Justice (Vol. 3, Iss. 46)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)
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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.
CLOAKMAKERS VOTE FOR GENERAL STRIKE; 162 AGAINST STRIKE REFERENDUM BIGGEST IN HISTORY OF UNION

THOUSANDS OF VOTING CLOAKMAKERS BLOCK TRAFFIC FOR THREE DAYS ON TWENTY-THIRD STREET

Cloukmakers Reply to Ultimatum of Bosses With a Practically Unanimous Decision to Strike for the Defense of Their Working Standards.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, November 9th, 8th and 9th, all three the day and evening, long lines of members of the cloakmakers' Union have been streaming to the various offices of the Joint Board and its affiliated locals to vote on the question of strike or no strike in the industry in reply to the ultimatum of the employers' association ordering the reintroduction of piece work on November 14. The mass of voters was especially heavy at the 25th street office of the Joint Board, where thousands of members lined up in lines in the streets and police reserves had to be called out in order to regulate the lines.

The results exceeded even the sanguine expectations of the leaders of the union. By a practically unanimous vote—for and only a scattering handful of against, the Cloakmakers of New York have given a fitting answer and a wholehearted rebuke to the brazen assertion of the bosses that the workers in their industry desire the return of piece-work.

One had only to stand in the long lines of the voters to know in advance whether they were inclined to surrender meekly to the "knee" of their employers or to resist. The. mass of the line waited and waited to look closely into the faces of the men and women as they stood waiting for their chance to vote on the strike referendum, to learn at once that the proposition would be: "Down with the decree of the employers! We shall never permit them to determine our fate and our living standards by an antiseptic order!"

The referendum vote taken on this proposition was the biggest in the history of the Cloakmakers' Union. Never before have the cloakmakers participated in such great numbers in a general balloting, even on the eve of a strike. The deep-seated desire of every worker for piece work has greatly aroused every man and woman working in the industry and the big membership of the organization came to cast its vote in a body. The calmness and representation of the bosses that the workers would be content to accept the prevailing system of work of by-gone days, has been repudiated. The cloakmakers have endorsed a general strike in the trade to defend their interests.

CLOAKMAKERS UNION READY FOR FIGHT

The powerful army of the Cloakmakers' Union is fully prepared now, after its officers have been charged with the supreme duty to resist the employers' attack on the wages of workers by a general strike, through the referendum vote. The "Department of war" of the International, together with the Joint Board in its guard duty already. The huge strike machinery is getting ready for the final signal to begin the fight. Unity and confidence pervades the ranks of the men and the women in the industry, and unless the employers, at the last minute, will withdraw their shamal ultimatum with the infamous demands—piece work, and longer week work—the Union will meet their challenges with a display of resistance that will make history in the cloak industry of this city.

The Cloakmakers' Union has fought more than one battle in the past decade and has invariably won its fights. The members of the Cloakmakers' Union have tasted fire more than once. They are all tried veterans and know not only how to strike but also how to win. Should the battle break out, the bosses who have provoked it, will know that they have a stiff conflict on their hands from the very first hour.

The cloak industry of New York should have, indeed, known better. Have they ever defeated their workers' union? Have they ever kept their workers down? Do they not know that defeat stuns them in the face? It appears, however, that the decision is a fait accompli which defies the interests of the workers in the trade, the Cloakmakers' Union.

(Continued on Page 2)

SECOND CONFERENCE IN CLEVELAND CLOAK INDUSTRY

Last week, there took place a second conference between the Union and the Manufacturers' Association in the city of Cleveland.

As reported last week, in these columns, the first conference between the Cleveland Manufacturers' Association and that city and the Union was devoted largely to a statement of the demands and counter demands presented by both sides. The Union demanded that the employers return to the workers the 13 per cent deducted from their wages several months ago. The employers responded with a demand for a meeting between the two.
TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By MAX D. DANKIS

JUDGE ANDERSON CHECKED

The order of Federal Judge Anderson received a check last week.

With the prospects of a nationwide miners' strike maturing with in- creasing intensity in many sections and of some parts of Illinois having walked out already—the eaters prepare for a long battle. The miners in Minnesota and St. Paul are preparing for a long struggle and the strike is expected in other parts of the country as well.

The miners are determined to fight. They have organized into a strong union and are not afraid of a long battle. They are backed by public sentiment and are ready to meet the coal company's offers.

The mining companies are trying to break the strike by using violence and intimidation. The miners are determined to fight back and will not be intimidated. They will not give in to the demands of the mining companies.

The strike is now in full swing and will continue until the miners' demands are met. The public is behind the miners and the strike is expected to continue for a long time.

RETURNING THE STOLEN GOODS

WORLD WAR

After years of war, many of the stolen goods have been returned. During the war, many valuable items were stolen from homes and businesses. The thieves were paid by the government to return the stolen goods.

The thieves were paid a lot of money for each item returned. They were able to return many of the stolen goods and receive their pay.

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CLOAKMAKERS VOTE FOR GENERAL STRIKE

(Continued from Page 1)

It is so strong that people are arguing about whether they should return the stolen goods or keep them. They have not decided yet.

Public Opinion on the Workers' Strike

The Public Opinion on the Workers' Strike shows a strong opinion for the workers. A majority of the public agrees that the workers should be paid a fair wage and that the employers should treat them fairly.

The employers' offers have not been accepted by the workers. They have refused to accept the offers and have continued the strike.

The public is behind the workers and the strike is expected to continue until the workers' demands are met.

The strike is a fight for the workers' rights. The workers are fighting for a fair wage and better working conditions. They are fighting for their rights and will not be intimidated by the employers.

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Facts and Figures
That Talk
By ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG
Director, Department of Records and Research, L. L. G. W. U.

AN disarmament
Note:—Under the above head, Brother Alexander Trachtenberg, our Research Director, has prepared a series of articles for publication in the United States Government's publications, "The World's Arms" and "The World's Military Equipment." These articles discuss the disarmament issue and the effects of various arms control measures.

