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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.
ANOTHER CONFERENCE HELD WITH CLOAK PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

As announced in the last issue of "Justice," the conferences which aim to bring about a peaceful settlement in the cloak industry will continue. Another conference has been held last Thursday, May 28, but no settlement was reached as yet. The situation, therefore, is just as uncertain as before.

The representatives of the Protective Association came to this conference, reiterating their former arguments and demands. It became necessary at the last minute, it was stated, for the representatives of the Protective Association to state again and again to the employers that the union will not condescend to demands under any circumstances. It was decided, nevertheless, to meet again in the near future.

President Schlesinger and General Manager Feibelberg, of the Joint Board in the Cloak Industry, reported about the proceedings of this conference to the last meeting of the Joint Board, on Saturday afternoon. Both rendered a detailed account of what transpired, and the Joint Board delegates listened to it with rapt attention, though no new developments were reported.

At this writing it is not yet definite as to when both parties will meet again at the next conference.

ELECTION RESULTS IN LOCAL NO. 25
New Executive Board To Be Installed
Friday, June 3

On Thursday, May 26, there took place the election of an Executive Board in the Walmesters' Union. Local No. 25 cast its ballots in an election for officers since the union makers have been separated from the clothing industry.

As known, the dressmakers now form a local of their own, No. 22. This election, the first, was carried on by the walmesters only, and only members of Local No. 25, registered in the organization, could cast a ballot. Owing to the fact that this is the first time the new local carried on an election, the result is regarded advisable by the General Executive Board of the International to appoint a special committee to superintend the ballototing. Vice-President Samuel Lefrak of the International held the chair of this Special Election Committee.

The following is the result of the election:

The Devils Branch elected Minnie Friedman, Ida Shapiro, Rose Altschuler, Sophie Miller, George Fink, George Goldberg, Rose Mandel, Anna Levy, Minnie Litowitz, Mary Berndick and Celia Skahnik. The South Branch elected Sam Zieg and Abraham Segal. The Browneville Branch elected F. B. Friedman, M. R. Devinsky and M. R. Friedman. The Brooklyn Branch elected Esther Danzig and Nora Levine.

The new Board will be installed on Friday evening, June 3.

Two Weeks Left To Open
Opening of Unity House
Everything in Readiness for the Seventeenth of June

With only two weeks left for the opening of Unity House, all arrangements in its cheerful cottages and its spacious house in perfect order for our members.

Governor Smith is having the necessary details which have to be taken care of in order to make and keep our summer home the best of the season's. The halls are being taken care of by Miss Switsky, the Chairman of the house, who is at Forest Hills.

Registrations to date indicate that members of the International are most expected in the opening. Members of the various locals and their executive committees, are registered at the same time. A large number of the teachers in the Unity Centers and at the Workers' University will be there to participate in the celebration.

Because of the special rate of $5 for the special week, there will come out for the week-end. Besides, there will be a splendid concert, at which will meet Maurice Nitske, the well-known violinist, and Jennie Valler, the dramatic singer, and both are a great favorite with our members.

Two more weeks—and then the opportunity to be at Unity, resting in its cheerful cottages and walking in its spacious grounds, in the midst of bushes, walking in Unity Lake, playing, dancing—"settling together" in our own homes.
HOUSING RELIEF BUBBLE

THERE must be some genuine jubilation in the camp of the building trades profiteers in New York and other large cities, which, has been to say the least, a thorn in the side of these gentlemen and their lackeys. The situation has, indeed, become so bad as to become something of an embarrassment to the leaders in the recent movement for fair wages. The prospects of the committee, has resigned.

In a statement to the press, General, Mr. Untermyer says that he did not volunteer for the purpose and is not interested in promoting the agency for the state in gathering in the welfare of the public in the flagrant violation of law. The disabled workers who have been permitted to get away with small money fines by the court, instead of prison sentences which we demanded, will be estimated only to further violation.

The immediate cause which has led to his resignation was the im- praising of fines by Justice Davis upon the nineteen guilty building material dealers and the denial of Untermyer's statement that no discrimination is practiced in upon these men. These fines were partially aggravating to the Lockwood investigation. These last few postures of last week, which contained proof that the fine men have pled into the matter, has shown that the glass combine has put up $400 per cent since 1915, and that similar salaries are committed by every group of em- ployers and jobbers in every branch of the building trades.

