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Justice (Vol. 3, Iss. 10)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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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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SETTLED DRESS AND WAIST SHOPS
PLEDGE LIMITLESS AID TO STRIKERS

A very inspiring meeting of shop chairmen was held in Great New York was held on Tuesday evening, March 1st, at Beversee Hall, and was called together by the General Strike Committee and was presided over by Brother Stanley, of No. 10, as chairman.

The meeting was held for the purpose of receiving a report on the general situation in the strike. A number of recommendations from the General Strike Committee, having on the conduct of the strike, were brought forth and acted upon. Chairman Berlin declared, in the name of the General Strike Committee, that the Joint Board of the Waist and Dress Industry will commence paying all its $14,000 a week benefit fund, which is still engaged in the conflict with some of the obstinate "open shop" bosses, before it is paid out.

Stitch benefit will be paid to single people at the rate of $10 a week to workers that have signed the Amalgamated Strike Card and have worked the Amalgamated week. To raise a strike benefit fund, the General Strike Committee proposed that all the dress and stitch makers working in settled shops be tagged as follows: A worker earning up to $25 a week shall pay $1 a week; those earning more than $25 are to pay $1.50.

In this debate that developed on this proposal, not a single voice was raised against the tax. On the other hand, many considered it too low an assessment and demanded an even higher tax. After a detailed discussion, the proposal of the committee was accepted unanimously amidst a storm of applause.

Brothers Sigman and Berlin also made a strong appeal to the chairmen to carry out strictly the rule that all workers in the settled shops aid the strikers in pickinget. The net result of the meeting was that all the workers in the trade, through their shop representatives, have pledged themselves to the principle of the strike and will aid the strikers with all their resources until the stubbornness of the anti-Union bosses will be broken down.

N. Y. Cloakmakers Give $10,000
Weekly to Amalgamated Strikers

Readers of "Justice" are familiar with the decision of the General Strike Committee of our Board of our International, to devote two hours of work for the support of the Amalgamated strikers in New York City. The Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union has received the financial support which it has now been carried out in practice.

It is but natural that the Cloakmakers of New York, who are always in the front rank when a great and compelling cause calls upon the labor movement to perform its duty, did not remain back in this situation. The first day of the strike, a group of shops which had already collected the money earned from this work, presented the fund to the Amalgamated fund.

In the last ten days a check for $20,000 has been sent to the Amalgamated strike committee. Brother Philip Kupsiglot, the Treasurer of the Joint Board, is in charge of the collection of this fund, and according to him, the Cloakmakers of New York will hand over, within the next few weeks, to their local unions, a sum equal to that which the Amalgamated cloakmakers are now sending to the Amalgamated fund.

The strike of the cloakworkers in Boston is not yet at an end. Most of the workers who have gone out on strike are back at work, it is true, and in the settled shops full union conditions prevail. There still remain about 15 shops, employing 500 workers. All of these belong to the group of manufacturers who have been held together by an association.

Last week, President Schlesinger spent several days in Boston, at a meeting of the members of this association, in spite of the friendly spirit that prevailed at the conference, no settlement was arrived at. The workers are being paid full strike benefit and are receiving the entire moral and financial support from the parent organization.

The strike in Cincinnati and Toledo, under the leadership of Vice-President Leftwinkle, still continues. The firm of Bishop, Sime & Stein in Cincinnati is known to be using every means available for contractors in New York City to have their work done. The Cincinnati Joint Board, however, has succeeded in thwarting their attempts with the aid of the New York Joint Board. It sent a representative to New York, Brother Joseph Getterman, who is keeping watch over the prospective places where the Cincinnati strike work might be made.

PETTICOAT WORKERS DEMAND
COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT

As a result of a number of meetings of shop chairmen and members held in the course of last week in the petticoat industry, there has arisen a desire among the workers in the industry, that the time was ripe for the movement of petitions for agreements from the employers in the trade and to put the shops on a basis of union conditions.

There are about 350 petticoat firms in New York City employing from 3,000 to 4,000 workers. Conditions in these shops are much inferior to any in the other women's wear factories of the city. The International is prepared at present to back up the demands of the petticoat workers, and if necessary, carry through a general strike for the enforcement of its demand.

On March 1st, the following letter, signed by President Schlesinger, was addressed to the petticoat employers of Greater New York:

CONTINUED...

MONTREAL RAINCOAT MAKERS ON STRIKE

As we go to press, we have received a telegram from the Joint Board in Montreal that the raincoat makers of that city have gone out on a general strike.

No details are indicated in this dispatch. We have been informed for quite some time that the raincoat employers of Montreal have been looking for trouble, and that they have been engaged in a number of shops. On one occasion a shop was on strike for several months, and recently reduced their hours of work.

We shall be in a position to give more details about this strike in the next issue of "Justice."
TOPICS OF THE WEEK
By MAX D. DANISH

THE DEFIANCE OF THE ERIE
CASE of general interest or- ganized labor is at present threatening the Railroad Labor Board at Chicago.

