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

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Secretary Baroff Leaves for Pacific Coast
In Interest of San Francisco Cloak Strike

The strike of the cloakmakers in San Francisco and its surrounding area has been raging for a few weeks now. It is being fought out on the issue of the recognition of the union, which is being vigorously resisted by the local employers. Not a striker has left the ranks and none of them expect to return to work until the strike is settled.

The coming of Secretary Baroff will aid the strike immensely. It will en- courage the strikers and have a sobering influence on the management, who still believe that they can break the union. Secretary Baroff's visit to Los Angeles will also make excellent impression on Locals in that city. Strikers feel jubilant about his coming to their city.

On his way back, Secretary Baroff will stop off at a number of western cities to address our locals.

Our Students and Teachers Will Entertain Labor Education Delegates

Final arrangements have been made for the reception and entertainment to be held on Sunday, April 18th, in the auditorium of the L. C. W. U. Building. 3 West 14th St., and at the homes of the teachers, and their friends, will assemble in informal style. They will spend a few hours in social and exchange visits on our activities. The gathering will extend its welcome to the delegates and guests of the Third Annual Convention of the Workers' Education Bureau.

In a telegram which reached New York on Monday afternoon, Governor Goreinstein wired the General Office as follows:

"The strike is in excellent condition. We have no deserters. The manufacturers applied for injunction. Hearing on this matter postponed for two weeks. Influential persons made attempt to mediate without result."

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President Sigman Pays Visit to Boston

President Morris Sigman left on Tuesday of this week for Boston to look over the condition of the local organizations since the last strike.

As our readers know, Boston has recently had a very busy strike period and the condition of the expenditure. Invitations, with one ticket each, were sent out by the convention to our students with a re- quest that payment of tickets and addi- tional reservations be made before Thursday, April 13th. This is abso- lutely necessary if our Committee is to make proper arrangements and have ample provisions for the gathering.

In the dress and wash shops and in a number of places about the city, our students were entertained by Vice-Presidents Perlestein and Monsonoth, terminated very successful and in the case of the latter strength- ened our Boston locals.

The activity of the union in Boston, although still requiring considerable coordination and a good deal more system than heretofore, the Boston locals have been able to maintain a watchful eye on the in- terests of the strikers and to help them in this work. While in Boston, President Sigman will lecture at one or more of the executive boards of the locals and of the Joint Board.

Vol. V, No. 16
New York, Friday, April 6, 1923.

Price 2 Cents

OFFICIAL ORG. OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

INTERNATIONAL GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

VICE-PRESIDENT B.A. GODDARD MANAGER OF NEW DEPARTMENT - CHICAGO-OFFICE TO BE CHICAGO—OTHER DECISIONS OF GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD—AN IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY PRESIDENT SIGMAN

Among the important decisions adopted at the fourth quarterly meeting, held immediately after the Executive Board of the International, which held its sessions all last week in New York, that of opening an organization department in the West to supervise the activities of the existing committee and conduct organ- ization work in undeveloped terri- tory. It was decided to have the main office of this department in Chi- cago, with sub-offices in Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Detroit, Milwaukee, and the smaller towns where ladies' garment shops are located.

As manager of this western depart- ment, the Board appointed Vice- President Meyer Perlstein, whose previous experience and knowledge of the territory fully qualify him for the post. Vice-President Perlstein has for the past eight years been in the west and manager of the Cleveland Joint Board of the Cloakmakers Union. The history of the Cleveland organization under his management and the truly remarkable results which he has achieved since the day he came to that city vouchsafe for the effi- ciency and the vigor with which Vice- President Perlstein will conduct or- ganizing work for the International out West. Vice-President Perlstein has, in addition to his duties in Cleve- land, taken care of the work of our Executive Board in time to time at Cincinnati and Toledo, and he is full- ly conversant with conditions in these and other middle-western cities.

In general supervision of the work, however, locals 22 and 25 and West will remain in the hands of President Sigman, who, according to the con- stitution of the International, is chief organizer of the Union. From time to time, President Sigman will visit every active center to inspect the situation and to give advice and suggestions to the vice-presidents and organizers in charge of the work.

OTHER G. E. B. DECISIONS

Among other important decisions of the General Executive Board, the final settlement of the problem of Locals 22 and 80, and also the problem of amalgamating Locals 22 and 25 and 37 are now in the hands of President Sigman. These two local's are the only ones which have not yet reached agreement. The settlement of these two problems will no doubt bring a decided relief to the strike. The strike will also be greatly helped by the fact that the strike is in excellent condition. We have no deserters. The manufacturers applied for injunction. Hearing on this matter postponed for two weeks. Influential persons made attempt to mediate without result.
VIOLENCE VS. NEGOTIATION IN THE RUHR

By R. S.

VIENNA TO LONDON

O

At the same time, and right after he had been subpeonaed, the editor of "Freiheit" addressed a letter to Mr. Morris Kaufman, President of the International Fur Workers' Union, requesting the letter be sent to the District Attorney for the District of Columbia against the "Freiheit" in a committee of labor representatives. "Freiheit" pledged himself to accept and carry out every decision of such labor representatives. He promised the International Fur Workers' Union to submit his case to a labor committee of his union and to demand of the officials of that union that they submit their case to a committee of labor representatives. In this, "Freiheit" takes the position that only a labor committee is qualified to decide upon internal labor affairs. We believe this position to be the only one to be taken by a labor organization, whatever its politics or general views.

We are anxious to have the opinion of the Labor Press of this country on this vital issue. We, therefore, respectfully request your consideration of the following proposition:

"Do you approve or disapprove of the action of the "Freiheit" in refusing to submit your case to a committee of labor representatives of the Furriers' Union to the District Attorney and in submitting your case to the Labor Committee of the Furriers' Union to bring their grievances (all, or true) to an impartial committee of labor representatives?"

Kindly give this matter the earnest consideration it deserves and let us know your position on this matter.

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) M. J. OLGIN,
Editor, "Freiheit."

PEASANT RISING IN FLORIDA

PEACE Notes has been known to most people as the place where President Harding is enjoying his vacation, where Mayor Ryall, like so many other aristocrats, spends part of his winters, and where oranges and flowers grow all the year around. During the last few weeks, however, this State of glorious sun, blue skies and white surf has appeared in a new light. It has been added to the list of states where the farmer is leased out to labor under guards in lumber camps and phosphate mines.

A single tragic incident brought to light the medieval peasants laws of Florida. The only extraordinary thing about the incident is that it forced national attention to the labor conditions of that State. Here in short is a brief account of the incident: Caught in the attempt to ride on a train without a ticket, a young man named Alexander Scotti was arrested by a local judge to pay a fine of $25 or 90 days imprisonment. The Palm Lumber Company leased the guards who work in the camps, and Scotti's prison was taken to one of the company's camps. His family forwarded the money to pay his fine and bring him home, but the Sheriff sent the money back. The boy was taken ill and was unable to work, and one night in the presence of 85 convicts he was called out and given from "thirty-five to fifty licks with a four-inch strap, five feet long." The whipping boys, according to a correspondent, "put his feet on his (the victim's) work to keep him from moving out of his position as he whipped him." The next day he died.

