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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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The strike of the cloak and skirt makers of Boston is almost at an end. The union has secured a clean-cut victory. The strikers have settled down to the business of running their establishments, and all is quiet in all cloack and skirt homes in the country.

The strike being continued against a few employers who still cling to their association. There is approximately 90% of them in that street and they keep constantly wrangling with each other in the sad realization of the fact that they cannot break the Cloakmakers' Union of Boston and that the business of the spring season has started out of their hands.

Ever since the strike broke out, these houses have employed various means to disrupt the morale of their workers. They have threatened to move, and some of the houses have moved to various small towns around Boston. They have spread rumors that they were giving up business altogether, and that their shops will remain closed—all in an effort to cause the workers back to work upon their own terms. All these desperate attempts, however, did not avail them anything. The workers remained steadfast and loyal to the union, and as a result, their bosses are facing ruin on account of their own strength.

The cloakmakers who are still on strike know full well that the union will support them to the very last. There are about 200 men and women left, and these are receiving strike benefits. The $100 in week funds for this strike benefit are being raised from the 10 per cent assessment levied upon the workers in the settled shops, and the remittance is being generously supplied by the General Office.

The Boston cloakmakers are particularly proud of the fact that not a single man or woman who is out during the strike, left the ranks of the organization or attempted to do shop work. None of them had left the shop or are either working again under union conditions in settled factories, or are still in the ranks of the strikers. A little more patience and endurance, a little more exercise of power and determination, and the strike will be a complete victory.

CHILDREN'S DRESS STRIKE NEAR VICTORIOUS END

The general strike of the Children's Dress Strike Committee was called out two weeks ago, has brought the entire industry to a standstill. The reasons for the strike, the situation, the employers have begun to settle individually with the union and the strike is nearing its end. As a result, this walkout, which is barely two weeks old, is practically settled.

The leaders of the strike are Vicente Poy, Joseph E. Hellen, and Henry Greenberg, manager of Local No. 60. According to their statement, most of the shops in the trade will be back in business Saturday, with only a few small shops remaining out.

The gains obtained through this strike for the workers in the trade are very significant. First, they have again won for themselves a strong union which the bosses have no distantly sought to destroy. Secondly, a minimum state of wages, the bond of contention which brought about the abrogation of the agreement on the part of the employers, has been definitely introduced. A maximum of $14 a week for learners has been fixed; a minimum of $25 a week for operators, and of $25 a week for women cutters; $40 a week for men cutters; $45 a week for cutting boys; $25 a week for examiners and finishers. It is, of course, understood that this is the very lowest that the people in the shops will get, and that it does not exclude the workers from earning considerably higher wages than the minimum scales. The work hours remain as before: 44 per week. In fact, the employers have deposited securities for the faithful carrying out of the agreement.

In addition to that, we wish to mention that during the critical slack season, when employers are at their worst, the children's dress manufacturers have abrogated the agreement with the union, the threat of a lockout was made to the hard times and have reduced the wages of their workers—some of these employers are in the company of the unions and were forced to return these wage cuts in the form of back-pays.

The employers themselves are very grateful and the success and the workers of the industry have every reason to congratulate themselves on the rapid and substantial victory they have won.

Cloak Officials Tax Themselves for Clothing Strikers

The officers of the Joint Board of theCloakmakers' Union of New York have a mutual benefit organization known under the name of "Board of Officials." At the last meeting of the joint board, the officers agreed to tax themselves in the Amalgamated in its struggle against the employers in the clothing industry. The plan was taken up for discussion and it was decided that the officials of the Cloakmakers' Union should follow the plan adopted for the entire trade and contribute two hours' earnings of their earnings to the Amalgamated strike.

Brother J. M. Grothick, the secretary of this "Board of Officials," made the following statement in reference to this connection: "The Board of Officials of the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union, assembled at a special meeting, adopted the following resolution:"

"Whereas, the Amalgamated is engaged in a bitter struggle against the employers, who are trying to organize, and against their organization, we resolve to follow out faithfully the decision of the International for the two hours' earnings contribution to the defense fund of the Amalgamated.

"We hope that all the general and local officials of the International will emulate this example and contribute this sum to this fund, to the glory of the Amalgamated strikers.

"Several hundred dollars have already been collected and a great deal more can be raised if we solicit in a spirit of harmonious, and not in a spirit of enmity."

The union has a total membership of 30,000 and the officials are urged to do all possible to help the strikers.

The hearing before the Cleveland Cloak & Suit Strike Committee of the Cleveland police force, which resulted in the appointment of a special committee to investigate the working conditions and other trade matters, scheduled to take place in April, was advanced to May 5.

