Justice (Vol. 5, Iss. 19)

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

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

This article is available at DigitalCommons@ILR: https://digitalcommons.ilr.cornell.edu/justice/222
Big Bridgeport Corset Shop settles with Union

Walter Brothers comes to terms with Vice-President Halperin—Wage Raise Granted.

During the industrial depression which followed the war-years, the two corset workers' locals of the International in Bridgeport, Conn., Local 22 and 24, had reduced their membership through paper work and lost their entire influence in the local corset shops. The employers, taking advantage of the general bad conditions, abrogated relations with the union and sought means to introduce into their factories the open shop with all its iniquities.

A group of workers who remained loyal, and who were reduced to the adverse conditions, nevertheless continued with praiseworthy persistence to fight the corset shops. They believed that the workers of their shop were flocking to the organization, the firm set up with the union, and guaranteed that the discrimination would be practiced against workers for union activity. It also provided for equal distribution of work in slack times.

Walter Brothers employ over a thousand workers. There is no doubt that this settlement will have a salutary influence upon the workers employed in the smaller corset shops in Bridgeport and that it will serve as a stimulus for further union activity in that city.

Cleveland Cloakmakers, Union wins important law-suit

The Cloakmakers' Union of Cleveland recently won a very important case in the Ohio Supreme Court. It is the well-known Palenville case with which the readers of this journal have been made familiar long ago.

The Cleveland cloak firm, the Landesman, Hirschheimer Co., was a member of the Cloakmakers' association of that city, and had a collective agreement with the union. The firm was therefore compelled to maintain union conditions in that factory, but in order to defeat the purpose of the agreement is proceeded to carry out the following maneuvers—rather a familiar practice among many cloak employers:

It sent a lot of work to a non-union contractor in Painesville, a small suburban town near Cleveland. When the Cleveland union learned of this, it made a strong protest to the association, which was compelled to file the firm for its action and to bring pressure upon it. The firm recently settled with the Painesville contractor.

This contractor, with the aid of the Landesman firm, brought suit against all the employees charging violation of the contract.

The Painesville judges ruled for the contractor and decided that the union should pay $5,500 damages to the contractor. The union appealed all the decisions in order to prevent the decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio reversing the judgment of the Painesville courts and invalidated the fine of $5,500 imposed upon the union.

Negro Dress Workers will meet

Next Thursday, May 10th

At New Douglass Hall, 142d St. and Lenox Ave.

The Joint Board of the Dress and Waistmakers' Union of New York is carrying on systematic educational work among the Negro workers in the dress trade of New York. It has arranged for a series of meetings for these workers, the number of which is increasing in the dress trade and already forms a substantial element in the industry.

On Thursday next, May 10th, at 8 p.m., the Negro dress workers of
SUGAR BUCANNEERS

Sugar is rising. From six cents a pound only a few months ago, it has now risen to twelve and, within a few days, it might rise to twenty cents or even higher—unless something somehow intervenes. But who is to intervene?

Three weeks ago, President Harding pledged himself to reduce the duty on sugar, as the tariff law explicitly provides in case the duty is even in the highest rate possible. Now, jump in present conditions, it pointed to investigate the effect of the tariff is "indefensible from this modern inflation of prices." So far, however, the Federal government has done nothing to curb the duty, except perhaps for that political gesture of Daugherty in his investigation proceedings against the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange which impresses nobody and frightens even less.

Every increase of a cent a pound in price costs the consuming public about two million a week. Fabulous profits are being reaped by the sugar growers and the public is practically helpless. The United States is about the only country in the world without great cooperative enterprises, which alone could in an emergency of this kind successfully organize a check on the rise of sugar prices. In the light of the efforts of some women's clubs and politicians of the "populists" type to institute boycotts against sugar appear feeble, if not pathetic. The public cannot gain a monopoly for the sugar growers beyond this. Taxation and the spending of the revenue, and a spasmodic effort to abstain from consuming sugar, a commodity of foremost necessity in every family, cannot be expected to dampen the prices. Tarry then, Daugherty, and his plebeian followers of the Social Gospel, for the American public.

Our best bet is that, after they have satisfied their appetites to the tune of a billion dollars or so at the expense of those least able to pay, the growers will retire for a while. Daugherty will then announce the resultant slump in the price of sugar as a signal victory for a public which has demonstrated its mettle.

And then, the public will forget this huge blood-letting, as it has blithely forgotten similarly marringembers in the past.

MOVE TO RECOGNIZE MEXICO

The news from Washington last week that Mr. Hughes, heretofore a persistent opponent of Mexican recognition, has announced a mixed commission which is to meet soon in Mexico City to "hasten to reach a mutual understanding" between the United States and Mexico, is reason enough for the former Mexican envoy to take a special oath of loyalty, will no longer be humiliated by such an inscription, and the school principals will be relieved of the jolly task of upping and reporting on their staffs.

The repeal fight was won, thanks largely to the campaign conducted for it by organized labor, the liberal sections of public opinion and the public press in the States which supported and elected Governor Miller last fall. Pull on the strength of his pledge to remove this obnoxious legislation from the law books of New York. The Teachers' Union has also fought valiantly for the repeal of the Lusk Laws, and never has fighting been so vigorous and oppressive than to any other group of workers in the community.

The wiping out of the whole sorry Lusk business could not have come at a more appropriate moment. In the face of the renewed ravings of the super-patriots and even of the Federalists, the American Defense Society, and their kin for the suppression and extermination of all and everything which in their eyes constitutes "revolutionary" and "unpatriotic" activity, it is necessary that the reformers take a stand and point out that only a "deplorable" repudiation of the Lusk committee and all it has done or tried to do, but also as a sound rebuke to those reactionary agency and professional flag-wavers.

JUDGE GARY AND IMMIGRATION

JUDGE GARY, head of the United States Steel Trust, got himself entangled in an immigration snare last week from which he was with difficulty extricated by the joint efforts of his publicity agents and the New York Times.

The facts are rather interesting. Since the Steel Trust was compelled a few weeks ago to grant a general increase in the hundreds of thousands of workers, for the plain reason that the labor market in the steel districts is not at present overflowing with idle labor, the conscience of the steel barons could not rest. They of a sudden became sponsors of "free immigration"—which ended up in a speech by Judge Gary in which he stated that the present immigration law was "one of the worst things this country has ever done for itself economically."

Immediately the poor Judge was jumped upon by the "Americanizers" of the candidates for the Republican presidential nomination, of course, was lodged on the ground that "unrestricted" immigration, as advocated by Judge Gary, would bring into the country hordes of "wild radicals" and workmen from these dreaded sections of Eastern Europe, and we were told that our ballot cannot stand, for some reason or other, dissolve and reshape after the most desirable and popularly approved patterns and molds.