This case is "unmatched literally a thousand times," according to a

PRESIDENT HARDING AND THE OPEN SHOP

PRESIDENT HARDING does not spend his vacation in reckless abandon and free-wheeling carelessness. After the first few days of fun, he begins to work out a plan for the settlement of the Ruhr situation. Although the full program has not been made public, it is known that an agreement between the German, English, French and German Socialists was reached regarding a drastic revision of the reparations and debt problems which form the basis for the Ruhr settlement. The question, however, remains to what extent the governments will follow the advice of the Socialist and Labor parties.

THE TRIAL OF THE PRIESTS IN MOSCOW

THE trial of the Catholic priests in Moscow evoked world-wide interest, but their death sentence caused a storm of denunciation. Prelates and politicians of the Catholic Church have appealed to the Russian Government against the condemnation of Russian Catholics. The priests were tried for their activities during the time of the revolution. They were found guilty of having violated the law against religious organizations and were sentenced to death.

After the trial, the priests were taken to a monastery where they were allowed to pray. Their remains were later transferred to a church in Moscow.

The trial of the priests was a major event in the history of the Catholic Church in Russia. It marked the end of the religious persecution that had been going on for many years. The priests were considered to be traitors to the revolution and were executed as such. The case caused great hardship to the Catholic Church in Russia, and it was not until many years later that the Church was able to recover its former strength.

The trial of the priests also caused a great deal of controversy in the international community. Many countries, including the United States, expressed their support for the Catholic Church and condemned the persecution of the priests. The case was seen as a symbol of the religious freedom that was being denied to the Catholic Church in Russia.

The trial of the priests is an important reminder of the importance of religious freedom and the need to protect the rights of all religious groups. It serves as a warning to those who would seek to suppress religious freedom and to those who would seek to persecute any religious group.

THE RISE IN WAGES

IT is a sure sign of growing prosperity when the New England textile manufacturers are raising the wages of their workers. At this writing, the Fall River manufacturers are ready to offer an increase of 12½ per cent to 35,000 operatives in the 111 cotton mills. New Bedford manufacturers, too, are preparing for a general increase in wages. The average increase is expected to be 12½ per cent affecting 14,000 operatives who were paid in Rhode Island mills. Similar increases were granted in Maine, New Hampshire and New Jersey. Even in New York, however, where the wages of the textile workers were cut 20 per cent, and the present increases are not only due to the fuller employment but to the vigorous efforts of the local manufacturers.

The longshoremen in the Port of New York also won an increase in wages. In an award of General Groshorn, who acted as arbitrator, the longshoremen were granted the same increase as the textile workers, an increase of 12½ per cent affecting 4,000 operatives who were paid in Rhode Island mills. Similar increases were granted in Maine, New Hampshire and New Jersey. Even in New York, however, where the wages of the textile workers were cut 20 per cent, and the present increases are not only due to the fuller employment but to the vigorous efforts of the local manufacturers.
Justice Center News

The Justice Center Center

Because the Justice Center Center
of the L. C. W. U. has developed so rapidly, it has been compelled to ask the Joint Board of Sanitary Center
to seek other quarters. The Joint Board of Sanitary Center
controls one floor of the Health Center,
but in order that the Physiotherapeutic Department of the Union Health
Center may be expanded, it has been compelled to take this floor.
On this floor there will be installed a new physiotherapeutic service
department. It will undoubtedly be of great interest to the members of
the Union Health Center staff and to all those whose Health
Department has developed so rapidly and so successfully.

The X-ray Department on the fourth floor is one of the many additions to the Health Center and
proves to be an extremely important one. The new electric battery de
partment is also extremely popular among the workers.

The Joint Board of Sanitary Center
will move its offices to 31 Union
Square, probably by the end of May.

Educational News

A series of excellent lectures have been arranged at the Union Health
Center, 1571 3rd Street, for the month of April. These lectures, given
every Friday night, at 8:15 o'clock,
with the collaboration of Dr. L. G. W. U., will be started with an
illustrated lecture on "The Teeth and the Bugs-Brush Your Teeth!"
the doctors and members of the Health Center dental de
partment, will be chairman.

On Friday, evening of April 19th, there will be a lecture entitled
"Glands and Personality," by Dr.

Benjamin Rosenbluth, of Mount Sinai
Hospital, Merrill publishing this let
hospital, specialist in glands.

On April 20th, Dr. Dana Atchley
the Pennsylvania Hospital of New
York, will lecture on "Fighting
Man's Invisible Enemy," a discussion of how physiology and
anatomic changes have given
and should be given, including a description of what every worker
should know in his physical examination by his
physician.

The Union Health School will con
continue its course in "Outfitting
Classes" and give the last lecture of the series on April 10th, on "Fifteen
Minutes a Day to a Better You!" All of the union
worker should take every day. This series is given by Dr. Ward Cramp
and will conclude May 1st.

The fifth course of the Union Health School will be given by Dr.
Jago Goldin, of the New York Tu
nuscular Association. He will lec
ture on "Some Unappreciated Points
at the Federal Psychiatric Hospital
in order to take up questions which the members of the Health Class have been eager to
have answered.

Special Convention Page in "Justice"
The Educational Department invit
ed a number of persons prominent
in the labor and the workers' edu
cation movements, to write short ar
ticles for the Workers' Educational Association.

Articles are to appear on the educational page of the "Justice" in the issue of April
22nd. The purposes of these articles are to express the views of the leaders of the labor
union, as you yourself apply your ass
puts, instead of being formed in a
'mechanical and repetitive manner,
that is in a sort of thing. For it is a
fact that in the midst of an anarchistic de
bate, some bickering members of the
union occasionally permit themselves
at a union meeting the undignified and
defective posture of exchanging
insults with each other. Often we have
seen the same thing practised
and again in legislative assemblies,
parliaments and most earnest gatherings
in the world. But we have never heard
the leaders of the union to be blamed
when their occasional outbursts of
arbitraria? Did you take all this into con
sideration before you decided to
write the letter from that group of workers?
Otherwise not, far, and if you had, you
would have sent a reporter-a reliable manufac
turer of some sort of serious thing and
time only to your inquiry.

Outlines

We shall continue the section which
we opened a few days ago, of provid
ing our students with an outline of
every lesson. These outlines are, as usual, carefully prepared by
our teachers to meet the need of our students.

They are hardly any test books writ
ten for workers, and the outlines therefore are used instead of test books.
They help the students to fol
low the discussion and serve to recall
what they learned.