Henry A. Zbrich, the editor of the Research Department at the General Office, left for Cleveland this week to take up together with the chairman of the police committee, the task of investigating and to secure the reports of the district officers.

Boston Cloak Strike Nearly Won

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NEW YORK LABOR DEPARTMENT AMPLIFIES

A report of repeated protests by or- ganizations of progressive and liberal citizens, Governor Miller has signed the legislation creating the New York State Industrial Commission. The measure abolishes the present factory inspectors, and instead one commissioner in administrative charge and a State Indus- trial Commission is to be estab- lished. In signing the measure, Governor Miller has stated that he signs in order to "correct the errors of the present code." It was no secret to or- ganizers that this display of economic policy at the State capitol was a deliberate attempt to placate the labor- ers of New York, has been held with enthusiasm by employes throughout New York. It is, in fact, the first step in the carrying out of the program of economy promised by the hearings at Albany last fall. New York workers will, therefore, be en- couraged to strike first of all at labor.

Regardless of how much the labor-labor leagues, the workers, will be more powerful than one person appointed by the Governor. The appointing of the commissioners and the Joint Committee on the subject of the strikes will be a matter of the past in the steel industry. The right of the workers will be in vain. The losses of the steel strikes will be in the steel district, and that it will, in addition, relieve unemployment in the building trades. It is expected that the number of unemployed steel workers will be reduced by the creation of thousands of jobs for the additional workers.

It is almost certain that within the next year the twelve-hour and two-shift system will be a matter of the past in the steel industry. The right of the workers will be in vain. The losses of the steel strikes will be in the steel district, and that it will, in addition, relieve unemployment in the building trades. It is expected that the number of unemployed steel workers will be reduced by the creation of thousands of jobs for the additional workers.

THE HEARING ON THE WELFARE BILLS AT ALBANY

THIRTY-named Welfare bills, including State Minimum Wage Commis- sion and a $5 check for the State Senate, and a number of leading educators and delegations from women's clubs appeared before the legislative com- mittee to argue in favor of the en- actment of legislation in this field. The advocates of this measure have advanced their plans on the assumption that the average wages of women in this State is less than is required to maintain a standard of decent living. The advocates of women's clubs have been supported by some legislators, to repeal the law prohibiting night work for women, that women's clubs have also been supported by the advocates of women's clubs, and that women's clubs have been supported by women's clubs, who have gained the allegiance of the woman leaders in the State, and who, in turn, have been supported by women's clubs.

NEW YORK CITY TO BE INVESTIGATED

F I N A L L Y we have it. The com- mittee on the labor condition of New York in particular will travel, within the next few weeks, to New York City, to investigate the working conditions of the workers in the steel mills. The object of the committee in New York City is the investigation of the labor condition of the workers in the steel mills.

One thing is certain: The workers in the steel mills will not be diluted into the belief that their wages are paid for the benefit of the public. In the steel mills, by the committee on the labor condition of New York in particular will travel, within the next few weeks, to New York City, to investigate the working conditions of the workers in the steel mills. The object of the committee in New York City is the investigation of the labor condition of the workers in the steel mills.

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THE UNION'S REJOINER IN THE INJUNCTION SUITS

The main grounds of the plaintiff's application for an injunction against the defendants herein are:
1. That the defendants are unlawfully attempting to enjoin plaintiff's present workers from joining, and thus to prevent a breach of their alleged contracts with the plaintiff; and
2. That the strike is conducted in an unlawful manner.

With respect to such defendants as are voluntarily unincorporated association members, it is contended that if a suit is brought for an injunction for relief, it should be brought in all cases for an injunction relief, and the suit should be dismissed on the ground that the plaintiff has no standing to bring the suit under the circumstances existing in this case.

The plaintiff herein, however, does not make any such attempt to prevent the running of the strike on the ground that the plaintiff's officers are not the sole employers of the striking employees, and that the strike is conducted in an unlawful manner.

In the Hitchcock case, the workers were not employed by the defendant Union, but by the plaintiff, and the plaintiff was not a member of the Union. In this case, the plaintiff's employees were not members of the Union, and the plaintiff has no standing to bring the suit under the circumstances existing in this case.

In the Hitchcock case, the plaintiff's employees were not employed by the plaintiff, but by the defendant Union, and the plaintiff was a member of the Union. In this case, the plaintiff's employees were employed by the plaintiff, and the plaintiff has standing to bring the suit under the circumstances existing in this case.