After the setback received by the railroad company in attempting to order a general cut in wages, an order was issued by the Railroad Labor Board to grant a general inquiry for the purpose of the Erie Railroad had ordered, on its own account, a reduction of 27 per cent, in wages. The railroad company then ordered a deduction of one day's pay a week from the salaries of all employees paid for that purpose. Naturally, the workers resented this arbitrary act and brought the case to the board at once. The railroad company had been ordered not to interfere with the workers and to continue paying them their wages during the inquiry. The railroad representatives argued that the intent of the order was to maintain a general wage scale as of July, 1920, but they pleaded business depression and a number of similar excuses. At the same time, the workers for the railroad denied the power of the board to continuous wages and questioned its enforcement powers. Moreover, these arguments are not yet to be sustained by a court order would be allowed to stand despite the Board's ruling.

The case is just one of the many great railroad systems in the West with regard to a definite rulemaking power. The mass of evidence shows clear the necessity for much larger regulations of capital hold law and the restraint of those. The Erie, however, worries little about such small matters, is willing to continue on its constituted board. It takes these chances lightly, because of the fierce battle that the great vested interests of capital it represents.

DISCIPLINING DEBS

The newspapers last week carried the news that Debs was to have mail and visitors again and that the re- sult of the court case at the Atlanta Federal Prison was to be lifted within a week.

It appears that it is sought to light the rather little known fact that for the past several weeks, since President Wilson had refused to pardon Debs for the last time, the Socialist and labor leader was held practically incomunicado, having been denied, by special order from Washington, to write his wife, as he used to, and even to see his doctor on occasion.

It appears that this punishment was visited upon Debs as a disciplinary measure because of an interview he had given to Mr. Wilson. At that time, Wilson refused to pardon him. In which he did not mind words in characterizing the Debs yön of the government. The Debs case is regarded as an act of petty revenge upon a definite political prisoner.

The matter was brought about by the officials and the prison. The guards in the Atlanta dungeon and is regulated by the officials and the prison.

RELIEVING THE POOR RAILROADS

In the rush of demands for closing Congress session, there has passed the House and the Senate a bill providing the rates of waste pay of about $300,000,000 in the railroads of the United States, based on the term of the guarantee given during federal control. A vehement protest and the announcement of a huge sum of money to the railroads through the courts. President Wilson by the way that be's the American Federation of Labor has expressed itself in a protest, and that this grant be delayed. A similar protest was adopted at the annual meeting of the various international unions of the Federation, which met in Washington several days ago.

In their protest, the railway unions charge that the roads were endeavoring to secure the advantage of a complete breakdown of the transportation industry, to levy a tribute of hundreds of millions of dollars on the treasury of the United States. They add, that the railway owners shall not have been permitted to enjoy the financial benefits of the Transportation Act until they have insured the safety of their workers, to guarantee human rights to their workers.

The railway unions further charge that the owners have not made the workers the fundamental principle and that with every resource at their command they seek to destroy railroad railroad management. They charge that the railway owners have ac- knowledged that the transportation Act under protest, but they have not been successful in devoting to comply with it in all respects. In the law and economy before that Act.

A further charge is the taking of millions of dollars of public money to the railroads at the present time and the raising of millions of dollars of a public grievance which controls the railroads in its policy, which is a menace to the social and economic structure of the country.

It seems, however, barely possible that this whole matter will be heeded in this case, and their opportunities will very likely be ignored, as have been the proposals during the past year or two. It is a safe guess that this rural treasury, sanc- tioned by the House and Senate, will receive the final approval of the outgoing President.

THE PRUSSIAN ELECTIONS

The appearance of several German newspapers in New York toward the end of last year awoke thoughts among the Euro- panean politicians who were charged with the task of punish- ing the people of Germany for their colonial indemnities and reparations is apparently bearing fruit. The recent announced terms of the Ger- man indemnity, amounting to hun- dreds of millions in gold marks, has served as another blow to the repub- lican government in Germany, as evi- denced in the returns from the elec- tions to the Prussian Parliament.

The organization of the old militar- ial party in Germany, far from gaining strength, as some of the radical groups were湿润 in the hope of the hoped for rise of the Repub- lican party and the sub- stituting of a monarchy thereafter. In the election, the representatives speak and act openly. The weakening of the republic forces in Prussia will add strength to their position. Doubtless, public opinion in Germany, which must discard of this indemnity demands, is swinging towards the term end of the Right and the Left. If these demands are brought into the Left. And if these demands are satisfied, the prospect of overthrow of the German republic by a monarchist and reactionist cabinet seems quite feasible.

CO-OPERATIVE LABOR ENTERPRISES

A form of labor control in mining has proven to be a success at Daguer, Idaho, according to an announcement from the United States Bureau of Mines.

