Justice (Vol. 3, Iss. 13)

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

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

The strikes of the waist and dressmakers of New York against some of the abettor members of what is left of the former Waist and Drees Asso- ciation, is being continued with the same energy as on the first day the strike was called by the Union. About 1,000 workers are still involved in this strike.

The workers who are compelled to remain idle on account of the obsti- nacy of this group of bitter-enders are receiving the support of every man and woman in the industry who returned to work under union condi- tions. These regard the strike of these remaining, 1,000 workers as

their own, and continue to support them financially in a generous man- ner.

The decision of the Joint Board in the Waste and Dressmaker's strike to tax every worker in the settled shops at the rate of $1 and $1.50 per week, is anathema to the workers. The workers know too well that funds are necessary to keep up the struggle against the irreconcilable union- smashant waist employers who would rob the Union of the fruits of a com- plete victory in the industry. The chairmen and chairladies of the set- tled waist and dress shops are again reminded that they must do their duty and collect regularly, every week, the tax from the workers.

This must be done in order to facil- itate the task for the men and women in shops which have not found it difficult for themselves to bring this money individually to the office of the Union.

The Union, as a whole, is mean- while doing all in its power to win the strike. It is up to every worker in the trade to do his bit in part and, no matter how long the fight might be prolonged, it is bound to be won. The employers will learn, sooner or later, that obduracy will not avail them anything and that they will have to come to terms with the Union.

Cleveland Workers Firm Against Wage Reductions

The members of the six local unions of the International in Cleveland are in the midst of a variety of activities that are part of a coordinated effort to maintain the position of the women workers who are represented by the Cleveland Joint Board for Tuesday, March 29, and the Big Engineers Andirum for the purpose of con- sidering the urgent problems con- fronting the women workers. The investigation being conducted at present by the Board of Reference in the local cloth trade and the hear- ings on the manufacturers' demand for a decrease in wages which is to take effect on March 30.

The Union is decided to oppose this demand to the limit. The Union's de- mand is that the manufacturers of wages should remain in force for another six months, and that the manu- facturers should guarantee that whatever garments they may sell should be made in Cleveland by Cleveland workers.

Alexander Trechtenberg, the Re- search Director of the Union, has been in Cleveland for the last two weeks gathering material and prepar- ing data for the hearing on March 30th. He has already collected suffi- cient information to prove to the au- thorities that a reduction in wages under the prevailing cost of living is when not possible.

The Cleveland workers are also en- gaged in an effort to collect the $50.00 assessment levied on the mem- bership of the International at the re- cent meeting of the G. E. B. Letters writing date the members to help the Joint Board to go on with its organizing activities and the sup- port of the workers strikes in out- of-town disagreements.

Boson

SCANTON CLOAK FIRM DENIED INJUNCTION

The attempt of the M. & M. Com- pany, the cloak firm of Scranton, Pa., whose workers have been out on strike for the past three weeks, to obtain an injuncti- on to restrain the strikers from proceeding with the strike, has failed. The firm has been going around from one local judge to an- other with a copy of Local No. 47, to induce anyone of them to hear their arguments.

The reason for the judges' refusal can be traced to the fact that the voting population of Scranton is com- posed largely of miners and organized workers of other trades, and judges, therefore, are known enough to think of re-election next Fall. To be sure, this is virtually the first case of this kind in Scranton, and, seemingly to have the option not to handle the matter, if they choose, the judges would rather not have hands off this case.

The amending part of this step, the refusal of the M. & M. Company is not the attempt to restrain the work- ers from picketing. They would stop their men from brokering if they had it in their power to do so. What the strikers are asked is by judges that they move their men from the shop. M. & M. Company and the shop are asked for a statement about the workmen, that they are not in the least annoyed by it, as the few workers, malcontents, are out.

The others are working and their business goes on undisturbed.

The matter of the fact is, never- theless, that they are hard-hit and their clamor for an injunction is sufficient testimony that calm assur- ances will not make cloaks. The workers are determined to stay out of the shop until the firm will learn to respect its agreement with the Union, in the future, and to abide by it terms.