Those slender hopes that have been invoked by the average New Yorker in the ability of the Lockwood Committee to bring down building costs and to stimulate housing through a merciful exposure of the graft, corruption and monopoly prevailing in the building industry, have thus gone aglimmering. Of course, no well-posted person ever regarded it too highly as a result of the Lockwood disclosures. The heartless grip upon the building in- dustries of the country can be broken only by the continued effort on the part of the legislators in every state and city and the avowed sentiment of an or- ganized public opinion. A strong work of legislation and a conserva- tive assembly might be able to pro- duce the desired results. In view of the present political situation, it would appear that the shameless housing conditions all over the country will go on for an indefinite time to come.

MOONEY REFUSED NEW TRIAL

WHATEVER hopes there were engendered during the last two weeks that Thomas Mooney would appeal to the new strength of the mass of favorable evidence recently unearthed by his adversaries have been dashed to the ground. Judge Leu- dorfer, of San Francisco, denied an appeal for a new trial for Mooney's attorneys for a grant of a new trial for the defendant. Gov- ernor Hiram Johnson has also been reported as opposed to the granting of a pardon to Mooney. The momentary hope engendered by the refusal of a new trial lies in the fact that in commenting upon the case the Governor himself has stated that he believed that the defendant should have a new trial on the new evidence, but that under the law his hands were tied by the procedure rules of the state. Even the District Attorney has admitted frankly that he was com- pelled to oppose the present action. It is a fact that he believed an in- justice was done in his conviction and that he endeavored to see the Governor evidence sub- stantiating this fact.

In brief, Mooney is still in prison after five years of con- tention and prosecution. The money bags of the Pacific Coast, have still influence enough to keep him and his innocent co-workers in prison—because he was one of the most conspicuous leaders of the labor movement on the Coast and in his person these selfish and greedy interests have intended to teach the western labor movement a "lesson."

THE TERROR IN BARCELONA

THEY do these things differently even in Spain. The people opposed to labor have obviously made up their minds to keep the pot boiling. There are thousands more of the independent countries on the continent: and in the operation of the movement to the torch and gun in their endeavor to stifle the aspirations of commerce and social reform. This break was the result of the organized labor movement.

In the last six months, 157 work- men have been murdered. It is claimed that they were assassinated in retaliation for the murder of the agent of the employers in the mass assassination of the two unions union of their brethren, for their, "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." A man has been murdered in Jan- uary, which forbids lawyers to defend accused workers before the courts. A lawyer who did not, as he assumed to task this was recently shot down in the streets together with a woman of my age," said, "The world is filled with lions, too, which forbids lawyers to defend accused workers before the courts. A lawyer who did not, as he assumed to task this was recently shot down in the streets together with a woman of my age," said. Of course, the workers do not keep silent. It is reported on the other hand that the government have a large number of employers have been killed in Barcelona. As a result, all the labor leaders and workers in Barcelona have been kept in prison for months. Everyone who has tried to criticize the system.

The authorities, however, admit that these arrests did not stop the absolutely starting a nationwide strike. To out-criminalize these criminal practices, the employ- ers have also added the black list and the blacklist. What useless and unprac- tical abilities may lead to, of course, hard to foretell. It is quite certainly that there is more of terror, of unbridled civil war, will eventually come to a stop. The employers have been secreted themselves the wrath of the workers through their indiscriminate employ- ment of the blacklist and the black list and the blacklist. Since adopted universally in Spain, will have to be learned by a stop. The killing of the workers' leaders and their arrests will not retard the labor movement of Spain. Only a rea- sonable retribution for the protest of the workers into legitimate and normal channels.

A LABOR BANK IN PHILA- DELPHIA

A labor "union bank" is now in process of forma- tion in that city. The plan is to spring this bank will be made until after the convention of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. R. A. Hill, president of the Bankers' Association of Philadelphia, and a number of either prominent and women, will be to all eventu- tally $150,000,000 worth of sub- script stock. In its plans it pro- vides for the representation of the Board of Trustees at all times. Its purpose is to admit that the labor men identified with the project is to create an institution which may be used as a weapon in the fight against the so-called "American plan," the drive against the labor movement. The project is made in plans permit of the backing of co- operative enterprises by a certain number of the Board of Trustees and also for a small loan depart- ment.

