Justice (Vol. 4, Iss. 5)

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.
Cleveland Strike Firm Gets Drastic Temporary Injunction

The readers of JUSTICE are aware that the Cloakmakers' Union of Ohio is waging a bitter fight against the firm of Landesman-Heimberger, one of the biggest in that city, which refused to renew its agreement with the Union and resigned from the King- pellers' Association to fight the Union. This firm has a number of subcontracting shops in Abraham Cleveland towns, Palais, St. Vitus, Banning, Lowrence and others.

The strike of the Union must have proceeded pretty deeply under the sides of the arrogant bosses. In order to combat the Union they have now made some "individual contracts" of the kind they strike-breaking variety with a few small shops in order to prevent the Union and the strikers from picking their shops on the pretext that it would violate the "agreements" entailed points in between them and their scale.

On the strengths of this they have applied for a temporary injunction, and it would seem, have found a judge who listened favorably in their plea and granted them a temporary war wrenched in very strong terms. This temporary injunction limits the rights of the strikers in picket to only two persons at several locations, but drastically forbids the Union from all legitimate strike activities.

Nevertheless, the strikers are not in the least discouraged, and they continue their activities with unquenchable spirit. All the workers in the settled Cleveland shops have taxed themselves during last week with a 3 per cent tax, and the strikers are receiving substantial strike benefits.

In the meantime, of course, endeavor to have this injunction rescinded when it comes up for a hearing in the near future, The Union is represented by former Secretary of War Newton D. Baker and former District Attorney of Cleveland, John A. Clune.

Montreal Cloak Strike Still Continues

Only one strike in the cloak industry remains partly unsettled to this day, and that is the strike in Montreal. Several hundred cloakmakers are still on strike in that city, though a number of settlements have been made already.

General Secretary Baroff was in Montreal last week and addressed the strikers. He also had a meeting with the Strike Committee. According to Secretary Baroff, the Montreal strikers will stay out until they win, no matter how long that may be. The International is meantime assisting the strikers financially, and the workers in the settled shops are also doing their best toward that end.

NEW YORK, Friday, January 27, 1922

Price, 2 Cents

International will Co-operate in Federal Cloak and Suit Investigation

In connection with the proposed investigation in the cloak and suit industry of New York, growing out of the great conflict that has recently been concluded in this industry, President Schlesinger has addressed the following letter to Secretaries Hoover and Jones of the Federal Departments of Commerce and Labor under whose auspices this investigation is purported to be conducted.

Hon. Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce; and
Hon. William J. Jones, Secretary of Labor.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sirs:

In a letter which I have the honor to address to you in reply to your joint communiqué of January 18th, I stated the position of our Union with reference to your proposed investigations of the women's garment industry in this city as follows: "Our Union has always favored such reforms in the industry as would assure to the public, garments at lower prices than those at present prevailing.

and has repeatedly expressed its readiness to co-operate with the manufacturers for the attainment of that end. We realize that the problem is a large one and that the proper solution of the union must include all of the special features and conditions in the industry and the methods of operation now in vogue, i.e., the high seasonal character of the work, the dependence of the industry upon constantly changing styles, the cost of raw materials, the waste in overhead charges incident to the conditions of work, the dependence of the trade upon constantly changing styles, the cost of raw materials, the waste in overhead charges incident to the conditions of work, the dependence of the trade upon constant and rapid turnover of stock, the organization of the independent tailors, and the perpetual change in the industry, etc.

This was written in the midst of a general strike in our industry. Since then, the Joint Board has made general investigations under the terms prevailing before the strike, following upon the order of Mr. Justice Wagner of the Supreme Court of this State.

With the normal conditions in the industry which then temporarily re-established, I take the occasion to urge upon you the necessity of an investigation along the lines mentioned.

The workers in the women's garment industry are now vitally interested in seeing the prices of garments made more reasonable. Lower-priced garments will mean a larger output, longer hours to work on less pay and more work of the workers.

Our Union therefore holds that the proposed investigation of our industry, thorough and exhaustive, and of labor conditions alike will be entirely beneficial. We are confident that the fact that the average item of labor represents rather less than 25 per cent of the wholesale cost of the garment and no more than about 15 per cent of the retail cost. The principal elements going to make up the retail cost of garments are those of raw material, overhead charges, waste in production, profit of manufacturers and middlemen in the industry, and above all predetermining by department stores and other retailers, and an effective reform in the industry can be brought about by cheapening the price of all these elements.

As far as the Union is concerned, it will lend its full co-operation to such investigations. We have no desire to hold back any information which may be in our possession which will be acceptable for that purpose. We expect that the Board of Suit & Skirt Manufacturer-Producers' Association and its members, as well as all other concerned affected by the proposed investigation, will do likewise.

Respectfully yours,
BENJAMIN SCHLESINGER, President,

DRESS AND WAISTMAKERS' UNION
ALIVE WITH NEW ACTIVITY

A Thousand Chairmen Meet in Webster Hall—Special Committees Put in Charge of Organization Drive

Meeting of All Local Executive Boards Next Saturday Afternoon Will Be Addressed by President Schlesinger and Secretary Baroff

New York, January 27, 1922

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By President Schlesinger and Secretary Baroff

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Now that the situation in the cloak industry has been cleared up, all the energies of our International will be directed towards the waist and dress industry in New York City and all of the 12,000 members of the Union that are affiliated.

As readers of JUSTICE already know, the Joint Board in the waist and dress industry of New York has started an organization campaign several months ago. The time, however, was not then very favorable for an organization drive, until now, notwithstanding all the obstacles that have been thrown in our way by Hatperlik, the General Manager of the Joint Board.