Last week the teachers prepared
descriptions of their courses. These
courses are written up and distributed
among the students, and will also be published on the educational page
of the next issue, together with outlines of the lessons.

Justice

A Labor Weekly

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The Conference of the Naturalization Aid League

The fourteenth annual conference of the Naturalization Aid League took place on Wednesday afternoon, March 11th, at the Mayflower Hotel, following a meeting of 170 labor and fraternal organizations, discussing means of increasing the activity of the League among immigrants, to aid them to become Americanized.

The particular feature of the conference were the speeches of Judge Jacob Levy, who formerly was the head of Meyer London. Both speakers dwelt on the importance of naturalization work for the labor and fraternal organizations. They underscored the point that the League must not limit itself to the work of naturalization, but must aid immi grants to acquire citizenship. It was pointed out that the League has aid to the Italian, Russian, Polish and German immigrants who arrive in this country to help them to become Americanized, and to join the family of American citizenship.

"We talk with America," said Congressmen London, "in that it had entirely neglected the immigrant in spite of the fact that it was the immigrant who had helped to build up this country. But the politicians have no idea, the public movement must see that all those who are enrolled in its ranks become citizens of this country. This is the best method of obtaining power and influence in the legislation in this great republic, and this work can best be done by the Naturalization Aid League.

The Rand School of Social Science has issued invitations for a dinner on Friday evening, April 6th, at 6:30 at the Hotel Sherman, 515 North State Street. The "Plight of Europe and the Awakening at Home" is the topic of speech by Mayor Leam. Among the array of eminent speakers from various walks of life. Among those who have been invited to share in the discussion are the Reverend Percy Stickney Grant, of the Church of the Avenues, the Reverend Dr. Henry M. Brown, of the Avenues, and Miss Isabelle Manning and whose liberalism in the field of theology have made him an outstanding example of the active churchman. The church and won for him the respect of all those who knew him, a broad and liberal interpretation of religion; Mr. L. H. Denny, Far-Eastern correspondent; Prof. John H. Williams, of the Rand School, turned from abroad; James H. Manning, one of the political prisoners who is confined at the House of Correction, Staten Island, of Weaterview Penitentiary, and has been raising a tempest in the Boston State, during the last few weeks, by speaking in the homes of the Boston. Morris Hillquit, so well known to New Yorkers that a description of his eloquent speeches, including his arrest, the case of the Boston State, his trial and his record of the hundreds of thousands of applications for naturalization. Resolutions were also adopted against the limitation of immigration and against the planned registration of all immigrants.
THE OPEN SHOP—A CAMPAIGN ISSUE FOR 1924

By J. CHARLES LAUE

The dominant capitalist interests of the United States would like to make the open shop the issue in the current election and to enact the Republican campaign in the election of 1924. The open shop would let the meager earnings that issue carried before the electorate, for the more confident leaders believe that the nature of the issue is such that it will not be wiped out at the next election and that a aroused farmer and industrial vote.

It is easy to see why a militarist and railroad man like Charles G. Dawes, while soliciting the help of some of the more conservative republican politicians on the Presidential platform in Florida, watered down their platforms and pledges not only his view but that of the ranchers and the workingmen?

The reason is that capitalist interests cover the open shop issue. Campaign funds are now being collected, and this is the psychological moment to get the votes. Much cash will be needed for the next Presidential election which is expected to be one of very high expenditure.

Coupled with the "open shop," these gentlemen would have the Republican platform make a direct attack on "the law and order," to protest against "labor trouble" by passing Senory". The objective of these men is to use the "open shop" issue to get a majority for the open shop, to make employment for the best projects.

There is, however, one major reason for this situation, because the capitalist leaders have succeeded in convincing the voters that they have a right to sell their labor for as much as they will, whether the labor is the result of sweat and skill, and to sell it at the lowest price possible. The open shop is a warning to the workers that they will be paid for their labor by the capitalist interest. This is a warning to the workers, who will be sold to the capitalists, that they will be paid a low salary. This is a warning to the workers, who will be sold to the capitalists, that they will be paid a low salary.

The Standard Oil interests, while they are not the only ones, are the most important. In addition to the Standard Oil interests, there are many others who are interested in the open shop. For example, the companies that own and operate the mines are interested in the open shop. These companies are interested in the open shop because they can sell their products at a lower price than their competitors. This is a warning to the workers, who will be sold to the capitalists, that they will be paid a low salary.

It is not only the Standard Oil interests who are interested in the open shop. Many of the companies that own and operate the mines are interested in the open shop. These companies are interested in the open shop because they can sell their products at a lower price than their competitors. This is a warning to the workers, who will be sold to the capitalists, that they will be paid a low salary.

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THE EVIL OF TOO MANY STRIKES

Vice-President Seidman, in his report on the rather gloomy condition of the Cloakmakers’ Union of Montreal, hazarded an opinion that it was entirely due to the fact that the Montreal cloakmakers had not enough work. This is laid down as a fact unassailable on the supposition a good deal of truth, something which all our unions might keep in mind.

The strike is of course the sharpest and most important weapon in the hands of organized workers. That its edge might not be blunted, it must not be used too often. A strike might very soon become a useless chunk of iron, unfit for the very purpose it was originally intended to serve.

We need more strikers. Our belief that a strike is not a playing toy with a strike demands untold energy, lots of money, and above all it requires self-sacrifice on the part of the strikers. There is however one other side of the question. It must be possible of standing a strain for a long while. Still less are we fit, after a strike, let us say, of a month or two, to face another battle. The results of the strike have to be requested in future. The leaders of women, otherwise honest workers and moderately good union people, into that abominable genus which passes under the term of society in the fighting vocabulary of labor.

We would not like to be misunderstood as defenders of strike-breakers. We do not have it in our mind to whitewash that species—by any means.

We desire, however, to point out that it is the duty of the labor movement to examine the results of such great trials of industrial workers. The leaders of every union must bear in mind that frail is the human kind and great are the lures of a worker’s cheering. The strike must be the shadow of excuse or justification be given any worker for betraying the interests of his fellow-workers.

For this alone the union must endeavor to avoid too much striking, which taxes and often overwhirls the resources of the strike, and the threats of the great industrial patrol. For this alone it must be ready to strike. A strike, in order to have way and solidity, must not be an every-day, a common occurrence, something that happens every Monday and Wednesday and Friday. The intervals between one conflict and another, the more resistance they possess and the more secure in their outcome. A strike requires, aside from energy and endurance, a great deal of malleability. To the workers and the unions alike, and we must try and see the reasons of labor organizations. If a long enough respite between strike and strike is given, the laborers will be able to conserve their financial standing. Too frequent strikes inevitably condemn the union to eternal poverty, to never-ending want. It might probably appear wise for a union to wait for a season of economic down, such as only tends to demoralize the union in question. In the history of the American labor movement, there has been more than one labor organization, at one time strong and influential, weakened and demoralized through too many conflicts which have in the end robbed it of all powers of resistance and doomed it to extinction.