COST OF WORLD WAR
The Conference for the Limitation of Armaments which was initiated by the United States Government will assemble in Washington on November 12. The delegates will have before them an authentic account of the cost of the World War in dollars and cents. The expense account of the war has been prepared by Professor Ernst L. Ebbesg, of the University of Illinois and trade advisor to the State Department during the war. According to his figures, the following countries spent the following sums:

Allied Countries
United States $3,658,246,966
Great Britain $4,029,011,668
Canada $1,143,209,640
Australia $2,785,750
New Zealand $529,000
South Africa $500,000

Neutral Countries
Japan $2,000,000

Total $14,587,690,022

Total Current Cost
Germany $2,140,500,000
Austria-Hungary $2,024,000,000
Turkey $1,500,000,000
Bulgaria $850,000,000

Total $5,515,000,000

Grand Total $20,102,690,022

According to Professor Ebbesg, the United States Government was responsible for a total of $2,140,500,000 of this total cost.

A Letter From Philadelphia
By A. NEUBAUER
According to reliable information, our Philadelphia cloak manufacturers have also developed substantial appetites and, like everyone else, we Americans are becoming too fat. There are also many people in Europe who are suffering from the same condition. The figures shown above represent the financial expenses which the belligerent countries suffered from four years of war. The following letter gives the cost of the war in terms of human losses.

The loss of seven and a half million lives, thirty-three million casualties, and the expenditure of 186 million dollars during the war did not stop the increase in military expenditure.

U.S. WAR EXPENDITURES
The United States Government has prepared a series of articles concerning military expenditures in this country. They will have the advantage of a study made by Dr. Edward B. Ross of the U. S. Bureau of Standards regarding public expenditures in the United States.

1890

1910

1920

1930

1940

1950

1960

1970

U.S. Government Appropriations

1910: $600,000,000
1915: $491,881,965
1920: $3,139,809,306
1925: $3,135,000,000
1930: $3,130,000,000
1935: $3,125,000,000
1940: $3,120,000,000
1945: $3,115,000,000
1950: $3,110,000,000
1960: $3,105,000,000
1970: $3,100,000,000

In 1910, the United States Government appropriated $600,000,000. This amount increased to $3,139,809,306 in 1930. The highest appropriation was $3,135,000,000 in 1940.

The above figures show that 55 per cent of the total federal expenditures are devoted to past and future wars and only 1 per cent for all other expenditures of the Federal government.

In other words, out of every dollar which the U. S. Government spends, 98 cents go to cover the expenses of past and future wars, and three cents are spent upon the various branches of the government other than those occupied with military and naval affairs; three cents are appropriated on improvements and new projects of public works, and only one cent to the expenses of public education and science.

Dr. Ross's apportionment of United States expenditures was based upon the present government budget. If we take the total expenditures of the Federal Government during the 181 years of its existence, we find that $3,007,469,027 or 78 per cent were spent on purposes of war. Although the United States was always considered a peace nation the above figures are a successful display that illusion.

The rapidity with which the United States has become a military nation is discerned from the following naval appropriations during the past twenty years:

1910: $1,060,000,000
1915: $1,060,000,000
1920: $1,060,000,000
1925: $1,060,000,000
1930: $1,060,000,000
1935: $1,060,000,000
1940: $1,060,000,000
1945: $1,060,000,000
1950: $1,060,000,000
1960: $1,060,000,000
1970: $1,060,000,000

In 1910, the United States appropriated $1,060,000,000 for naval appropriations. The amount remained constant until 1960.

Since America is the sponsor of the Disarmament Conference it is interesting to note what a distinguished American thinks about the matter. Dr. Charles W. Elliot, former president of Harvard University, in addressing the Boston Economic Club on October 11, declared that no nation can be in any true sense a military force, "not for offense or aggression, but for defense." The National Guard of New York has recently sent out a letter to business men in their area in the present recruiting campaign. The letter contains the following interesting item: "The Governor of the State of New York has set aside the present week for recruiting the Guard to its full strength, and we need your backing. There are certain aspects of the labor situation that makes it to your advantage to have a strong and efficient National Guard. You help us and we will help you." (Bolivar County, N. Y.)

The frank admission as to what the military forces are to be put to best use, and the fact that they give labor men food for thought.

BROTHER AMDUR IS WITH US AGAIN
Our dear old friend, Brother Max AMDUR, is, those in New York will be glad to know, back in Philadelphia.

He has not yet an easy matter for us to get together. A former committee from our Union had to go a few lines to New York to see that Brother AMDUR comes back to Philadelphia to assume charge of our organization. We have had difficulties in finding him here as well, and only after he became aware of the unanimous decision of our members and after he had learned that the employers are trying to break all that had been built up through years of unceasing toil with his aid, did Brother AMDUR consent to return to Philadelphia.

We wish him good fortune at his new post, and we hope that all our friends will extend every possible support to lead our local organization to victory which he so frequently achieved during long years of former management.

Readers of "Justice"

THIS IS IMPORTANT
If you have moved, or intend to move, notify this office of your new address, otherwise, you might not receive your paper.

Name: __________________________

Old Address: __________________________

New Address: __________________________

Local: __________________________

Ledge No: __________________________

JUStICE
New York City
The Fight for Free Speech

From a Statement by the American Civil Liberties Union

What We Are Fighting For and Against

Never before in American history was the constitutional principle of free speech so clearly at issue. Never before were the words of the labor and farmer movements, and a few influential liberal journals, organizations and individuals enough to menace the country. The right to express one's views more or less cocoons of the realization but incapable of outspoken resistance are the attitude of federalism and the two foreign-born groups and the tenant farmers of the west and south.

The reaction of the reactionary decisions of federal and state supreme courts, the growing use of "injunctions in labor disputes, the sweeping provisions of 35 state sedition and criminal syndicalism laws, an array of city ordinances and police regulations restricting free speech and assembly, the arbitrary power of the Post Office Department over the press and the mails, state constabularies and private guards, have all combined to form the organizations as the American Legion and the Ku Klux Klan.

These laws stand the property interests of the country, so completely in control of our political life that the right to dissent is no longer a class government—a government by and for business. Political democracy is not yet understood by the public at large. They are dragged by propaganda and blinded by the efforts of the Establishment to preserve their property interests. Dazed by the hubris during the last few years, the rank and file believe in the dictatorship of the proletariat in the name of patriotism.

The only groups of the American people conscious of this condition and capable of outspoken resistance to it are the radicals, more aggressive wings of the labor and farmer movements, and a few influential liberal journals, organizations and individuals. Among them is the American Labor Union, which, in its fight for "right" is couched usually in an appeal to free speech traditions and constitutional guarantees, though behind lies that the historical insistence on the "natural right" of the advocates of any cause to agitate—a right prior to and independent of constitu-

The Union's General Work

Into this general situation the American Civil Liberties Union di- rects its efforts, in the belief that the protection of free speech is a practical help. It makes no distinction as to whose liberties it defends; be it labor, be it capital, or be it free speech. These services consist of legal advice, bail, publicity and legal assistance to anyone who or what is pressed.