Members of the committee are confident of their ability to get sub- scriptions for the first million dollars. In this, things are favoring the plan. The project is backed by the Central Labor Union of Philadel- phia, which has shown it will break the labor movement most all of the local unions. It is also reported that while the sympathetic leaders in Spain, are more or less lukewarm, the men of the rank and file have shown a willing- ness to invest their funds in the bank.

BRINDELL INQUIRY FRUI- TRATED

AS reported in the columns of "Justice" a few weeks ago, the Central Labor Council of New York has decided upon an investigation of the build- ers' companies and contractors, egumeny organization in New York City. It appears, however, that this in- vestigation has been Started. In course, the Secretary of the Council, William P. Kehoe, wrote to John J. Mooney and the trade leaders at the Depart- ment of the A. F. of L., informing him of the decision of the council, and asking me about the matter. Instead of sanctioning it, Dunlop flatly refused to permit an investigating committee. In addition the Central Labor Council of New York has been making attempts this investiga- tion. In effect, the council has removed its duties as "unions and persons who arrogate unto themselves auto- nomous authority to judge any matter, or to interpret any law or to investigate any body charged by the Building Trades De- nial of Labor." It is to be hoped that the matter will not rest at that. Whether the council has come to the same conclusion this proposal by the New York Central body or not, one thing is certain: The labor movement of New York City will not rest until a thorough going through and thorough investigation and exposed and its practices, during the past few years, put through a merciless analysis.

SENATE TO INQUIRE INTO MINGO WARFARE

A last the Senate has awakened to the crimes of the coal fields of West Virginia. After we have been treated for weeks to scare headlines of "rioters and disorders," and after the West Virginia author- ities have flendedor the mines fields with militia, gunmen and "private detectives, the Senate has voted a committee to investigate the resolution of Senator Johnson of California, to authorize the investi- gation.

The United Mine Workers have informed the chairmen of the Senate Commit- tee, in charge of the inquiry, that it is to conduct the inquiry, that they propose to put about the investigation of the intolerable practices to which their members are subjected in West Virginia mines fields, which is thought that the hearings will be opened this week, and that they are started, on June 10. If we are to be guided in our judgment, by former most serious inquiries into mine warfare, such as was carried on eight years ago in Cabin Creek and Pink Point, we are inclined to doubt that anything will come out of this investigation. After all, it is obvious that the govern- ment of West Virginia, backed by the United Mine Workers, and the coal owners, identify the action of the state. The glare of publicity, however, thrown ful full length upon the situation, may well cause the owners in their fight against the miners' activities in West Virginia, to make the present one the tensest situation and make a re- petition of these murderous prak- tices less possible.

MR. GOMPERS IN DISFAVOR

NOTHING more interesting, not to say amusing, has perhaps appeared in the dispatches of the day than the comment heaped upon our reaction by the despondent protests made by President Gompers of the A. F. of L. within the last few days. The mere fact that he are carried with chagrin and disappointment. Something has hap- pened in the last few days Gompers of the years before the war, that "ardent and helpful patriotic American"

"How damaging to that public con- fidence which he won slowly and in the course of many years." This is the word of the man who spoke so wildly at Cooper Union," exclaimed the New York Times. It is a word which should be used with discretion and aloud. No speech Gompers made several weeks ago at the anti-injunction meeting. All he said was that I have a soap-box radical. He impairs his influence in the community. His speeches have been made to abandon his new policy, which, they explain to be the result of a bad "poker night," and a "poker night," and to upset the indispensable sympathy of public opinion because of his new policy. For our part, this loss of caste by President Gompers with the reaction- ists and the yellow press, and a more definate fact, is a matter of real gratification. The last two years of industrial and political his- tory in the United States were, in- deed, sufficient to make any genuine red-blooded labor leader see the true interpreting of events. Whatever could be said of Samuel Gompers, he is a two-fisted fighter, a man to whom the labor movement means something very concern in his life. His conservative "friends" do not like his militancy and his pledge-hammer attacks upon the entrenched interests which they represent. For every "friend," he loses in the conservative camp, he gains a hundred new ones in the camp of labor.
When Labor Runs Britain

An article in the current Forum, under the title "Revolts and derails", by MAURICE HEWLETT

The most interesting spectacle in the world today is the resurgence of the vast forces of labor into politics. It is impossible to predict what will happen, for nothing can be said about the future of any party whose leaders are to be elected. For all sorts will disappear, engulfed for a space. Departures of all sorts are being made by our friends. I am not so much concerned with leaving my own party, as with disposing of my neighbors as I always have been. So I am not so much concerned with leaving my party, as with disposing of my neighbors as I always have been.