Imagine the conternation of Judge Gary! To be accused of such near-odious ideas after so many years of irreproachable service to the Steel Trust and to his country, is palling enough indeed. Immediately the entire apparatus of Steel Trust publicity was brought into play and the press of the land, from coast to coast, as far east as Wisconsin, where we have our balloting caldron cannot, for some reason or other, dissolve and reshape after the most desirable and popularly approved patterns and molds.

In other words, stripped of all unnecessary verbiage, Judge Gary whether the percentage restrictions are allowed to stand or not, would now "instruct" our immigrants. But he would do the selecting with one primary idea in mind—that we keep out all the undesirable, but see to it that the steel districts are supplied with sufficient inarticulate man-power so that no such disaster as the recent general wage increase should ever occur in the future.

THE WORLD COURT FLURRY

The newspapers have been full, during the last few weeks, of the debate whether or not America should join the World Court, an adjunct of the League of Nations.

President Harding brought up this issue during the closing days of the last Congress, after which it lay at rest for a few weeks while the President was tending himself in the South. When he came back, the controversy erupted again, with Root, Lodge and other arch-conservative leaders defending it, and La Follette and Borah denouncing the proposal as siminer and submerged.

In brief, the plan proposes to bring the United States into the Geneva World Court without at the same time joining the League of Nations. This plan is to be a sort of a moral participation of America in an international agency which, it is claimed, would not bind it nor pledge its physical or material forces to uphold any side in an European controversy. Against this notion Root Borah and La Follette maintain that the Harding proposal is just a subterfuge for bringing the United States into the League of Nations, against which the country yet as overwhelmingly but two years ago; that the move is based entirely upon political motives, and that powerful financial interests of the country have been aching for years to embroil America, by hook or crook, in the European debt.
CLOAKS AND SUITS
The Joint Board of the Cloak and Suit Makers' Union is bonying itself with the idea of a general strike. As was mentioned in these columns some time ago, our agreement expires on July 1st. The Joint Board believes in preparedness, and the managers, in the same spirit, have appointed a committee of three, made up of Brothers A. Tindale and Meyer Frank respectively, to engage in negotiations with our members.

We are still encountering a great deal of information from those who are now engaged in violating our agreements with them. These concerns that the Joint Board of Cloak Makers' Association recently sent paying double for overtime. For any "wet away" with underpayment of scales but the office staff is on the watch and in all the cases the union has been temporarily suspended by the workers. The Contractors' Association, with whom we have a collective agreement, in fact, have appreciated the fact of a proper cooperation at present and negotiations are going on which, we hope, will improve our relations with them.

As far as the jobbers are concerned, our relations with them are of the same nature. Negotiations are continued over the agreement in detail. In many instances where there is trouble between the jobber and the men, the jobber who supplies with work is always ready, when his attention is called to it, to come to terms with us in settling the difficulty. One of our contractors recently failed to pay his workmen, and in this case the complaint was lodged with the jobber, who in accordance with the agreement, notified the leaders of the workers of the jobber's condition. We are confident that the agreement of the Union will finally be adhered to.

WAIST AND DRESS
A special meeting of the members of the Waist and Dress Makers' Local 48 was held in Boston on Monday, April 22. The subject discussed was whether or not we could still afford to pay the rates of wages set by the demand of the Board, a month will be needed for the new officials, if such be elected. The demand of the Board is in effect the work of the unions as carried on by its different departments. This innovation ought to be copied by all locals of the International.

RAINCOAT MAKERS' UNION
At a special meeting of the Raincoat Makers' Union held on Wednesday, April 24, a majority of the members of the Executive Board to be held on May First was passed unanimously. It was further decided that the formal opening of our new headquarters should take place on May 1, a concert to be arranged for the occasion. A good talent will appear. Letters were sent out to all members inviting them to participate in this celebration. Our members are expected to attend in large numbers for a real good time in store for them.

Our members are still employed at present and expect to continue so for some time to come. We hardly experience any difficulty with the outside players. Whenever a complaint arises, the matter is powerfully adjusted without a fight. Those who have at present only one complaint of a major nature against one of the principals, the management of the Raincoat Makers' Association. Our agreements with the latter are in the manner of our contracts with the manufacturers. An agreement with a local union is a safe contract with the manufacturers contain a provision that no garments shall be purchased from manufacturers of local unions. An agreement with a local union is a safe contract with the manufacturers contain a provision that no garments shall be purchased from manufacturers of local unions. An agreement with a local union is a safe contract with the manufacturers contain a provision that no garments shall be purchased from manufacturers of local unions. An agreement with a local union is a safe contract with the manufacturers contain a provision that no garments shall be purchased from manufacturers of local unions. An agreement with a local union is a safe contract with the manufacturers contain a provision that no garments shall be purchased from manufacturers of local unions. An agreement with a local union is a safe contract with the manufacturers contain a provision that no garments shall be purchased from manufacturers of local unions. An agreement with a local union is a safe contract with the manufacturers contain a provision that no garments shall be purchased from manufacturers of local unions. An agreement with a local union is a safe contract with the manufacturers contain a provision that no garments shall be purchased from manufacturers of local unions. An agreement with a local union is a safe contract with the manufacturers contain a provision that no garments shall be purchased from manufacturers of local unions. An agreement with a local union is a safe contract with the manufacturers contain a provision that no garments shall be purchased from manufacturers of local unions. An agreement with a local union is a safe contract with the manufacturers contain a provision that no garments shall be purchased from manufacturers of local unions. An agreement with a local union is a safe contract with the manufacturers contain a provision that no garments shall be purchased from manufacturers of local unions. An agreement with a local union is a safe contract with the manufacturers contain a provision that no garments shall be purchased from manufacturers of local unions. An agreement with a local union is a safe contract with the manufacturers contain a provision that no garments shall be purchased from manufacturers of local unions. An agreement with a local union is a safe contract with the manufacturers contain a provision that no garments shall be purchased from manufacturers of local unions.

We have to expect our members in JUS-TICE, from time to time, on our next to have considerable experience in New York city and we ask our members to watch the columns of our Journal for JUS-TICE.

DESIGNING, PATTERN-MAKING, SKETCHING
Tuition during the day and evening at 2367 Avenue New York City. Visit the Messengers' Office.

ROSENFELD'S LEADING COLLEGE OF DESIGNING
635 E. 140 St., bet. 54 and 55 Sts., Tel. Bayard 2257 New York City.

If you want the Negro workers in your shop to join the Union, to become members of the great army of organized labor, and to read—

THE MESSENGER
The Only Trade Union Publication for Negro workers in New York City.

A GREAT ACADEMY OF DESIGNING AND CUTTING

Patronize Our
Advertisers

Our classes in English meet every first CENTER of the J. L. G. W. U. on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays.

J U S T I C E

A Labor Weekly
Published every Friday by the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, 444 Broome St., New York, N. Y.

MORRIS SGRAM, President.
S. YANOFSKY, Editor.
HENRY B. YAHNOFF, Secretary-Manager.
ABRAHAM YAHNOFF, Business Manager.

Subscription price, paid in advance, 60 cents per year.