To help with this service we have 800 cooperating lawyers in forty- six cities, over 150 cooperating lawyers and 200 cooperating landlords. We are underwriting the work of the National Civil Liberties Bureau in all parts of the country. We are underwriting the work of the National Civil Liberties Bureau in all parts of the country.

The chief activity necessarily is publicity in one form or other, for ours is a work of propaganda—get

Australian Labor United

New Course

At the All-Australian Trade Union Congress held at Melbourne from the 29th to 31st of June, last, the idea of Labor unity scored a victory over conflicting ideas on tactics. The realization in the last instance the trade unions are the power upon which the success of economic attainments the success of the class war depends, was the keynote of the important resolutions passed by the congress.

"Capitalism," declared the Congress, "can only be abolished by the workers uniting in one class-conscious economic organization to take and hold the means of economic distribution and exchange by revolutionary industrial and political action." By revolution the congress did not in the language of bourgeois about by class and unscrupulous acts of violence. But it did not hesitate to emphasize clearly its opposition to capitalistic society: "Revolutionary action" means action on the part of organized spokesman that, in addition to the industrial and political machinery which is not to be abandoned, the abolition of capitalistic ownership of the means of production—whether privately or directly in the State—and the establishment in its place of social ownership by the whole community.

Organizations joined to Industrial Self-Government is true socialisation. Socialism in this sense is the clear aim of the Australian Labor Movement. The Congress adopted the following resolution:

(1) That, for the purpose of achieving the Objective, industrial and political machinery shall be utilized.

(2) That, in recognition of the fact that in addition to the area of industrial action, this Congress declares that other organizations, as a working-class political party, shall be formed and developed, and its future representatives, to organize the workers to the utmost extent possible, and that not only the political but also the industrial, may be decided by the Organization Committee of this Congress.

(3) To the organization of bank-

(4) The government of national-

(5) The establishment of an elec-

Supreme Economic Council by all nationalized industries.

The setting up of Labor Research and Information Bureaus and of Labor Educational Institutions, in which the workers shall be trained in the management, administration, and the study of economic and historic details.

This programme is to be sent to the National Council of Labor Parties as a recommendation. All determinations of the work of Labor against another can only be prevented, and "the interests of the working class advanced, only by an organization so constituted that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, shall take concerted action." The organization within which the organization is made, and thereby making an injury to one the concern of all.

The name of this new organization shall be the "Australian Work-

ers' Union." The chief authority of the Union shall be the Congress, and the annual general meeting shall be held annually. A Council of Aces-

The Council of Action has already been elected for the inaugura-

tion of all affiliations of Labor organizations.

A conference will be held at Brisbane on the 3rd of October, to con-

The Congress on the organization of Labor Payne's in Australia and New-

The congress on the recruiting of Labor Parties in Australia and New-

is secretion for the formation of a definite alliance between these parties.

Peace in society was regarded by the General Council as important the realization of the objectives of the working class. The congress had little hope of international peace, as the capitalist governments are not uniformly organized. As the Pacific is likely to be made the arena for the conflict between the Capitalistic and Labor organizations, and particularly those in Australia, it is imperative, for the purpose of preventing future wars.

The Australian Trade Union Congress by adopting this dauntless and purely internationalist programme has set an example to the world for far-reaching measures. The attempt to unite all proletarian forces into a single form which shall have been contested bitterly by capitalistic circles. Some trade unions will also be forced to conform. The Congress on the resolutions between a new epoch for the Australian Labor Movement in its struggle against capital.

WALLOWING IN THEIR OWN LIES

There is an old maxim that one sin drags another in its wake. The first wrong step is usually followed by a score of others, until the evil has fairly submerged in an avalanche of omissions and commissions.

The recent antics of the cloak manufacturers in New York City present a convincing illustration of this truism. Their first bad break came with the anouncement that they would not give the cloak industry were eager for the return of piece work." This big initial lie now practically compels them to forge new falsehoods to fill their hour a day in a mass of countless fabrications. Things have reached such a pretty pass with them that their own friends, in the capitalist press, are accusing them of fraud, as they have done public, and an unworthy position, to say the least.

It is true, their friends, with the New York Times at the head, in an attempt to explain the lie, said that the leaders of our cloak employers, declare in the same breath that the representatives of the Union are also making "misleading" statements. We take it, however, that the leaders of the Manufacturers Association declared that one of their purposes was to make some effectual statement, the lack of faith in the manufacturers, try hard as they may, cannot bring an iota of evidence to prove that the leaders of the workers have deviated a hair's breadth from the truth.

When President Schlesinger, in his first statement in reply to the ultimatum of the bosses, had declared that the employers are aiming at the re-introduction of the sweatshop, "the New York Times" (on Thursday) by a pamphlet, based on a book on "The New Uniform" that the sweatshop in the ladies' garment industry had been done away with, thanks to the work of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control. The employers' newspaper continued, do not intend to abolish the Sanitary Board, the argument about the return of the sweatshop was unanswerable. "The employers' argument was that the workers in the sweatshop are badly paid, and the idea of putting their money in the pockets of the workers."

Nevertheless, the "Times" passes over in silence this irrefutable argument. It swallows even the reminder in that letter that "no Sanitation Board will be necessary if the workers in the sweatshop are spoken of as an agency for solving the tremendously difficult problem of the long slacks seasons." Its silence, however, is not binding on other newspapers, and said to be the demands of the employers, if carried out, would inevitably bring back the ugly sweating system of by-gone days—for a few days later, another editorial, it reiterates the charge against the leaders of the Union that they are "misleading" the public with the cry about the sweatshop, since there is a Sanitary Board in the city. It will be, therefore, perhaps worth while to throw a little light on this subject in these columns for the benefit of those who fail to see the immediate connection between the piece work and the manner in which the workers are paid. It is a plain case of confusion of elements in our own rank.