Cloak Emergency Fund Making Rapid Progress

GIVE $50,000 TO ALGAMALGATED IN ONE MONTH

The collection of the Million Dollar Fund of the New York Cloak and Suit Makers' Union is in full swing just at present. The cloak reason, is at its height just now, and every local connected with the Joint Board is doing its utmost at present to speed up the collection of the emergency fund.

The situation in the cloak industry of New York is still very much un- settled. The manufacturers belong- ing to the Protective Association are still in a quarrelsome mood and are seething, as it would appear, a con- tinuous war with the Union remains in storable relations. Under such circum- stances, it is, indeed, quite difficult to predict what the next day might bring. The Union must be more than prepared now to face every exigency that is likely to arise from the present situation. It is supremely

important, among other things, for the Union to have, under these condi- tions, a well-lined treasury. The cloakmakers of New York are vete- rans in the fight of labor, with an ex- tensive experience derived from former encounters with their em- ployers, and they know well the value of a strong treasure chest in times of strife.

Simultaneously there are going on in all the cloak shops of New York elections for the term of contriv- ations of two hours' earnings to the Algamalgated strikers. The Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union has forwarded this week its fifth $10,000 check, making already a total of $50,- 000 contributed in less than one month by the workers in the clothing industry of New York.

SECY BAROFF VISITS BOSTON

General Secretary Trezearah Bar- raham Baroff spent during last week two busy days in Boston in the inter- ests of the International.

On Saturday afternoon last, the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union called a general member meet- ing, all cloakmakers in the city to receive a report on the pending cloak strike. About 200 workers are still out of shops because of the office men of the former employer- as' association. The meeting was addressed by the officers of the Union and a report was also rendered by George W. Roeven, the attorney for the Union.

Secretary Baroff was received with enthusiasm. He delivered a general talk on the situation in the various trades under the jurisdiction of our International all over the country, and encouraged the workers upon their firm stand in the Boston strike. His remarks were very warmly ap- plauded.

In the evening of that day, the local presidents of Boston took place a conference between the local presidents of Local No. 7, the Boston Raincoat Makers' Union. Sometime ago, the raincoat employees of Boston demanded from the Union a reduction in wages of 25 per cent. of their present earnings. After negotiations and discussion, the Union have met these demands of the employees as the workers in the raincoat shops in Boston are working for a living even under the present scale of wages. After long argument and discussion, the Union have decided to meet the employees of the Union that the workers will not tolerate any further reductions in wages and that a final understanding was reached. The manufacturers withdraw their de- mands and the former standards of wages remain in force.

On Sunday, Secretary Baroff had a meeting with the active workers of the Waist and Dressmakers' Union, Local No. 49. This Union, as re- ported last week, has now undertaken an extensive propaganda in the design. The new manager of Local No. 49, Vice-President Max Gorenstein, has brought into the Union a fresh new spirit and new activities, and this campaign is being conducted in a lively fashion. Our International, of course, is aiding in the work, and Secretary Baroff has made at that meeting a number of suggestions to improve and accelerate the plan of the campaign.

DINNER

Conference, of Workers' Education in the United States, called by The Temporary National Workers' Educational Bureau

April 2, 1921, 6.30 P.M.

Strayusky's Restaurant, 34 West 35th Street.

Tickets, $2.00. As the capacity of the dining room is limited, those who wish to attend this dinner must make their reservations at once.

Apply to Room 1600, 51 Union Square.
TUESDAY, May 25, 1993

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By MAX D. DANIEL

"INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY" IN PACKINGTOWN

O n the very eve of the Wash-
ington conference between the packing-house workers and the employers, the leaders of both sides, well aware of the necessity for a settlement, decided to compromise and seek a settlement of the dispute. The leaders of both sides are convinced that such a settlement is necessary to prevent a severe strike and to avoid a loss of money on both sides.

The leaders of both sides are also aware of the fact that the strike would be a severe blow to the economy of the United States, and they are determined to prevent it at all costs.

JUDGEMENT OUTLINES PICKETING

A STARTLING decision was ren-
dered a few days ago by Jus-
tice. The decision was handed down by the Supreme Court with regard to pick-
eting. Any picketing of employers' strikes by labor unions in an in-
dustry dispute, declared the learned justice, is unlawful, unless the picketing is peaceful or not.