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LABOR'S LATEST DRIVE FOR AMNESTY

By Abraham Tuvin

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1. Circulation of a nationwide petition to Congress urging the release of political prisoners. The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, in its official announcement, makes the point that two million signatures of working men and women will represent a force which will bring to the Washington lawmakers a renewal of their efforts for the restoration of civil rights.
2. The opening of an Amnesty headquarters in Washington, and the organization of a workers' club, which will camp on the job until the strike is settled, and the other strikers are released.
3. The organization of a large demonstration on April 13 and 14. The demonstration is to consist of the following activities, and will include the formation of an independent lobby in the Capitol Senate buildings. It will consist of committees of workers, labor, liberal, civic, and suffrage groups, representing workers' clubs, and parts of the demonstration will include the following:
   a. Mass Meetings
   b. Parades
   c. The presentation of a huge petition to Congress
   d. Picketing at Congress and the White House

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Interviews by delegates of their Congressmen and Senators.

New York City is expected to send its quota of delegates, and all of the unions of the city have been requested to send a delegation to Washington for the two-day demonstration. In addition, the unions and other organizations at the demonstration will circulate and sign the petition, make contributions to cover the expenses of the demonstration, and circulate contribution lists.

Labor delegations are coming from all parts of the country, including New England, the Middle West, and the South, as well as from various other cities in the same state. The Socialist Party has already organized the Amnest office to Washington for the two-day demonstration. In addition, the unions and other organizations at the demonstration will circulate and sign the petition, make contributions to cover the expenses of the demonstration, and circulate contribution lists.

The problems of the modern trade union with special reference to the I. L. G. W. U.

On Monday evening, March 21, the members of the Examiners' Union, Local 87, will hear the Max Levin lecture on the subject of the labor movement in Canada. The Canada Club, 2nd Avenue and 9th St., will be the center of the programs of the canvas.
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EDITORIALS
THE SURVIVAL OF THE STRONG
In time of epidemics the weak, the physically rundown, are affected first. These are less able to offer resistance to the attack of the deadly microbes and they fall the early victim. But the present epidemic of wage cutting—organized capital's "starvation campaign"—those of the workers who possess the weaker organizations and the lesser power of resistance are similarly the first to suffer.
Witness the action of the railway magnates. In proposing a wage cut to their employees, they took care not to include the skilled men, those who have powerful organizations, among the ones to be affected. The same practice is occurring in other industries. The raison d'être of the strike is that unions are too weak to accept a paring down of their earnings without a protest, and at times even without a murmur.
For, it is the masses who protest against capital in the event of such an action. It is the nature of the barrical to attack the weakened body. In fighting the barrical of capital, complaints and protests against us are infrequent. Capital's power of resistance, solid organizations, to protect themselves against these dangerous outbreaks comes into play. It is fight in which determination and endurance play a very important part.
The present crusade against the wages of the workers is a powerful living seed, spreading and gaining ground. This crusade defeats itself to us as a sinister double-flanking move. On the one hand, the campaign is directed against the scaled high wages earned by the workers, particularly by unskilled and unorganized labor. In this direction capital has to exert but little effort to achieve its purpose. A mandatory order is issued and the battle is won, the hours are lengthened and the pay is considerably reduced. On the other hand, capital is conducting an active propaganda campaign against the "open shop" and the "closed shop." In this campaign they mention not a word about wages or working hours. On the contrary, they would make it appear that the wages and working hours are virtually of no account in this controversy. All they want is the coveted "open shop."
Of course, it is all too simple. They want the "open shop" in order to reduce the resistance of the workers to a minimum. After that the barrical of capital will advance in solid formation against the skilled and the unionized workers with a term of unionists. This crusade is aimed itself to us as a sinister double-flanking move. The intention is not a little too big to swallow. It is true, our labor movement is not as class-conscious and enlightened as we would desire. The idea of scaling down wages is frequently and infrequently by the behavior of the masses themselves. Nevertheless, the power of an organized labor is growing. The battle capital is fighting is a powerful, deeply rooted labor unions of America. This crusade against the workers will only tend to raise their power of resistance. The barbs that the workers will learn to aces those of the workers who have been lulled into a false sense of security against an attack from capital, to a better understanding of their position and their mission as truly fighting organizations. They will come to realize that one can never be safe without vigilance, watchfulness in a society where capital dominates political life. The struggle is not over by a long shot. The defense of the protection of their hard-earned rights and liberties in order to progress in the direction that leads to the emancipation of the workers.