In the resolution adopted by the manufacturers at the secret meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria, they had put forth three demands, that they had made a bad blunder by announcing the projected wage cuts which were bound to arouse powerful opposition from the above-mentioned classes of workers, even though they might not be as keenly interested in the wages of the workers as they are in the wages of the workers, they immediately intimated the necessity of the wage cuts in cost of cloaks is, therefore, not due to high wages, but to the swollen profits of the bosses. Nevertheless, the press agent of the employers' association continues to run the old lie, that the public might swallow some of his concoctions as "real goods."

We intend to skip most of the remaining lies, and will only point out that the employers' appearance of confusing certain elements in our own ranks. In the resolution adopted by the employers at the secret meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria, they had put forth three demands, that they had made a bad blunder by announcing the projected wage cuts which were bound to arouse powerful opposition from the above-mentioned classes of workers, even though they might not be as keenly interested in the wages of the workers as they are in the wages of the workers, they immediately intimated the necessity of the wage cuts in cost of cloaks is, therefore, not due to high wages, but to the swollen profits of the bosses. Nevertheless, the press agent of the employers' association continues to run the old lie, that the public might swallow some of his concoctions as "real goods."

Of course, this bluff is too transparent not to be discovered by any intelligent reader. The employers, after the employers who originally decided to cut the wages of all the workers. Now, they sense the coming storm and they are attempting to split off the workers from the sweatshops. The price of the sweatshops. They are very likely to get even more out of the wage cuts. The workers will fail in their design there is not the slightest doubt. The strike will be a catastrophe for the workers, but it will remain in the shop. The men and women in the cloak shops of New York will not be deceived by any spurious promises or the double-dealing of the employers.

OUR WORKERS HAVE CONFIDENCE IN THEIR LEADERS

The meeting of the cloak shop-chairmen of Wednesday, a week ago, at Cooper Union, was a true index of the full confidence of the workers in the elected officers of the Joint Board and the International Union.

We only wish to point out here the resolution, adopted unanimously and with unbounded enthusiasm, in which these confident对我们表示同情。如果我们的政权有严重问题，我们应以最果断的行动予以解决。”1919年的这份声明在历史上一直备受争议，有许多学者认为这是对美国政治文化的重要贡献。
In the Land of the "Dictatorship of the Proletariat"
A Review of Four Years of Work
BY BEN AUGUST

The purpose of the following article is to make you acquainted with the true situation of the workers in the land where a "dictatorship of the proletariat" is in operation.

The Bolsheviki's "dictatorship" because regrettable enough, the truth about the condition of the workers in Russia has not been told as yet. All you have heard heretofore is that the situation in Russia was supplied either by bitter enemies of Socialism on the one hand—or by paid agents and propagandists of the communist regime of Russia. I believe, however, that the time has come, particularly now that capitalism in all its forms is again being reintroduced in Russia, to tell the truth. I even say that it would be an unforgivable crime to hide and suppress realities now. Until when must the facts be stifled, indeed?

When the Bolsheviks have begun, in the end of the summer of 1917, to prepare to meet the power it a

the Land of the "Dictatorship of the Proletariat"

Bolshevikiki, and soldiers, in every quarter of the country they encountered. The Socialists had

must also be mentioned that at the beginning men have joined the Red Army. There were no

during the spring of 1917 which the Bolsheviks, but in the Workers' and Peasants' Republics. Now two slogans were astutely and cleverly adapted to the situation of the Rus

The Bolsheviki, indeed, sized up well the demands of that hour and responded fully to the yearnings of the workers. When and how may we ask what they like about the Bolsheviki, both in Russia and abroad.

The slogan of "complete peace," therefore resolved itself into a sweet and beautiful dream. I do not intend to accuse the Bolsheviki of not having meant well. They did mean well, but there is a far cry between mean well and calculating well. Some, of course, might feel inclined to hold individuals responsible for the results of Bolsheviki's revolutionary work, it affects the lives of tens of millions of people. But let us leave this to the vengeful critics of Bolsheviki's historical successes; it does not concern us at this moment.

The second slogan—the land of the peasants, as well as to the working class. The big estates of the landed gentry were confiscated by the peasants. The Bolsheviki had a world of work. As much as they thought they could till and become petty land-owners. On the fact of it, the world appears to have been a remarkable achievement. In the end it turned out to be one of the greatest defeats for the Revolut

set their minds upon sowing mistrust in the ranks of the Union for purposes known to themselves only.

Let the enemies of the Cokemakers' Union, from within and without, know that it is one and the same aim, and will fight to finish its detractors and opponents, no matter under what cloak or excuse they hide themselves.

THE VOTE OF THE COLOMAKERS

At the writing of these lines, the result of the vote of the cokemakers is still not known. It is said that the vote will be unanimous against the re-introduction of piece-work and longer work-hours. Nevertheless, it is the workers (themselves that have the full right) to express their will, who will have to fight and suffer hunger and cold in the great conflict, and we would not want to sway them by one single word in favor of a change in the conditions.

We have not failed, as a matter of fact, in every line we have written, to point out that the coming struggle will be difficult and pitiless, and that what the vote is, will be the expression of the fullest and clear-est conviction of the workers. The leadership of the Union has not done the least thing to influence the workers one way or the other. The workers know what the controversy is about, and the leaders of the Union have placed the decision in the hands of the workers.

It is clear, therefore, that no matter what the result of the vote is, the Union and its leadership will sanction it. If the workers vote against the strike, it will mean that they think that they would be better off according to the peace conditions. If they vote for the strike, it will mean that the workers are fully aware of the difficulties of the forthcoming struggle. Yet, with their eyes open to the facts of their condition and their revolt against the unacceptable conditions which the employers would impose upon them.

This is why thought and action lies the bond of security of this coming victory. We shall discuss this at greater length next week, when the vote will have been counted and the 60,000 cokemakers of the country, as well as their Union, their livelihood and their inalienable human rights.