The mine property referred to was the Argonaut mine, which is owned by the United Miners Workers, and on which the miners are admitted to membership. All business transactions are handled by committees and a policy committee. The super- inendent of the mine is paid a month-ly wage and will receive a share of the earnings of the miners who work for the month. This, naturally, encourages close supervision and efficiency on the part of the miners. The cooperatives do not determine the type of worker, but have the advantage of the conservative element at Washington for the labor market. This appointment, however, has stirred the wrath of labor leaders all over the country. The post of Secretary of Labor has been held, for one reason or another, to be the tenure of the American Federation of Labor since the ap- pointment of the present incumbent, William B. Wilson, eight years ago.

This is the first time in the history of labor in the United States that this has been done publicly.

WILL THE SEAMEN STRIKE?

The possibility of a nation-wide strike of seamen on the east coast, which has been up to the present the only strike reported, and upon the expiration of the working agreements between ship owners and dockers, is growing more and more apparent.

A strike of the Seamen's Union of America, which represents virtually all American owned tonnage, ad- ded that it was "inadvisable to enter into any general strike agreement, for the purpose of increasing wages and seasonal un- employment." The majority of the stock of the corporation will be owned by mem- bers of the United Textile Workers Union, and the directors of the re- st are members of the execu- tive board of the workers' organiza- tion. A location has been set up and is expected to be determined, several cities in Rhodes Island, New Jersey and Pennsylvania are under consideration.

MEXICAN RAILWAYS TIED UP

WHILE blind towards the Eu- ropean politicians who were charged with the task of punish- ing the people of Germany for their colonial indemnities and reparations is apparently bearing fruit. The recent announced terms of the Ger- man indemnity, amounting to hun- dreds of millions in gold marks, has served as another blow to the repub- lican government in Germany, as evi- denced in the returns from the elec- tions to the Prussian Parliament.

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MEXICAN RAILWAYS TIED UP

WHILE blind towards the Eu-
IMPRESSIONS FROM THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

By ABRAHAM BAROFF

The conference summoned by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor on February 16, 1919, was the result of a spirit of unusual earnestness. It was called together for the purpose of assembling the representatives of the American labor movement for the consideration of the matter of American membership in a future world organization. The conference was composed of 200 delegates representing all the American labor unions affiliated with the Federation. Before the opening of the conference, a roll call was had and the assembly adopted the rules of a regular convention.

The thing that drew my attention after the roll call was announced, was the fact that the hundreds of thousands of Jewish workers in New York City were represented only by two delegates, Messrs. Kautsky and Hess, paid delegates of the International Parrienne's Union, and to a certain extent by myself. A large delegation was expected to attend the conference, but owing to pressing business in Boston, in consequence of the war, it seems that city, he could not come.

The conference was presided over by President Gompers. He delivered an address upon the final struggle and strength. Yet, I had no difficulty in observing that he was not in very good health. The ages of age have made deep inroads upon his personal power, too.

The conference was adjourned at eleven o'clock at night. The closing session was attended by the delegates and the heads of the labor movement. A vote of thanks was passed on the delegates for their long and arduous labor.

The majority of the delegates are of the same opinion and type one meets at the annual conventions of the A. F. of L., the same that have attended it for a number of years. The conference of a year ago, in December, 1919, in this very same building in Washington, was a very special example of an American labor movement. Most of them opposed my views, but here I found myself in agreement with Mr. John F. Frey, the general secretary of the Shibe's International Union, replied, in a very intelligent manner. He made a vehement attack on the Molders' International Union, and the only person who spoke in the same strain. President Johnson of the International Association of Machinists, very laconically, supported my views. He thought that the European radical propaganda held no menace for America. "The American spies and radicals are worse for our unions," he said.

These words with which Mr. Johnson introduced the delegates in a discussion manner. Johnson was for the amendment of the association so as to fit our cooperation with my proposal. Andrew Furman, the president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, spoke in a similar tempered, and a few more delegates.

The discussion developed quite in the nature of a debate. When it came to a vote, only a few delegates, in addition to myself, voted against the amendment. The overwhelming majority accepting the amendment of the association.

The last report of the secretary, which made it a clear and unanimous, was a statement on behalf of the Executive Council of the Federation, that American labor were in position of undeniable evidence to the effect that these "extreme radicals" were receiving subsidies from a "European government" to go on with their destructive work, to European labor, and all unions belonging to the Federation.

Insofar as I am concerned, I state that I am in favor of the resolution at the outcome of the conference. The conference was not on the day, which would have been the case had I not raised my objections. Some of the other delegates had agreed with my point of view, even though they did not vote with me, although they were opposed to these extremists who would sow dissensions in the unions now when the fight for industrial and labor is so sharp and keen.

In general, it was very pleasant to note the improved atmosphere among the labor people. The impression was unmistakable that the great American labor movement was making headway in spite of the difficulties of the period and of crying industrial conditions. Time, the unfailing teacher, is changing gradually the spirit of the leaders of American labor. The movement proceeds forward, though slowly, and its spokesman must even more of an effort to sound his voice upon their path,--the light that leads to the realization of our great idea, which is the realization of the brotherhood of all mankind and of all mankind from oppression and exploitation.