Vol. V., No. 19.

Friday, May 4, 1923.

Entered as Second Class matter, April 16, 1922, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Two Million Out of Work in England

By EVELYN SHARP

(London Daily Herald Service)

INDUSTRIAL TROUBLES

In a letter addressed generally to the working men of the country, Sir John Norton-Griffiths, M. P., Chairman of the United Mineworkers' National Council, said that "We have now got, and always will have, work to do—trade or no trade before us, before the unemployed men who cannot be absorbed in industry." This very tap-
in-industry and Member of Parliament mentions this by the way, in the course of an emigration report, but it serves as an example of the mind of big business, which can thus contemplate the idea of a social system without making any better suggestion to help the innocent victims of it than shipping them off to other countries, where the same industrial shortage of work obtains and the government employment is open to these town workers from the old country.

The unemployment still going on is largely in the textile industries. A million and a quarter are out of work, and two million unemployable men and women are still waiting for work. Fifty thousand unemployed are now out of work in the coalfield, and ten thousand in the cotton trade.

SIXTY THOUSAND TOTALLY UNEMPLOYABLE

Sixty thousand potteries workers are resisting further wage cuts; half a million men have received the unenviable honor of a reduction in wages. Sixty thousand totally unemployable men and women are waiting for work in the cotton trade.

THE SITUATION ABROAD

Another great span of industry, the vice-president of the London Asso- ciation for the Protection of Trade, let slip also a remark a day or two ago that it is in itself a condemnation of the foreign policy, which has been followed in Europe, by Great Britain in conjunction with others, since the Great War. "We cannot get over the waste of the war," he said, "and we cannot escape the fact that the present trade depression, "that Ger-

California Grape Juice

John's Restaurant

Italian Dishes A Specialty

POPULAR PRICES

302 East 13th Street

New York City

Proprietor

PHOTO STUDIO 3810

Friday, May 4, 1923.
In Darkest Hungary

Twenty-five Years of Trade-Union Activity

From March 25 to 27 there was a meeting of the seventh ordinary Congress of the Hungarian Trade Unions, at which was celebrated the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Hungarian Trade Union Council. In addition to the 25th session representing 220,000 organized workers, the Congress was attended by nine fraternal delegations from various unions and from the International Federation of Trade Unions. Most of the trade-union federations of the European countries sent letters of congratulation.

A report giving an account of the development of the Hungarian trade union movement was submitted, from which we take the following extract:

The last ordinary Congress was held in 1917. After the entry of the Romanians into Buda-Pest the successive counter-revolutionary governments endeavored to dissolve or suppress the trade unions and to have or to force their members away into the ranks of the clerical trade unions. The trade unions suffered severely from this policy of violence, their membership declining in 1919 to 150,000. Thanks to the heroism and energy both of the leaders and of the rank and file, the trade unions managed to rebuild their shattered edifice, with such success that by the end of 1922 they had a membership of 340,000.

The splendid progress made in the organization of young workers is also attested by the program of the Congress. The program envisions the work of the unions, which now number among their ranks some thousands of women.

The following demands were formulated in respect of the protection of workers:

Legislation enforcing the 48-hour week for industry, trade, traffic and transport; the adoption of the recommendations and conventions of the International Labor Congress at Geneva in respect of the working hours of land-workers and the regulation of agricultural work; the prohibition, in all occupations, of work for children under 14; the prohibition of work and the restriction of work in unhealthy trades; measures providing for occupational training for the war disabled and other partially disabled persons; the protection of maternity; the prohibition of night work; 48 hours' uninterrupted rest at the end of the week; the building of workers' dwellings; and the cheapening of rents for small houses and cottages; the creation of Chambers of Labor (for manual and non-manual workers) and the improvement of industrial inspection.

The Congress demanded:

1. Complete legal recognition of the right to combine, and freedom of speech. Those regulations must be annulled which provide that the permission of the police must be obtained by the trade unions before they arrange for conferences, executive committees meetings, scientific lectures and other gatherings.

2. The right to combine must be restored to those organizations which have been dissolved and the confiscated premises must be returned.

3. The ban on trade-union newspapers, which have been suppressed, must be removed, and freedom for their continuous publication assured.

4. Agricultural workers, miners, railwaymen, textile workers and other workers must be granted the same right to combine as is granted other industrial workers.

5. The black lists, by means of which the employers are able to refuse workers to starvation or compel them to engage in unhealthy trades, must be abolished.

6. The system of placing the employees of the workers under the police supervision or internment must be abolished.

7. The substitution of these demands makes it clear that the Hungarian government includes the revolutionary right of the labor movement. The admission of Hungary into the League of Nations, and the recognition of the state of war, is an act of participation in the International Labor Organization and the moral right to accept the guiding principles laid down in Chapter 13 of the Peace Treaty of Versailles, has done nothing to change the arbitrary attitude of the Hungarian government. This increases our admiration for the workers' endurance and political consciousness, with which the Hungarian Federation is ever struggling against the reactionary forces of the right of Labor.

Miss Anna Gyadykowska, chairman of the Executive Committee, then spoke in behalf of the students that attended the classes. She expressed the appreciation of the students to the workers who had diligently followed the health lectures and health courses given. At the close of her speech she presented to Miss Wolfson a beautiful bouquet of flowers in token of the esteem and interest of the workers attending the lectures at the Union Health Center, after which a group photograph was taken. Miss Wolfson from the class, was presented by Miss Ethel Branstrom with a valuable watch. Then the orchestra struck up a lively tune and dancing followed. Ice cream and other refreshments were served and later in the evening and to the great joy of all who wanted it. Among those who entertained later in the evening were Miss Esther Feiglenson and Miss Holgcy, who sang several beautiful songs. Miss Betty Marcus played the piano and Ben Kelinsky danced a polka dance.

Among the doctors present were:

Dr. and Mrs. Leichtenstein, Dr. Ward Crampton, Dr. J. Smith, Dr. A. Sayer, Dr. M. Goldstein, Dr. William Rose- son, Dr. Brody, Miss Fanny Cohn and Mr. Harry Wander, vice-presidents of the I. L. G. W. U. were also present.

The telegram from Mr. Morris Sigman, chairman of the I. L. G. W. U., read as follows:

"I am sorry not to be able to attend the Union Health Center celebration of the third year of your health education program. Let me assure you, however, that I am with you in spirit. You are performing a monumental work in behalf of not only our own workers but the entire labor movement and have good cause to celebrate."

The party did not break up until midnight. Then it was that the clock was moved ahead and everybody lost an hour's sleep. Those who were present had a very happy and jolly time and felt that such a party might be given more frequently.
CONGRATULATIONS TO GARMENT WORKERS OF CLEVELAND

We feel certain that the cloak and dress makers of Cleveland are fully satisfied with the decision of the Board of Referees to the effect that their wages be substantially increased.