MEMBERS OF LOCALS Nos. 22 AND 25, ATTENTION
You know well that the clothing workers of New York are still in the midst of a fight for their union, for their human rights and for a continued possibility to live under decent conditions and conditions under which they can provide a sufficient livelihood to the members of their families.
They have been locked out of their shops for the last fifteen weeks and they are ready to stay in this fight until they win. As workers that have been locked out, the aid of all other workers, no matter of what trade or occupation. The members of this International are, nevertheless, their nearest kin and more closely allied to the clothes workers than any man or woman, is bound to be raise upon our own conditions, and their fight, persevere, becomes our own.
The principal motive that prompted our General Executive Board to adopt the decision that all members of our International contribute the earnings of two hours for the Amalgamated strike, as the clothes workers in New York City have responded splendidly to this appeal. Over

$40,000 has already been collected during the past three weeks. In pursing the shop list we see, however, none from the shops where the clothes are made and drawn to the board. It is evident that you believe to be that you are indifferent to that momentous struggle, or that you fail to understand its great importance. It passes our understanding how a body of workers devoted to the production, and dressing industry, reputed to be intelligent persons with high ideals, with a deep understanding of workers' solidarity, should fail to realize the importance of a great army of fellow workers in time of stress and strife.
We know, however, that the weeks of the general strike have prevailed, and we know that, whatever we may say, you are still compelled to share part of your earnings with those workers in your trade who are still on strike. We refuse, nevertheless, to be beaten by these experiences and to accept any extraordinary event as the strike of the Amalgamated. We hope that you will realize the importance of an early and an exceptional fight in the Amalgamated direction. The Amalgamated needs your aid and has a full right to demand it.
These words are addressed to all our local clothes workers. The Greater New York and the Greater Los Angeles, the rabbis of the rabbis, the salts of the salts, the workers' locals and the several others who have not yet realized the decision and the appeal of the General Executive Board. Members of the International, no matter in what section of the country, must live up to this sacred obligation and contribute the earnings of two hours to the Amalgamated strikers.

SLEEPING SICKNESS—AN ANCIENT DISEASE
The newspapers have carried in the last few months stories referring to the "miracle" of an old man at one of the parish missions. Persons fall into a sleeping condition that lasts days and weeks. This phenomenon is being designated as a brand new disease, a new affliction of man. This is not so.

Somewhere, or other, we have been wondering to ourselves why this disease should be styled as new. Our own experience, though not so dramatic an affair, suggests that it is not an old malady which has plagued mankind from times immemorial. Honestly, we are inclined to believe that the great majority of thesaved from the fatal disease that we read is an everlasting impression that the darkness of the night is continually with us. As we raise who's ribs and say: "Arose, good folks, the day is bright!" we receive in reply an indifferent groan, an incoherent murmur, as we watch them turning over to the other side and continuing in their trance.
We have been wondering whether we are correct in our opinion and that the notice about the antiquity of the sleeping sickness was substantiated by no less an authority than Dr. Simon Flexner of the Rockefeller Institute.

"It is not true that the sleeping sickness is a new disease," this eminent scientist had declared in a recent address, "Historically, this has been recognized as a very ancient one. It is, indeed, quite difficult to say how old it is."
"It is essentially a sickness of the central nervous system. Its symptoms vary according to the parts of the nervous system which are attacked. It is not always accompanied by deep sleep. Frequently the patient is restless, wild and delirious.

"The disease is infectious as it is being caused by a very tiny microbe which does not lend itself yet to detection. The sleep is caused probably by the fact that this tiny organism bars the light from the eyes."

"Indeed, according to the diagnosis and the clear characterization of this disease by Dr. Flexner, the sleeping sickness is a very, very old disease, and there is a reason why good folks, the day is bright! . . . And the distressing fact that the microbe is so tiny that no one has not only not captured it, but even had a chance to capture it."

The previous discourse of Flexner is well worth consideration and we think we are right in thinking whether we should ever be able to get rid of this pestiferous sleeping malady.

THE UNITY HOUSE—AN INSTITUTION FOR ALL

Upam the request of Local No. 25, the Joint Board in the Waist and Dress Industry has taken over the Unity House and it now becomes the property of all the locals in the waist and dress trade.

The unifying honor of having taken the initiative in the founding of this institution belongs to Local No. 25. The expansion and growth of the Unity House has made it clear, nevertheless, to that that it must be now an institution under the ownership of one local exclusively. Thus, the Unity House now becomes the property of all the locals affiliated with the Joint Board.

We wish to announce that the Unity House has been managed now even better than in the past. What was difficult for one local will be comparatively easy for a number of them. They will bear the burdens of responsibility more lightly and will introduce improvements with greater facility.