Activities in Local No. 3

By C. SHATZBERG

We who give here a resume of the reports of the complaints which were submitted by our office from January 16th to February 17th, that is, from the time of the amalgamation of Locals No. 3 and No. 90 to the time when the Union was reorganized, under the control of the locals' tailors' shops. All in all, we had from 60 to 80 complaints each day. Our work is not that of a few class, or of a few individuals, but of the whole organization of work; of localERO; and of its organization.

The complaints were received with reference to the following firms: Condon & Cohen, 725 Lexington Avenue. Under the act of organizing the shop and changing it from ladies' tailoring to cloth making, they disregarded their workers. Upon application to the Joint Board, however, they were informed of the conditions attached to the change in the system of work, after which they came to the local and asked the workers to return to work.

D. Block, Second Avenue, discharged two workers. At a shop where the workers were discharged because they refused to go out of work, the workers were discharged because they refused to accept a reduction in wages. A large number of workers were struck in the shop. After a few weeks Mr. Block was compelled to concede the shop for the service of the workers. In the end a little damage, which may serve as an example, was made, and it is not many countries that would have been used as tools against their fellow-workers. The strike was called, Mr. Block succeeded in obtaining two seals from the notary, who refused to issue a seal for the firm of Frank Blais. Mr. Blais, in whose shop, a strike is now in progress, has been ordered by the following alternatives: either a 48-hour work week, or, if they insist on a 72-hour week piece work system. Of course, there was nothing for us to do but to declare each union on strike. Mr. Blais already feels the consequences of making each other to his workers, and we are sure that very soon he will be asking his men to come back to work.

A number of employers have tried to force the American Federation of Labor to withdraw their workers by an unequal distribution of work, but we have succeeded in satisfactorily settling the question of the withdrawal.

The same can also be said of cases in which attempts were made to reduce the wages of the workers for the same period of time. We have collected back pay in the course of this period, and we have collected $300.22 in back pay. During this period we have made approximately $300.22 in back pay on the shop meetings. In the course of the year we have been the first in the firm of L. Simkin, of Lexington Avenue, founded an organization corporation shop with the firm of L. Simkin, of Lexington Avenue, that this scheme is not destined to live long. Our Executive Board has, however, decided that the membership list the members of the corporation and to declare the shop. This is so that our members shall avoid it. The shop of Feiman, on Lexington Avenue, has also been declared as a non-profit corporation by our Executive Board has not found it necessary to have these shops picked, but to declare the condition of the consequence.
JUSTICE

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EDITORIALS

THE WASHINGTON LABOR CONFERENCE

Our hopes in the Washington Conference of the chiefs of America and Europe at the present time arise from the belief that Labor's rights and grievances adopted by this Conference, it is true, rings trenchant and is eloquently phrased. It, nevertheless, bears unmistakable evidence of Labor's lack of confidence in its own strength, as it is predicated wholly upon an appeal to the public in general "to join organized labor in its defense of our rights and in the defense of its "sacred institutions," among which there was included, of course, the "open shop," or the "American shop," the "quaintness of the philosophy of union," and the "justifiable" and "unjustifiable" which the head of this "Public" a lavish propaganda engineered by organized capital in which this "Public" was being appealed to the defense of our "sacred institutions," among which there was included, of course, the "open shop," or the "American shop," the "quaintness of the philosophy of union," and the "justifiable" and "unjustifiable" capital with the mysterious little followers of "European fanaticism!"

We wish to draw the attention of our readers, particularly those who are always prone to regard the A. F. of L. as a reactionary and materialistic body, to the following passage in the declaration bearing on the injunction issue:

"The injunction as it is now used and abused in labor disputes is without sanction either in the constitution or in the laws of any state of the Union. It is the hand of the law to bind and hold the workers in the shape of a legal compulsion of labor. It is the legal compulsion of labor which makes it possible for the workers to have a lawfully and guaranteed right to refuse to do, or which compels them to do, things which they have a lawful and guaranteed right to refuse. This is the only immediate course through which labor can find relief and this is the only course through which it can realize full the consequences of such a course but in the defense of American freedom and of American institutions, it is compelled to adopt this course, be it ever so uncomfortable for the time being.

We can fully appreciate the wrath which this statement has provoked in the reactionary and conservative press of the country, "If the workers declare their purpose to disobey the law, it is our duty to appeal to the courts for protection. We will not lend a hand in weakening the American Constitution," say the "Times" in commenting upon this passage, and "they refuse to recognize injunctions, it does not mean that they are merely insubordinate upon their rights. It means rather that they are declaring war upon all the upholders of law. To substitute the will of the workers for the law, would mean to transform America into a republic of discontented, cowed and beset by revolution."

As we see, the "Times" cannot be deceived by words. It perceives the essence of things and calls them by their right names. And thus, these organs of international capital are seeking to pounce the "followers of European radicalism" has been, after all, labor lost.

