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Comments
Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of Justice were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of Justice shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of Justice.
GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD AT ATLANTIC CITY ADOPTS IMPORTANT DECISIONS


LAUNCH CAMPAIGN FOR WEEK-WORK IN WAIST AND DRESS INDUSTRY
PREPARATORY CONVENTION PLAN COMPLETE

Dress Jobbers Agree To Stop Dealing With Non-Union Contractors

The dispute over the disclosures made by Waist and Dress Joint Board, charging the Jobbers' Association in the dress industry with sending out work to non-union contractors in spite of a definite prohibition in its agreement with the Union, which threatened a strike in the dress industry, was settled last Wednesday, February 15, at a conference between representatives of the Joint Board of the Dress and Waistmakers' Union and the Wholesale Dress Manufacturers' Association at a meeting at 1113 Broadway. The Union was represented at this conference through Julius Hochman, I. Horowitz and M. K. Mackoff.

The manufacturers' organization, which consists of Jobbers, agreed to stop dealing with non-union contractors. The workers had proved that a number of prominent Jobbers, members of this Association, have not only let out contract work to non-union shops, but have practiced keeping two sets of books in order to conceal their violations of the agreement. The Jobbers' Association pledged itself and its membership to observe the agreement in the future and to punish or expel any of its members who might violate it. A committee was appointed to take up the charges of the Union and to investigate the cases of all those who have broken the agreement, which expires on January 31, 1929.

The organization campaign in the waist and dress industry, meanwhile, is continuing unabated. New dope about the unionized daily and firm after firm is setting out with the Union. All the workers on strike in the unorganized firms, the Laker Temple, 14th Street and Second Avenue.

The organization drive in the waist and dress industry differs from all former campaigns undertaken by this Union in that it is well-organized and fully thought out and phib. It will not be given up until the non-Union shops in the industry are organized and signs are not taking that it will be a successful job.
TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By Max D. DANISH

THE TEXTILE STRIKE

The long expected textile strike in New England broke out last week, when employees in the Massachusetts and Rhode Island mills went on strike against wage reductions averaging 20 per cent and the restoration of the 54-hour week.

The preliminary estimates of the strike state that about 50,000 textile workers have gone out, or about 50 per cent of the total number on the rolls. The textile towns, including Waltham, Lawrence, and New Bedford, are virtually paralyzed. The mills, which, with its 15,000 "harness" is the largest cotton mill in the world. In Massachusetts, the mill owners have not, with the exception of two factories in Lowell, involving 2,000 workers, not attempted to reduce wages and that the strike has therefore not reached the New England states at all. As yet to be expected the State Guardsmen, both in Rhode Island and in New Hampshire, have been ordered to be on readiness in their armories for "peaceable duty."

On the whole, the walkout of the textile workers has been a remarkable success so far. Not a single disturbance from any of the strike centers has as yet been reported in the press, which would doubtlessly seize the first opportunity to enlarge upon "crime" and "violence" on the part of the workers. It must be kept in mind that in no factory have the wages of the workers been as low as in the textile trades before the war. Within the last few years they had succeeded in building up an organization which raised their wage scales and reduced their work-hours to 48 per week. The brazen attempt of the mill owners, not only to reduce wages but to bring back the 54-hour week, accounts for the instantaneous response to the strike call, for orderliness and effectiveness and therein lies its chance of success.

THE POLITICAL UNITY CONFERENCE

On February 20, there will assemble in Chicago a conference of progressive labor and political leaders called for the purpose of effecting political unity within the ranks of organized labor and the adoption of a Fundamental economic program," not the formation of a new political party. We quote from the call to this conference, signed by W. H. Johnston, President of the International Union of Mine Workers of America, the committees in charge: Martin F. Ryan, President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Carriers; W. B. Stone, Grand Chief, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; Edward Leftwich, General President of the United Mine Workers of America.