We welcome the decision of the Joint Board to admit the Unity House the property for all. This is as it should be. It not only serves the interests of the locals belonging to the Joint Board, but all the members of the International, no matter of what local. This will give the Unity House the representative character as the summer home of our International.

We have every reason to believe that the next year or two will see the Unity House a success. History has been on the side of progress. It is to be hoped that very soon it will be possible to keep the house open all year round, instead of the two summer months. There is no reason why the Unity House should not become a place where our members can find a chance to rest and to gather new strength for work and activity, not only for their employers, but for their union during every season and every month of the year.
ON DUTY AT SCRANTON
By ARTHUR SAMULES, Organizer

There are in Scranton, Pa., approximately 600 workers engaged in the making of ladies' garments. Most of these workers are members of the International Ladies Garment Workers union known as the "runaway" factor, such that have some to Scranton seeking refuge from closed factories. Committees set up to organize new unions; from such centres like New York and Philadelphia. This is particularly true of clothing shops.

More than a year ago, the clothmakers working in the M. & M. M. shop have sent a request to the International office in New York for aid in organizing this shop. After a visit by the organizers, the shop was organized and the firm signed an agreement with the International. The shop then itself to maintain Union standards. It appeared, nevertheless, that the faith of this firm, insofar as its pledge to live up to its contract with the International, was worth the paper it had been written on. Strike after strike followed and the firm kept on breaking its pledge to the workers. It was not until the early months of the first war, forty-four months after, that the company was forced to recognize the Union.

While in Scranton in connection with the cloaks shop the organizers of the International have endeavored to organize the other women's wear shops in the city. In one of these shops the organizers had an incident in connection with this work which throws some light on the methods by which the workers are opposing on activities. A certain Mr. Tyrrell, a member of the Scranton District Co., where we are doing organizing work has made a public statement, which found its way into the press and which, according to the shop, was then carried in another, had recently come to his plant and stood beside the shopmen and had expected that we came there to throw accord on his. Just like that.

The truth of the matter is that neither nor my companion have ever seen the cloaks shop in connection with the workers that we came to this shop to distribute literature to the workers. I immediately wrote to the Scranton Times which has published his statement, denying his malicious accusations. I was-"I know nothing at all about the incident" and to prove also that our organization, the International, is an "unperfect" organization. He was made an "outlaw" by the shop.

We're afraid of Japan, and the Japanese are afraid of us; the builders get their way in both countries. The shipyards that are building the bill as they did in the short war. The outcome will be a huge blow to our world, a blow for a different kind, more and less valuable, plus enormous taxes. In the cities they are holding today, meetings, making speeches to get their point across. They must do this if we are to get at what is going on. In order to get these armaments and expenses the savings to educational and social interests. The government's efforts to get the movement, recently distributed 17,000 postal cards in Osaka, Kyodo, and Kobe. No less than lillft to that, the mail returned, all but 60 of them favoring his views. If Americans will follow the Japanese example, the people may yet beat the war makers. But meanwhile look out for poison gas.

THE NAVY AND POLSON GAS
By OBSERVER

About this time look out for polson gas! The naval appropriation bill contains a provision to authorize the building of a polson gas production all the way to be shipped to the navy. The bill is already in committee, the navy will not get the two billion dollars that the Senate committee has already requested to give it. Watch for a demonstration.

Price of Polson gas has already predict immediate war with Japan. He likes it. A British aviation expert warns us that Japan is going to attack us with countless flocks of airplanes, and the only way to defend against them before our new navy is finished. On the same page we read that thirty thousand ships are being built in the United States for the navy. We have left for Tokyo to help the Japanese fly. It's all dreadfully alarming, but we are not yet prepared for the recollection of another naval battle.

We're afraid of Japan, and the Japanese are afraid of us; the builders get their way in both countries. The shipyards that are building the bill as they did in the short war. The outcome will be a huge blow to our world, a blow for a different kind, more and less valuable, plus enormous taxes. In the cities they are holding today, meetings, making speeches to get their point across. They must do this if we are to get at what is going on. In order to get these armaments and expenses the savings to educational and social interests. The government's efforts to get the movement, recently distributed 17,000 postal cards in Osaka, Kyodo, and Kobe. No less than lillft to that, the mail returned, all but 60 of them favoring his views. If Americans will follow the Japanese example, the people may yet beat the war makers. But meanwhile look out for poison gas.

Will labor's aims be modified, or changed in any way on account of the war? Will it return to its old conditions, to discrimination against lower working standards, similar unrest, and the attempt at a ever to explain this "open shop" propaganda on any other grounds is dismissed and meant.