As we said above, the Washington "Bill of Rights" is far from satisfactory to us in more than one way. It is nevertheless an important document. We expect to reprint it in some forthcoming issues of "Justice."

EXIT WILSON, ENTER HARDING

There is little to be said about Wilson. Already, the test and the worst that he has accomplished as President of the United States for the last eight years belongs to history, and it will, let us hope, not be repeated in the next four years. Wilson, the philosopher, the pacifist, the peace maker and reformer is gone. Nothing could testify more eloquently to the fact that Wilson had not only not shaken the pillars of our beloved social system, but that his policies and his attempt to uphold and to proclaim Wilsonism. Nothing could heed the old fighting freedom, Eugene Debs, in prison for many more years, speaks just as loudly for the true Wilson, the unwashed, the unlettered Wilson. This is Wilsonism.

And now, when the White House is about to receive another tenant, we perceive not the slightest worry or anxiety. We say, things cannot be worse. They may be, quite unexpectedly, even better. The present tenant will not succeed in forcing the American worker to adopt any pretenses; he does not claim to be a radical or a liberal. He does not pretend to improve, to reform, or to be the bearer of a "new generation" of ideas. Harding is a man with a past. He will not deliver beautiful speeches; he will not write masterpieces in the form of Congressional messages. And who knows, perhaps this new President, who is an ordinary sort of a citizen, an average editor of a small town paper, might turn out to be a better President than the professor. As the editor of a provincial newspaper in Ohio, he has been in the saddle it, and he understands their minds better than the retiring academician.

We do not, for a moment, dare entertain hopes that President Harding will for a minute forget that he has been that present exalted position as President of the United States. Fervid the thought! Should he ever forget that, we are sure that Wilson will rise from his grave to challenge him to a contest. Harding is a man of courage and of spirit. He has been a member of the Senate, and he has appointed several men for members of his Cabinet. If not, but he had helped him greatly in the most important task of his life to meet the interests and the solicitors of the interests of those millions of workers who have voted for him and had helped to elect him.

Wilson, as a blind follower of dogma, could not conceive of Russia having a government which interfered with his own conceptions. Harding is a more ordinary person and does not suffer in his work for the country the overwhelming restriction of mind that he might improve present American relations with Russia is, therefore, not totally unfounded.
"DEMOCRATIC" AMERICA AND "LAZY" RUSSIA
STRAIGHT THOUGHTS FROM NATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY
BY HARRY ROGOFF

Is there really such a thing as a nation? Is there a race? Can the different peoples possess different psychological traits? The belief in the existence of these national psychological differences is widespread among all races, and is the basis of the great mass. The world, for instance, has accepted as a truism that a Frenchman is a romantic, a Russian is indolent; that an American is a democrat; and an Englishman is a perfunctory. But is such a thing possible, and such a thing could have happened only on certain conditions? And what other conditions would cause such events to occur only in Mexico and in no other place on the face of the globe.

How much truth is there in this conception of the world lived in peace and each country was developing its destiny in its own way, it was plainly shown that the whole of the world, each land a distinct psyche. As America, for instance, was reputed to possess the free and intellectual notions of the conviction became firmly rooted that the American people are democratic, but they lack the genuine American democracy is the very bone and marrow of the great American masses. Of course, it is often difficult to be reliable, despotic political institutions have been created in many countries; the American country has for centuries been free to the point where the yoke of an anarchy, anarchy, etc., does not even know what it is. People did not have it within it, its psychological makeup to achieve anything of its own accord, that it could only dream, muse and philosophize, but could produce nothing.

The war succeeded in demolishing a great many widely accepted and despised the American people. The post-war era, we find remnants of beliefs that have been preserved, the American psyche, and a national character, it appears, for instance, that we have been deluding ourselves in the belief that the characters of the Russian and the American people. After the war, the traits of many other nations on this planet of ours. And the question is: are there differences from the psychological point of view? Are there any such differences?

Let us discuss some concrete examples:

1. In folklore, there has been sung and written about a land of liberty, a land where the exalted principles of democracy are presumed to be realized. The years of the war have, however, seen in this country such great sacrifices that theAmerican psyche has undergone profound changes, more profound than those who were dissatisfied, or opposed to the war. In America, the heaviest fines were imposed upon political non-conformists. In the European countries, in particular, the individual lost all his freedom and personal rights, and even his right to express an opinion surviving the years of the war. He was compelled to buy liberty bonds; he was forced to conform in his private life, and the life of those who dared to remain indifferent in terms of official propaganda was considered as intolerable. They could be lynched by the police, they could be punished by the police and the courts would not protect them.