True, our Cleveland workers deserved this raise a long time ago. Unfortunately, however, we live in a world where one does not always get what he deserves. At the time the decision was rendered, the difference between the wages of a male and female worker in these trades in Cleveland was 87.5 per cent; in other words, if a man receives $25.00 for his work, his female companion earns only $25.00 for the same work. The decision of the Board of Referees brings this difference down to about 32 per cent, so that women of the city will from May 1st receive $30.00 a week—an increase of $5.00.

It is necessary to state here that the referees themselves in their decision admit that they are not certain that this wage increase for the women workers carries out adequately the principle of equal pay for equal work, but they declare that they have acted as they have because at the present time the difference in the work of men and women in the garment trades. They are convinced, however, that the difference in wages prevailing heretofore was too great and they are ready to reduce it to 32 per cent. We can expect therefore that in time,—if the factors which have caused this difference in work, qualitatively and quantitatively, between the sexes and race is insignificant,—the women's wages will be raised accordingly.

The same can be said concerning our male workers in Cleveland. According to the referees' decision, they receive a wage increase ranging from 15 to 30 per cent. Their wages have again come up to the level of 1919, the highest ever received in the cloak and dress trades in Cleveland. Certainly our male workers have every right to be satisfied. The Board of Referees is no liberal and humane—though we are not saying anything to the contrary—but because the cloak and dress makers' union is a strong one and the referees fear that the strong will remain faithful to their union under all circumstances and to utilize this solidarity and strength of their union to press their demands.

Another thing which our sisters and brothers in Cleveland will surely not forget is that they were represented at this hearing by their true and tried leaders—President Sigman and Vice-President Perlstein. We are certainly that they know that persons less able and less tactful, less convincing in their argumentation, in the presentation of facts, could not have produced the effect they did. A "bad job" in presenting the workers' side might have left no other alternative for the workers to obtain this increase but to organize the strike. The Cleveland workers surely are happy and proud today not only of their union but also of its loyal and able leadership.

Concerning the work methods in the cloak and dress industry of Cleveland,—the methods that are known under standards of production and "time studies,"—the Board of Referees has been directed to report to the joint bureau in a few weeks the following:

First, there must be more publicity about the details of the work, not only that the cloak and dress makers can be better paid, but that they also will be more protected. Proper methods have no reason to fear very thorough consideration. Both workers and employers are entitled to know in their work what they are expected to do and how they are expected to do it. There are, however, reasons for believing that many standards were reached not on the basis of ability and achievement. Perhaps the referees in their recommendations for regrettably immediate combating of such irregularities is of the highest importance.

This recommendation is an admission that the standards of production have not as yet worked very satisfactorily in the Cleveland shops. We know quite definitely, at any rate, that the workers are concerned, standards of production have not brought about the result that they get paid in full accord with their ability and their productivity. The Board of Referees has been directed in its recommendation to return to the method in the but in its "irregularities," and they recommend that these irregularities be removed as soon as possible.

But the question arises—can they be removed and is the fact not instead of the method of wage, because of this divergence of opinion that we believe this method must still be regarded as an experiment. It is yet too early to say anything about the question. It is certainly the determination of the Board of Referees that the time has come to apply the principle of the equal pay for equal work to the entire industry and that the increase in wages will be permanent. Everyone has gotten that the cloak makers of Cleveland with its big shops and its extensive division of work cannot serve as a model for other cloak and dress centers all over the country.

What may be good for Cleveland may be entirely inapplicable and unacceptable to such a cloak center as New York.

At any rate, it is a subject worth while considering by the International. Herefore our union has maintained a definitely negative attitude towards the standards of production with regard to all other cloak centers outside of Cleveland. If the future shows that this method can be favorable to the work of the entire industry and that the International will therefore change its attitude, it will surely not be afraid to modify its policy. But this is a matter for the future. The important fact today is that the cloakmakers' union of Cleveland is strong enough to keep on improving the living conditions of its members, and we congratulate our Cleveland union sincerely upon that achievement, which is important and useful because it was achieved in a peaceful and "bloodless" manner.

AMALGAMATION OF LOCALS 41 AND 50

The Children's Dressmaker's Union, Local No. 41, and the Housedress and Bathrobe Makers' Union, known as Local No. 50, a few years ago weak locals, have now formed one strong organization.

The idea that these locals should be united is not a new one. The idea has been formally entertained since quite a long time. Now, the two emaciated little bodies, such as they were, would perhaps not contribute much to the strength of either.

About a half-year ago, these two locals began an active organization to defeat the idea of a union, which has carried on a widespread strike and a substantial victory for the workers. Both locals now have about 3,000 "members" and a considerable source of strength in their numbers. Some months ago when both locals were weak and helpless has become advisable and necessary now that locals 41 and 50 are coming into their own.

Of course, this amalgamation is to be carried out with the full consent of the International office. It is perhaps worth while calling attention to the fact that the amalgamation will never come, in the near future for amalgamation wherever it is possible and advisable. Our detractors are always ready to "convince" some of their "loyal" adherents that the International is organically allied to local unions and they bring forth the instances of the recent reorganization of Local No. 5 or the division of Local No. 25 some time ago. Local 50 was a small amalgamation, it was possible or wherever it has to be forced upon members, the International is opposed to it. —It believes that such a forced union will not prove strong and not to harmonious. Such amalgamation would help the workers in their fight for a better living, the International is heart and soul for it. There can be no doubt that the locals in practically the same trade were entirely superfluous. Nevertheless, somehow they could not unite, and paradoxic as it may sound, it may have been because for amalgamation.
THE GOSPEL OF WORK

BY CHARLES PAYNE SMITH

I am the Spirit of Labor.

Born in travail from the womb of time, earth is blest in my coming.

Mine is the work eternal. Ageless and endless I minister to human needs.

Fancies turn to facts, thoughts translate into deeds under my revolving wheel.

Mine is the genesis of progress. In my hands lies the destiny of the race.

I am the Spirit of Labor.

Tailing Caesar's desert to life, make the wilderness blossom into bearing.

Through my endeavor man rides upon the seas and floats among clouds.

Mine is the plowshare, my reward is in work well done.

Wealth is my creation. I am the apostle of a higher civilization.

I am the Spirit of Labor.

Master am I, who only seek to serve. I am earth's sole regenerator.

Hills do I level and the valleys fill it, now, reap and garner for the feast whither I am unbidden.

Through my toil let me be reared, yet and I remain lengthless in ignorance.

Missions I build for the mighty of earth, yet lowly are my dwelling places.

I am the Spirit of Labor.

Have faith in hope, love and spin, yet rude garments cover my nakedness.

Fires warm the favored ones while I sit outside the glowing doorknobs.

Dare in my stead the torches to light the darkness.

Deforest I trudge life's thorny ways, but with eyes uplifted to brighter days.

Through the tenor of songs shall I gather the fruits of my endeavors, in God's good time my recompense shall come.

I am sole arborist of my destiny. For mine is the Spirit of Labor.