I have watched the title of this second principal of the Italian Worker Terrors "which imperialism has set its sights on, and which is the typical government of a masqueraded bourgeois military dictatorship." The death of the Socialist Party to participate in the election was not expected to lead to votes in favor of or against participation because of a possible increase or diminution in the number of Socialist so long as there is no general election. The elections which the Executive Committee had wanted an election, were the follows:

1. It is possible for you to carry through the necessary changes.
2. Do you think it will be possible to go to the polls in a district without risk of life?

After a long discussion there was a roll call vote in which the principle of participation was approved by delegates of 44 provincial federations, representing the central constituency. The principle of abstention was approved by 13 delegates, representing 5,795 votes. Five delegates, representing 7,469 votes, abstained from voting.

The delegates then approved a resolution in which they condemned the current policies of the Italian Worker Terror "which imperialism has set its sights on, and which is the typical government of a masqueraded bourgeois military dictatorship." The death of the Socialist Party to participate in the election was not expected to lead to votes in favor of or against participation because of a possible increase or diminution in the number of Socialist so long as there is no general election. The elections which the Executive Committee had wanted an election, were the follows:

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DEPARTMENTS

JUSTICE and the RISE

General Postmaster Hays, successor of Burleson, the former dictator and censor, is suffering a department which played such merciful havoc with the freedom of speech and press in America that this department has rendered a memorable decision last week with regard to the second-class mail. This month the Government, which has up to now been dominated by a third-rate business manager, has appointed one of the ablest men of its class, a man of many talents and interests who will, it is hoped, make the second-class mail a useful and profitable tool for the Government.

In fact, in case of a disagreement, matters should, therefore, be left to stay where they are at present. Perhaps in the course of the next few months, living costs will actually become cheaper and the purchasing price of the dollar—60 cents at present—will rise. Then it would, perhaps, be more within reason for our employers to demand less. And, of course, it is to be feared that if the cock manufacturers are desirous of avoiding a struggle, they will abandon this demand for a reduction in wages.

A few citations from this decision will be, we are sure, be quite refreshing and interesting to our readers. They indicate that little by little we are returning to a period one thinking and that the terrible mantle of suppressing all and everything that the policeman on the beat would no sanctity is surely though slowly disappearing.

The war is over. We must return to the ordered freedom. Our method of safeguarding the public welfare, while at the same time maintaining freedom of the press, has been successful and we shall have achieved a better, much better for the public welfare and personal security of citizens than to establish a bureaucratic censorship which, in its nature, gives a matter of individual opinion, prejudice or caprice.

There is a certain cost in free institutions, in which the institution of freedom is a cost. Those in this country who have preferred to pay such costs from time to time rather than to seek protection devices of bureaucratic government.

Either these publications should be entirely suppressed and their publishers prosecuted or they should be given equal rights in common with the other periodicals of the country.

We are left to speculate what Burleson must have thought while reading the decision of his successor: what the author of this decision, a man who has been so highly respected and whose every Republican Postmaster General has acted with regard to such non-conformist, "red" journals like the "Liberator," the "New York Call" and the "Milwaukee Leader."
II
We skipped the preliminaries with alacrity without stopping to read the minutes or approve the agenda. It was another quarterly meeting, save for the minutes of the New York meetings of the Board.
We were last heard from three months ago. It was agreed that we should continue to listen to the reports of the general officers and vice-presidents. It is remarkable how fast the time goes.
No one, however, had any idea how much of the business that was left over from the last meeting had been accomplished or how much more there was to be done. We were all of the opinion that there was no time to be lost, and so we decided to proceed to the discussion of the questions at hand.

First comes Philadelphia, where the employers brought forth a demand that the wages of the workers be cut, the working hours increased, and that the employers regain the "right" of hiring and firing. Other workers in Pennsylvania said they weren't going to let their employers get away with it.

The International was quite forthright in saying that it was the employers themselves who had created the problem by their lack of respect for the workers. The workers had practically all returned to union shops, receive higher wages, and had been able to fight back against the employers. The International was not willing to let the employers have it their way.