The Washington Disarmament: Camouflage

More and more is it becoming apparent that the Washington Disarma

The Washington Disarmament Conference is to have little or nothing to do with disarmament. The names of the British delegates and expert advisers are alone proof of that. That the Peace Conference at Washington is to be a cloak for imperialism, as has been said here in connection with the International Conference of the Fight, the Fighting Council for European Reconstitution, you might as well call a conference of your friends dinner board-

But, of course, what is really going to happen is the discussion of the fate of the Great Powers and their allies, in the interest of the purpose of the Washington Conference to enfoce upon the workers of the world decisions concerning the partition of China and the exploiting of Siberian mines, and a few other matters which are in the interest of imperialism. The Washington Conference is not a disarmament Conference, but a reign of three days in the new aspect of the world, the call to the workers of the world to strive for the real Disarmament Conference that is to meet simultaneously at Amsterdarm, under the auspices of the International Federation of Trades Unions.—From the London Daily Herald.
DOWGTOON COMMON
BY PERCY MACKAYE
(Macmillan Company)

DOUGLAS MACAYE, the poet of witches and heart of old New England, is the regional place described by Percy Mackaye, in his latest narrative poem. It once had many a real counterpart in that section where it is supposed to have been located, in old Cape Ann, near Gloucester by the sea. Built up from the bones of old New England, the poem breathes the hard atmosphere of the old Puritan community. It reveals all the rugged fidelity of the stern religious people as well as their kindlier side.

Percy MacKay has invented a verse form of his own for the telling of the tale. Sheer beauty of verse which lifts the heart by its sound is balanced often enough by realistic detail to make the story prominent enough to carry one on. Narrative is not subordinated to poetry more than poetry to narrative.

The story deals with the struggle between two and a half centuries, by the lovely graces of Judy Rhine, who was accredited with inheriting supernatural powers - the witch. One of her admirars was a minister of God, John Wharf, who feared her psychic powers almost as much as her other lover. The climax of the poem occurs when Pete, the other suitor, attacks John in church and accuses him of the sin of desiring Judy. The poem is a strong and effective touch of the transformation of Judy's soul into the small gray flower known as Disarmament. The description of the church's entering church on Sunday may be quoted, both to show the broken verse and the skillful dramatizing of the old pilgrim Sabbath atmosphere:

The porch key grates. He steps in. The doors close softly. A small broom goes scurrying across the floor, while he furnish's a rag to dust the pew and pulpil. A wild girl dresses, as she opens a shutter, looking toward the still churchyard. He pulls bell. New boots thud wheels wheeze on gravel. Par scattered worshippers unite their tongues unwear.

A week of work. This is the rugged simplicity of broken verse which Mackaye has used to good effect. It is almost like a little volume published by a native of the Cape Ann region. Part of the reason for this is the regional authenticity and part legendary. The bits of conversation used in the story are pure New England dialect, and as it is local. They make the story live through their tense ruggedness. Nobody who is from Massachusetts or Maine or other of the old New England states can fail to enjoy this transcription of that open-air style. From all of the salt winds of the northern shore, the fragrance of the bayberry bushes clinging to the rock-bound coast, and the wild roses rambling over marsh and field, are all in Mackaye's verses. In addition, there is much of the sterner use of religion in the small eastern community where once witches were burned.

Mackaye's chief literary output has consisted of plays and poetry. His latest poem shows much of his gracefull, melodious touch. For sheer beauty of description of the stormy coasts of Cape Ann the following stanza has barely been surpassed: "The hearse noon turned night. Deep in the chimney skyl the vivid worm."

Of cunning witching and picked. They settled in squirms Of crawling phosphor light Emanating from a cadaver. In her panting flight She smelt the heavy sea-horse bit on her tongue. Of balfout. Faintly came far, off, the roar of another shore."

The suggestion of psychic power in the poem will be interesting to the many who have lately become interested in the ghost stories and the rapid transference and possible communication with the spirit world. Both are touched upon from time to time in the poem. It is evident that the author has worked over many of his plots and he is able to throw a new light on the old story so that, when one gets through with the book, he is left with a remand many that our generation is yet the only to be interested in the supernatural.

Doubtless the title chosen by Mackaye offers a clue as to the author and the kind of his plot will impel many to read this drags of a deserted New England community. It would be interesting to know why the poet chose it. Certainly it makes a distinct appeal even before one knows what the poem is about. As a book depends always somewhat upon the attractiveness of its title, the author has struck a very fortunate note in choosing to call his latest work "Dugtown Common."

UNION WOMEN! MARCH TO STOP WAR!

DISARMAMENT PARADE
Saturday, November 12th
3 P. M. Rain or Shine. Formation at Washington Square. March up Fifth Avenue to 87th Street. Take This Opportunity for Direct Action to Save Life and Bring About Government Based on Co-operation.

Send Your Name to Elizabeth Black, Parade Secretary, Roscoe 1101, 315 Fifth Avenue.

WE WANT Immediate, Universal, Complete Disarmament
LABOR THE WORK-Men

DOMESTIC ITEMS

Army Surplus Food For Russia

Secretary Hoover, appearing before the House Military Committee urged that surplus arm supplies to the value of approximately $4,000,000, 000, be sold to the American Relief Administration for immediate use in Russia.

Railroads Hurt Merchant Fleet

American railroads are running the American merchant marine, according to Joseph E. Baums, President of the National Merchant Marine Association. The American railroads, along with other American and British steamship companies to the exclusion of American shipping concerns, but are acting as agents of the foreign companies in carrying on an aggressive campaign to have the merchant marine eliminated. Mr. Baums, declared in an address before the Advertising Club of New York City.

North Dakota State Laws Not Repealed

While opponents of the Non-Partisan League in North Dakota succeeded in hustling three league-endorsed candidates in the recall election, they failed in their efforts to pass initiated legislation providing for liquidation of the state bank of North Dakota.

Railway Executives to Press Wage Cuts Again

Executive of eastern railroads, in a meeting, decided to press their demands for further wage cuts with the greatest possible speed. The differ- ent railroads will begin next week to call conferences with representatives of the employees to attempt, again, to agree on the pressed wage cut.

Senate Wage Investigation Ends

The Senate Labor Committee, investigating conditions for violence in the West Virginia fields, concluded hearing on the situation. Jett Lauck suggested as a solution of the problem the creation of an industrial board comparable in its functions to the New York Labor Board.

Another Anti-Picket Judge

In discharging 20 members of the carpenters union on a contempt of court charge, Judge Charles M. Ford declared that there was no such thing as a peaceful picket line despite that such arrangements can be made. "I must admonish the strikers and their leaders," said the judge. "You can never picket a place of business and still be within the terms of the law, as defined by the Supreme Court of our State." 

Oil Workers Resist Autocratic Bosses

The California state federation of labor has issued an appeal for financial aid in behalf of 8,600 striking oil workers who are resisting repeated wage cuts and autocratic treatment by the owners they now work for. These workers have been on strike since September 1. Just prior to this country's entrance into the war 70 per cent of the oil workers were receiving an average wage of $4.50 a day. Increased living costs made their conditions unbearable and finally they were forced to prepare to strike. The government appointed a commission to adjust differences and a minimum of $8 for an eight-hour day was agreed to.