The aim of the Japanese workers is the peaceful development of their country. This they can do only by the elimination of all forms of militarism and the increase of the power of labor, of the workers to control their own destinies. This is the aim of the Japanese workers. It is the aim of every man and woman who produces valuable commodities or renders valuable service in the field of labor. It is the aim of the entire laboring class in Japan, who seek to organize and to build up and continue their struggle for a future in which they can live free from exploitation, and to achieve that freedom through the union movement. This is the aim of the Japanese labor movement, and it is the aim of every laborer throughout the world.
WORKER EDUCATIONAL

One of the most important events in the development of Workers' Education in the United States will occur during the coming Saturday and Sunday, April 2 and 3. This conference was called by a number of educational organizations, and its aim is to organize a National Workers' Educational Conference. The organization will be established at the following in answer to the question:

"The education of workers is being gradually assumed by themselves. They are making the same kind of progress in that which the training which is offered by existing educational agencies is inadequate. The main question is the educational value of the work of the moment. The Workers' Educational Bureau is planned to coordinate such efforts as to examine the needs of workers and to establish the educational needs of the workers.

Several attempts have been made by the Workers' Educational Bureau of the educational agencies trying to satisfy the needs and aspirations of the workers. The Workers' Educational Bureau is planned to continue such efforts and to eliminate the creation of free space for the Workers' Educational Bureau. This Conference aims to bring about the existence of the Bureau which is planned to extend its activities in all parts of the country. The Conference will be of greater success for the movement for education of workers by workers and union.

The first session of the Conference will be held on Saturday, April 2nd, in the hall of the union at the Workers' Educational Bureau, Hanceville, Boston, 106th, Philadel-

The evening session on Saturday will be held at Stories' Restaurant, 24 West 35th St. Dr. A. Pickle will speak. The leaders may be William, and other well known labor leaders.

Tickets to this session can be ob-
tained at the door of the restaurant, $2.00. Reservation should be made immediately.

On Sunday, April 3rd, there will be three sessions of the Conference and the morning session report of the Organizing Committee will be discussed and plans will be adopted for the organization of the Bureau. At each session reports from many labor colleges will present their point of view on the subject.

All the sessions will be held in the auditorium of The New School for Social Research, 121 West 11th St., New York City.

It is the hope of the organizers of the Conference that the proposed Bureau will be of great assistance in helping to spread Labor Education in the United States.

THE STUDENTS' COUNCILS

The Students' Councils elected by the various classes in the Workers' Universities must meet with the remainder of the students at the end of each period last discussed, in order to consider many things which must be decided by the members before the end of the next period. The experience of this season's work must be collected and made use of a basis for next year's work. The Workers' Universities and their chancellors and associated them with them the general sentiment was that the students could be of the number of sessions to be held during the remainder of the term. The chancellors in which these courses are to be held, etc. A four-day meeting of the Councils, which were then instructed by their chancellors will be held next week. The Educational Department may know the desires of the membership.

Mr. Gleason of the Educational Department reports that all the activities of the Educational Department are planned with the particular view in mind of meeting the needs and desires of the students. Through personal contact and inquiry, a great deal of information has been obtained by the Educational Department in reference to these matters. But more valuable results are obtained by the Students' Councils, who conveyed to the Educational Department the wishes and sentiments of all the students in the Workers' University and the Unity Centers.

LECTURES-ON HEALTH AT THE WASTMAKERS' UNITY CENTER

A series of health lectures and related activities have prepared to be of benefit to workers in being conducted by Dr. Jesus Caruso, of the Bellevue Hospital, at the Wastmakers' Unity Center, 57, 66, 280 8th St., on Saturday evenings at 8:00.

Last week Dr. Meyers discussed the subject of Conception.

On Friday evening, March 18, Dr. Meyers will treat the subject of Cancer.

All members residing near this Center, as well as the East Side Unity Center should avail themselves of the opportunity to hear Dr. Meyers.

COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT AND TRADE UNIONISM BY DR. M. L. LEAVES

On Friday evening, March 18, our members in Hackensack will hear Mr. J. B. Ballin lecture on "The Cooperative Movement and Trade Unionism" at the Hackensack Educational Center, 22 E. 135th St., at eight o'clock.

NEXT YEAR'S CURRICULUM

The Executive Committee which was selected at the last meeting of faculty and the students' representatives of the Educational Department of the International, is planning at the present time the organization of the work for next year. In order that this may be done properly, it is necessary that all those interested take part not only of the teachers and of the officials of the Union, but also of the rank and file. The Co- operative Movement is vitally affected by the curriculum of the Unity Centers and the Workers' Universities. The Curriculum Committee will be made up of students and workers of the Workers' Universities, and the Faculty of the Unity Centers. It is the desire of the students' representatives to see that their interests are looked into by the curriculum planners.