We were all in agreement that the labor movement was stronger than ever, and that the workers were going to be able to fight back against the employers.

With the Waist and Dress Joint Board
By M. K. MACKOFF
(Monday, Wednesday, May 25, 1921)

Brother H. Berlin in the chair.
The minutes of the Joint Board of May 12, 1921, were read.
The Secretary informed the Joint Board that in view of the fact that it was the usual practice of the Joint Board to introduce new business for the new Joint Board at the end of this month and that it is as usual to have the report of the next month, and no definite arrangements were made for that. A discussion arose and the Secretary was directed to have the report for the new Joint Board on the next Wednesday, June 8.
A communication was received from Local No. 6 on May 16, 1921, in which they approve the report of the Joint Board of May 10 and 18, and also that they elected Bro. Joseph Bernot as their Joint Board member for the year ending May 25, 1922, in place of Brother Halpern. Upon motion, Brother Bernstein was seated as the delegate to the Joint Board.
Local No. 18 notified the Joint Board through a communication that Philip Orlowsky was appointed as Business Agent in the place of Bro. Berliner. Upon motion, Orlowsky was appointed by the Joint Board as Business Agent.

We commend Senator France, in particular for his equiping himself with a reliable American interpreter upon this trip. It will remove in advance suspicion and rumor that he has been deceived or misled in his Russian investigations. Of course, it would have, perhaps, been still better had Senator France himself understood the language of the land that he is in visit and investigate.

Brother Macks, Secretary, called attention in view of the fact that Bro. D. was appointed as a paid officer, the Joint Board member to serve on the Committee Board of Directors from Local No. 10 to take his place, and as a result last week we from the Board of Directors from Local No. 12, a member from Local No. 10, and two members from the Joint Board of Directors. Upon motion, Bro. J. Levine was appointed an officer on the Board of Directors from Local No. 10 and Bro. Louis Shapiro from Local No. 12.

Communication was received from Local No. 89 in which they inform the Joint Board that they are going to open the Unity House of Local No. 89 will be on Saturday, June 4. They also inform that they have once more appointed the Unity House.

Brother Macks, Secretary, called attention in view of the fact that Bro. D. was appointed as a paid officer, the Joint Board member to serve on the Committee Board of Directors from Local No. 10 to take his place, and as a result last week we from the Board of Directors from Local No. 12, a member from Local No. 10, and two members from the Joint Board of Directors. Upon motion, Bro. J. Levine was appointed an officer on the Board of Directors from Local No. 10 and Bro. Louis Shapiro from Local No. 12.

We shall not go into detail here on the dress trade and the waist and dress industry of New York. The readers will find it very interesting to read the report of this committee and to compare them with these facts. We shall only state here that they lasted only a short time but have been improved in advanced and carried out with precision and tact.

The committee has been true to reference to the waist and dressmakers' strikes in New York. Much has been said about the results and the terms of settlement had been worked out in detail. Not only were the workers services having been thoroughly prepared in the past, the members of the International's forces against the organized Joint Board in the waist and dress industry.

Schleissner declared in his report that the agreement in the waist and dress trade appeared to be the beginning of its kind. The workers could also have won a five-day work week, which would develop in time to be one of the most important achievements in our industry, had they not rejected it upon flimsy grounds.

During this period, the white goods workers of New York have also re- signed their contracts with their employers. In this case it also came pretty near to a strike. The leaders of the employers had not accepted the national formula, however, succeeded in averting a strike without the slightest opposition from the workers and wage-earners of the workers.

In order to carry out this work with the utmost success, the Joint Board decided that 1st Vice-President Mor- ris Sigman be appointed as general manager to assist the National Board.

It is to be expected that he will pursue with his work with the utmost success and that he will carry out every other undertaking in connection with our International.

The joint meetings of our activities the International we must mention its supervision of the organization of Local Nos. the division of this body into two locals, the establishment of the Joint Board in the Waist and Dress Industry, and the various controversies which have ensued therefrom have created some problems in our International. Our readers are more or less familiar with these facts. We will now turn to the economic problems, and to them the attitude of the entire G. E. B. in this matter, as it was crystallized at last month's meeting.

(To be continued.)
A Rare Novelty
By OBSERVER

It is an unusual occasion, and it transpires but once in a long, long while. Because of that, it should be recorded in letters big and glaring and printed so that he who learns thereof may retain it in his memory.