Capital knows of this secret and it therefore provokes frequent strikes, to keep the organized workers and thereby ensuring its grip upon them. The leaders of labor unions must therefore be on guard not to be transparent in any of the actions of the workers. They must be wary of the various phrasemongers of every shade and hue who keep parroting of strikes in and out of season, not knowing themselves.

Another factor must be taken into consideration. A strike, to be truly successful, must not be made in a day, if not to the interest of public opinion. It must be seen, a novelty or a sensation in this sense. If workers in a certain industry fall into the error of too frequent strikes and to fight, as a rule lose their importance and interest in the eyes of the general public.

It is at times, paradoxical as it might sound, even in the interest of a union to overlook or to ignore a grievance rather than to convey it to the employer. It is not in our interest that at the time when its members have not entirely recuperated from a protracted struggle and had not fully recouped their strength. At such a time, it is wise for a union to wait for a season of economic down, such as only tends to demoralize the union in question. Our fiery "revolutionists" might make a sour face at this, but men possessed of common sense, men who know how supremely important it is to have a strong union, can only agree with us.

Of course, a time comes when a strike is absolutely unavoidable, when it must be called out and fought through to a finish. But it is just because of this very fact that a labor union must see that its leaders are overworked and its members inefficient, that its strike provokes the enemy arises. The lesson of the Montreal cloakmakers is at this time of particular significance to many of our unions. When they are not prepared to face the enemy when they have won a number of improvements in their working conditions, they need not assume that such strikes can be had to order every time at a strike.

Now is the time of peaceful negotiations and settlement of all disputes or grievances that might arise. The more deliberate and calm they are, the more can they impress on the workers, that they will lend one another assistance in the event it be when the fight against the enemy becomes inevitable.

THE FASCIST EPIDEMIC AND OUR ITALIAN LOCALS

At the last quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board a new issue was placed on the order of the day by Vice-President Salvatore Nino and Brother Arturo Giovannitti.

It seems that Italian Fascism in the United States grows with the ambition of conquering new worlds. Mussolini, the dictator of Italy, is not contented with holding only Italy under his iron heel; he would spread the influence of his vicious despotism far and away beyond the boundaries of Italy. The Fascist pest is beginning to be felt in the United States. Mussolini’s agents are operating here under a badge of honor, under a cloak of legitimacy, under the guise of Franco-American War sympathizers.

It is a strange and ghastly thought to realize that several of them have already found a way into one of our Italian locals, No. 48, of which Vice-President Nino is manager. These fellows have already begun to divide our brothers, sowing discord between our Italian labor leaders. No means is too low for them to break and destroy all that has been, after years of struggle, but by our own efforts, achieved in America. Moreover, these Italian Black Hundreds have in more than one instance, prevented Italian labor speakers and agitators from holding meetings and have behaves as if they really governed this land.

That the situation is serious, we hardly have any doubt. The Fascist invasion comes at a psychological moment when the general spirit of reaction in the country has in a way prepared the ground for them. The new strike movement and the various agents become stronger and stronger in America. It must begin at once waging an energetic fight against this miscreant, this ugly channel-artery of the Kaiser and War agitators. The only hope, the only way, the only solution lies in the direction of our Italian locals, and we must do all in our power to help them fight this epidemic.

Local 48 has certainly accomplished wonders for the Italian workers in the cloak industry of New York City. Men and women have entered these shores from Italy without the slightest knowledge of unionism, who have become the worst victims of the merciless exploitation, have, with the aid of our international, become good union people, working shoulder to shoulder and side by side with the entire labor movement of America. The imposing building, the Labor Temple erected by Local No. 48 on East 8th Street was the direct result of courage and virility. Locals 48 and 49 together form a substantial part of our union, one of its strongest divisions.

The International unions have a right to resent the frequent allusion to our International Union as a Jewish labor union. This is not true, in point of fact, and all who have any knowledge of the conditions may have been reason for such an assertion; today, however, the Italian workers form a substantial part of this branch of the International. The Fascist is threatening this integral part of our union, it is the sacred obligation of every member of our organization, say, of every Italian worker belonging to the labor movement in America, to help them destroy root and branch this imported black-shirted reaction.

It is indeed more than a mere duty prompted by idealism or fraternal feeling. It is a matter of self-interest for all our unions. Fascism, it stands to reason, is the beginning of the second great ambitions. Its aim is to destroy, to eat into the heart of the whole labor movement. Its breath is poison to organized labor. It is the duty of all our locals, for the sake of the interests of the workers and thereby ensuring its grip upon them. The leaders of labor unions must therefore be on guard not to be transparent in any of the actions of the employers and they must arm themselves of the various phrasemongers of every shade and hue who keep parroting of strikes in and out of season, not knowing themselves.

Another factor must be taken into consideration. A strike, to be truly successful, must not be made in a day, if not to the interest of public opinion. It must be seen, a novelty or a sensation in this sense. If workers in a certain industry fall into the error of too frequent strikes and to fight, as a rule lose their importance and interest in the eyes of the general public.

In his speech before the General Executive Board, Brother Giovanitti proposed that our weekly Italian organ, “Giustizia,” be edited in a way to do more to spread the international
THE G. E. R. A. WORK

By S. YANOVA

JOTs and Doots

By EMDEE

Job open:

Harding wants a press agent. That is a piece of news "fit to print," will tell an "open-shop" world. The pity of it! Here was a fine upholding citizen in the unenlightened world whose spirit of unselfishness was to run an account of natural philosophy, submarine engineering, and things of that sort.

But it cannot be allowed to go on thus.

Nineteen-twenty-four is in the other side; the Game Preserve against the plagues of the G. O. F. T. realized out of the mighty colt upon which Harding will ride to glory into another term. But Harding is "the peerless adventurer" in the United States. If it can be done, he can never lose his power. He has no less a secretary than Secretary of Labor Davis. He simply does not know how to "sell" the country.

What a lucky phrase! What an elegant, tasteful, one-hundred-per-cent expression! The remainder is being stripped to the bone by the oil stock, powder, what Lucky Strike did for Navy Flag, and what Casartelli did for sleepless children, the "Open Shop" slogan will do for the candidacy of the man who dispensed not one drop of truth.

Believe us or not, all those days while the British were looking holes with the Angoras Turks about the Mosul allfeels—a undeclared humanitarian venture in the part of our transatlantic cousins—we have felt sort of left out of the game.

Here we have, thanks to every line that pipe all to 26 Broadway, an outpost of our own, scored and made great by the unanimous, if no cheerful contributions of every one of our own and a few, and a few continuous in a bad period of Great Britain’s national elections to retain Mosul for the man and for his civilization, it did not look even for a moment that we were in the reckoning at all.