Lost through these items disappeared with the signing of the Versailles pact. Germany would continue to labor for a long time to have greater imports than exports, and German national economy, in order to avoid injury to the German labor force, could not be maintained.

True, Germany could have larger measures of foreign trade, but the value of its foreign trade was far below what it was at the time of the war.
European Eyes Are On America's Jackpot

BY J. CHARLES LAUE

"Diplomatic conversations" are being carried on between Washington, London, Paris and Berlin with a view to resuming the international poker game interrupted by the recent war. The defeated countries cannot take part for they cannot "ante up." America sits with the proceeds of a huge jackpot in front of her. She is eager to play but hesitates about permitting the bankrupt nations to enter.

Financiers admit that the stricken European nations must be financed, but hatred resulting from the war blocks the way. Feelers are being extended by the State Department and American bankers to ascertain what can be done. Funding of the debts of the Allies to America, another way of postponing payment of the interest and the principal is under way. The repudiation of debts, more smoothly termed as cancellation, is common talk merely proving that bankers can be radical when it suits them. They realize now what the critics of the Versailles treaty said two years ago that European recovery is impossible with the central powers prostate.

France is insistent on her pound of flesh as reparations from Germany even to the extent of invading and seizing Germany's sources of wealth in the Ruhr and other districts. France has lost the United States and wants it before any help is given to her late ally. For she is doubly in straitened. Not only is the Fatherland unable to pay but Russia owns millions of French loans to the small investors of France. France will be unable to pay for generations, if at all.

The financial instability of the great powers is reflected in the depreciation of their currency, now at the lowest in modern history. The value of the German mark, the pre-Russian ruble, and the Hungarian crown has constantly gone down although a slight respite has been shown in the rise in the value of the mark since the talk began of aiding Germany with an American loan. The nations of the world are divided into three groups, according to the currency—the first group that got the lion's share out of the war either as victor or as profiting neutrals; the second, composed of partly impoverished nations and dependencies or debtor neutrals that always were below par and third, the hopelessly involved central powers.

Among the events as reflected in the present rates of exchange is that the United States; the American dollar just now being the soundest currency in the world, with the Canadian dollar in a similarly strong position.

Great Britain, the pound sterling showing a gradual recovery, is quoted now within 30 cents of its par value of $4.87.

The Dutch florin, the Swiss franc, the Spanish peseta, the Swedish krona, the Danish krone, the Japanese yen and the Chinese tael are nearly normal in value.

Any nation which would include the South American countries,—large producers of raw materials and food stuffs, always dependent for finance from European sources that are somewhat affected by the involved condition of the consuming nations but whose resources are so rich that temporary difficulties are unimportant. Finally the great German gold mark. The low figure given for the loss from this huge sum could not be paid. At the Bologna conference this was reduced to unsatisfactory by Germany's final answer which brought about France's threat to invade her territory was an offer of one-half the sum requested.

The first payment of war damages to the Allies of $250,000,000,000 gold marks must be made next month. These huge payments on the part of the United States they have been subjected to industrial depression, particularly in Great Britain where the dislocation of commerce has prolonged unemployment and in the cause for great industrial unrest. The wage position of the miners and the agricultural workers, according to reports received here, is desperate.

Already German emissaries have approached Uncle Sam for a substantial loan, and the Morgan bankers are ready to give her one to tide her over the difficult period, but France wants a larger loan first. Italy has laid out for American capital to reclaim, and irrigate lands and improve harbors; while Russia, still stricken, will need charitable aid, the last of the $100,000,000 for famine relief having been expended, and a similar amount for next year is said for.

The United States sits at the table with a large share of the world's gold resources and the certainty of future diminution of world markets, while the European countries have an eye on the winnings and are clamoring for help.

For this reason the next six months are likely to be filled with momentous decisions on how the European dilemma can be solved as it must be solved, for the security of the world.

---

EUGENE V. DEBS

WILL SPEAK AT

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
Madison and Fourth Avenues, 26th and 27th Streets

TUESDAY, MAY 22nd, 8 p. m.

GENERAL ADMISSION 55 CENTS
RESERVED SEATS—$1.10 and 85 cents, including tax
RESERVED SEATS AT ROOM 505, 7 East 15th Street, New York, N. Y.

TICKETS ON SALE AT
RAND SCHOOL, 7 East 15th Street
JEWISH DAILY FORWARD, 175 East Broadway
SOCIALIST PARTY, 167 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Western Electric Amplifiers Guarantee Speakers Will Be Heard In All Parts of the Garden

Special arrangements are being made to enable all Local Unions and Shops of the I. L. G. W. U. to be seated together

ORDER YOUR SEATS IN BLOCKS!
CLAIMS NEW HAVEN RAILWAY MAKES BOLSTERING GET OUT OF SHOPLIFT
A labor union today was in the spotlight at the annual meeting of the stockholders in the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad where Robert Henderson, Secretary of the Federation of the Shop-crafts, appeared at the request of the company. "The men now employed on the New Haven road look out its shoplifts, for it has been a lockout since September, they drove 6,000 men out into the briar. You have created bolsters.

CALIFORNIA FIGHTS TO MAINTAIN WAGE LAW.
California is railing to defend her women's minimum wage law said to be out of the question by the current decision of the United States Supreme Court. Governor Richardson of the State, the State Industrial Welfare Commission, women's organizations and even business firms are a unit for preserving the present state minimum wage law.

PENNYSYLVANIA SEEKS 48-HOUR WEEK FOR WOMEN.
The Mayher Bill providing a 48-hour work week for women in industry in Pennsylvania passed a second meeting in the House. For a time it was feared the measure would be picked because of strong pressure exerted on committee members by powerful business interests, opposed to the 48-hour week.

FARM POPULATION DECLINING.
A decrease during 1922 of approximately 440,000 persons in the agricultural population of the United States was recorded by the United States Department of Agriculture, which said its figures were based on a survey of 7,000 representative farms and groups of farms.

RAILROADS RESIGNS COMMISSION'S ORDER.
The latest order of the Supreme Commission directing 51 of the largest railroads in the country to answer under oath by May 25, a group of searching questions regarding labor conditions and the state of the roads, was ignored. The action was the stubborn resistance of most of the eastern carriers, according to informal statements made in many railroad offices. The plan has caused much discussion in railroad circles.

Massachusetts Denies Tariff Affects Sugar Price.
The Massachusetts State Commission on the Necessities of Life reported to the Legislature on a special investigation of the sugar situation that there was no shortage of sugar and that recent advances in prices were due largely to speculation, most of it in the New York sugar exchange. The Commission held that neither production costs nor the tariff had anything to do with the increasing prices.

LorA WINS IN MARION, ILLINOIS.
Labor was defeated in a conference on Marion, Illinois, the scene of the Herrin miners' trials when the complete ticket went. The Miners' Union put a complete ticket in the field when the Marion merchants refused to sign the bonds of the men indicted in connection with the Herrin riots.