2. An example to illustrate the psychological makeup of the American people. This is to be found in the case of a large number of publications, psychologists and men of letters. At the beginning of the war, every person wanted to run forward in the direction of least resistance, to chase with the social and economic consequences of the war, and toADOPT the psychological order of the American people. It is a well-known fact that it was a passing fever which would soon disappear, and that the healthy instincts of the people would soon prevail. This, however, did not occur. As far as the so-called war insanity has kept up longer than


In the whole world, the investigators and analysts ventured to penetrate into this problem, they began to doubt the certainty of the American nation's psychological character. But how much they were surprised when they discovered that the American people, in fact, democratic and liberty-loving; whether it has, in general, any respect for the rights and liberties of the individual or for the rights of minorities? The answer to these questions was to make the whole of the world major. And having freed themselves from this fetidism, they found that in this country, as in other lands, psychological traits began to view things in a different light. The lynching of the negro, the social and economic struggle, the French Garment Workers, the struggles of the workers for their rights and the police, the courts would not protect them.

In the period of the war, and for a long time afterward, democracy, republican and democratic, is the only thing that is held within the psychological make-up of the American people? This is clearly illustrated by the case of a large number of publications, psychologists and men of letters. At the beginning of the war, the country was in a state of great despair, and it appeared that it was a passing fever which would soon disappear, and that the healthy instincts of the people would soon prevail. This, however, did not occur. As far as the so-called war insanity has kept up longer than

The General Office of the International has received the following correspondence.

Andrew P. Ramsay, President of the International Seamen's Union, and Walter Gordon Merritt, nationally recognized as the leading leader of the American Seamen's Union, has issued a statement to the effect that he will conduct a Special Election on the American Seamen's Union, and will hold a Convention to conduct the same. The Convention will convene in American Seamen's Union, which has been in existence since the founding of the Union, which has been in existence since the founding of the International Seamen's Union, which has been in existence since.

Walter Gordon Merritt is one of the leaders in the fight for the International Seamen's Union, and has been a leader of the American Seamen's Union, which has been in existence since the founding of the International Seamen's Union, which has been in existence since.

Andrew P. Ramsay is known throughout the world for his work for the International Seamen's Union, which has been in existence since the founding of the Union, which has been in existence since.
Lectures arranged for our local union.

Co-operation and Trade Unions

Mr. J. B. Ballin will lecture on "Co-operation and the Trade Unions" for the Chalmakers' Union, Locals 1 and 9, Friday evening, March 4th, at Kruger's Hall, 400 Blake Avenue, Brownsville, at 8 P.M. Mr. Ballin will repeat this lecture for our local union on Friday evening, March 18, at the Harlem Educational Center, 62 East 160th Street.

On Tuesday evening, Feb. 22nd, all the Unity Centers were closed on account of Washington's Birthday. We have a chance this year to enjoy Washington's holiday. This week all the classes meet each Tuesday in the History class. It is noted that the work in these classes is going satisfactorily. Modern Economic Institutions, Trade Unions in America, resumed their sessions, and from now will meet uninterruptedly until the end of the semester.

East Side Unity Center: A Study - Great Modern Americans and English Poets on Thursday. The class in Modern Social Drama, with Miss Ellen A. Keenan, at the East Side Unity Center, P.S. 63, Fourth St., near 1st Ave., and on Tuesday evening at 8:30 at the Lower East Side Unity Center. We are glad to be able to report that Mr. L. is much better, and he will return to us in a week.

On Tuesday evening, Feb. 22nd, the American Poets to be studied are Louise Untermeyer, Vachel Lindsay, Amy Lowell, Carl Sandburg, William Butler Yeats, Sherwood Anderson, and Thomas Hardy.

The works of those poets have already aroused a great deal of interest, because of their departure from the old poets, in style, method and content of their work. Their modern conditions make them extremely interesting to the reader today.

This class meets every Thursday at 8:30.

An affair arranged by one of our Local Unions which brings together thousands of its members for a few hours of good fellowship and sociability, is more than worth the energy and effort expended. Especially is this true in the case of the Library idea behind the affair. Behind the Pageant-Ball-Bazaar of the Dress and Waist Makers' Union given last week, was the "Unity" idea—an appreciation of the social values and happenings of the Forest Park Home, which was formerly a summer resort of millionaires and now a home for all the House for many thousands of workers.

Through it, the Dress and Waist Makers of New York City have set an example to the workers that the beautiful and comfortable homes and new life, toward a life full of interest, she is active in the labor movement, in the struggle, she is striving toward a better life for all.

In her imagination replete with idealism, she visualizes a picture of a beautiful and ideal world—where the well-to-do do not enjoy all the benefits of society—where the world will be a cooperative society—where true democracyxff will replace selfishness and self-interest. This was the motive which prompted the women of the Dress and Waist Makers' Union to try to bring about a social change at Unity House.

This is a splendid illustration of how our ideals and dreams of the better world are translated into action through the collective power of the modern trade unions. We all feel that the work of Unity House and of the Movement has placed upon us as workers particularly as we are denied the freedom to look at our own affairs on the ground that we are not "fit." In this, our own enterprise, we are watched by friends and foes.