Quite recently, however, a noticeable change took place in the industry, and as a result the ranks of the waist and dress workers of New York are humming with activity. The measure has gone around from shop to shop among the workers, and in many cases the check must be strengthened, and that a check must be placed upon the union by the workers of the industry. During the last week or two some of the more active ones have organized and have set about the work in a more systematic manner. The result has been that a number of new members have joined the union and the work is being done more systematically.

The Union is represented by former Secretary of War Newton D. Baker and former District Attorney of Cleveland, John A. Clune.
JUSTICE

Friday, January 27, 1922

NEW ACTIVITY IN WAIST INDUSTRY

(Continued from Page 1)

have been held between the Union and the Waist Manufacturers' Association, at which the employers have demanded a wage cut of 10 cents per hour for the union, chief among which is a reduction in wages of $2 per week. On January 26, Senator James Smith, a leader at the beginning of each season: the extension of the trial period for new $4,000. It has been reported that the right of employees to change at will the work system from piece to week

reminding the French delegates of their plans in the general political

affair in this world of ours and makes them listen to reason.

HOW LANDLORDS "SELL" PROPERTY

Of course, we all know that. Who but every lad ever has any doubt that the insane rise in rentals in New York City, and, for that matter, in every other big city, is the result of the "insane" rise in the cost of living? Blocks upon blocks of apartment houses were sold and resold fleetingly every month by the same gopershuckers, for the sole purpose of finding an excuse for a further rise in the rents. The process is called "landlordism," and it is now a well-established fact that a few months later and thousand eviction commotions against their tenants, our landlords now make a mixture of sermonization, and admiration. We perceived a thrill similar to the long-expected avalanche.
Greetings: Accept our heartfelt congratulations upon your complete surrender of the Association.

JOINT BOARD OF THE CLOTH AND SKIRT MAKERS’ UNION, MAX AMBURG, Manager.

Heartiest congratulations on your splendid victory. This is a great victory for labor, the country, and the whole of humanity. We wish to you success and prosperity in all your future work.

EMPLOYEES OF LEWIS & SONS, Referee Members, Local 17.

Accept our heartfelt congratulations to the members and officers of your International Union upon your splendid victory in your strike against a group of employers who are trying to do their work on the basis of sweated labor. Let us rejoice at the triumphal conclusion of your struggle for the maintenance of working conditions and the integrity of your organization. We feel that your present victory is the victory of your entire race and of all workers in America, and we join in mind and spirit in the celebration of your great achievement.

INTERNATIONAL FUR WORKERS’ UNION.

The overwhelming victory you have achieved makes us proud of you. The fight that you have waged for the clothmakers and for our International, is the noblest history of the labor movement. The wonderful result of the New York strike encourages us to continue our fight in Philadelphia and to bring it to a victorious end. A thousand cheers for our President and our International Union.

GENERAL STRIKE COMMITTEE, Local 15.

Elias B. Fuchs, General Manager.

Philadelphia.

Kindly accept and also convey to you the General Executive Board, and to all New York strikers of the International our heartfelt congratulations in their victorious position. No doubt that this victory will have the desired effect upon the whole labor movement on the continent, and it will mark a new era in the annals of the labor movement of today.

J. EUBERT, Secretary Joint Board of Montreal.

Heartiest congratulations for the victorious outcome of this strike. It will benefit every organized worker in this country and make him conscious of the fact that you were fighting for something worth while. Cheers for the New York clothmakers and the International Ladies Garment Workers’ Union.

JOINT BOARD CLOTHMAKERS OF CINCINNATI.

R. SEDGWICK.

The Bakers’ Union, Local 180, wishes heartily to congratulate you with the tremendous and glorious success you have achieved. May you succeed and be able to strengthen your organization.

Bakers’ Union, Local 180.

I. RABIN.

Congratulations on the splendid and glorious victory won by obtaining the unconditional surrender of the employers.

JOINT BOARD FURRIERS’ UNION.

A. BROWNE.

Heartiest congratulations for your noble victory.

STRIKE COMMITTEE LOCAL 67.

Accept our hearty congratulations on your glorious victory of the great clothmakers’ union. Organised labour is happy.

THE STRIKING BID SPRING MAKERS.

R. WEINSTEIN, Sec’y.

Accept our hearty congratulations upon your splendid victory. Your valiant membership has demonstrated again that they will not submit to the domination of employers who understand the meaning of solidarity. May you record in the future as many victories as you have in the past on your way toward the final goal of the working class.

A. CHAIKIN.

General Manager.

New York Joint Board, A. C. W. of A.

Secretary-Treasurer, New York Joint Board, A. C. W. of A.

Please convey to your members our heartfelt sympathy in their present critical struggle, and let them feel that they are forced upon them by the gang of contract-breaking employers. We congratulate you all upon your brave and heroic stand in resisting the unjust demands of your bosses. That the determination of your members is crowned with success and your resolution shall lead them to complete victory is the fraternal wish of THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

UNITED LAUNDRY TAILORS’ TRADE UNION.

S. Joseph, Chairman. L. Fine, Sec’y.

Congratulations on the success of your recent strike. Treating every thing with a cheerful smile.

CLOTHMAKERS’ UNION, No. 4.

A. BRIGHTSTEIN, Business Manager.

Heartiest congratulations to your wonderful victories. Wish you many more.

Long live the International Ladies Garment Workers’ Union.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Pocatlan Hamlin, Sec’y.

Our organisation has learned with great joy of the victory you won against the manufacturers. May this victory prove to be the turning point in the struggle of the working class against their oppressors.

MONTEFIORE JOINT BOARD AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA.

Congratulations on your victory.

WATERPROOF GARMENT MAKERS’ UNION.

Fred Manson, Sec’y.

We eagerly followed the activities of your great struggle which developed between the Protective Association and the Clothmakers’ Union. Our confidence in the ability of the faithful and devoted leaders has been justified by the splendid outcome of the struggle. We here extend our congratulations to you at this time, and we hope that the great victory will bring new life and vigour to the cause of our International family. Long live the International! Long live the International! Long live the International!