From here is warmed the cockles of our hearts, therefore, to read one morning this week that at last Ambassador Child is going to Lassunese to protect the so-called Chester claim upon some of the Jewish spots of Mosul. We do not know what he is to do, and we are not at all disposed to take his word, but we are even less bothered by that subtle statement that this claim is "instigated by the Angoras Turks to play the United States against Great Britain." We feel happy, nevertheless, because we think we are right. It is just when that, in coming to cutting the Mosul melee, our own dear Standard Oil, directly or indirectly, will come squarely on the party.

This 20th anniversary business of Little Old New York, which is raising gas in Calas in Bayonne and getting transfer from day to day.

For ourselves, we honestly cannot make up our minds whether this battle is being staged as a mere advertising stunt for the old bogey or that all these bet-up battles are in the interest of the people who have bought or been tricked or hoodwinked into taking them. We have a feeling this is all over, but we are rather afraid of the results.

Watch the move! The Aldermen passing a resolution for a $1,200,000 bond issue to celebrate the event and incidentally to immortalize Hyland for an entirely different reason, and the incidentally incidentally to the fact that the Aldermen enjoining the Board of Aldermen in the courts from passing the ordinance; third, the unsalted celebrations determined on passing the hat and incidentally alluring the city employes for the fund; and lastly, Comptroller Craig holding up the "yes" pay if they dare work for the show.

Such is the up-the-minute report from the battle-front. The future is dark and uncertain, but we can see yet, deep in the shadows, that we have a feeling this should like to place our little note on the jubilee gang's winning.

We say, jubilee must take their course; anniversaries cannot be stopped by injunctions.

"Criminality is a business, and, like other business blackest from day to day.

Coming from no less a crime-posted contemporaneity of ours that Commissioner Knight, these words are both enlightening and reassuring. We humbly confess to having been captured of little significance in our hearts even to connect them invasively with the variations of either Commissioner Knight or Mayor Hylan, as some less-good-natured folks would. But we have a right to be amazed at this all, we think, just the same.

Criminality is a business, but, gosh, we have been tempted to reverse this mere little sentence! With the flaring up of banditry in telephone rates, in sugar prices, in goods and coal, who would not say that "business" is fast evolving into criminality?"
ITALIAN COOPERATIVES RUN HOTELS

A model workmen's hotel run on cooperative lines and providing all the modern conveniences and comforts had been established by the workers of the cooperatives at Milan. It is run by the Cooperative People's Hostel, which is one of the notable enterprises of the Milanese cooperators.

Every evening the "Dormitorio," which is the name given to the dormitory, was crowded with members of Italian co-operation, as full and many applicants have to go away. With a capacity of 300 beds, 1,300 workmen and lodgers were accommodated during 1922. The large swimming pool was open during the season, and the rooms in the Hotel, as they are called, are open to the public as well as to the guests of the hotel. It is estimated that there are over 21,500 cooperators. Another feature of this cooperative hotel is the model long and expensive experience that the inn and as well cooperators living in their own homes, who want their food economically prepared and cooked for them. The Milanese cooperators every evening dinners prepared and delivered to the members by the cooperative delivery wagon.

Despite opposition, it is true that the Union of the Chairmen of People's Hostels maintained by the cooperatives of the city. Still, it is owned by the cooperative members, the main thoroughfares of the city, lodged 193,775 persons during the past year.

COOPERATION SAVES WHICH PHILIPPINE FARMERS

Philippine farmers who have engaged in co-operation has proved so helpful that a widespread movement is opening throughout the islands. Many of the farmers who constitute a large portion of the 11,000,000 Filipinos, are nearly all in a chronic state of indebtedness, due to the wicked exactions of money lenders. Cooperatives are putting a stop to their credit problem, the Philippine legislature passed an act in 1916 permitting farmers to form agricultural associations and to conduct simple cooperative banks managed by themselves and adapted to their economic needs.

There are now 540 rural credit associations in operation, which are rendering service to the farmers. The Rural Credit Act of 1916 was approved without reservation for the benefit of the 80,000 members. From co-operative credit the farmers have advanced to cooperative marketing.

A movement is now on foot to organize groups of farmers in the islands into producers' cooperatives to sell their own products, and also to establish various business of such cooperatives.

American farmers have learned by long experience that the best way to cooperative self-help is the greatest hope of the producers. They therefore have advanced to cooperative marketing.

A movement is now on foot to organize groups of farmers in the Islands to produce and sell their products themselves.

A CENTURY OLD COOPERATIVE STORE CELEBRATES

A hundred years ago, eighteen women, who "viewed with serious concern the many disadvantages in purchasing the necessities of life" paid their share to form the Rockland Coopera- tive Society, a small store in the highlands of Scotland. They organized the "Lark's

Designing, Pattern Making and Gradng

TWO YEARS' COOPERATIVE PROGRESS

The Cooperative People's Hostel, the national educational center of the cooperative movement, announces the publication of a report that sums up the progress of cooperative activity in the United States during the past five years. This report is written in the report of the Third Cooperative Congress recently held at Chicago. It makes an instructive discrimination of reports of Labor Banks by Walter R. Tilly, a labor leader who is now forming in New York City, and valuable reports on cooperative marketing and distribution, agricultural cooperation, the promotion of cooperation by labor unions, and papers on many phases of cooperative administration.

The report is sold at cost, and may be ordered from the Cooperative League, 167 West 12th Street, New York City. It is one of the most valuable cooperative documents that has been published in years.

The Department of Agriculture, in a bulletin titled "Recent Development of Cooperative Credit in the United States," states that from 1920 to 1925 there were 365 mutual telephone companies, operating 125,956 telephones, with $6,052 miles of wire. During the past ten years, the number of cooperatives has increased from 1,000 to over 10,000.

Here are some figures that have doubt been greatly increased.

Certain it is that the cost of service on cooperative telephone lines is far lower than on private companies. For instance, a telephone service at a low rate per month, telephone as the number of parties served increases, while the cooperative companies organize for each line an increased cost for service, as the number of telephones increases.

The cooperation description the cooperative telephone companies as "operated solely for the convenience of the members, members share in the management, either directly or through their representatives, and each bears his pro rata share of the expenses of the enterprise." The farmers are demonstrating their ability to operate telephone companies entirely for themselves, just as they are conducting elevators, live-stock agencies, warehouses, and thousands of other cooperative enterprises on the basis of service.

"OUR CO-OPERATIVE CAFE-
TERIA"

"Our Co-operative Cafeteria is the name of a highly successful organization in New York City, that is everything that its name implies. It is owned and controlled by consumers, it is thoroughly cooperative in form and spirit, and it is a modern cafeteria. This organization has three cafes operating in crowded business districts of New York. Wholesome, tasty food is supplied at the usual price prevailing, but members receive rebates on their meals. Membership is open to all consumers. During the past eleven months, the sales of the cafes have increased from $28,560 to almost $300,000. Patronage dividends of 9, for each member, have been declared and returned to members. Since the cafes came into existence, about three years ago, a renewed interest has been shown, and $23,960 has been accumulated, for the extension of the business. The cooperative has total assets of $46,816. It is interesting to note that the general manager and most of the members are women.