UNITY SPIRIT AT THE BAZAAR

By FANNIA M. COHN

An affair arranged by one of our Local Unions which brings together thousands of its members for a few hours of good fellowship and sociability, is more than worth the energy and effort expended. Especially is this true in the case of the Library idea behind the affair. Behind the Pageant-Ball-Bazaar of the Dress and Waist Makers' Union given last week, was the "Unity" idea—an appreciation of the social values and happenings of the Forest Park Home, which was formerly a summer resort of millionaires and now a home for all the workers.

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Dr. J. Magurno to Lecture

Dr. J. Magurno will lecture on "How to Live Hygienically" before the International Socialists' Union at the Fort Washington Hall, 175 East Broadway, on Friday evening, March 11th, at 8 o'clock.

Dr. B. Dubovsky to Lecture

Dr. B. Dubovsky will lecture for the Examiners' Union, Local 62, on Monday evening, March 7th, at the Fort Washington Hall, 175 East Broadway, at 8 o'clock. The topic is, "How to Live Hygienically," at 8 o'clock.

Place of Organized Labor in the Modern Industrial Society

Clara Edge will lecture for Local 11, will have Mr. Max Levin lecture on "The Place of Organized Labor in the Modern Industrial Society" on Wednesday evening, March 9th, at the Local Lyceum, Brownsville, at 8 o'clock.

Dr. B. Dubovsky to Lecture

Our members in Newark will have Dr. B. Dubovsky lecture on the topic: "The Place of Organized Labor in the Modern Industrial Society" at the headquarters of Local 103, Montgomery St., Newark, N.J., on Tuesday evening, March 1st, at 8 o'clock.

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**IN NEW JERSEY**

The last few weeks have seen a great deal of activity in the small towns of New Jersey—Hackensack, Garfield, Paterson and Lodii. The reasons are twofold: first, the shops which have been closed during the slack season, have reopened; and second, the general strike in the wool and dress industry of New York.

The town of Hackensack has been affected more than any of the others, because it is an industrial center in New Jersey as far as the making of ladies' garments is concerned, having more shops and more skilled workers than any of the other towns. Many contractors in New York, affected by the strike in the wool and dress industry, thought this a good opportunity to come to Hackensack and the neighboring cities. In this way, it was thought, they would have the New York work made in the shops of these country towns. The contractors, however, did not count on the extensive organization work undertaken by the Out-of-Town Department of the International in the above named cities. No sooner had they opened their shops, in Hackensack, which they still entered the obstacles of having the workers, all members of Local No. 13, refuse to work in unorganized shops. And not until a full week of fruitless efforts had been spent in vain, did they finally realize the uselessness of trying to get our men and women to work under conditions. Thereupon, they called at the office of the Union and tried to arrange a settlement with Brother Weiss, the International organizer in Hackensack. Not until these contractors had given up all of the work they had from the striking firms in New York, and had obtained work from jobbers who had been investigated by the union and found to be satisfied, did Local No. 154 of Hackensack, sign agreements with these firms.

Now only one contractor still remains on strike—the Lion Waist Co. But the prospects for settlement with this contractor are very bright and will doubtless be accomplished before the end of this week. Thanks to the work of the Out-of-Town Department of the International the attempts of the employers to have strike work done in Hackensack have again failed.

The Out-of-Town Organization Department of the International is now conducting strikes in the following shops: The M. & M. Chalk Co., Scranton, Pa.; The H. Goldberg shop, Paterson, N. J., and two shops in Hackensack, N. J.

The Department also announces two new meetings—one in Paterson, N. J., on March 10th, at 250 Monroe St., and in Newark, N. J., on March 9th, in Union Hall, 143 Springfield Ave., with the following speakers: Mr. H. P. Tiffen, Secretary of the State Federation of Labor of New Jersey; Commissioner Kannel; Miss Melinda Scott of the American Federation of Labor; Mrs. Elizabeth Aldrich; Bro. M. Bruen and Vice-President Jacob Halpern.

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**ACTIVITIES IN LOCAL NO. 3**

(Continued from page 3)

On Tuesday, February 15th, we had a great mass meeting in Bryant Hall, Brothers L. Feinberg, E. Nieba and some of the local officials addressed the meeting, which was, in every respect a fine demonstration of solidarity on the part of our membership. It is worth giving here some extracts from Brother Feinberg's address.

He said in part: "The local of the Ladies' Tailors Union had to be reconvened about every six months in the past, even though they had amounted to 'an revolutionary' phrasemakers. To my knowledge our employers do not care to which political party or to which wing of any political party the workers belong; what they are primarily interested in is that there shall be no union, and if there is a union, that it shall not be strong enough to protect the workers. Only then can the bosses be safe in the exploitation of their workers." After looking over the record of the activities of our local during the short period since the amalgamation has become effective, we can come to some conclusions which Brother Feinberg had pointed out in his address.

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United Designers of Ladies' Wear of Local No. 45,
to take place on
SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1921,
at 2 P.M.,
at KELLER'S SECOND AVENUE THEATRE.
Performance:
"SONG OF SONGS" (Shir-a-Shirem)
Operetta in four acts.
All designers and sympathizers invited.
All tickets to be gotten at Box Office on Friday and Saturday after nine o'clock A.M.