Thus the case under argument was an injunc-
tion suit brought by the United Clothing Workers against the American Clothing Workers. The injunction was denied.

In the opinion, the court declared that the picketing in question is unlawful and that the injunction should be granted.

TARRING NON-PARTISANS IN KANSAS

O ne has no difficulty in under-
standing that the First Amend-
ment guarantees freedom of speech and the press. The Constitution of the United States provides that the right to freedom of speech and the press shall not be abridged.

THE INVISIBLE GOVERNMENT IN WASHINGTON

T HERE are but few intelligent
persons in this country who do not know or suspect that the methods of the invisible government, the money power, are extensively used to promote legislation beneficial to particular interests.

Nevertheless, whenever definite in-
formation is furnished, the people of this country are not deceived.

Russia signs three agree-
ments in a week

The last week was a very signifi-
cant period in the history of the

Paris radicals acquitted

There were wild scenes in the

Palace of Justice in Paris on

Monday when the judges

selected to try fifteen labor leaders

accused of a plot against the State

were acquitted. The acquittal worked his- toric to get a verdict of guilty for those

Facing charges of a plot against the

State, Labor, in the name of which the

strike was called in May, has labor ide- als and principles. It is the working

class, the radical and revolutionary

government of modern France, however, which is the most important factor in the

order the dissolution of the Confed-

eration on the grounds that it was

unnecessary in the circumstances.

This decision thus runs counter to the
dissolution order and it adminis-

(Continued on page 4)
MINGO MINERS FREED IN MURDER TRIAL

The miners were tried in connection with the death of Albert Feil, chief of a gunnery's agency operating behind the lines of the Federal operators of Mingo County, W. Va., who was killed in a gunfight last week. The trial ended Tuesday when the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

The government had alleged that the miners were engaged in a strike to prevent the re-employment of the men who joined the United Mine Workers. The jury found the miners guilty of no crime.

The trial was conducted in the county court of Mingo County in a courtroom that was packed to capacity.

The miners are expected to return to their homes and the company is expected to allow them to work.

The trial has attracted much attention in the coal-mining section of the country.

The miners are expected to return to their homes and the company is expected to allow them to work.

The trial has attracted much attention in the coal-mining section of the country.

Mingon Miners Freed in Murder Trial

Several miners were tried in connection with the death of Albert Feil, chief of a gunnery's agency operating behind the lines of the Federal operators of Mingo County, W. Va., who was killed in a gunfight last week. The trial ended Tuesday when the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

The government had alleged that the miners were engaged in a strike to prevent the re-employment of the men who joined the United Mine Workers. The jury found the miners guilty of no crime.

The trial was conducted in the county court of Mingo County in a courtroom that was packed to capacity.

The miners are expected to return to their homes and the company is expected to allow them to work.

The trial has attracted much attention in the coal-mining section of the country.
EDITORIALS

THE DIVINE RIGHT TO "FIRE"

The cloak manufacturers have been heard from last week again through their organ, "Women's Wear." This time they talk in a minor key, and they make no declaration of a "war to the knife" against the Union, but they do charge workers with loafing of week work; they do not even stress firmly their right to discharge workers at will. They, however, seem to nurse an idea that the union would accept a plan that would concede to them the right to "reorganize" their shops—either annually or at the beginning of each season—as a means of abolishing a "number of trade evils.

They advance the argument that the knowledge alone that the employer has a right to reorganize his shop at the start of the season would act as a stimulant for greater production, a sort of a Damoclean sword over their heads to banish laziness and in-compliance with production order. It was stated that, after all, the number of shirkers or incompetents in the shops is very limited and the new regulations would not affect the major portion of the workers. Could the Union reject such a plan?

The Union's answer thereto is clear and terse: No manufacturer is compelled to employ any shirker in his shop. The Union declared more than once that it is ready to aid employers in such cases to weed out such "soldiers," provided the employer can prove that the worker is the kind he is alleged to be. The Union, however, insists that as long as the Union maintains such an attitude, the punitive motive behind the employers' proposal has no validity, or justification. They cannot assert that shirker or inefficient shirker's interest is in accord with the Union. Why, then, this reorganization scheme?