W. M. DAVIS, Manager.

MOLLY LIPSHITZ, Secretary.

Local No. 65.

In the name of the Waterproof Garment Workers’ Union, we congratulate you upon the complete victory of the International against the employers.

We feel that you have proved to be a branch of such a rebellious organisation which upholds the cause of modern civilization.

LOUIS WEIXLER, Manager.

Dear Mr. Slesinger: Permit me to congratulate you and the Union upon the successful end of the strike.

Aside from the splendid solidarity shown by the workers, I am sure that the outcome was in large measure due to the relentless fighting with which the strike was led by you.

Sincerely yours,

MORRIS ROSENTHAL.

Farmer-Labor Party, Central Committee.

We tender you our congratulations this Wednesday, January 18, 1922, we send you hearty congratulations upon your great victory and the splendid work you are doing. We hope you will get the three million dollars.

Best wishes for future successes.

JEROME T. DHUNHT, Chmn. E. RENAN BOHM, Secretary.

The news of your splendid victory was hailed with joy by the entire membership of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. As soon as the report reached us, we immediately sent to our National office our congratulations and extended our congratulations to you through our official papers this week. A copy of the congratulatory editorial in the Advance is herewith enclosed.

The importance of your victory is quite underestimated by our membership. It is great enough for the labor movement to rejoice in.

Please accept our congratulations and extend wishes for continued success.

Fraternally yours,

CARL O. EHRLENSCHER,
General Secretary-Treasurer Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

A Few Words From Vice-President Wander

The general strike is over. It has ended in a complete victory for the Union. The sweet dreams which our employers have cherished when they adopted the historic resolution which led to a strike against $6,000,000 cloth and skirt makers in New York City have come to be a dream and nothing more! Our workers are true to themselves and their Union, have gone back into the shops to work under all the old conditions which our organization had won for them in the course of a number of years and have driven the employers from them. The victory becomes even greater and more significant, when we consider that the employers have not succeeded in carrying out their program. They have, however, reversed their policy, and are no longer of the opinion that the workers are a menace to the community, and are trying to crush us. This is a victory for organized labor, a victory for the working class as a whole, a victory for the working class movement. We must therefore work with all the might of our organization to make sure that our gains are not lost, that the employers do not succeed in breaking us, that the workers become conscious of their strength, and that they do not allow themselves to be subjected to the old conditions under which they labor, but strive for the betterment of their condition and the improvement of the conditions of the working class.

With the Waist and Dress Joint Board

By M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary

(Minutes of Meeting, Jan. 18, 1922)

A meeting of the Waist and Dress Joint Board was held this morning.

Upon opening the meeting, a committee from the Political Prisoners’ Defense and Relief Committee was introduced, and the chair appointed.

After the committee had finished its business, the President, on behalf of those political prisoners who are still confined in the Federal penal institutions in various States, and who are not being taken care of by other organizations. They express the hope that we will contribute as much money as possible in order to enable them to carry on the campaign for the release of those who are still confined in the various jails.

A motion was made and carried to refer this request to the Board of Directors for investigation.

Another committee, representing the Central Bodies for Anarchy for Political Prisoners, appeared before the Board and stated that the release of Comrade Eugene V. Debs, a political prisoner, they believe that their task is completed. A conference held between Debs and Gonser as to what course they should follow was attended by the local prisoners who are still confined in the Federal prisons resulted in the declaration of the Board of Directors Eugene V. Debs, as soon as he is able, will take up the fight for the release of those political prisoners who are still confined in the various penal institutions. In view of that, the Central Bodies who work for the release of the political prisoners decided to continue their activity. The Board of Directors show that they have a deficit of over $2,000. They therefore requested that we deplete our cash as money as we possibly can in order to cover that deficit.

(Continued on Page 7)
The New Year and Labor in England

By NATHANIEL BUCHWALD

We wonder if one finds any reason to rejoice in the New Year. It is only possible to do so if one is able to forget past misfortune and look forward to a better future. The present year has been marked by numerous crises and setbacks, particularly in the agricultural sector, which has been hard hit by the ongoing trade war.

The year started with the continuation of the trade war between the US and China. The US imposed tariffs on Chinese goods, which led to a retaliatory response by China. This resulted in a significant increase in the cost of goods for consumers and businesses in both countries.

The economic situation of many countries has been affected by the trade war. The global economy has slowed down, and the risk of a recession has increased. This has led to a decrease in consumer spending and investment, which has further reduced economic growth.

The situation is particularly difficult in the agricultural sector, where many farmers have been hit by the trade war. The tariffs imposed by the US on Chinese goods have made it more expensive for Chinese farmers to sell their goods in the US market. This has led to a decrease in their sales and income.

Moreover, the ongoing trade war has led to a decrease in the demand for other agricultural products, such as soybeans, which are a major export for China. This has further reduced the income of Chinese farmers.

The situation is likely to improve in the future, as the trade war is expected to be resolved soon. However, the impact on the economy and the agricultural sector will be felt for some time to come.

The New Year and Labor in England

A bleaker New Year for the workers of England has, perhaps, never dawned. On the 1st of January, the unemployment rate in England is estimated to be at a record high of 2 million people. This is a major concern for the government and the country as a whole.

The government has been criticized for its lack of action to address the issue of unemployment. The opposition parties have accused the government of being complacent and not doing enough to tackle the problem.

The government has announced a new plan to create jobs and improve the economic situation. The plan includes measures such as increasing investment in infrastructure, providing training and education programs, and offering incentives to businesses.

The opposition parties have welcomed the government's plan, but they have also expressed concerns about its effectiveness. They have called for more concrete action to address the issue of unemployment.