Are you receiving the Justice each week?

Do you know of any member who does not get Justice regularly?

Take the matter up with your secretary, or write to

ONLY ART NEEDLEWORK SCHOOL IN N. Y. TEACHING THESE PROFITABLE TRADES

MILLINERY COUNTERS $25.00

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PUBLIC PHONE 

Are you receiving the Justice each week?

Do you know of any member who does not get Justice regularly?

Take the matter up with your secretary, or write to

DOMESTIC ITEMS

SUGAR PROFITEERS ROB PUBLIC.

"For every cent advance in the price of sugar the people are robbed at the rate of $30,000,000 annually," said United States Senator Ladd in a statement to the press. "Sugar is a committee of business men who represent the public field if profiteering is not curbed."

Mr. Ladd said Chicago packers are buying sugar at 10 per cent below pre-war prices and selling it at 10 per cent, thus at 55 per cent and bacon at 20 to 25 per cent above pre-war levels.

EMPLOYMENT GAINS.

Employment gained 2.2 per cent in February over January, reports the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The largest increase in employment, 17.2 per cent, was in the fertilizer industry, followed by agricultural implementations with 12.5 per cent and automobiles with 8.1 per cent. The largest decrease in employment were in slaughtering and meat packing and in car building and repairing, being 4.4 per cent and 2.5 per cent respectively.

SOUTHERN NEGROS "STRIKE" AGAINST POOR CONDITIONS.

The excess of negroes from Mississippi has caused a panic among plantation owners. There are 1,000 negroes in Mississippi, and it is estimated that one-tenth of that number has left the state within the past six months. At that rate it will be but a short time until the state will be stripped of its plantation labor. Plantation owners see visions of bankruptcy. That they are genuinely alarmed is indicated by their willingness to make an effort to stop the migration by improving conditions on the plantations.

STATE INSURANCE PAY.

The surplus in the State compensation fund last year increased $346,000 over the year before. The latest figures show that the policyholders in the state fund are devoting every effort to destroy the state compensation fund, as they well know it is the only way to蒙jo the nominal compensation of the workers' compensation insurance. The state fund report, however, is a blow to the campaign of the private companies.

The state fund has a surplus of $1,059,000, and of this $550,000 is set aside for a catastrophe surplus, leaving a net divisible surplus applicable to the policy holders of the fund amounting to $500,000. The number of policies increased from 10,750 to 11,401, showing a wider participation in the fund on the part of the employers of the State.

STEEL TRUST'S PROFITS REACHES INTO MILLIONS.

Last year's profits of the steel trust were $99,653,455, according to a report issued by the Steel Corporation. This is after deducting interest on bonds and other charges. President Cary remarks a remarkable story to stockholders that high wages have reduced the earnings. He says the earnings were "relatively small for the volume of operations conducted and were not commensurate with the investment employed."

The judge did not indicate what production by sweat-sweated employees of the steel mill informs would be satisfactory to him.

LEADS IN TEXTILE MILLS.

North Carolina has more textile mills than any other state in the Union. With this state leads with 283 cotton mills, Massachusetts holds first place in the total value of textile products manufactured.

Trade unionists are associating these figures with the present unionization agitation among textile workers. The textile manufacturers have made profits beyond their finest dreams, but they pay no attention to employees, whoever at last are beginning to realize that they must depend upon themselves. The mill bosses are using every device and appealing to every prejudice to stay this movement, but their efforts, of course, will fail because they run counter to economic necessity. Trade unionists are urging the factory-sweated employees of the textile industry to accept this fact rather than waste time and energy in quarrelling.

MINERS SECURE CONTRACT IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Organized miners and coal owners of the Kanawha district have signed an agreement. Both parties are determined to make the coming year a successful one, although surrounded by anti-union coal owners who call on the federal government to take the highest occasion to aid them in their union-smashing, low-wage campaign.

The Ohio river coal owners have also signed an agreement, which is almost identical in most essential respects. Both these agreements in this state have not permitted profits to blind every sense of justice.

$1 A WEEK IS WAGE.

The weekly wage in 1921 for employees in the cloth glove and mitten industry averaged $11, according to the United States Bureau of the Census.

DEFECTIVE LOCOMOTIVES.

Nearly one-quarter of the railroad locomotives on the railroads of this country are in need of repair. The actual number of defective on March 1 is reported at 15,265, or 23.6 per cent.

FOREIGN ITEMS

MEXICO.

MEXICAN OIL INDUSTRY OWNED BY FOREIGNERS.

Mexican citizens have been crowded off the oil lands of their country, and out of the Mexican oil industry, according to figures made public by the Mexican consul. It is shown that Mexican citizens own but one per cent of the oil lands of that country, and that they own and control one and one-tenth per cent of the Mexican oil industry.

The figures show that the Mexican oil industry is valued at $1,550,000,000, of which 10 per cent of the oil lands of that country, and that they own and control one and one-tenth per cent of the Mexican oil industry.

British capital has $214,716,199 invested, or 33.8 per cent of the total; Holland has 6.7 per cent of the total; Mexico, 1.1-10 per cent; France, Germany, and Cuba combined hold the remaining value, seven-twelfths of one per cent.

NEW SCHOOLS IN MEXICO.

The Mexican government is establishing hundreds of new public schools, according to reports received by Spanish Language Secretary Vargas of the Pan-American Union.

"During the months of January and February of the current year," said Secretary Vargas, "over 600 new schools have been established throughout the southern republic. Villages and hamlets that have been neglected by previous governments in the matter of public schools are now receiving attention by the federal department of education. Over 50,000 children are receiving instruction in the new schools. The department of education is planning to provide facilities for the children of every village and hamlet in Mexico."

AUSTRIA.

The menaces of the Austrian Fascist organizations and their aggressiveness during recent years has led Austria to organize a National Labor to resist by the formation of a Republican Defense League. The first executive meeting of the new League was held recently, and the Socialist ex-Minister of War, Herr Julius Juber, was immediately elected as National League in repose of the 30,000 members, and its activities will extend throughout Austria. It is determined not to provoke violent conflicts, but is equally determined to resist the armed attacks of Fascists on Socialists.

SOUTH AFRICA.

NO BAND AMNESTY.

A motion supported by the Nationalities and the Labor Party, asking for a general amnesty for all who were convicted in connection with last year's strike on the Rand, has been rejected by the South African Union House of Assembly by 69 votes to 44.

CHINA.

CHILD LABOR IN CHINA.