The reply is simple enough. What the employers cannot digest is their workers' right to be discharged for negligence, unfitness, or, as the employers point out, for loafing. This is the true "nigger in woodpile" and this provision is essentially designed to interfere with the arbitrary right to "hire and fire."

The Union is, nevertheless, determined to defend its prerogatives. It is prepared not to concede anything. It cannot accept the charge of shirking against the worker in order to discharge him. This is the true "nigger in woodpile" and this provision is essentially designed to interfere with the arbitrary right to "hire and fire."

The Union is, nevertheless, determined to defend its prerogatives. It is prepared not to concede anything. It cannot accept the charge of shirking against the worker in order to discharge him. This is the true "nigger in woodpile" and this provision is essentially designed to interfere with the arbitrary right to "hire and fire."

Just as there exists a limited number of workers who would not give a fair day's return for their wages, there certainly exists a limited, and, perhaps, quite a large, number of employers who have is capable of loafing first of all, endeavor to rid their shops of loyal members of the Union, such as insist upon their rights and the rights of the consumers. Shall the Union leave these men and women to the tender mercy of such an employer, or encourage their priorities in that direction? This would have been a sheer act of suicide, and the Union will not give a free hand to employers to victimize its members under the pretext of reorganization either in shops or the entire industry. It is, therefore, that the request of any employer to discharge this or the other one of his workers. There is, however, one condition attached to it: the employer is bound to give forth the reasons for the discharge, and the Union must prove to the full satisfaction of the Union that the worker whom he wishes to discharge has really committed a serious offense. If the condition is met, the request of any employer to discharge this or the other one of his workers. There is, however, one condition attached to it: the employer is bound to give forth the reasons for the discharge, and the Union must prove to the full satisfaction of the Union that the worker whom he wishes to discharge has really committed a serious offense. If the condition is met, the employers' arguments will not avail and the Union will defend the rights and the interests of its members to the utmost.

SOME THOUGHTS ON BOLSHEVIST VICTORIES

We are still in dark regarding the true nature of the Kronstadt rebellion. It is possible that the insurrection in Kronstadt was merely a product of the failure of the February Revolution. The victory of the Soviet régime, in that event, will fill every heart with gladness, as did the suppression of the Kol- shash. It is, however, quite possible that the Kronstadt rebellion was led by genuine revolutionary elements; by men who became bitterly disappointed over the failures of the Soviet régime and who, not being able to oppose it by any peaceful means, sought revenge by force. In the former case, we should have very little cause to rejoice in the victory over the rebels. Such a victory, though it had cost hundreds of thousands of lives, might as well have been a victory over the present Russian régime. The defeated rebels of today may be the victorious rebels of tomorrow.

In the dispatches from abroad it is alleged that Trotsky had stated that the impending war would have to be fought by those who had returned to Russia from foreign countries are responsible for this insurrection. We are inclined to discard this explanation as a typical argument of the Kaiser's propaganda to attach guilt for rebellion among their people to "foreign" propaganda. We believe that Trotsky was only warning the country that the control of the war by those who had returned to Russia at the outbreak of the revolution from all ends of the globe who were the most devoted and ablest supporters of the Kaiser's régime, in other words, who were the agents of the opposition against the Bolsheviki, declaring that the entire Soviet idea was mutilated and destroyed by those who consider themselves its standard bearers, is a point of high importance in appraising the present situation in Russia. In this event, neither the Bolsheviki in Russia, nor their friends abroad, have sound reason to congratulate themselves on their recent victory.

As we stated, however, it is not yet clear today who were the real moving spirits behind the Kronstadt rebellion. We shall place an interrogation mark upon this chapter of recent Russian events for the time being, and proceed to the second victory of the Bolsheviki. We have in mind the trade agreement concluded some days ago between the Governments of Russia and England.