GOVERNOR SMITH URGES MINIMUM WAGE BOARD.
The Governor recommended a conference with the federal government upon the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court which held the minimum wage law of the District of Columbia unconstitutional and urged the creation of a minimum wage board which would meet the objections of the court.

MAINTENANCE WORKERS ASK RETURN TO 1921 WAGE STATUS.
Request for a return to wages in effect prior to July 16, 1921, was made of the Railroad Labor Board by the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Shop Laborers. The petition affects 28 railroads and 175,000 employees.

RHODE ISLAND SENATE KILLS 48-HOUR WEEK BILL.
The Rhode Island Senate yesterday killed the 48-hour week bill for women and children fearing that the enactment of the measure might be disastrous for Rhode Island industries.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES WILL DEMAND WAGE RAISE.
Wage increases ranging from 10 to 20 per cent will be demanded by 1,000,000 railway employees in the early summer. The railway workers are to take advantage of the alleged "labor shortage."

MARINE FIREMEN MUST GET WAGE RAISE.
Oscar Carlson, Secretary of the Marine Firemen's Union stated that if the New York State legislature, increased by May 3d, the men would simply walk off the ships and seek more profitable jobs ashore where they can earn enough money to support themselves and their families.

CLOSLED SUNDAE THEATRES URGED BY NEW YORK LABOR.
Resolution favoring the closing of theatres and barber shops in New York was introduced by the New York State Federation of Labor. Representatives of the organized labor movement from every city in the state were present.

Labor union members who attended the annual meeting of the stockholders in the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad where Robert Henderson, Secretary of the Federation of the Shop-crafts, appeared, said to the company's board of directors: "We have created bolsters.

CALIFORNIA FIGHTS TO MAINTAIN WAGE LAW.
California is railing to defend her women's minimum wage law said to be out of the question by the current decision of the United States Supreme Court. Governor Richardson of the State, the State Industrial Welfare Commission, women's organizations and even business firms are a unit for preserving the present state minimum wage law.

PENNYSYLVANIA SEEKS 48-HOUR WEEK FOR WOMEN.
The Mayher Bill providing a 48-hour work week for women in industry in Pennsylvania passed a second meeting in the House. For a time it was feared the measure would be picked because of strong pressure exerted on committee members by powerful business interests, opposed to the 48-hour week.

FARM POPULATION DECLINING.
A decrease during 1922 of approximately 440,000 persons in the agricultural population of the United States was recorded by the United States Department of Agriculture, which said its figures were based on a survey of 7,000 representative farms and groups of farms.

RAILROADS RESIGNS COMMISSION'S ORDER.
The latest order of the Supreme Commission directing 51 of the largest railroads in the country to answer under oath by May 25, a group of searching questions regarding labor conditions and the state of the roads, was ignored. The action was the stubborn resistance of most of the eastern carriers, according to informal statements made in many railroad offices. The plan has caused much discussion in railroad circles.

Massachusetts Denies Tariff Affects Sugar Price.
The Massachusetts State Commission on the Necessities of Life reported to the Legislature on a special investigation of the sugar situation that there was no shortage of sugar and that recent advances in prices were due largely to speculation, most of it in the New York sugar exchange. The Commission held that neither production costs nor the tariff had anything to do with the increasing prices.

LorA WINS IN MARION, ILLINOIS.
Labor was defeated in a conference on Marion, Illinois, the scene of the Herrin miners' trials when the complete ticket went. The Miners' Union put a complete ticket in the field when the Marion merchants refused to sign the bonds of the men indicted in connection with the Herrin riots.

GOVERNOR SMITH URGES MINIMUM WAGE BOARD.
The Governor recommended a conference with the federal government upon the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court which held the minimum wage law of the District of Columbia unconstitutional and urged the creation of a minimum wage board which would meet the objections of the court.

MAINTENANCE WORKERS ASK RETURN TO 1921 WAGE STATUS.
Request for a return to wages in effect prior to July 16, 1921, was made of the Railroad Labor Board by the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Shop Laborers. The petition affects 28 railroads and 175,000 employees.

RHODE ISLAND SENATE KILLS 48-HOUR WEEK BILL.
The Rhode Island Senate yesterday killed the 48-hour week bill for women and children fearing that the enactment of the measure might be disastrous for Rhode Island industries.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES WILL DEMAND WAGE RAISE.
Wage increases ranging from 10 to 20 per cent will be demanded by 1,000,000 railway employees in the early summer. The railway workers are to take advantage of the alleged "labor shortage."

MARINE FIREMEN MUST GET WAGE RAISE.
Oscar Carlson, Secretary of the Marine Firemen's Union stated that if the New York State legislature, increased by May 3d, the men would simply walk off the ships and seek more profitable jobs ashore where they can earn enough money to support themselves and their families.

CLOSLED SUNDAE THEATRES URGED BY NEW YORK LABOR.
Resolution favoring the closing of theatres and barber shops in New York was introduced by the New York State Federation of Labor. Representatives of the organized labor movement from every city in the state were present.

CLARIFICATION OF DUTIES.......

ENGAGEMENTS

EMISSION NO SOLUTION.
"It is an old trick to urge emigration in periods of unemployment," says the Daily Herald in opposing the suggestion that the unemployed be shipped to the various colonies. "Just when the New Haven road locked out its shoplifts, for it has been a lockout since September, they drove 6,000 men out into the briar. You have created bolsters.

CLARIFICATION OF DUTIES.......

BRITISH UNEMPLOYMENT AND THE RUHR.
John Hill, secretary of the Bollermakers' Society, states in his monthly meeting to members that the British government, which has prevented large orders from British employers for steel being fulfilled by Germany, work is held up in England that would have given employment to most if not all of the idle boilermakers in some districts.

ARMY AND DEATH PENALTY.
In connection with the attempt of the Labor party to get the death penalty in the Army abolished, it was stated in the House of Commons on April 13 that the number of cases in which the death penalty was carried out for desertion from active service during the late war, in the British Army, was 254. The number of cases in which the death sentence was awarded for desertion was approximately 2,450.

Socialists and the Ruhr
At the Congress of the German Socialist Party on April 2, a resolution was carried by acclamation, denouncing the occupation of the Ruhr as a policy of adventure, and asking for the arbitration of the League of Nations in a final settlement of the problem.

Speaking at an meeting held in connection with the Congress, Herr Hiltereder, the German Social-Democrat leader, said he recognized reparation should be made and the devastated regions rebuilt. "We wish to secure the guarantee of the security of France and Belgium," he declared, "but the integrity of German territory must be respected."

Franco-Italian Alliance Removed
The international movement of egypts may be preserved in the recent defeat of France and Italy.

Large Classes in Schools
During an education debate in the House of Commons on March 25, Sir John Simon protested against State economies that resulted in large classes in the elementary schools. Out of 150,559 classes, those containing over 50 children were over 10,000, those over 50, 19,529, with over 50 more than 50, 21,235, and those over 60, 6,970.