To meet this situation, a committee consisting of several of the faculty will meet with the Committee of Students from among the students' representatives and the faculty and work out the details of the demands of the workers of the Students' Councils.

Another important meeting will be held with the students' representatives of the faculty and various Union officials. The object will be to secure the cooperation of the faculty and various Union officials. The object will be to secure the cooperation of the students in the development of the curriculum.

A. F. OF L. LEAVES

INTERNATIONAL BODY

S UPERVISING all relationships with the International Federation of Trade Unions was practically decided upon last week by the American Federation of Labor's Executive Council.

Relations between the International Federation and the American Federation of Labor have become more and more important since the International Federation body had been a very active campaign in the last few years. The declaration of the American Federation on the proposed separation is based on the belief that the future of the international organization believes in "co- Operative Movement" activities and has failed to come within the national organization of each trade union center." It is generally agreed that the system of expression of the international places an exces-
sive burden upon the American Federation.

The Federation, therefore, continues to be interested. The Federation body, last year the International body of Trade Unions was regarded by the American Federation as the only conservative group in Europe worthy of its affiliation. In the course of the last few months, however, the affiliation had apparently moved so far as to be a hindrance to the American Federation's program, and the Federation is determined to con-
tinue its affiliation with it.

We are inclined to believe that it is not the "revolutionary activities" which are the cause of the trouble, but the very attitude which the international organization has taken, as the only conservative group in Europe worthy of its affiliation. It is but another manifestation of that narrow-mindedness and govern-
ment intervention in the internal affairs of the American labor movement through out.

NEWS FROM HACKEN SACK

Local No. 134 of Hackensack, N. J., one of our youngest locals, is quite an active body of men as seen by the news that it usually takes some time before a young local learns to run its duties towards the International promptly. Not so with the Hackensack local. No sooner did they receive notification from the Office, than the work began. The membership was increased by $1.00 that they drew the entire amount of the bill from their treasury and down the money in advance.

Now the local comes again with the same number of members and is ready to go to work, and only few dollars a week, has a few hundreds of dollars. There seems to be fully self-supporting.

The ball which this local gave to their workers was a big success, notwithstanding the inclement weather. The ball was crowded and the local cleared a few hundred dollars. Among the entertainers was the local who promotes the Hackensack to withdraw from it. It is rather the Federation's program that has come into and is determined to keep away from any international affiliation. It is but another manifestation of that narrow-mindedness and government intervention in the internal affairs of the workers. The ball was a big success, notwithstanding the inclement weather. The ball was crowded and the local cleared a few hundred dollars. Among the entertainers was the local who promotes the Hackensack to withdraw from it. It is rather the Federation's program that has come into and is determined to keep away from any international affiliation. It is but another manifestation of that narrow-mindedness and government intervention in the internal affairs of the workers.
A Declaration to the American People

Adapted by the Special Conference of the American Federation of Labor in Washington, D. C., on February 28, 1923.

We ask the American people to give wisdom and understanding to the cause of freedom. It is the preoccupation of a movement to control the cause of freedom. It is the message of moral and social welfare work that the cause of freedom, no matter what the tide of the struggle.

The American labor movement in this crucial hour bears on the people's full story and asks them to rally with labor to the defense of our imperiled institutions.

Labor speaks from no narrow or selfish point of view. It speaks from the standpoint of American citizenship.

And the indictment it lays is a denunciation of the enemies of freedom and progress.

American labor battling for the preservation of American democracy and American institutions today stands between two converging destructive forces.

Standing between two opposing forces, uncompromising toward both, the American trade union movement today finds itself in the middle of every American institution of freedom assailed and attacked by the conscious or unconscious autocracy of industry, finance, and general political European fascism. If either of these wins the day of democratic freedom and the other will never be reenacted in our time.

Though inspired by vastly different motives these forces will work toward the destruction of the same ideals, each using the other as a tool the enemies of American democracy and put an end to American progress, politically and industrially.

On the one hand, labor is compelled to meet in a wide variety of manifestations the determination of reaction and the conscious attempts of those who would destroy the organizations of labor and remove from the field of industry the only agencies through which the workers may protect themselves from aggression and the only agency through which they may offer to industry their cooperation in the improvement of industrial processes and the expansion of productive energy with that improvement of the product and earning of prices justly demanded by the public.