Upon the face of it this agreement appears to be a victory for the present régime. The English Premier has declared that "it is impossible for any civilized government to come in touch with a régime that makes use of slave labor in the name of "national defense." This, the Russian régime, this same régime, this same régime that our own government has recognized and is prepared to recognize the Bolshevist régime through the trade agreement concluded recently. This recognition of the Russian Soviet Government by the English government is another victory argued away by any twisting or subterfuge, and the Bolshevist diplomats have every reason to claim a victory over the English Cabinet.

Naturally, it is still too early to forecast what practical results Russia and the Russian people may derive from this trade agreement. A mere treaty between England and Russia will not begin functioning for a long time to come. The fact, however, remains that the revolution in Russia has brought the Russian régime in closer touch with the Russian Government, and this is an event of great moral importance for the latter.

We delight in this humble reversal of form on the part of the arch-hypocritical English Government. Moreover, should this trade agreement result in tangible relief for the Russian people, it will mean a great victory for the revolution, in which the British and American peoples are interested. In simple words, it means that as the price for this trade agreement, Bolshevism had given up its revolu- tion. This is a victory, whole in itself, in the promotion of a world revolution.

Read over this point carefully and you will come to the conclusion that the revolution in Russia, who had regarded it its supreme duty to conduct the revolutionary propaganda for the entire world, a purpose for which they had founded the Third International, is being sold out to the capitalists. Our voice and dumb wherever this propaganda might have been the interests of the English bourgeoisie. For such countries the Third Inter- national is nothing.

This is the price paid by the Russian Bolshevist Government for the commercial treaty with England. This is a capital result from the entire position which Bolshevism has maintained heretofore. It may have been, perhaps, the most important result of all, for, as Lenin said, if it is, perhaps, the result of the new Bolshevist conviction, that a world revolution is still far away, or as Lenin is alleged to have said in his letter to the Third International Congress at Moscow, that "world revolution is too slow to base immediate policy on it," a statement which we would be ready to corroborate by our own hands.

What we desire to emphasize here, however, is that this new attitude is the very antithesis of the former attitude of Bolshe- viki. Bolsheviki have been in the forefront of the advocates of a tremendous change overnight. All that remains of it is its name; its substance has changed so radically that logically there is no reason for George Lloyd has given up the Russian Revolution, and the Bolsheviki are as a result of Russian Bolshevism, but on the side of the English bourgeoisie in particular, and the bourgeoisie in general.
The American Labor Alliance plans to carry on a more intensive campaign through the spring and early summer. It has published a bulletin, which has been sent to every Labor Union in the United States, warning the delegates to the National Convention of the International Federation of Trades Unionists, which is to be held in New York City, that they must not, under any circumstances, enter into any agreements with the Labor Alliance. The bulletin points out that the International Federation of Trades Unionists is the only organization that can give the delegates to the National Convention of the International Federation of Trades Unionists the protection they need. The bulletin also states that the delegates to the National Convention of the International Federation of Trades Unionists must not enter into any agreements with the Labor Alliance.
Labor Education and Impatience

It is characteristic of human nature that the results of their efforts in a very short time.

The mistake is, however, that they are most frequently doomed to disappointment. This is because we are constituted as things that do not happen quickly. On the contrary, if the hour and minute are going the same, anything that shows that a great deal of effort, a great deal of time, and a great deal of energy is frequently the necessary to produce comparatively slight results.

All this applies with equal force to the problem of union and labor education. When workers began to realize their impotence in face of capitalism and started to preach organization, they expected immediate benefits. We know now that they were mistaken. It is only now that labor organizations are beginning to try to undertake anything like power. And even at that we know that today this power is quite limited.

The British Labor Movement, with almost two million members, still suffers from the merit behind it, is still very far, from the goal toward which British labor has consciously been moving. The American Labor Movement, not as old as the British, is still a greater road to travel, and we know very well how much more there is to accomplish. There is no doubt that in time to come, this movement will become very strong, probably the strongest in the world. But even then we can foresee that this will take a long time. It is too the bevel of all social evolution, that each institution of sacrifices and loyalty to the cause of Unionism.

The very question contains the answer. One has but to refer to other similar experiments in human history to realize that the infrastructure was made but a beginning, a very, very small beginning in a very, very large job.