Special Constables Bill
The Labor Member who will move the rejection of the Government's Bill to maintain permanently the special constables had 20,000, those over 50, 5,089; those over 50 than 50, 31,214, and those over 60, 15,970.

Japan and White Army
In answer to a letter from Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the Parliamentary Labor Party, Baron Hara, the Japanese Ambassador in England, states that there is not a trace of truth in the allegation, contained in a note from the Soviet Government, that the Japanese Government has any intention of starting a White Army in Siberia.

In Ireland
The Father Murphy and Roche Committee of Greenwich, which is com- posed mainly of Irish workers, has addressed a letter to Ramsay Mac- Donald, stating that the movement is for Irish and the other workers' representatives in Parliament on the stand they are making for the national question.

A moving appeal for the cessation of violence has been made to the wom- en of Ireland by Miss Edith M. Bel- lie, the well-known Quakeress, and daughter of the Rt. Hon. J. E. Ellis, a former Under-Secretary for India.
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

(Continued from issue of April 20, 1923)

LESSON 6—THE WESTERN FARMER: HIS AMBITIONS AND INFLUENCE.

I. We have observed the manner in which political parties came into existence in the United States. We have also noted that one party, the Federalist, was composed chiefly of those peoples who lived in the great cities along the Atlantic coast, and who were interested in manufacturing, banking and trade. The other party, the Anti-Federalist, we noted, was made up of agricultural peoples, namely: the southern planters and the farmers.

II. We further noted that a bitter struggle for supremacy was waged between these two parties. Before discussing this struggle it will be necessary for us to examine more in detail the nature, character and ambitions of the peoples who were engaged in this contest.

III. Let us begin with the farmers. Of these none were more powerful and influential than the farmers who lived on the frontier or the "West," as it was spoken of by those who lived along the coast. In considering these pioneer farmers we shall not only obviously have to oppose the capitalistic East, but that they also contributed certain ideals to American life.

IV. Few people today fully realize the influence of the West in shaping the social and economic ideals and institutions of the United States.

(a) The West offered an abundance of free land and, as long as this land lasted, it was possible for every person who went West to be the economic equal of his neighbors.

(b) The Westerner developed certain ideals:

1. He believed in conquering nature by killing off or driving off the "Indian," and "settling the land".

2. He had a passion for democracy; he believed himself to be as good as anybody else.

3. He believed in personal development and extreme individualism.

V. Why men went West:

(a) They went to better their social and economic status.

1. Population rapidly increased in the East and opportunities for decent living declined.

2. They migrated in large numbers, especially when times were non-prosperous in the East, just as people emigrate from Europe in times of economic distress.

(b) A few went West because they loved adventure.

(c) The West offered which attracted them westward was cheap land.

VI. Who went West?

(a) Small farmer classes of New England who had difficulty in making a living in the East. Soil of New England thin and not very fertile.

(b) Smaller merchants who suffered from hard times.

(c) The immigrants.

1. Prior to 1860 the Scotch-Irish and Germans.

2. After 1860 Germans, Poles and Scandinavians.

3. Large numbers of immigrants from southern Europe have settled in western manufacturing cities.

VII. Methods and routes of migration.

(a) Before the days of the railroad people went West in different ways:

1. Some walked, carrying only a few personal belongings on their backs.

2. Others went in wagons or stage coaches.

3. After canals were built the canal-boat was a common mode of transportation.

4. After 1840 the railroad was used to some extent.

5. It was not uncommon to find an emigrating family unacustomed to riding.

(b) There were four principal routes of migration before 1840:

1. People from New England and New York went to Albany and then up the Mohawk Valley to the Mohicans.

2. Others went across Southern New York to the Allegheny River and thence to Ohio.

3. People of the South went through the mountain passes to the Southwest.

Note: The routes will be traced on map during the next lecture.

5. Travel over any of these routes was difficult. The people who went over them were bold, self-reliant, independent.

Our Next Season

The student's council of the Workers' University and Unity Centers at a meeting last Thursday made plans for special activities for the next season. These will include hikes, excursions, outings, etc.

(a) The Unity Center will start with a visit to the Metropolitan Museum of Art on Saturday, May 5th at 1:45 p.m. Our retreat in the Class Room A of the Museum, where Michael Carr, artist and lecturer, will give an introductory talk.

"Get What You Want From Art!—Egypt had it 5000 years ago; America has it today." will be the topic of the lecture. Mr. Carr will then take the group to the galleries and illustrate and elaborate at the subject.

(b) Also in the first week of May there will be a special Sunday. The Arrangement Committee will meet the hikers in front of the St. George Ferry House, Seward Park, where the party are asked to bring food for the day, including a potato. A special committee will take the care of the baking of the potatoes.

Members of the International and their friends are invited to participate.

VIII. How did the Western farmer earn a living?

(a) The three types of farming were:

1. The genuine pioneer who cleared a small patch of land, whose tools were primitive, who lived in a rude log-cabin or hut and made his living principally by hunting, fishing and by growing a few grains.

2. The temporary farmer who followed the trail of the first pioneer; he generally made improvements.

3. The rich farmer who bought thousands of acres and purchased the improved lands. They became permanent settlers.

(b) Earned living mostly by farming. Cost of farm of 100 acres in 1830 averaged $1,000. Today same farm would cost 10 to 20 times as much.

(c) Bought his land either on credit or for cash.

(d) Many persons earned their living by speculate in land, just as they do in stocks, bonds and real estate.

IX. Problems of the Western Pioneer.

(a) His principal problem was to obtain a market for his produce, and the means of transporting his goods to market.

(b) A second problem was his lack of money and proper credit facilities.

X. Western Sentiment.

(a) The West made for equality—social, economic and political. The Westerner hated privilege and aristocracy. He believed in democracy, but his democracy was individual and not communicative.

XI. Western Education.

(a) The West made for education up to third grade at least.

(b) The problem was to get an education for everybody.

 XII. Western Religion tended to orthodoxy and complete toleration.

XIII. Western democratic ideals responsible for the spirit of American individualism which pervades society today, quite in contrast with Old World.
With the Waist and Dress Joint Board

By M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary
(Record of Meetings of April 18 and 25, 1923)

Friday, May 4, 1923.

M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary.

OUSTING COMMISSION

Brother Charles Bell, representing the Kanawha camp of West Virginia, was appointed to the Ousting Commission for the purpose of hearing the Board of Appeals in the case of the Ousting Commission.

The Court shall be the same as last year, that is, $10 for adult members of the Joint Board; $15 for adult members of labor unions; $25 for adult members of other unions; $35 for adults who are out-workers.

The rate for children shall be $10 for children over 5 years of age, and not above 10 years. Those below 5 years shall pay $5 each. An accommodation fee shall be charged for them.

The report of the Oustings Committee of the Joint Board was that the Oustings Committee should make arrangements to make the Joint Board eligible for the financial transactions of the Oustings Joint.