Reaction Costs Off All Profits

Reactionary employers have joined their might in a campaign which they are pleased to call a campaign for the "open shop," which they have been waging vigorously since the signing of the arbitration. Compelled by the presence of public opinion to accept Labor's cooperation during the war, when the utmost conservatism of productive energy was necessary to the life of the nation, they cast off all pretense immediately upon the passing of the emergency.

This entire campaign on the part of the employer is in no sense a campaign for the "open shop" no matter what definition may be given to that term. The campaign is (distinctly and solely) one for a shop that shall be closed against union work. It is prosecuted by a campaign disguised under the name of an "open shop" campaign, designed to destroy trade unions and break down and eliminate the whole principle of collective bargaining which has been secured by the highest industrial authorities and by the American people as a principle based upon justice and established permanently in our industrial life.

But only during the war, but during every year since the labor movement has had a "place in our industrial life, it has justified its existence and proved the necessity therefor, by making possible the necessary cooperation between employers and workers on the one hand, and on the other hand by rescuing the workers from autocratic domination and developing for them a standard of living and of working conditions fitting to American citizenship. The American trade union movement is here because it is a necessity.

Unreasonable Financial Speculation

The unscrupulous speculators of finance, having squeezed the consumer throughout the period of the war, are now broadening their field and enriching themselves by squeezing both the producer and the consumer. Prices are being made today by commodity and financial speculation.

Flagrant Profiteering Continues

It is astounding, but true, that even after so great a lapse of time since the ending of hostilities, there is, so far as the average family is concerned, practically no reduction in the high cost of living. It is admitted freely by the speculators that there has been a reduction of price in the wholesale markets, but there has been an appreciable reduction in the retail prices at which the working people must purchase their products.

Labor is at all times interested in the employers and the commercial interests of the country for wanton profiteering. It is believed again that the government has been and continues in the face of the criminal operations of profiteers and must therefore accept the responsibility for a great portion of the ruin and devastation of the people against those who have flouted their sacred trust in so baseless a manner that they have had the power to do so.

(To be continued)
**The Weeks' News in Cutters Union Local 10**

By ISRAEL LEWIN

The Dress and Waist Branch is gradually readjusting itself to a peace basis. Not the peace where tranquility holds. For the dress and waist trade will mean an intense organization campaign.

A great deal of skepticism met the union when it was first presented. Employers said, some of whom were owners, that it was a major step for all the ins and outs of strikers that if the Joint Board ever dared to call a strike the new union would be wiped out. The cry, they said, had been raised all over the land for lower wages and longer hours, and here the union comes out for holding on to the standards it has won during the period of negotiation.

Today 95 per cent of the shops are settled. The few who are still holding out are the ones who are not organized for any definite purpose. The owners of these shops are resorting to all means in order to avoid living up to the conditions secured by the union in the great majority of the shops. How successful they can be in this respect may be seen from the fact that these firms had to resort to injunction in order to combat the union.

This brings us down to the problems that confront the early part of the industry now. Having shown the employers that we do not intend to stand for reductions, the Joint Board is prepared to take care of its own organization work. The few who thought that their shops were immune from organization have now modified this opinion. The employers who had ideas of running shops to combat the union in their respective shops. Let them bear this in mind: that no cutter working in any shop under the control of the dress and waist and dress Joint Board is exempt from this tax. Each cutter is required to pay his share of the chairman on pay day. He is also to give him his book along with the money. The book will be given back to the cutter with the tax stamps pasted in it. If a cutter has not got his book with him at the time the collection is made, he will receive the stamps which he himself is to paste in the book.

Cutters employed in shops of jobbers, where there are no workers who belong to any of the other locals, should give their money to their chairman, who will follow the same instruction.

The strike in the Children’s Dress Industry is on in full swing. About eighty per cent of the industry was completely tied up. Many of the employers who have already settled with the United Franchise Union have done likewise. These, it seems, will have returned to work the end of the week. The union, however, is all ready and prepared to fight to a finish those few manufacturers who may be obstinate and refuse to settle.

Business Manager Weinsten reports that the strike in the shop of D. L. Hoffman, 129 25th St., a wrapper and kinmen house, which called last week, was settled to the complete satisfaction of the union.

**Soviet Russia**

**OUR ANNUAL BALL**

Saturday Evening, April 2, 1921

Hunt’s Point Palace, 1636 Street and Southern Boulevard.

Make no other appointments for the above date.

**NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS**

MISCELLANEOUS:

General:

CLOAK AND SUIT;
WAIST AND DRESS:

Meetings begin at 7:00 P.M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place

Cutters of All Branches should secure a card when going in to work and return it when laid off. They must also change their cards when securing an increase.