Contrast the educational experiment of the International with that of its movement for workers' education in England. The various workers' schools and colleges have been going for more than twenty years. Conditions in England have been more severe than in the United States, and the economic pressures were much more severe. Everything seemed to be hinging on the work of a small group of people, and no one was able to creating among workers than in this country. And it is true, that a small deal has been accomplished. It is true that large numbers of English workers attended these classes, whereas the last few years have seen so much more of the present and afterward, who resist, or who have attended. According to statistics of American conditions, the returns are disproportionate to the investment.

Considering the length of time that these workers' schools and colleges have been in existence in England, one might properly say that the outgrowth from them already up to children and beginning a very, very small beginning in a very, very large job.

How much does this apply to this country? After all, until the last year or two, we have felt that they could leave their class and become small capitalists. That is the main thing to consider. And in addition, there has been no workers' educational work going on up until very recently. The International, it is true, has been working on the problem of education, but what are four years in comparison to the enormous job before us.

A large attendance is expected at this dinner session, and those who have not confined themselves to the educational to the educational, it may do us no harm to communicate with the one of the Educational Department.

But, comparing with other institutions of a similar character, they are much more than a vote.

And besides, it must be remembered that such institutions like the Educational Department cannot and must not grow too rapidly. Particularly in the beginning they should grow slowly. Students are attracted in small numbers at first, but as those numbers increase, and the school room is well spent, and that they are receiving worth-while instruction, and the well-paid, workable members, who employ workable-both methods, these students invite the interest of the fact, and the latter in their turn, begin to attend the same classes. After this is repeated from time to time, students and women who attend the classes are full of confidence in the value of these classes, and are begin to reach larger numbers, and finally, they become successful not only in the present, but all, the main standard, but also from the point of view of quantity, which is important in this work.

The members of the International may be content with their Educational Department. It has done well for them, but it is more important, it will do better and better as its goes on. But, in judging its work, it should be remembered that it is a member that is but a young child, only four years old. It is doing very well for itself and will do still better as it gets older.

The Workers' Educational Bureau

The announcement of the conference which will take place on April 2nd and in the last century among those who are following the subject of labor education in the United States and Europe have been made and the response shows that the proposal to establish a National Workers' Educational Bureau came at the right time.

A number of people connected with the educational work of the present and elsewhere feel very certain that the time is ripe for a central bureau. New vocational education is becom-
Girard, Kansas, is just a little country town. It has a population of 5,500. It depends mainly on the farmers in the neighborhood—and the Appeal's Book Industry. The Appeal to Reason, located at Girard, Kansas, now employs 52 people who devote all their time to making the books that go into its now famous Appeal's Pocket Series of 25-cent books. We now have the latest machinery for turning out hundreds of thousands of book in record time. At present we are issuing a book and half each day. Three books every two days. Nine books a week. That's a good showing. And, surprising as it may seem, we have fewer than 75,000 books in our store room today as we write this announcement. Considering that we are selling about ten thousand books a day, it is pretty near the line to have such a small stock on our shelves. That is because we can't keep very far ahead of our orders.

The reading public has found out about the Appeal's Pocket Series, published in the little town of Girard, Kansas, and having found out about them they are deluging us with orders. It takes six girls all day just to write the addresses for the book-orders that roll in each day. Nine girls do nothing but wrap and tie the bundles containing ordered books. Two linotype machines work day and night turning out the type for these marvelous volumes. Two large book presses print the sheets at the rate of 1,700 impressions per hour. In all, the little town of Girard, Kansas, has been discovered by the reading public wherever English is read. The book lovers everywhere are ordering our books by the thousand. If you are not reading these extraordinary books, hasten to do so at once, because they are the sensation of the book publishing world. Here in Girard, Kansas, we have brought out something new—the best kind of literature, published neatly and simply, for only 25 cents per volume.

We have over 200 titles ready for distribution, and we will have another hundred titles before long. We intend to go right on issuing new titles from week to week, building up a Universally in Print. If you will support this worthy venture, we will be able to go ahead more rapidly. We think you will, once you look over our fine titles and notice the astonishingly low prices.