Women and children of tender years are being driven into the newly created industrial system in China without the protection of legislation or public opinion, according to a report received from Shanghai by Miss Mary Dingman, representative of the World's Committee of the Y. W. C. A. in China.

JAPAN.

FACTORY REFORM IN JAPAN.

A bill to reform the Japanese Factory Act, now being introduced in the Japanese Parliament, proposes to reduce the women's hours of work from 12 to 11, and in silk yarn factories from 13 to 12, and to prohibit women and young persons from working at all between 10 p.m. and 5 a.m. Protection for child workers up to the age of 18 is also sought.

WORKERS AND THE RUHR.

The workers' conference, called by a committee of 23 trade unions' representatives in the Ruhr, to be held in Cologne on March 18, has been prohibited by the British authorities. It will probably take place elsewhere.

An appeal has been issued to all railwaymen by the German Railwaymen's Union, asking them to raise a voice against the barbarity of Franco-Belgian militarism, which has been shown recently in the Franco-Belgian war imposing the death penalty for sabotage by workers on the Rhine lines.

The G. E. B. at Work

(Continued from page 7)

The future of Local 62. The strike of the white-glove workers ended well enough indeed, but the local must stand guard against the repetition of its fate in the last few years during which it suffered from three years of neglect and mismanagement. There are other locals in New York which must require similar action on the part of the International.

Concerning Chicago, from where President Sigman came straight to the meeting of the Board, and where he had spent a couple of weeks, he declared that discussions still prevail in some of the locals, and this friction taxes heavily the energy of their most active men and interferes greatly with the work of the union. Chicago wants today an energetic and tactful person who would take the situation in his hands and make the organization it is a thing to be proud of. An active organization campaign among the dreamers and the doers of the union is also needed; but like every other city Chicago is covered in the general organization plan worked out by the president and adopted later at this meeting.

The last matter was by far the most significant achievement of the meeting; we shall enlarge on this subject in our next issue.

(To Be Continued.)

FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1923.

JUSTICE
EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES

PRELIMINARY PROGRAM, THIRD ANNUAL CONFERENCE, WORKERS' EDUCATION BUREAU OF AMERICA

To Be Held Saturday and Sunday, April 14-15, 1923, in the Auditorium—New School for Social Research—409 West 23rd Street, New York City

FIRST SESSION
Saturday, April 14th, 10 A. M.
Convention opened by John L. Sibbick, President; and Charles Underwood, Secretary.
Address of Welcome to Delegates—Governor Alfred E. Smith or representative. (Testimonial.)
President's Address—James J. H Massive.
Executive Committee's Report—Secretary.

SECOND SESSION
Saturday, April 14th, 2:30 P. M.
Address—Prof. Harry Overstreet, College of the City of New York: "The Importance of Educational Methods."
Subject: Curriculum—Discussion opened by Chairman of Curriculum Committee.

PROBLEMS:
What is the general problem that the present conference offers to the various workers' educational enterprises? How far do these enterprises provide for a balanced curriculum? What are the particular curriculum problems for adult workers' classes? What distinct contribution to a synthesis in the curriculum can be made by the workers' educational movement?

Discussion limited to one hour.
Address—Prof. H. J. Carman, Columbia University: "The Text-Book Problem."
Subject: Text-books. Discussion opened by Chairman of Text-Book Committee.

PROBLEMS:
What are the present college courses for the adult educational worker? What are the essentials in the preparation of adequate text-books for adult workers' education? To what extent has the Workers' Educational Foundation fulfilled the requirements for such text-books? What are the suggestions for the future volume? Discussion is open to all.

THIRD SESSION
Saturday, April 14th, 7 P. M.
Annual dinner at Yorkville Casino, 210 East 86th Street.
Toastmaster—James J. H Massive.
Subject: Education and Social Progress.

FIFTH SESSION
Sunday, April 15th, 2:30 P. M.
Report of Officer's Committee.
Report of Committee on Constitution of Workers' Union.
Report of Membership Committee.
Report of Nomination Committee.
Election of Officers.

SIXTH SESSION
Sunday, April 15th, 6 P. M.
Address—Mr. E. E. Schwartztrauber, Chairman, Portland Labor College, "Educational Value of Dramatic Work in Labor Colleges."
Subject: Teaching Methods.
Problems: What is the essential difference in teaching methods between adult workers' education and college education. Relative value of discussion vs. lecture method. Has the lecture method any place? How can the discussion method be utilized.
Address—Mr. T. H. Bennet, Brookwood, The Workers' College, "The Problems of a Resident Workers' College."
Subject: Class Day Organization.
Problems: How should a student organization be begun. What is its function? What is the limit of its services?
Subject: Membership.
Problems: How can people be interested in workers' education? What methods have succeeded best?

WEEKLY CALENDAR

WORKERS' UNIVERSITY
Washington Irving High School
Irving Place and 16th St.
Room 603

SATURDAY, April 7th, 1:30 p.m. Alexander Fiehnder—The Individual and the Social...

SUNDAY, APRIL 8th, 1:30 p.m. Professor C. von Kleege—Hauptmann and the Proletarian Dramatist.

UNITY CENTERS

A COURSE ON THE HISTORY, AIMS AND PROBLEMS OF THE I. L. G. W. U., BY MAX LEVIN in the following Centers:
MONDAY, April 9th, 8 p.m.: Wiskickers' Unity Center—P. S. 40—250 East 54th Street—Room No. 262.
TUESDAY, April 10th, 8 p.m.: Bronx Unity Center—P. S. 61—Crotone Park School—Room No. 801.
WEDNESDAY, April 11th, 8 p.m.: East Side Unity Center—P. S. 65—4th Street near First Avenue—Room No. 404.
WEDNESDAY, April 11th: Wiskickers' Unity Center—P. S. 40—250 East 54th Street.
6:30 p.m.: Loretta Ritter—Physical Training.

THURSDAY, April 12th, 8:30 p.m.: Wiskickers' Unity Center—P. S. 40—250 East 54th Street.
6:30 p.m.: Jacob A. Reibel—English—Room No. 403.

CLASSES IN ENGLISH AT ALL CENTERS ON MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.

A COURSE ON SOCIAL AND POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

By Dr. H. J. CARMAN

Given at the WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

of the INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Season 1922-1923

LESSON 3—the CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE ORIGIN OF POLITICAL PARTIES 1776-1789.

I. The drafting of the present Constitution of the United States.

1. The weakness of the Articles of Confederation.

(a) In the course of the Revolutionary War, the thirteen colonies became independent states and then bound themselves together in a republic by a contract called the "Articles of Confederation."
(b) But this instrument did not go well. Under the "Articles" there was no executive officer such as the President of the United States today; there was no system of national courts to which citizens could appeal for protection of their rights, or through which they could compel obedience to law. A Congress was then in commercial affairs and could give no control of military powers, which are the two great powers of any government.