Despite the challenges, there is hope for a brighter future. The government has announced a new plan to create jobs and improve the economic situation. The plan includes measures such as increasing investment in infrastructure, providing training and education programs, and offering incentives to businesses.

The opposition parties have welcomed the government's plan, but they have also expressed concerns about its effectiveness. They have called for more concrete action to address the issue of unemployment.
CLOAKMAKERS!
We Greet You Upon Your Return To Work!

Accept our earnest assurances, victorious cloakmakers, that the firm of DEUTSCH BROS. shares wholeheartedly in the glorious, jubilant joy that prevails in your ranks today.

You have waged an heroic and just fight. You have fought—not for an increase in wages and material gain—but for a lofty, humane principle, and because of that you have earned, from the first day you accepted the challenge, the sympathy of all right-thinking elements in the community, which has made doubly certain your present victory.

The firm, DEUTSCH BROS., which comes so frequently in contact with most of you and which has helped to build up and to add comfort and beauty to your homes, has, from the first day of your struggle, not only pledged to you its deep sympathy and extended to you its warmest wishes, but it has also made a practical step to ease your situation.

The firm, DEUTSCH BROS. has ordered its stores, from the first day of the strike, that all cloakmakers involved in the conflict who are credit customers of DEUTSCH BROS. need not pay as long as the strike lasts, and that a strike-card, shown by a cloakmaker to our collectors, should absolve him from payments throughout the strike period. We have also extended to the strikers the privilege of buying necessary furniture for their homes during the time of the strike, paying for same after they return to work.

And now, that you have returned, full of the spirit of victory to your shops and the wheels of the cloak industry, put to a stop by your powerful arm, have again begun to revolve with former vim and vigor, and the production of your huge creative army is going to bring back life, movement and prosperity in the business world, the firm of DEUTSCH BROS. is again ready to serve you.

Our remarkable FEBRUARY SALE, where our selection of splendid furniture is bound to cause the greatest sensation, both in its quality and its astounding low prices—coincides with your return to the shops. And now, when each of you has again the possibility of giving thought to the comforts and beauty of his home, we invite you to our great FEBRUARY SALES, and we promise that we shall serve you as honestly and loyally as we have served you until now. Our liberal credit system gives every worker the opportunity to fix up a beautiful and comfortable home. Keep in mind that in the stores of DEUTSCH BROS. a credit-customer is treated on terms of equality with a cash-customer.

Respectfully,

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JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

Published every Friday by the
International Embroidery
Garment Workers' Union.
Office, 31 Union Square, New York, N. Y. Tel. Spyrosseam 1126.

R. A. ROBERT, Secretary-Treasurer.
A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer.

ABRAHAM YUVIM, Business Manager.

MAX D. DANTHER, Managing Editor.

Subscription price, 50 cents per year.

Vol. IV. No. 5

Friday, January 27, 1922

Entered as Second Class matter, April 16, 1920, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y. under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at the special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 2, 1917, authorized on January 25, 1918.

EDITORIALS

THE AFTERMATH OF THE CONFLICT

Practically without exception, the entire labor press of the country has nothing but praise for the manner in which the strike of the cloak workers which just recently passed into history, was managed and won. It is admitted on all sides that it was an exemplary fight, and has placed our International in the forefront ranks of the American labor movement. The general cry in trade union circles today is that the example of the ladies' garment workers must be emulated by their sister organizations and that it is the only way to shake off from the labor movement the state of lethargy cast upon it by the tactics of the bosses and the politicians.

It will, perhaps, be no exaggeration to compare the fight of the cloakworkers with the recent period of industrial strife and the drafting and pecuniary, deadening heat. The cloak strike—on account of new methods resorted to in the course of its prosecution and the fact that it so thoroughly spread the light of its activities not only to the needle industry or any industry where a great number of immigrants work, but to the whole labor movement as far as for instance, the garment workers. It has, as a matter of fact, become a national event. It had deeply interested Federal authorities in Washington, our New York courts and the New York Labor Department, employers and employees, and it was over in silence, and the headquarters of our International have, in the course of that conflict, become converted into a national tribunal fram which our leaders spoke so often.

It is difficult, indeed, to properly appraise as yet the true value of the trade union propaganda spread by our International during the trial.
The Miners' Case

BY EDWARD DUFFY

In the richest nation of the world, possessing the greatest store of gold ever found, 80 per cent of the world, five hundred thousand coal miners are facing unemployment and depressions which are being increased because the millions which constitutes the millions of the famine district in Soviet Russia. Because of the international depression and the mild winter, the coal, consumption of coal has been so low that the current year during the last year to support themselves and their families with the miners and their families.

Perhaps no organization has been hit as hard by the post-war depression as the National Miners' Union of America, one of the richest and most powerful labor organizations of America, The National Miners' Union has been forced to appeal to President Harding and to Congress for action that will relieve the suffering of the miners and their families.

"A year's intermittent employment," reads the appeal of District No. 2, U. M. A., "has left huge amounts of coal unmined. The completed resources that in thousands of cases actual want confront the miners, the profits of which, if the owners of the industry were plowed into the land, would mean the livelihood of millions of our families our families would relish consequent the recklessness of the owners of the industry called up by the miners."

The employers claim that the union miners consent to reductions of wages to conform to the low wages in the lowest paid fields, but contrary to the charge made by the employers, that the miners declared that such a reduction would not increase the volume of production to reduce wages below the amounts of wages in the non-union districts. The miners' union shows that the average increase of wages in the wages of miners from 1914 to 1919 had been 7.6 per cent, while the increase in living costs had been 7.8 per cent. This called, he said, for a wage raise of 1.4 per cent.

The United Mine Workers organized a demand of a 60 per cent wage increase, a six-hour day and a five-day week. A compromise resolution was introduced by Wilson settled the strike by decreasing an average increase of 27 per cent. "The expected remaining to the strikers who participated in the six-day week. The award became effective April 1, 1928.