Of course, it did not happen in New York. It occurred in Detroit, Mich., a city strange enough, within the sacred precincts of the United States. A certain cigar manufacturer decided to court a certain, ...
Labor The World Over

WIDESPREAD RIOTS IN NORWAY—STRIKE

Serious riots occurred in Christiania and throughout Norway on May 30, according to press reports. All the newspapers have suspended publication except the Socialist organs, and they announce that the movement is widespread, where is in conformity with their views.

The general strike in Norway is the result of a conflict over the ordination of women. Norwegian shipowners have been attempting to return to the economize which they practiced prior to the World War, when their merchant marine, it is said, was run more cheaply than that of any other nation. The unions of seamen took a referendum vote on the proposed cuts and rejected them.

On May 10 the trade unions, according to a Christiania dispatch, decided to support the sailors in a strike by ordering a general cessation of work except on the railways, postal and telegraph services, and at hospitals. The Government ordered troops to reinforce the police in cities and towns in preparation for the struggle.

400,000 OUT OF WORK IN NEW YORK CITY

Washington, May 20.—Unemployment figures compiled by Secretary Francis Morris of the American Federation of Labor, from reports reaching him show that today in 21 cities there are 400,000 unemployed, both union and non-union, out of employment, as compared with 1,261,396 last month. A statement embodying the reports by cities was made before the Senate.

Figures for Chicago, however, have not been tabulated, but Greater New York and Pittsburgh, according to the Morristown, have 400,000 unemployed, or the same number as on the last of March. Circulating industries report 125,000 against 194,017 in March; Boston 40,000, against 25,000; Milwaukee 34,000, against 100,000; St. Louis 80,000, against 75,000; Pittsburgh 60,000, against 20,000; Indianapolis 25,000, against 28,000; Cincinnati 30,000, against 25,000, and Los Angeles 25,000, against a similar number in March.

RAIL WORKERS TO CONFER

A call has been issued by the executive of the five transportation railroad organizations for a meeting of 600 general chairman to attend a joint conference Thursday, Friday, July 1, to consider the wage award made by the United States railroad labor board, effective on that date.

The interested unions are the locomotive engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen and switchmen.

For the information of all concerned, a copy of the decision has been called as a result of a resolution adopted by the United States railroad board, as reported in the presses.

The board's announcement said the amount of the wage decrease, effective July 1, will be made public June 1.

VAST SUMS EXPENDED ON EUROPEAN BABIES

Child welfare work supported by State funds is part of government actions in Great Britain, Austria, Belgium, France, Germany and Italy, according to a report by the United States children's bureau.

WHEN LABOR RUNS BRITAIN

(Continued from page 9)

rather, it is several other things, all of them dark and doubtful, except one. Of that one there can be no doubt; for good or ill, government by labor in the long run will be government by the trade unions. There at least is a new thing in our long history; for there we shall have government less by a class than by a section of a class—a narrow oligarchy. Sidney Webb, the ablest head in the labor movement, sees that, and doesn't like it at all. But it is a question of money. No political machine can run without funds. The trade union have money, unorganized labor has none. Every labor member returned to Parliament, with trifling exceptions, will be a trade union delegate.

The consideration of this problem leads directly to the fact that with the coming of a labor administration a page will be turned in British history, as Mr. Blenkinsop disclosed, Hibberto it has been possible to look back; precedent has been the guide, and has served to belay the loyalty of a party to its leaders, and of leaders to principles. No Government yet has found that it was an ad hoc government; in other words, that its leaders, which, or necessarily, the leaders themselves have seldom dared to arroy. By principles I mean the words actions of a person convictions.

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The Weeks' News in Cutters Union Local 10

By ISRAEL LEWIN

We have before us a report for the first four months of this year of the activities of the Union Health Center, rendered by Dr. George M. Fearn, Director of Operations of the institution. It would take up too much space to give all the details contained in the lengthy report. It would not be amiss, however, to point out a few of the most interesting facts contained in it.

The number of patients treated in the Dental Department during the period was 5,856. The number of patients treated and examinations made in the Medical Department for the same period was 4,768. In all, 10,604 were attended to.

The figures point out the institution is gaining in popularity from day to day, and that the members of the union are beginning to realize that it pays best in time of sickness to be treated by physicians who are not interested only in the making of money, for the Union Health Center is owned and maintained by the six local unions, among which is Local No. 10. The author of the letter to which these lines refer, is a member of the Board of Directors of the Union Health Center.