"There has been no common understanding to bind the workers of all walks of life together. For lack of this common understanding, we have been divided and betrayed. To the end that there may be a beginning of that wisdom which comes only through understanding, the sixteen labor leaders have called a conference of representatives of the progressive elements in the industrial and political life of our nation to discuss and adopt a fundamental economic program designed to secure to the people the sovereignty which is rightfully theirs, to make effective the purpose for which our Government is established, and to provide for the enjoyment of the gains which their industry has produced."

To our way of thinking, this attempt to reach a "common understanding of the workers together" is a significant event in the American industrial movement. The fact that it comes from the sixteen railway unions, the most vital section of organized labor, in the U.S., makes it even more significant. Clearly, it is a step towards the formation of a real Labor Party in America, and regardless whether this undertaking is successful or not, the Chicago conference will mark a milestone in the inevitable, though gradual attaining of political unity of organized labor in America.

THE IRON HEEL IN INDIA

The news from India is daily becoming more and more alarming, from the point of view of the British government. Apparently, the English authorities have decided upon a ruthless campaign of suppression against the so-called "civil disobedience" program and the demands contained in the recent manifestos issued by Gandhi, the Indian National Congress, which demonstrations are reported from every part of that vast domain, while in many sections of the Union. Volumes are uniform armed with bamboo staffs are parading the streets, singing national airs and defiling openly. All this with the sanction of the police. The women are participating in the demonstrations, reaching the more backward among the men folk for their lack of enthusiasm.

If the threat of the Indian leaders to arrest Gandhi is carried out it is quite likely that the spark of revolt smouldering throughout India will burst out in an all-engulfing flame. It is true that Gandhi and his followers have started their National campaign in an atmosphere of non-cooperation, which does not include fighting or violence. But it is obvious that these resolutions have already been exceeded in the course of this campaign for independance so far as the use of violence is concerned. Violence begets violence. In the last few years Britain has had ample opportunity to learn this truth in Ireland, but it is learned too late by the other "victories." There are three hundred million souls in India and a comparatively handful of Englishmen. How can the latter ever impose the gigantic revolt, Britain will, in the end, have to acknowledge defeat and give India back to the Indians.

JAPAN IN SIBERIA

On the most outstanding results of the Washington Disarmament Conference, and one that has within it the seed of endless mischief and conflict, is the decision with reference to the continued stay of Japan in the Far East of Siberia and in Manchuria. Despite the energetic campaign conducted by the representatives of the
The Rail and Mine Workers Conference
By EDWARD B. DAWSON
Representatives of 2,000,000 railroad and mine workers of the United States will meet at a conference in Chicago next week to plan an alliance to defend the seven- 
teen unions in these industries from the "open shop" movement. The agitation 
for the creation of the alliance of railroad unions began several months ago by the 
United Firemen's Union, when it was evident that both miners and railroad workers would be on the defensive in wage controversies this 
spring.
President John L. Lewis of the Union's 
Railway Brotherhoods, speaking informally to the press last week in Chicago, said: "We have a very serious situation on our hands in the mining and railroad 
industries. All the signs point to the fact that the next two months are going to be critical for us."
With the railroad workers, he declared, "the situation is perhaps slightly worse because they are facing the problem of the 'open shop' movement head on."
Mr. Lewis said that, while the railroad workers had been the most consistent in their efforts to maintain the "closed shop," they were not immune to the effects of the "open shop" movement. "If we cannot keep the 'open shop' movement out of the railroad industry," he said, "we will have to face the possibility of losing many of our hard-won gains in the coming months."
In the coal mines, Mr. Lewis said, "the situation is even more critical. The miners are facing not only the 'open shop' movement, but also the threat of a coal strike. If we cannot prevent the coal strike, it will be a disaster for the miners and the coal miners' union."
Mr. Lewis urged the miners and railroad workers to unite in the conference to plan a strategy to fight the "open shop" movement and the threat of a coal strike. He said, "We must work together to keep the 'closed shop' alive and to defend our gains."
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With the Wast and
Dress Joint Board

By M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary
(Minutes of Meeting of February 5, 1922)
Brother Berlin in Charge
Upon opening the meeting, a committiee from the Workers' Unity Association of 125 Lexington Avenue, announced that the Joint Board was in session with the following request:

In view of the fact that the Workers' Unity Association of 125 Lexington Avenue, recognize the value of the Joint Board and wish to continue the present arrangement, they are desiring to have a Joint Board of the same kind as was had by the union during the last session.