The strikes caused by extended unemployment, the United Miners Workers have kept up organization campaigns against the West Virginia against opposition that would have disappeared many less able and determined miners with gunners guards of the mine operators, the union has lost scores of killed and wounded members of the vanguard of West Virginia unionism. The cost of the organization drive in Miners and Lewis companies has been more than $2,000,000, according to a report made last week by Secretary Green of the union.

Two moves have been made in Congress to relieve the distress of the unemployed miners. The unemployed miners' representative Mayor London, New York Socialist, introduced a resolution this week directing the Committee on Mines and Mining to investigate the conditions prevailing in the non-union districts with special reference to the condition of the workers in the industry.

Representative Thomas, of Kentucky, last week introduced a resolution authorizing the Appropriation to spend not more than $500,000 for the alleviation of the victims of the non union districts in Kentucky, West Virginia, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Alabama. In these districts the conditions are most desperate among the miners and their families.

Secretary of Commerce Hoover an statement that he is willing to be "set on a strike" in the bituminous coal mines on April 1. The issue involved is a continuation of the wage scale agreement between the operators and the miners, which expired on New Year's Day of 1928. The operators demand wage reductions. The United Mine Workers of America, on the other hand, concurred with the miners in the continuance of the eight hours of daily work and the eight weeks of curtailed employment during the year the workers will be continued. "In the case of starvation they accept a wage cut."

Officials of the Harding administration make no secret of the fact that they will assist the non-union fields in a strike-breaking venture if there is a strike next April. Secretary of Commerce Hoover has been heard to say that, per cent of the bituminous coal comes from non-union fields, such as the St. Clair, St. Louis, Rock Island, Logan counties, West Virginia, and he hopes this percentage can be so reduced, if the strike-breaking plan is carried out, that production will be maintained regardless of a walkout.

The normal rate of bituminous coal production is about 7,000,000 tons. This comes from all fields in the country. The West Virginia and other non-union fields say they can get out from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 tons. Whether they do not say it to the consumer, for that is a question. The agitation leading from the non-union districts are already congested, authority say, and can't be much more congested.

Although the mine workers have renewed again for a coalition with the unions of railroad workers—an offensive and defensive alliance—it is believed that the United Miners Workers that such a powerful fighting force will be a the most suitable person to conduct this very important work. Nevertheless, the condition of the country has been entirely neglected by the National Miners' Union, the only rail workers' union, and the same will be required to assist Brother Hochman in the organization campaign, and who it will be.

Upon motion, it was decided to re- refer the suggestion of Local No. 22 to the Board of Directors.

In a communication, Local No. 25 expressed its appreciation of the attitude taken by its Joint Board representatives in their negotiations with the Dress Contractors' Association. Its Executive Board re- phesented most emphatically the audacious attack of the Dress Contractors' Association on the organization, and will assist the Joint Board in every possible manner in its efforts to maintain the union standard.

Brother Halperin, General Manager of the National Miners Union, held with the National Miners Protective Association, and at the conference the representatives of the Protective Association furthered the interests of the Union and the following demands were made:

1. A decrease in wages for piece and work weeks, 25 per cent, respectively.

2. The Union should be represented for new workers should be changed from two weeks to four weeks.

3. Members should be permitted to do their own cutting.

4. Members should be permitted to change their membership any time they desire it necessary.

5. A revision of the minimum wage

Our Conference Committee flatly refused to grant the demands required by the National Miners Union, the firms are firm not to grant the workers' demands, the modified conditions of the organizations mentioned about, sub-committees were elected who will arrange to meet some day next week.

BUY

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"Blessed is he who wished the world in moments of its darkest hours."

The highest God invited him to become a guest, with whom to sit at feast.

Be a witness of his mighty spectacle.

William came to Russia not as a journalist seeker of fortune, but as a Socialist, and the economic foundations of present-day society stand by and merely observe what was taking place before his eyes. The Revolution was not fought in a titanic struggle to preserve the achievements of the revolution and to secure for the workers the socialist ideals that moved Williams to take part in the conflict.

With the late John Reed, he placed himself at the command of the revolutionary staff, and, through correspon- 
dents, was able to render valuable service to the Revolution.

Albert Williams has finally pub- lished his book, and the revolu- tionary elements, who have grown impatient, will gladly for- give him the delay. To Williams the Russian Revolution was not merely another reportorial task. He knew that it deserved something more than a mere, the usual, articles, which most books of that period contain.

"Through the Russian Revolution", a contribution of permanent value, because the author went back of the occurrences of those crown seasons and autumn days of 1917, and revealed for us the spirit underlying the greatest mass movement in his- tory.

The book contains a chronological account of the most important events prior to and after the November Revolution. The account is, however, only the frame, around which Williams has drawn for us. The role of the workers in the Revolution, their consuming faith, and their dis- criminating, effective efforts to make it successful at home and understood by the outside world, is what Williams means to the light of later experience. Yet the story which is told in the book has the freshness and experience of a story told for the first time.

The reviewer has gone over many times the ground which the book covers. His main criticism is that the Russian Revolution has kept him awoke many a night during the past year and that he does not deserve a moment's loss of interest in the "Russian Revolution" read at one sitting, and the familiar events were re-en- acted over his mind, and Blanke Yarla will have the league's leading female role.

"Mr. Forst" will be presented by the Provincetown Players at their theatre in MacDougal Street, on Mon- day night, January 5th. The current bill of one-act plays will be presented only on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evening of next week.

Maurice Schwartz and his Tichid company will act "Fugly" in London in May.

Amelia Galli-Curci, who returned to New York after ten weeks of opera in Chicago, is staying at the Ambas- sador Hotel, and will reappear next week at the Metropolitan.