How Do You Read?
by ALEXANDER PICHANDLER
The art of reading a book is not as simple as many people think.
Many read book after book, but have confused ideas and notions of what they have read. Others, on the contrary, assimilate the contents of this book and have clear and definite ideas of the subject.
How can the latter be done? First, it is preferable to own the book you want to read seriously, because points made in the "book" will stick to you better if you mark them as you meet them, and thus, when you have read your property, you can mark it up as you please.
When you come across an interesting, important or significant passage in the book, underline it. This underlining will help you to fix the thought in your mind.
In a well-written book, each paragraph contains but one idea or topic. Read each paragraph and grasp its moment. See if you can pick out the one important point which the writer makes in that paragraph. Then write it out in the margin, just as briefly as possible.
If you follow this procedure with the whole book, when you get through with it, you will have a series of marginal notes which will practically

The Weeks' News in Cutters Union Local 10
By ISRAEL LEWIN
A few complaints have reached our office that some of the cutters refused to pay the two hours' work tax for the benefit of the Amalgamated Clothing Cutters Local 10. A Committee was put out on strike, to whose representative chairs. In every instance the cutters expressed themselves to be perfectly willing to devote two hours' pay, but were under the impression that the tax will be collected by Local No. 10. Whenever this misunderstanding was pointed out, the Committee was immediately in touch with the cutters, and the matter was adjusted.

We wish to emphasize once more that this two hours' work tax is being collected by the Joint Board of the Cloth and Suit Industry through the shop chairmen, and no stamp will be issued to those who have contributed.

Due to the fact that the Cloth and Suit trade is at present busy, these men are running along smoothly, even in the shops belonging to members of the Protective Association. It seems that this is the rule before the storm. This may be due to the fact that the manufacturers are preparing for some drastic act against our union.

The trade papers have recently begun a campaign, supposedly for the least exertion of control in the industry. This campaign obviously is inspired by the Protective Association, for in connection with it is a number of interviews leading manufacturers, members of the Association, were printed in the Daily Garment News. In every one of these interviews the blame for all the evils in the trade is being placed upon the workers.

Every day a editorial appears in the above-named paper on the same topic. One of these was headed "Mobiliation," and ended with the following: "We hope that a showdown is near at hand." These editorials are exhorting the manufacturers to prepare for the coming struggle with our union. All these editorials and editorials are similar in thought, and these are, putting the industry back on a piece-work basis, and the lower paid men are the ones who don't know how soon the manufacturers will deliver their attack, and it is therefore better to be forewarned at all times so that we may not be caught napping. As one means of preparation, the Joint Board a year ago had levied an assessment of the members to form a Million Dollar Defense Fund. Our members have been contributing cheerfully to this defense fund, but we take this opportunity to remind those who were for one reason or another weren't paying these taxes, to do so at once.

The Cloth and Suit members are urged to attend the next meeting of their division, which will be held on Monday, March 7th, at Architecture Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place, where the officers will render a report on the work of the past month, and the outlook for the future.

The situation in the Waist and Dress Industry is practically the same as it was last week, with the exception that a few more Association shops have settled, and that another two injunctions were served on the unions. Some of the names of Baze and Wolf, and Rember, Phillips & Cohen. The outcome of the injunction suit filed by Albert Fleischer & Co. is not yet known, as it has been laid over for Wednesday, March 2nd, and will be handled by Local No. 7 Fallstein, Commissioner of Accounts during the Mitchell administration, who will represent the union.

The Twelfth Annual Ball of our union was held last Saturday evening, April 2nd, at Hunt's Palace, 163rd Street and Southern Blvd. The arrangements committee, headed by Financial Secretary-Treasurer George H. Cohen, has reported that this coming affair will surpass any we have ever held in the past. The committees has succeeded in securing Professor Schiller's Jazz Band for this occasion.

Our members and their friends are advised not to make any other engagements for Saturday, April 2nd, as there will be a very enjoyable evening at the ball.

ATTENTION OF DRESS AND WAIST CUTTERS!
The following shops have been declared on strike and members are warned against walking employment therein:
Charles C. Riff, 105 Madison Avenue.
Simon & Ash, 105 Madison Avenue.
Sonnay & Metzler, 33 East 33rd Street.
M. Stern, 33 East 33rd Street.
Max Cohen, 105 Madison Avenue.
Julian Waste Co., 15 East 32nd Street.
Drexel Dress Co., 14 East 32nd Street.
Regina Kohler, 534 Fourth Avenue.
Douglas & Ortenberg, 12-16 West 83rd Street.
J. & M. Cohen, 6-10 East 33rd Street.

Cutters Union Local 10, Attention
Our annual hall will take place Saturday evening, April 2nd, at Hunt's Palace, 163rd Street and Southern Boulevard. Make no other appointments for the above date.

How Do You Read?
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