Last July, when the contract expired, the owners announced that they would have nothing to do with the government "as they feared nationalization of their industry."

This was followed by a wage cut of $1 a day, with the intimation that other reductions would be made. Failure on the part of the government to secure any such action, drove the oil workers to strike. They have been evicted by the hundreds, and the owners are attempting to justify their autocracy by the wild claim that the workers have in mind the return of their property.

Bethlehem Steel

During the last quarter the Bethlehem steel corporation's earnings were in one word poor.

This means that while wages are being "deflated" dividends will continue as of yore to holders of Bethlehem stock.

More Than Half U. S. Live in Rented Homes

More than half of the families in this country are living in rented homes, reports the census bureau from Washington.

The actual number of families in the United States is announced as 24,452,678. Of these, 13,945,596 live in rented homes and 10,506,082 families own their own homes. For the remaining 541,118 families no report is made.

Of the owned homes, 6,022,119 are free from indebtedness and 4,059,932 are incumbered, while for the remaining 285,246 the status as to indebtedness was not reported.

The census bureau defines a "home" as the abiding place of a single family.

Pass Anti-Labor Laws

The state legislature has passed an anti-boycott bill and a bill which permits suits against trade unions.

Trade Unionists些 that the legislature is "driven by the corporation lath." Recently Alabama coal miners were forced on strike because the coal owners violated an order by the government's ubiquitous commissioner that the miners agreement to offer a settlement to Governor Kilby. This official decided for the coal owners on every point and ruled that the coal owners were not bound to re-negotiate.

Many Children Employed

State reports on this city's industries show that there were 2,918 boys and 1,514 girls under the age of 16 employed last week. The total number of all employees was 317,601, of which approximately 20 per cent, or 55,527, were children. The figures show that the boasted "American" plan that is urged by captains of industry in this city only applies to conditions in their shops.

The value of manufactured goods during the year totaled $2,549,026,000, an increase of $531,966,000 over the value of products in 1918.

FOREIGN ITEMS

GERMANY

BERLIN WAITERS STILL OUT

Fifth strike in Berlin on the principle of whether or not Berlin waiters shall be paid tips or wages has begun with the employers refusing to submit the question to arbitration, and sympathetic strike of unionized workers who tend the fires in the hotels and restaurants may result.—

MAKING GERMANY PAY

There is terrible unemployment in all the shipping yards of Belfast, Glasgow, Newcastle and the Thames. But the German yards are busy. They are building more war vessels at a faster rate than at any time in the history of the country. Berlin, declared in an address before the Advertising Club of New York City.

WORKERS MUST BACK LABOR NEWSPAPERS

"If labor had a press as extensive as the press of its enemies, they would stand very little chance in the fight for us," said John R. Clynes, labor member of parliament and British food controller during the war.

"We can be beaten in the house of common's lobbies, in the streets, in the council chambers of a hundred towns and cities because the press exerts pressure far in advance of the advance of labor, despite the justice and the strength of our claims."

The present price is a heavy handicap in the race with capitalist newspapers and every member of the movement that the bigger his degree or shade of opinion on questions of policy should come to the rescue of a paper which in turn can make a tremendous instrument for the liberation of labor.

ENGLAND

NEW OFFICERS OF THE PARLIAMENTARY LABOR PARTY

There are several new names in the list of parliamentarians recently elected by ballot. Col. Sir Reginald McKie, B.B.C., becomes a Vice-Chairman with Mr. Stephen Walsh, in position which he has succeeded Mr. J. H. Thomas. Mr. Walter R. Smith, the President of the Agricultural Workers' Union, becomes a Whip, together with Mr. Kennedy, who follows Mr. Neil Maclean as Socialist Whip. Mr. Clynes and Mr. Henderson continue as Chairman and Chief Whip respectively.

AUSTRALIA

AUSTRALIAN UNIONISTS COMBAT PIECE SYSTEM

Trade unionists in Australia denounced the piece work order by the commissioner of public works is the thin edge of a speed-up system that produced the New South Wales upheaval less than a year ago.

"We are putting a case," said the Daily Herald, "rather like a close relationship to the Taylor efficiency scheme which had its origin in the United States of America, where even now, the workers are engaged in a gigantic effort to drive their employers that they are creatures of flesh and blood and not more dividend-producing machines, with no more soul than the commodity they manufacture."

"As is pointed out by those who have gone into the question, in theory, piece work and payment by results are quite attractive systems. But they fail far short of their promise."

"A basis time for the job is fixed, and a bonus offered for jobs completed under time . As a result, the tendency to cut time and prices commences, until they fall below a reasonable minimum which the trade union assures."

"Another system, which has carried the day, is that with which the workers in their fight for a standardized wage is that the bonus system means that while the physical giant might earn a living wage, the weakest employee must go to the wall."

SWEDEN

A SOCIALIST PREMIER

M. Hjalmar Branting, the leader of the Swedish Social Democratic Party, has again been called upon to form a Government, in which he will be Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary.

M. Branting, who had a very distinguished University career, is the founder of the leading Socialist daily paper in Sweden and has been its active political editor for a great many years.

Sixty-one years of age, M. Branting is a fine upstanding figure of a man, and is the dominating figure in Swedish political life. A scholar and linguist, he speaks English, French and German with remarkable facility.

CHILE

NEW LABOR LAWS

The "Working Code" just introduced in the Chilean Chamber of Deput- ties, marks a great advance in labor legislation in South America.

The code covers some eight-hour day, with time-and-half for overtime, which is limited to four hours and not more than two consecutive days, nor more than two days in any single month.

Employees are also entitled to a minimum holiday of fifteen days at full salary annually.

When employees are ill, full salary must be paid for the first month of absence, 75 per cent for the second, 50 per cent for the third, and 25 per cent for the fourth.

Where no agreement between employer and employees exist, employers are advised to retain the eight-hour day, with time-and-half for overtime. An employee must give one month's notice before dismissal.

Employers are to be responsible for life, sickness and old age insurance for their employees, the latter contributing a fixed percentage of their salaries towards the premiums.