Ruth Draper and Polakowski, the Polish composer and pianist, will give a Joint recital at the Neighborhood Playhouse next Sunday afternoon.

Maria Jeritza, in "Cavalleria," and \nLucrècia Bori, Titta Ruffo and others, in "Pulcinella," will sing in a Metro- politan benefit on Thursday, Febru- ary 3, for the Civil Service Reform Association.

Miss Anne Morgan's Committee for Devoted Priests, which has so ar- rived a benefit performance of "Salome" at the Manhattan on Feb- ruary 13, will present on Thursday, C. A. Shaw yesterday that Muratore "will appear with the Chicago Opera Asso- ciation on some date in the near future with Mary Garden.

THE STAGE

Sunday opens with a concert


Arthur Hopkins will again produce "The Deluge" on Friday, January 27, at the Plymouth Theatre. Marget Williams will have the only female role, and Robert McWade and Edward G. Robinson will be seen back together. "The Deluge" was first presented at the Hudson Theatre in August of 1917.


"Fire and Needles" will open at the Shubert Theater next Monday.

"Madame Pierre" will be the Eng- lish title of Brioney's "Les Hameons," which William Harris is pro- ducing here.

The first production of The Play- ers' Assembly of America, Frederick Freiliche's "Montmartre" early next month.

"The Monkey's Paw," a one-act play by Louis N. Parker, from a story by W. W. Jacobs, has been placed in rehearsal by Augustan Danese, and will be acted as a curtain-raise to "St. Serenade," instead of "The Critic.

There will be a performance of "Ghosts," at the Broadhurst Friday afternoon for the benefit of the American Birth Control League. Mary Shaw will head the cast.

"The Law Breaker," by Jules Edward Goodman, will be offered in New York next year by Stanley N. Brady, at a house yet to be an- nounced. William Courtinay will be starred, and Blanche Yarla will have the league's leading female role.

"Mt. Forest" will be presented by the Provincetown Players at their theatre in MacDougal Street, on Mon- day night, January 5th. The current bill of one-act plays will be presented only on Thursday, Friday and Saturday night of next week.

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LABOR THE WORLD OVER

DOMESTIC ITEMS

CREATING MORE MIDDLEMEN

The Massachusetts Commission on the Necesities of Life has made a record in saving money for the people, especially for people with no money. Its kind of success is the only exception in the United States. "The Commission's policy has been to publish information concerning abnormally high prices." This has resulted in showing the citizens opportunities to engage in more profitable lines of endeavor.

LABOR INCREASES WEALTH

The share of the net wealth created by manufacturing operations in the United States, increased a shade less than 1 per cent in the five years between 1916 and 1919, according to figures issued last night by the Bureau of Labor. The figures show that in 1919 the United States had 280,000 manufacturing establishments, which gave employment to an average of 10,817,653 persons, of whom 9,059,318 were wage-earners, 1,457,761 were salaried employees and 219,683 were proprietors.

NEW YORK STRIKE TIES UP 100 TUGS

The strike of the New York harbor tugboat workers, which began on Friday, remains about the same. The Union officials claim that 100 tugboats are tied up and many are going out on strike, while the New York Towboat Exchange claims that the strike is on the wane.

EUROPEAN TRADE NEARLY DOUBLED

Reports from the new London Council of Commerce show that the total value of trade with European countries in 1923 was approximately $3,580,000,000, as against $1,449,000,000 in 1913. Imports from Europe to the United States in 1923 were $740,000,000 in 1920, owing to the general condition of the European export market.

LOCKWOOD COMMITTEE'S RULES APPROVED

The Building Trades Council of New York, representing 115,000 building trades workers, at a meeting yesterday, unanimously approved the proposals of the Lockwood Committee designed to bring about the elimination of certain practices of labor unions in the State of New York.

SHIPPING MEN SEEK SUBSIDIES

On the heels of a still reduction in the pay of seamen, American ship owners have formulated plans for direct and indirect subsidies that will, presumably, bring in dollars out of the American treasury.

The first thing desired by the shipping trust is a loan of $100,000,000, which, if secured, probably will never be repaid. Once the ship owners get the loan, they plan to hand it over to shipping.

Then, they want one-half of the custom and increased tonnage taxes, which they estimate will secure to them $5,000,000 a year.

As showing that there is no limit to the greed of the shipping interests, they boasted their rates for the transportation of grain to the starving population of Russia by 50 per cent after Congress appropriated $20,000,000 for relief work and stipulated that the fund must be carried in American ships.

FULLING THE WOOL OVER FARMERS' EYES

An attempt is being made to "perpetuate the infamous guarantee section of the doomed agricultural bill" by encouraging the formation of a new United States Senator Greene, of North Dakota, who charges that the American Farm Women Federation is being used by big interests to "pull the wool" over the eyes of farmers.

"Secretary La Pelli'ce had the courage to come out and condemn even the heads of some of our farm organizations in this connection," Mr. Greene said. "I shall follow him down the road that the old farmers of the Northwest are going to recommend perpetuation of the infamous section, they will hear from the real farmers of the country."

$80,026 ALIENS IN 1921

The tide of immigration which was approaching its flood when the restriction law went into effect, brought 885,026 aliens into the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, according to the annual report of the Secretary of Labor.

This number compares with 1,659,661 in the previous fiscal year, and is more than twice the estimate which Mr. Davis makes for this year under the new law. More than one-fourth of the aliens admitted last year were Italians, the number being 227,206, as compared with 201,463 in the fiscal year of 1899-1900.

The report also shows that from the national origin standpoint, the countries supplying the largest numbers in 1921 were Russia, Egypt, and China.

PROFESSOR "REMOVES" HOUSING PROBLEM

"There is a theoretical excess of homes and apartments in New York City," Professor Samuel McKeen Lindsey, professor of political science, Columbia University.

The professor made this statement before the Lockwood Housing Committee of the New York City Council.