This Pocket Series was founded for the working people, who want the better kind of literature but who cannot afford to pay De Luxe prices. Read the Appeal's Pocket Series, and you will broaden your outlook.

Read not to contradict nor believe, but to weigh and consider. All of the progress in the world's knowledge has been made by men who read books. Of the things thus learned was it truly said that "Knowledge is Power." On this list is the literature that will help you get interesting and useful knowledge.

### The Appeal's Pocket Series

The Appeal's Pocket Series consists of books, each of which has proved by continued demand for it to have some special appeal to a wide circle of readers. Each volume contains at least 64 pages, and is bound in heavy cardboard. Each volume is complete. The books are of a Series thoroughly in keeping with the settled charm of which each volume has deeply impressed the booklovers of the last year and a half.

### Liberal Education Through Reading

We have a special bargain for you, in order to introduce our great Appeal's Pocket Series to you. We want you to order fifteen copies of each title, and buy for yourself what a great library we are building up. Our library of low-priced good reading matter will serve the common people as a university in print. Apprehensively, we have selected the following 14 titles, which we are going to sell you at a specially low price—less than 30 cents per volume. In other words, these books, worth $1.50, are yours by sending only 47.5 cents to the Appeal in Remon. You have $1.50 by acting NOW. For the small sum of 87.5 cents you are getting a literary library of 14 titles, postage pre-paid.

1. Marx, Engels, and Bakunin. Socialism explained for beginners.
2. The Egoism of Henrik Ibsen.
5. Musics of Napoleon.
8. Pope Leo's Encyclical on Socialism. From the Bishop of Rome to the American Labor Congress. A debate between Prof. Stenning and Dr. Perry Ward.
9. America's Peace-Mail. Kate O'Hare's brilliant exposure of our armed system.
10. Fight for Your Life, Ben Hanford's famous classic of Socialist interpretation.
12. Trotsky, Repudiation.
15. War Speeches and Addresses of Wendell Willard and Sojourner Truth.
17. Debate on Vegetarianism. A debate between Coman Doyle and Joseph McCalmon.
18. Proverbs of Arabia.
19. George Sand's Thoughts and Sayings.
20. Tartuffe, by Molieres.
22. Emancipation. Lincoln and the Working Class. There has been a great deal of tamper written about Lincoln and the working class. This book tells exactly what his position was and exposes the many false statements credited to him.
24. Michael Angelo's Sonnets.
25. The Socialism of Jesus.
26. Socialism Versus Anarchism. In this book Delacroix tells you what both sides are trying to do and why they are opposed to each other.
27. H. G. Wells's Country of the Blind. It is a must where you see and who is thrown into a country where even the law of the land applies. Refutes the pravert that in the country of the blind, one-eyed men are king. There is a lot of wit and a lot of wisdom in this fine work.
28. The Religion of Capital. Paul Le Fargue has a great deal of fun in this Socialist satire on capitalism. Many strange and many interesting thoughts in each page.
29. Epicures of Wise.
32. Miss Allsopp's "Marriage, Past and Present, Future and Future.
33. The Color of Life. Fifty rapid-fire sketches of people as they are. By E. Haldeman-Julius.
34. Poesies of Evolution.
35. Questions and Answers About Socialism. The only book of its kind.
36. 200 Epigrams of William, Seldon, and Michael.
37. The Wisdom of Ingersoll. Striking excerpts from his writings and speeches.
38. The Appeal to Reason.
The Weeks' News in Cutters Union Local 10

By ISRAEL LEWIN

The Clock and Spitt situation is still in a mias. According to the trade papers, the Executive Committee of the Clock and Spitt Protective Association is holding secret meetings, but the manufacturers are unable to agree among themselves on the policy to be pursued in regard to the union. While the deliberations of the above-mentioned secret session of the Executive Committee of the Association are not supposed to be made public, we have it from a reliable source, that only a few “leaders” in the Association are advanced among the members of the Association. It is also known that these leaders are finding it very difficult to convince the manufacturers of the practicability and necessity of the contemplated action, for they know full well that the Clockmakers Union will fight to the death against any attempt to disrupt the industry of the piece work system as well as against a reduction in wages under present conditions.