The present vitality of the institution has greatly increased during the last four months, it still does not amount to expectations.

In the same report there are a number of recommendations of Dr. Fearn which he thinks of considerable importance to every worker, namely, that regular medical examinations be made.

According to this plan, every member of the six local unions interested is to pay $1 per year to the Union Health Insurance Fund, in return for which he would get:

1. General and medical examinations once a year;
2. General and medical examinations and treatment at the clinic as many times as necessary during the year.

The latter plan is to be compulsory. For the additional payment of $1 per year, which is to be voluntary, the members of the above locals would receive examinations and treatment at their homes. Should a member also want his family to be included in the scheme and get treatment at the clinic, he is to have his treatment at the clinic as well, and at home, too, would have to pay $3 a year.

We believe that this latter arrangement ought to appeal to every one of our members as a very practical and should be accepted by them. Should a sufficient number of our members desire to bring about the realization of this plan, the entire question will be given to a referendum vote of the members of the

Dress and waist cutters will, no doubt, recall the resolutions of the cutters' delegates adopted by the General Board some few weeks back, with respect to a more rigorous control of the shops as regards the allowance of affecting cutters.

The result of the meeting of the managers and the business agents of the Joint Board, together with the managers of the Dress and Waist Branch, where this resolution was adopted in detail, has already borne fruit. So far, reports for about 400 shops have been turned in, which show the condition of the various departments. These were brought in by means of the Shop Employment Reports, as was formerly done by the business agents of Local 10, before the organization of this Joint Board.

Another clause in the resolution dealt with the problem of employers doing their own cutting. When the business agents of the Joint Board began investigating the shops, they found quite a few cutters who entered the dress and waist business and with whom they had agreed to employ them. It may safely be said that as a result of this campaign, at no time have as many cutters been forced to resign from the union as at present. Quite a number of members of Local No. 10 were also expelled after having been warned that such action would be taken against them unless they resigned in connection with this, it should be stated that a recent decision of the membership of Local No. 10 makes it mandatory upon members going into business to resign at once; their failure to do so will result in expulsion.

The present vitality in the industry is a further proof of the work of the union, the carrying out of the plans adopted by the Board of Directors of the Union Health Center in connection with the organization of the waist trade. However, despite the fact that the trade is slow, the Joint Board is making a survey of the trade, so that when work begins, it will have a fair basis as to the number and size of the unorganized shops.

The first of the regulations is to resign 40 days for the seasons. It will begin calling shop meetings of the largest shops with a plan in view of having the cutters work in harmony with the rest of the workers in the shop and with urging them to render whatever assistance is needed to help organize some of the non-union shops.

The following are extracts of the Executive Board minutes of the past week:

William Rivkin, No. 9015, appeared on summons, charged with working for the Supreme Cloak Co., 55 East Eleventh Street, by day, and at 44 East 35th Street. Business Manager Perlmutter states that the cutter in question is a new one, and was laid off a few weeks ago and that during that time Brother Rivkin did that work. He was then laid off for working steadily for the Supreme Cloak Company. On motion, Brother Rivkin was fined $25, to be paid within 14 days, $25 of which sum is to go to the shop and the remainder employed by the firm of Mr. Schecter and whose work Brother Rivkin performed.

Samuel Kafsky, No. 9927, appeared on summons, charged with working for the Supreme Cloak Co., 55 East Eleventh Street, by day, and at 44 East 35th Street. Business Manager Perlmutter states that the cutter in question is a new one, and was laid off a few weeks ago and that during that time Brother Kafsky did that work. He was then laid off for working steadily for the Supreme Cloak Company. On motion, Bros. Kafsky was fined $25, to be paid within 14 days, $25 of which sum is to go to the shop and the remainder employed by the firm of Mr. Schecter and whose work Brother Kafsky performed.

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CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10
ATTENTION!

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

CLOAK AND SUIT: Monday, June 6th
WAIST AND DRESS: Monday, June 13th

SPECIAL ORDER OF BUSINESS:
Action on the recommendation of the Executive Board of the estate of Bro. Julius Levine, delegate to the Joint Board of the Waist and Dress Industry.

MISCELLANEOUS:
Monday, June 20th,
GENERAL:
Monday, June 27th

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.