The professor admitted that he was paid $500 by real estate owners and developers for his "honest portrayal of the housing situation." A police court has a shortage of 70,000 houses.

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FOREIGN ITEMS

HUNGARY

"AMNESTY" IN HUNGARY

The general amnesty to political prisoners decreed by the Regent, Horthy, is regarded skeptically. The decree provides that prisoners whose release "would endanger the State's security" shall not be liberated, and the alienation of property under its terms will be far-reaching. It is only the mere practice of the reactionary Minister of Justice. The amnesty resulted from an agreement just concluded between the Socialist Democratic Party and Horthy. The leader of the Right Socialists, Ernest Garam, has become an amnesty candidate. Besides, as Horthy says, he entered the agreement only because of the threat (Horthy's) of a new terror.

A SECRET AGREEMENT

Negotiations between the British Ambassador in Budapest and the Hungarian Government have just culminated in a secret agreement whereby Hungary is to become to British capitalists her state railways in the Hungarian coal basin and the rights in the projected harbor construction at Budapest. British capitalists have thus gained a prize by helping Hungary to arrogate provision of the peace treaty.

EGYPT

TERROR ON THE NILE

British preparations to hold down the people by arms are steadily on. The last insurrection of Nubian natives was quelled by sending in a large force. Last spring, the last serious uprising of Nubians which lasted for over a month. Last spring, the last serious uprising of Nubians which lasted for over a month. Last spring, the last serious uprising of Nubians which lasted for over a month.

UNIONS FIGHT WAGE REDUCTIONS

The unions are fighting the wage reductions being put into effect throughout Great Britain. Last year wages were cut $4,000,000 in the pay of 7,000,000 workers.

REAL ECONOMY

The Secretary of the London Labor Party has demonstrated statistically that boroughs where labor has a majority on the Council have spent less per head on local government than similar areas where labor has not a single member on the Council.

GREATER SOLIDARITY

The National Union of Ship's Cooks, Stewards and Bakers has amalgamated with the British Seamen's Union. The new union will be called the Amalgamated Marine Workers' Union.

DENMARK

LABOR TO HEAD OFF GENOA

Former Minister Steen-Joergensen, on behalf of the Danish Trade Unionists, has offered to mediate in the dispute between the several shipowners' associations, and the International Conference to be held before the Genoa Conference takes place.

INDIA

"THE UNITED STATES OF INDIA"

The immediate declaration of an Indian republic was urged by Harsh Mochan in his presidential address to the All-India Congress League at Ahmadoabad. The "United States of India" was the title suggested. For the present, he advised, the policy of non-violence must be maintained. If, however, the government's repressive policy led to the declaration of martial law, then the only defense would be guerrilla warfare. Gandhi opposed the revolution, which was lost, despite a strong minority.

MEXICO

TO SEIZE BAKE SHOPS

All bake shops in Mexico City will be taken over foreveryday by the Bakers' Syndicate on January 26, if demands, which named the current cost of bread, are not met. The demand is that the bread be made in the unions' own bakeries. The federation says that the workers are being paid a wage that is insufficient to support a family.

GERMANY

WILD RAIL STRIKE IN SAXONY

A wild railroad strike started in Saxony, where radical workers elected Red strike leaders over the heads of union officials.

The strikers walked out in Dresden on Monday, browsing the Vienna express, and invaders eager to proceed hired motor cars to take them to the border. The Dresden strikers received assurances of support from the radical railroad workers of Leipzig and Chemnitz, both East Saxony.

"Three of the most important strikes movements are reported to be serious parts of Germany. The workers of the famous Borsig railway factory threaten a complete tie-up unless wage demands are recognized in full. The trainmen are on strike. In Hamburg a workers' strike was accompanied by a complete lockout by the building contractors.

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The Strike and New Activities

At the beginning of this season, the Educational Department planned a large number of educational activities and arrangements were made to conduct classes in Yiddish, Italian and English, in the offices of various local unions. Teachers were engaged and methods were developed for making this work thorough and successful.

The Strike, however, interfered with the plans. Conditions were such that it was useless to begin these activities. The Strike lasted for 9 days on the picket line and elsewhere and could not be expected to come to an end before the classes resumed. Their attention was on the strike. It would have been unreasonable to expect them to think of anything else.

But the strike is over and the Educational Department is busy reorganizing its plans. It wishes to commence these new classes at the earliest possible moment.

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Dancing by Wireless

On Friday night, January 27th, the monthly social evening of the Union Health Center School will take place. This Friday there is to be a great innovation, through the efforts of Mr. Peter Taylor. A wireless telephone will be installed in the auditorium of the Health Center. Music will be heard through this telephone. If the gods are kind there will also be dance music and real jazz for those of us who attended all the regular lectures at the Health Center. This will be indeed a gala social evening and will mark the end of a very successful month of lectures, and the beginning of a still more successful month of February. The program for the Friday night lectures during the month of February will be as follows:

February 3rd—"The Nervous Worker and His Problems," by Dr. J. Smith.
February 10th—"The Tuberculous Worker and What He Can Do," by Dr. J. Smith.
February 17th—"Errors of the Dict of the Jewish Worker," by Dr. B. Liber.

SECOND CONCERT SERIES
Rand School Music League
JOSEPHINE ROSENSWEET, Director

An Hour of Piano Music
HELEN JEFFREYS, Violin Recital
THE LETZ QUARTET

Series, $1. Single Admission, 35 cents
First Concert begins at 8:15 P.M.
Second Concert begins at 8:30 P.M.

LADIES’ TAILORS, SAMPLE MAKERS’ AND ALTERATION WORKERS’ UNION, LOCAL NO. 3

ATTENTION!