The bill further guarantees to employers the right of meeting and dis- cussion, without fear of dismissal, during working hours.
The Cooperative Commonwealth

It is not necessary to wait for the Cooperative Commonwealth to have the same name. We have some of it in our Educational Department. A great many people came within the last five weeks, asking for information. Most of them came because an anthropologist came to the International is doing to bring educational opportunities before its members. They are trying to get the classes to get their fellow workers to join them. It is a good start, but not gratifying. We have received a number of letters from such persons, containing many names and addresses of other members of our Union who wish to be in the classes and to have further literature and information on the subject.

Here is what we do.

In each case one person made it his or her business to talk to others in his shop or local union to explain the importance of education and to urge them to take advantage of the classes conducted by the International.

This is true cooperation.

Are you waiting for the Cooperative Commonwealth to do this?

Can't you do this now, today?

REGISTER AT ONCE FOR THE COURSES AT THE WORKERS' UNIVERSITY, AND GET YOUR ADMISSION CARD.

We advise our members who intend to take up courses at our Workers' University to register at once and get their admission cards.

This will serve a double purpose: It will avoid unnecessary waste of time in registering for the University when it opens. And it will be especially helpful to us in organizing the classes, as it will enable us to know approximately the number of students to join in the classes and to have courses at our Workers' University.

Our members can register at the center of the International in the Education Department, 31 Union Square, Room 1000, where they will obtain all the information they desire, as well as the full announcement of courses.

Register at once for the courses of the Cooperative Commonwealth to do this?
New Classes in English

A splendid opportunity to learn the English language.

ENGLISH B2—

Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, 8:40 to 10 p.m., beginning Nov. 15.

ENGLISH C2—

Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, 7:30 to 8:30 p.m., beginning Nov. 15.

Fee $6 per month—$7.50 for 3 months.

SPECIAL ENGLISH CLASS—

(For persons who cannot attend three evenings a week)

Monday, 8-10 p.m., beginning Nov. 21, by Mortis Hansome.

Fee, $2 per month—$5 for three months.

The following are names of Shop Chairman who have already donated $50 to the campaign fund of the Joint Board.

P. Goldberg  
F. King  
S. Miller  
I. Hornstein  
I. Rabkin  
G. Lakin  
J. S. Becker & Co.  
Abe Grinoff  
Harry Graff  
Julius Schacht  
Theresa Palani  
Evelyn Lucan Ehrbrechter  
Emma Weber  
Bella Winick  
Rose Auerbach  
M. Weinberg  
Pete Romano (Employer)  
Abe Kekowitz

The following are names of Shop Chairman who have already donated the call of our International and turned over many copies collected by them from workers to the office of the Joint Board.

F. King  
S. Miller  
I. Hornstein  
I. Rabkin  
G. Lakin  
J. S. Becker & Co.  
Abe Grinoff  
Harry Graff  
Julius Schacht  
Theresa Palani  
Evelyn Lucan Ehrbrechter  
Emma Weber  
Bella Winick  
Rose Auerbach  
M. Weinberg  
Pete Romano (Employer)  
Abe Kekowitz

General Manager was instructed to send a communication to the Association stating the attitude of the Joint Board. Should the Association continue to disregard the rights of the Union workers as pledged in the agreement, the responsibility will fall squarely upon the Association for any consequencies that might result therefrom.

DESIGNING and SKETCHING

A WONDERFUL PROFESSION

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY

BEGIN AT ONCE.

YOU CAN BECOME A PATTERNMAKER AND GARMENT DESIGNER IN THREE MONTHS OR LESS.

NO TALENT VIGOROUSLY IS NECESSARY TO ENSURE THE "MODERN SYSTEM" OF PATTERNCUTTING AND DESIGNING. CONCERNING THE TECHNIQUES OF GARMENT DESIGNING, PATTERNCUTTING, ETC., YOU WILL LEARN EVERYTHING PRACTICAL AND USEFUL.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

MAIL ANY PAYMENT FROM $1 TO $5 AND ATTACHED HEREFORE TO 5.—

THE MODERN FASHION SCHOOL

315-317 WENY 14TH ST.

Your Boy’s Future!

Your boy’s future, well being and position in life may depend upon the attention you pay to his eyes and health. Eye-strain is the cause of headaches, poor memory, ill temper, delinquency, etc. This usually prove indispensible in your child’s studies and his school attendance, which in turn has its effects later in life. Take no chances. Secure the care of one of our offices, where a scientific test applied by our highly skilled optometrist will determine whether he needs glasses or not. If he does, our well equipped optical department will fit them properly.

Avoid future troubles and disappointments.

DR. BARNETT L. BECKER
Optometrist and Optician

162 LEXINGTON AVENUE 865 PROSPECT AVENUE

215 EAST BROADWAY 262 EAST FORDHAM ROAD

Near Clinton Ave. 1709 Pittkin Avenue

Near Beckaway Ave, Brooklyn


DR. BARNETT L. BECKER

With The Waist and Dress Joint Board

By M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary

Minutes Meeting November 2, 1931

Harry Berlin in the chair.

Upon the opening of the meeting Miss Kathryn Lincoln appeared before the Board presenting credentials from the Women's Peace Society and stated that she had arranged a disarmament parade for Saturday, November 12, at 3 P.M., to protest against the nature of the Washington Disarmament Conference, which in the opinion of the Women's Peace Society, will not result in peace but in other wars. They ask the Board that the members of the affiliated locals participate in the parade, particularly women. Miss Lincoln further asked the Board to grant her permission to appear and to address meetings of the locals on this subject and also to give her a list of shop chairmen in order to enable her to address them to that effect.

Upon motion it was decided to grant this request, it being understood that the mailing of the letter to the shop chairmen be done through the Secretary of the Joint Board.

Sister Patricia Colin, Vice-President of the International, appeared before the Board with the following request: Being that the Waist and Dressmakers' Union is not directly affiliated with the director of its own in former years and as the Joint Board has decided not to engage anyone for the coming season, it would be advisable that the Joint Board at least place some of its female officers to attend to the educational activities of its members. The request was granted.

Upon motion it was decided to devote $50 to the defense fund of Paco-France. After an appeal from a committee working on their behalf was read before the Board—in addition to a protest which the Secretary was instructed to issue on behalf of the Board to the Massachusetts authorities.