The majority of the employers are satisfied with the results of the piece work system which was adopted in the Clock and Spitt Industry during the General Strike of 1916. These employers still remember the constant quarreling between the manufacturers and the workers whenever prices were to be settled and the aggravations caused thereby. It is true that in this instance the bickering of prices more than to anything else that many of the old-time employers had not been so prompt in getting into the jobbing trade instead of the clock and spitt trade.

The undercurrent of opinion among clock and suit manufacturers generally is in favor of peaceful relationships between the union, for the employers feel that a fight with the union would ruin their coming fall season’s business; which, in the majority of cases, is tantamount to ruining their entire business. These manufacturers point to the present struggle in the men’s clothing industry, now in its fifteenth week, as proof of the logic of their arguments.

In another matter the outcome of these discussions among the manufacturers may be, our union is prepared for any emergency that may arise, and plans are being worked out to meet any attack on the part of the manufacturers. The executive members and the executive board of the different locals comprising the Joint Committee are receiving the full-hearted cooperation of their respective members.

The collection of the $10,000 for the Dollar Defense Fund is progressing rapidly and the members, knowing that the slack season is approaching, are placing themselves in good standing. We are sure that those few who for one reason or another have not contributed their share towards this defense fund will, after reading these lines, see to it that they fulfill their obligations to their fellow-members.

The General Strike in the Miscellaneous Division is practically over at the time this is being written, with the exception of a small number of shops where settlements are being negotiated, and it can be safely predicted that by the end of this week all the strikers will have returned to their work under union conditions. The members of the Children’s Dress Manufacturers’ Association have organized an association and have signed a collective agreement with the Children’s Draughters’ Union.

This last general strike was a phenomena of success and exceeded all the expectations of the union officers. The

The next General Meeting of Local No. 10 will be held on Monday March 25th, at Arlington Hall, 211 St. Mark’s Place. All members are urged to attend.

There is only one more week left in which to procure tickets for our 12th Annual Ball to be held on Saturday evening, April 2nd, 1921, at Hunt’s Point Palace, Southern Boulevard and 163rd St., New York. We remind our members of this so that they may not forget to have their full dress suits pressed.

Professor Schiller, the famous Jazz Band Leader, has promised us to do his very best to make this affair one of the best of the season. Judging by his past work, we feel that our members and their friends will not be disappointed and will enjoy the best entertainment of the season.

A special program of songs and exhibition dances between the regular dancers is planned for the evening with the cooperation of “Pe- tite Sylvia Binder,” or as she is known on the “Tinkle Toe.”

A limited number of tickets at $5 each including admission will still be had by applying to any of the branch leaders or active members of the union.

The Clock and Spitt Branch of the Miscellaneous Division now has an opportunity to make this a scheme for the benefit of the industry. It is up to them to take advantage of it. It is the duty of all of us as a result of this general strike so that in a short time this branch will have conditions equal to those of the Waist and Dress Division.

A number of conferences were held between the management and garment manufacturers’ association and our union, at which a demand was made by the Association for a 25 per cent reduction in wages. The union, naturally, refused to discuss even the question of a reduction in wages and this “demand” was dropped by the Association.

The following are the changes in the agreement affecting the cutters:

The minimum scale for mechanics is to be $6.25 instead of $6.1. At least one mechanic receiving the minimum scale is to be employed in each shop. The Association is to be entitled to a cutters union. Formerly, a manufacturer was obliged to keep at least one man at the rate of $6.25.

A number of other changes were effected in this agreement which tend to improve the conditions of the cutters in this branch. A full and detailed list of these changes is being arranged for.

Cutter's Union Local 10

ATTENTION!

OUR ANNUAL BALL

will take place

Saturday Evening, April 21, 1921

at Hunt's Point Palace,

163rd Street and Southern Boulevard.

Make no other appointments for the above date!

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

GENERAL: Monday, March 28th.
CLOAK AND SUIT: Monday, April 4th.
WAIST AND DRESS: Monday, April 11th.
MISCELLANEOUS: Monday, April 18th.

Meetings begin at 7:30 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.