Get-together Committee

Sister Grace Brown, representing the Get-together Committee, stated that this committee had two meetings at which the group of women were appointed to make all the necessary arrangements for transportation, for the occasion. It was expected that all of our members who actively participated in the general strike and to secure estimates as to the expenses involved for the Joint Board. The fair should take place on Saturday, May 12th, at the Villa Ault, Garfield Avenue.

In conclusion, Sister Goodman assured the Joint Board that the committee is trying to make the best possible arrangements in order to get this get-together a success. The report was adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS

A communication was received from the International Union League requesting permission to visit shop meetings in order to solicit members for their organization. The report was received and was considered the plan of action.

The Joint Board expressed its sympathy with the movement and asked that permission be granted to place the communication on file.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Unions Committee

The Unions Committee submitted a report dated April 11th, which was read by Brother Robert Greenhouse.

The Unions Committee recommends that the Joint Board urges each of the unions to do its best to support the Joint Board.

The Secretary was requested to have the Secretary's report of the meeting on file.

The report was adopted.

Oustings Committee

Brother Simon Farber reported for the committee which was appointed to find a suitable person to take charge of the employment bureau, and the committee was appointed to the appointment of Sister Rose Perry.

After a brief discussion it was decided to have the appointment of Sister Rose Perry.

OUTSIDE COMMITTEE

Brother Charles Bell reported that the registration bureau in Brother Machel's private office with the understanding that the minutes at the first be approved by the Board of Directors.

Instead of having a public meeting, the Board of Directors, after a long discussion, decided to have the formal opening of the house on June 10th, and to start registration on May 30th.

Meet Comrade Mulgrew

(Cocontinued from Page 4)

The report was adopted.

The Board of Directors, after considering the facts presented, decided to declare $500.

COMMUNICATIONS

A communication was received from the Joint Board for the purpose of arranging a joint meeting. The Joint Board decided to give a joint meeting to take a booth at the bazaar. Upon motion the Board decided to grant the request and recommended that the Joint Board appoint a committee of five to be in charge of the booth.

Meet Comrade Mulgrew

(Cocontinued from Page 4)

The Board of Directors, after considering the facts presented, decided to declare $500.

COMMUNICATIONS

A communication was received from the Joint Board for the purpose of arranging a joint meeting. The Joint Board decided to give a joint meeting to take a booth at the bazaar. Upon motion the Board decided to grant the request and recommended that the Joint Board appoint a committee of five to be in charge of the booth.
The Week in Local 10

GENERAL

One of the quietest general meetings took place last Monday night. The Executive Board, C. B. P. M. by Vice-president Merrie Ja- cobs in the absence of Brother Phillips and Donaldson, met at the联合.

The minutes of the Executive Board, which were adopted at this meeting, recounted a little discussion, with the exception of the recommendation of the Executive Board to the President to authorize the purchase of the Mooney Defense Fund, which aroused a little discussion. However, this is the last of the two principal speakers, Brothers Dubsky and Chas. Steen, No. 14, which gave them some much time in voicing their opinions.

The recommendation of the Executive Board in this case was the result of a communication received from the Tieh Mooney in behalf of the financing financial assistance in liberating Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings.

The Brotherhood's conclusion is that the Joint Board to suit its purpose.

As yet, the entire organization, the first and second floors were occupied by some number of the joint Board, which was given to the general membership and the Joint Board, those of the same... of Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings, is the joint Board's Department.

The fifth floor is occupied by Brother Slusky's Department, which is under the management of Brother Priester. The fourth floor is occupied by the Executive Committee of the Union.

The Finance Department will be located on the main floor, and plans are being made for the setting up of the meeting room will be made for holding meetings of the Union.

This building being purchased by the Joint Board and was afterwards remodeled under the supervision of the trustees of the Brotherhood.

We wish to congratulate the Joint Board of Cockey underwear to its newly acquired building and three assistant cutters and one "counter" cutters and one "counter" assistant cutters.

After the adjournment of the meeting, which occurred about 8:45, there remained a number of the room who seemed to be dissatisfied with the fact that they were going home; our number of meetings to be attended, which was made to the effect that in order to prolong our meetings as much as possible we should be engaged. We believe that this would be necessary, as it has occurred on rare occasions that a meeting, general in particular, should adjourn so early, and it is expected that all our meetings under this new arrangement will last rather late in the future.

However, the Executive Board will make it a practice to adjourn the meetings of our general body are addressed by capable speakers, should this be requested.

Another thing which was noticed after the adjournment was that not less than a number of our members were still coming in and requesting that the meeting be adjourned, as present at the meeting, although not having attended the meeting in absentia, are not engaged, believing that they did not expect to do so early. It was originally understood, when the 8:45 attendance fine amendment was incorporated in the Constitution, that a man should be required to be present at the full meeting, not merely the former part of it or the latter.

A little suggestion is calling the attention of our membership to the fact that they are to be present at the meetings promptly. The meetings start not later than 8 o'clock, and those who come in late, especially in the absence of their name, cannot be present at the adjournment of the meeting, will not be able to have their books signed. Our members are therefore urged to be present at the beginning of the meeting and on time as far as the part of the organization's business is taken up during the first part of the meeting.

CLOAK AND SUIT—JOINT BOARD OF CLOAKMAKERS, CON- TINUED

About a year ago our International completed its new building at 3 West 16th Street, which seems to have set a good example. The Joint Board of Cloakmakers has also purchased a building to occupy all its departments.

The building is a modern, six-story structure and was recently completed by the Joint Board to suit its purposes. As yet, it is not fully at its disposal, the first and second floors being occupied by some number of the joint Board, which was given to the general membership.

At present, therefore, the Board's occupancy will be on the first floor, and the general offices of the Joint Board, those of the same... of the Union, and the Jobbing Department.

Eyes Examined

Eye Examined with the Best Modern Instruments

In Dr. Becker's Optical Offices, we are taking all our pains to give the wearer of glasses every advantage. We shall be able to find out just what are the right glasses for the wearer, to be able to advise the patient as to the best glasses to be worn.

All work under the personal supervision of Dr. Becker. Great care is taken in examinations and treatments.

MANHATTAN

125 EAST BROADWAY

121 SECOND AVE.

111 EAST 31ST.

2137 SEVENTH AVE., between 132nd and 134th Sts.

106 LENOX AVE.

SUNBURY

892 PROSPECT AVE.

245 EAST FOURTH ROAD.

BROOKLYN

1790 FIFTH AVE.

D. BARNETT BECKER

OPTOMETRIST

BUY

WHITE LILY TEA

COLUMBIA TEA

ZWETOCHNI CHAI

Exclusively

CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

Notice of Regular Meetings

CLOAK AND SUIT

Monday, May 7th

WAIST AND DRESS

Monday, May 14th

GENERAL

Monday, May 28th

Meetings Begin at 7:30 P.M.

AT ARINGTON HALL, 25 St. Marks Place