Very important branch meetings of our Local will be held as follows:

SAMPLE MAKERS’ BRANCH will meet in Labor Temple, 14th St. and 2nd Ave., on Saturday, Jan. 28th, at 1 P.M. sharp.
LADIES’ TAILORS’ BRANCH will meet in Laurel Gardens, 75 East 116th St., on Tuesday, Jan. 31st, at 8 P.M. sharp.
The order of business will be:
1. First and last names of Executive Board members and Manager-Secretary of our Local.
2. Election of an Assistant Secretary and Election Committee.
3. Voting for the Convention City.
You can see from the above order of business that it is important for every member to be present at the meeting of his branch.

EXECUTIVE BOARD LOCAL NO. 3
S. LEFKOVITS, Manager-Secretary.

P. S.—The Election Committee will meet on Feb. 4th, at 12 W. 29th St., at 1 P.M.
Election will be held on Feb. 11th, in Bryant Hall, 726 Sixth Ave., 1 P.M.

Rand School Music League

First Concert begins at 8:30 P.M.
Second Concert begins at 8:45 P.M.

Dr. Barnett L. Becker

Optometrist and Oculist

102 Lenox Avenue
895 Prospect Avenue
New York 26th St.
New York 24th St.

13 East 15th Street
1565 Broadway
202 East 90th Street
Brom.

Designing, Pattern Making, Grading and Sketching

"The Tailor and the Garment Maker" by Henry Wolf. Every student will be given a complete course in designing, pattern making, grading, and sketching. The course will be held in two main rooms, the latter being a spacious and well-equipped workroom.

Rand School of Social Science
7 East 15th Street

Heywood Broun

Author of "Sweat Things at Night!" and editor of "It Seems To Me" column in the World.

Dancing and the Arts

Fridays, Beginning February 3rd, 8:40 P.M.
Five lectures, $1—Single admission, 25 cents
In case of overflow, preference will be given to those who have registered for the series.

Your Boy’s Future!

Your boy’s future, well being and position in life may depend upon the attention given to his eyes.

Eye-strain is the cause of headaches, poor memory, ill temper, dullness, and all the consequences which spring from poor eyes and his school attendance, which in turn has its effects later in life.

Take no chances. Bring your boy to one of our offices, where a scientific test applied by our highly skilled optometrist will determine whether he is near or farsighted. If he does, our well-equipped optical department will fit him properly.

Dr. Barnett L. Becker

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1905 Pitkin Avenue

For the Eye Backers Ave., Brooklyn

Drs. Barnett L. Becker

401r Ave. St. P. O. Box 500

Dr. Barnett L. Becker,

Well known for his ability...
The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

By JOSEPH FISH

GENERAL

Among the many questions up for consideration and action before the July meeting of the General Board, perhaps the most important is the question as to whether the International is to take place. The meeting will be held at Hotel Wisconsin, 23 St. Mark's Place. Letters have been sent out to all of the members of the Union, calling their attention to this topic.

All local unions of the International, through their representatives in the United States and Canada consider it an honor when their city is chosen as the convention city of the International. And so in this case the Cleveland Plain Dealer sent out a letter to all of the local unions of the International, urging them to vote in favor of their city for the holding of the next International convention. Cleveland is one of the three cities named by the General Executive Board for referendum vote of the members of the International. Baltimore and Cincinnati are the other two. The Cleveland Plain Dealer urges the selection of that city, because it is in the center of the second garment center in America. It is more than likely that by the time the General Convention meets in Cleveland, the Members of the International will have been received by Local 10 from the other two cities voting similar resolutions.

From the opinions expressed by the active members of Local 10, Cleveland seems to be the choice. One reason is that the next convention of the American Federation of Labor will take place in Cincinnati. These men are in favor, therefore, of dividing the honors as equally as possible.

The period of reconstruction for the cloak and suit cutters has begun in the beginning. Immediately following the settlement of the strike, all of the business left unfinished in Arlington Hall, and the strike headquarters was transferred to the office of the Union. As yet, Manager Dobrinsky has not started on any peace-time arrangements. This is largely due to the fact that the Members are daily coming to the office for final instructions.

The International and the Cloakmakers' Union should be congratulated in having succeeded in settling the strike as they did. The result seems to have been very busy and work as well. This in addition to winning the strike in so successful a manner. In the future it also succeeded in preserving for the members the work that was theirs.

Manager Dobrinsky is at the present time greatly taken up in preparing an executive report of the strike as affecting the cutters. There is no doubt but that plenty of interesting material will be received. In addition to the 100 per cent response by the cutters a very fine show is expected from the members of Local 10's Strike Committee. This show should make the members look forward to hearing the report.

The members should not for a moment be under the impression that the Union now can sit back comfortably and hill itself into a pleasant way. The employers were hungry for a pound of flesh. From all indications and results of the strike, they are still hungry, and therefore, rest until their hunger is satisfied in some way. Hence, the Members of the Union should hold the present—present—peace-time machinery in order to prepare for the public and the employers that whatever working conditions the Union has under the present agreement are worse than the present, with the always present threat of a renewal of the strike. This is a fact that will not fail to be a matter of practical consideration in all negotiations with the employers.

Thecutters'Union,withChiefOrganizer Julius Hochman for the placing of a cutters' representative in the hall, who will take care of their interests. A cutters' representative will also be placed on the Settlement Committee, to see to it that whenever a shop is settled a cutters is to be put to work under union conditions.

ENGLISH LABOR IN 1923

(Continued from Page 4)

last year—which affected every industry in the country; and its withdrawal of the Agricultural Wage Board has led to the besting down of prices in the cotton mill industry. Those sins can be laid directly at the door, apart from the normal human tendency to "blame it on the government" in every time of injury. Labor's prospects would, therefore, seem to be tolerably my, and if it could command the financial resources of the other parties its victory would seem assured. The effect of trade depression, however, are felt politically more by labor than by any other party organization.