against the S. S. Livermore was settled on Saturday, September 8, 1938, by the agreement between the owners of the ship and the workers.

We have also been informed that the strike against the S. S. Livermore was settled on Saturday, September 8, 1938, by the agreement between the owners of the ship and the workers.

We have also been informed that the strike against the S. S. Livermore was settled on Saturday, September 8, 1938, by the agreement between the owners of the ship and the workers.

We have also been informed that the strike against the S. S. Livermore was settled on Saturday, September 8, 1938, by the agreement between the owners of the ship and the workers.

We have also been informed that the strike against the S. S. Livermore was settled on Saturday, September 8, 1938, by the agreement between the owners of the ship and the workers.

We have also been informed that the strike against the S. S. Livermore was settled on Saturday, September 8, 1938, by the agreement between the owners of the ship and the workers.

We have also been informed that the strike against the S. S. Livermore was settled on Saturday, September 8, 1938, by the agreement between the owners of the ship and the workers.

We have also been informed that the strike against the S. S. Livermore was settled on Saturday, September 8, 1938, by the agreement between the owners of the ship and the workers.

We have also been informed that the strike against the S. S. Livermore was settled on Saturday, September 8, 1938, by the agreement between the owners of the ship and the workers.

We have also been informed that the strike against the S. S. Livermore was settled on Saturday, September 8, 1938, by the agreement between the owners of the ship and the workers.

We have also been informed that the strike against the S. S. Livermore was settled on Saturday, September 8, 1938, by the agreement between the owners of the ship and the workers.

We have also been informed that the strike against the S. S. Livermore was settled on Saturday, September 8, 1938, by the agreement between the owners of the ship and the workers.

We have also been informed that the strike against the S. S. Livermore was settled on Saturday, September 8, 1938, by the agreement between the owners of the ship and the workers.

We have also been informed that the strike against the S. S. Livermore was settled on Saturday, September 8, 1938, by the agreement between the owners of the ship and the workers.

We have also been informed that the strike against the S. S. Livermore was settled on Saturday, September 8, 1938, by the agreement between the owners of the ship and the workers.

We have also been informed that the strike against the S. S. Livermore was settled on Saturday, September 8, 1938, by the agreement between the owners of the ship and the workers.

We have also been informed that the strike against the S. S. Livermore was settled on Saturday, September 8, 1938, by the agreement between the owners of the ship and the workers.

We have also been informed that the strike against the S. S. Livermore was settled on Saturday, September 8, 1938, by the agreement between the owners of the ship and the workers.

We have also been informed that the strike against the S. S. Livermore was settled on Saturday, September 8, 1938, by the agreement between the owners of the ship and the workers.

We have also been informed that the strike against the S. S. Livermore was settled on Saturday, September 8, 1938, by the agreement between the owners of the ship and the workers.

We have also been informed that the strike against the S. S. Livermore was settled on Saturday, September 8, 1938, by the agreement between the owners of the ship and the workers.

We have also been informed that the strike against the S. S. Livermore was settled on Saturday, September 8, 1938, by the agreement between the owners of the ship and the workers.

We have also been informed that the strike against the S. S. Livermore was settled on Saturday, September 8, 1938, by the agreement between the owners of the ship and the workers.

We have also been informed that the strike against the S. S. Livermore was settled on Saturday, September 8, 1938, by the agreement between the owners of the ship and the workers.

We have also been informed that the strike against the S. S. Livermore was settled on Saturday, September 8, 1938, by the agreement between the owners of the ship and the workers.

We have also been informed that the strike against the S. S. Livermore was settled on Saturday, September 8, 1938, by the agreement between the owners of the ship and the workers.

We have also been informed that the strike against the S. S. Livermore was settled on Saturday, September 8, 1938, by the agreement between the owners of the ship and the workers.

We have also been informed that the strike against the S. S. Livermore was settled on Saturday, September 8, 1938, by the agreement between the owners of the ship and the workers.

We have also been informed that the strike against the S. S. Livermore was settled on Saturday, September 8, 1938, by the agreement between the owners of the ship and the workers.

We have also been informed that the strike against the S. S. Livermore was settled on Saturday, September 8, 1938, by the agreement between the owners of the ship and the workers.

We have also been informed that the strike against the S. S. Livermore was settled on Saturday, September 8, 1938, by the agreement between the owners of the ship and the workers.

We have also been informed that the strike against the S. S. Livermore was settled on Saturday, September 8, 1938, by the agreement between the owners of the ship and the workers.

We have also been informed that the strike against the S. S. Livermore was settled on Saturday, September 8, 1938, by the agreement between the owners of the ship and the workers.

We have also been informed that the strike against the S. S. Livermore was settled on Saturday, September 8, 1938, by the agreement between the owners of the ship and the workers.

We have also been informed that the strike against the S. S. Livermore was settled on Saturday, September 8, 1938, by the agreement between the owners of the ship and the workers.

We have also been informed that the strike against the S. S. Livermore was settled on Saturday, September 8, 1938, by the agreement between the owners of the ship and the workers.

We have also been informed that the strike against the S. S. Livermore was settled on Saturday, September 8, 1938, by the agreement between the owners of the ship and the workers.

We have also been informed that the strike against the S. S. Livermore was settled on Saturday, September 8, 1938, by the agreement between the owners of the ship and the workers.

We have also been informed that the strike against the S. S. Livermore was settled on Saturday, September 8, 1938, by the agreement between the owners of the ship and the workers.

We have also been informed that the strike against the S. S. Livermore was settled on Saturday, September 8, 1938, by the agreement between the owners of the ship and the workers.

We have also been informed that the strike against the S. S. Livermore was settled on Saturday, September 8, 1938, by the agreement between the owners of the ship and the workers.

We have also been informed that the strike against the S. S. Livermore was settled on Saturday, September 8, 1938, by the agreement between the owners of the ship and the workers.

We have also been informed that the strike against the S. S. Livermore was settled on Saturday, September 8, 1938, by the agreement between the owners of the ship and the workers.

We have also been informed that the strike against the S. S. Livermore was settled on Saturday, September 8, 1938, by the agreement between the owners of the ship and the workers.