(c) Therefore, all sorts of financial and commercial disorders arose and for a time it appeared as though the American people were incapable of governing themselves and that English authority would be re-established.

II. The Constitutional Convention.

1. At this juncture Alexander Hamilton, realizing that a stronger government was needed, proposed a general convention for the purpose of drafting a new Constitution.

2. The Constitutional Convention assembled in 1787. Those who composed it were practical men of political experience who had definite reasons for desiring a stronger national government.

III. The making of the present Constitution.

1. In drafting the present Constitution, two important contests developed which resulted in heated debates.

(a) The first of these, which centered about the method of selecting federal officers, revealed that there were two very different groups of people in America, viz., people with large properties who distrusted the mass of the people who had little or no property.

(b) And, secondly, that great fear and jealousy existed between the southern agricultural states and the northern commercial states. Not just as today there is intense rivalry between the agricultural West and the banking-commercial East.

(Continued Next Week)
OUTSIDE COMMITTEES
A committee from the United Workers Co-operative Association, Inc., appeared before the Board of Directors on April 6 and urged that arrangements be made on time. It was decided that a committee be appointed to discuss

themselves

in the Union's

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The Week in Local 10

BY JOSEPH FISH

GENERAL

The notioii that the Joint Excelsior Department of the International that 766 members are nine months in arrears protection, and that the General Council circular letter to all these men advising them that the Executive Board is preparing plans to end the strike are dropped from the records compiled, which the department says is a preliminary report, there is no doubt that the strike is over.

An analysis of the report shows a good standing membership of 248.

This number consists of members, some of whom are paid in advances and others who do not owe more than 12 weeks' dues. Then it shows 1761 members who owe from four to nine months' dues. The majority of this number are those who have been suspended, while a smaller number are those of those men who owe from seven to nine months' dues and who are about to be dropped from the rolls. The strike is over, but they appear within the next week or two to pay their dues.

Of course this report is by no means a complete one, as the members dropped have already paid their dues which puts them in the good standing group. There are 145 new members who are coming in each month. Taking this into consideration, the Local may even go up to a membership of about 2500 who are employed in the cloak and dress industries. Adding to some six or seven hundred members who are working in the trades not controlled by any Joint Board, the union may claim a membership of about 4200 in normal times.

A good many of the 766 dropped, whose names are shown on the list, may not be pleased with this to this effect, have responded already to the letters. It is not often that good news is sent by letter, but, owing to the fact that the members of Local 10 have not yet become used to the idea that the union is doing something for them, very few people are satisfied. The strike is over, but the change and incidentally grant the members.

According to the old clause of the constitution of Local 10, a member was not considered dropped until he owed for a period of 12 weeks in order to comply with the rules of the International the local changed this clause. The manager wishes to direct the attention of the members to the fact that this unusual procedure will not be repeated. Hence the members should bear in mind that part of the constitution governing arrears. The Secretary reports unusual ac-

the office of Local 10 as well as the Joint Board are preparing for the coming season and are effecting such plans as will enable the union to cope with some of the problems.

One of the immediate questions with which Manager Dubinsky has dealt is the old question of division of work. In spite of the fact that Manager Dubinsky has in the past been very strict in strictly enforcing this point, there are still some firms and members of the union who insist upon leaving the rule. Although the slack season is not yet in full force, the manager has already begun closing down shuttlings of such shops as do not strictly adhere to the rule of equal division of work.

Another question with which the union is confronted is the Jobbing industry. The manager has on previous occasions touched upon this question in these columns. He has stated that the organization is perfecting plans for the control of the Jobbers.

One of the first things now under way is the creation of the Jobbing department under the permanent supervision of Vice-President Harry Wunder, formerly manager of Local 23. That the cloak industry is facing a jobber and contractor problem has long been in evidence, and nothing to curb it but an organization that will check the evils arising from the contracting system; this the Joint Board of the Union has in mind in the establishment of a single department to devote its energies to the control of the Jobbers.

One of the big problems for Local 10 in the contractors' shops is the placing of men to cut the work. Manager Dubinsky has done a great deal of good for the Contractors, following these shops up, but he realizes that a central control is necessary. He is therefore devoting a good deal of his time just now to the studying of a system which is in a kind of organization.

It is somewhat too early to go into detail concerning this system. It will be necessary to change the characters of the present system to a considerable degree in its application to the cutting trade. Hence the need for time and care required to do the work properly. The coming-on of the slack season is not preventing the union from going forward with this organization work. Just now the Joint Board has decided upon a campaign for the reorganization of the shops in Brooklyn, which are run by contractors. Brother Arthur Stein has been appointed to take charge of the Brooklyn operation. Stein needs no introduction. He is one of the "old-time" members of Local 10 and all the other members, who are well known, are his own members. He is well known to the men, and the trade is well known to him. An extensive report of the campa-

WAIST AND DRESS

Organization work in the dress and waist industry is coming to a close at the ending of the last general strike. This is largely due to the contracting system which has reduced the considerable trade. There is no doubt that the contractors and jobbers, the reports of the investigations will show, are violating the agreement by sending work to non-union shops.

The waist trade is also occupying the attention of the union at the present time. Some of the waist manufactur- ers in this section have organized an association and have sought conferences with the union. An informal gathering already took place.

The union has made the signing of an agreement conditional upon the deposit by each employer of a $1000 fidelity bond for its faithful performance.

The office expects to be taken up with shop meetings, now that the slack season is on, so that it will be given to the men with regard to slack time problems. However, it is best that the men meet in the afternoons without waiting for calls. This applies especially to the men who are employed in the one-man shops.

Attention has already been called in time of the men who work in such shops to the need for following up their places of employment. While the union has represented the contractors and controllers who make periodic visits to the shops, the cutters employed therein are very few if any to know what goes on in the shops. They can often visit the shops for the purpose of looking around.

After such visits the men should come to the office and report what they may find, for very often enough operators are employed to warrant a little work for the cutter.

MISCELLANEOUS

That the strike in the white goods trades ended on Friday, March 11th, an union was reported here last week. The office is taken up with the regular work, which is now coming, or vanning the shops with a view to see-

ing that union cutters are employed and that reasonable agreement is lived up to in general.

Members should not fail to attend the special meeting of this branch on Monday, April 16th, in Arlington Hotel, 21 St., Marks Place, at 7:30 P.M. What has been stated above concerning the notice will be repeated.

At 9:00 P.M. the members of the union in this instance, in which the men have any knowledge of the term of becoming members will also be admitted. This is done in order that the men may be able to get at the idea of regularly attending to this end. The office will send, in addition to the notices posted in the newspapers, cards faying of all meetings. Members of the Union should ask applicants, with whom they may be working, to attend the next meeting in the event that they do not receive a notice.

This meeting will be an important one, Manager Dubinsky will address the members in the evening and give the details as to the department of branch, an permanent footing.