The Board of Directors reported that at a special meeting Bro. Horwitz, manager of the Association Department, stated that the established machinery between the Union and the Association had ceased to function on account of a certain case where a shop chairman wanted to know from the firm whether the cutting was done by a Union man and, if so, how many garments were cut by him. The chairman was subsequently discharged and the clerks of the Union and the Association disagreed on the settlement of this case. As a result, the clerks of the Association and the Union are not going out on cases at present. The opinion of the Board is that the Association is trying to interpret the existing agreement contrary to the spirit in which it was written and is trying to put hardships in the way of the Union.

The opinion of the Board was that though there is general depression in the industry, the Union is ready, even at present, to defend its rights and the
Our members are hereby notified that elections for all branches of the trade will take place Saturday, December 10, at 2:30 P.M., at St. Mark's Place. The polls will open at 12:00 P.M. and close at 6:00 P.M.

The Special Meeting of the Cloak and Suit Cutters last Monday night was a tremendous success. Our members came down in big numbers, filling half its capacity, to give the proper answer to the demands of the manufacturers for a return to piece work, an increase in hours, and a reduction in wages.

Business Manager Perlmutter rendered a lengthy report of the course of which he gave an outline of our relations with the Protective Association for the last six months, or so. He reminded the members that these very same demands were made upon us some six months ago, but that the manufacturers backed off the last minute, and that this so-called "memorandum" agreement was concluded, by the terms of which the manufacturers were supposed to have gone into conferences with the union's representatives on November 1st of this year. Instead of this Conference, aAssociation, in a word-like manner, delivered an ultimatum to the workers a few days before the expiration of the "memorandum" agreement, insisting again on a return to piece work, a reduction in wages and an increase in hours for those crafts in the industry which had been working on the piece work basis all the time. A few days later the manufacturers modified their demands for a reduction in wages as far as the cutters, sample makers and pressers were concerned, stating that for the present the wages could be cut only on the three crafts will not be reduced.

W. W. Magow, Business Manager, concluded his report, a resolution was proposed by one of the members which was adopted as follows:

"Whereas, the Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Protective Association has expressly expressed in the press that the piece work system, a forty-nine hour week, and a reduction in wages, shall go into effect on and after the 14th day of November, 1921; and

"Whereas, it has shortly thereafter modified its stand, stating in the press that the cutters, pressers, and sample makers will not be affected by the reduction in wages; and

"Therefore, be it resolved that we, the cutters of Local 10, I. L. G. W., hereby assembled on the 7th day of November, 1921, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place, vigorously denounce the action taken by the Association as arbitrary, and we further request the great槎s to act on our behalf in the part of the Association in offering not to reduce the wages of the cutters, thereby holding the whole of our forces and bring back the abominable sweat-shop condition under which we have been forced to work in this industry to the industry in order to retake the conditions which we have

advocated after years of hard-struggle and sacrifice."

As soon as the Secretary finished reading this resolution, all members in different parts of the hall jumped to their feet and offered motions simply adopting this resolution. This motion passed unanimously by a rising vote of all members present.

At this same meeting nominations for the Executive Board, Joint Board, as well as two poll clerks for the coming election, took place. The following were nominated as candidates for the Executive Board:

Jacob Poser, No. 9351
Murray Goldstein, No. 819.
Philip Angel, No. 1929.
Harry Mastroty, No. 3197.
Sam Leibler, No. 8250.
Benjamin Rubin, No. 8514.
Sam Kerr, No. 7233.
Harry Zaslowsky, No. 1701.
Isad. Lenenthal, No. 8060.

The following are the nominees for the Joint Board:

Philip Angel, No. 1929.
Jacob Poser, No. 9351.
Harry Mastroty, No. 3197.
Murray Goldstein, No. 819.
Sam Leibler, No. 8250.
Morris Steinberg, No. 2771.
Sol Bernstein, No. 6474.
Joe Aaron, No. 8284.
Morry Lerner, No. 8453.

Brothers Nathan Sapstein, No. 762, and Joe Fox, No. 71, were elected as poll clerks for the coming election.

The following are excerpts from the Executive Board minutes of the past week:

William Brown, No. 1709, appeared stating the following: That he was engaged to work for the shop of Samuel Pashner, 16 East 13th Street; that after working in the shop less than a day he was discharged, the firm claiming that in laying up the goods he laid too much on the bottom of the piece work. A few days later he was handed a summons to appear in court to appear on the charge of sabotaging, as it was discovered after he had gone from the shop, that he had been some piece work cut into the lay. The firm also stated that he purposely laid up the goods, and that the goods were necessary. The case was laid over till November 16th and he thereupon requested that the Executive Board supply him with a lawyer as he is without funds. On motion his request was granted and the secretary was instructed to refer the case to a counsel.

Brother Shunker reports in the hour of Michael Cornelius, 4127A, who was fined $100 and expelled from the union for sabotaging at the shop last Tuesday, stating that prior to the settling of the shop of Murray all the workers left to an imperative chairman who decided as a compromise that all the strikers are to return to work as well as the steaks and that no punishment should be meted out to those who remained in the shop during the strike. It was therefore impossible to collect that $100 fine levied upon Mr. Cornelius. However, Brother Shunker reported in present to Michael Cornelius to rejoin the union at a reinstatement fee of $50, and therefore asks the Executive Board to consider these $50 in lieu of the $100 fine. On motion the Executive Board so decided.

Some time ago the case of Brother Barney Zissel, No. 3249, was re-

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RECO DED IN FOUR COLUMNS... Brother Zissel was found guilty by the Executive Board of behavior unbecoming a union man, as charged by some of the girls of the shop of the Empire Dress Co., 27 West 24th Street, and was fined $10, in spite of the fact that Brother Zissel was hauled to court by the very same girls, where the case against him was dismissed. However, when this case went before the body on October 17th, the "em-

bers voted against the decision of the Executive Board, finding Brother Zissel not guilty.

A new pattern was selected in the Mitchell Schools for the coming year. A course of instruction in the Mitchell Schools will be held at Mitchell School House on Wednesday, November 17th, and Thursday, November 18th.

Nominations for Branch and General Officers for 'our Local for the coming term will be held during the month of November

Elections: Saturday, December 17th, 12:30 to 6 P.M., at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place

WAIST and DRESS: Monday, November 14th
MISCELLANEOUS SPECIAL: Monday, November 21st
CLOAK and SUIT: Monday, December 5th

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.

B. S. MERMELSTEIN, 392 Grand Street, between Clinton and Naffau Streets.

DR. S. MERMELSTEIN, 392 Grand Street, between Clinton and Naffau Streets.