Hence, therefore, request that we grant them credentials to permit them to speak and act as members of the Joint Board, as well as members of shop and member meet-
ings.

The Joint Board considered the appeal made by the committee on beh-alf of the workers of the Workers' Unity Association, and took into consideration the whole question of the continuance of the Joint Board, as well as the question of the organization of the Joint Board.

The Joint Board, in conclusion, recommended to the Local that we purchase $50 worth of tickets.

The Secretary informed the Joint Board that he has received the following communication from the local:

The local secretaries of the re- spectable locals, composed of the Joint Board of the Secretary of Local 16, held a meeting on the morning of Tuesday, February 5, 1922, at 16 West 21st Street, and upon the en- dings which the Joint Board is in tariff and strike localities, the following letter was sent:

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The joint board is in the interest of the workers and should be continued. The joint board is necessary for the protection of the workers and should be continued.

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The Trade Union Movement in Roumania

(A letter from Bucharest.)

The trade unions of Roumania be- came active immediately after the war (August 1916) comprised at the period of their highest development, not less than 300,000 members. During the war (middle of 1916 to end of 1918) all working class activities, both in the occupation regions of the Walachei as well as in Moldavia were suppressed. No union papers were allowed to appear; the trade union offices were closed; many comrades were imprisoned, many of them even treacherously murdered. The starvation wages and working conditions of these days may be eas- ily imagined.

After the armistice and the with- drawn of the armies of occupation, a powerful movement set in; the working class had to overcome many more thorns; it seemed as if the wave of strike movements would never cease. As in the year 1916, these were dir- vings for the workers (cost of 1,000 won and more than 1,500 won) in Roumania proper, the membership rose to about 79,000. In addition, there were about 10,000 in the Banat, and Transylvania, and about 5,000 in Transnistria and Bucovina. In Bessarabia there were only small illegal groups, without any connection with the general movement.

Confronted upon the unbroken series of victories and under the im- mediate influence of Russia there de- veloped a movement which strongly Bolshevik both in theory and in practice. This movement made a strong appeal to most of the leaders as well as to the newly or- ganized masses of unskilled workers. This was especially the case in Rou- mania itself; in the Banat and Tran- sylvania the comrades were, was weaker, and entirely insignificant in the Bu- covina.

In practice there was no actual distinction between the Labor Party and the Trade Unions in Roumania in the sense that in the Banat and Trans- sylvania there was not even a formal division, but the two organizations, as in these two provinces the con- tributions to the Labor Party were always collected by the Trade Unions. Unduly emboldened by their vic- tories, the Trade Unions failed to de- tect immediately the snare in which they were caught, so confident were they in the invinci- bility of their Power.

When in the middle of 1920 the economic depression set in, the work- ers naturally expected the solution of the past. The attitude of the Gov- ernment and the authorities having established the fact that the wages among the rank and file was an insistent demand for a general strike which the Comintern at Bucharest broke out on December 20th, 1920.

The Government ordered a gen- eral conscription of the entire man- nial law was proclaimed; newspa- pers were suppressed; the concor- dant week was introduced thousands of workers' leaders (also members of the Ministry) was detained. A general strike tribunals were set up and sentences varying from 1 to 15 years impris- onment.

The strike proved to be a complete failure.

The Terror then assumed unlimited dimensions. Under the pretext of combating Communism, thousands of men, either private concerns have been mobilized. The result of the events, it is obvious that the Trade Unions be formally separated from the Labor Party. In view of the fact that the workers of Roumania will be unable to emerge from their present situa- tion unless their comrades in the other countries

The mentality and intellectual ad- vancement of the Medicus Manu. One may be a good and law-abiding Amer- ene of one's common citizenship with the Konservative legislatoren who in all im- pression of the teaching of Darwinism or the theory of evolution be prohib- t promotive influence. The writers will, de- died, will people say? How will you lead, like those who come to pass in the United States, the country that has no upon the question of labor. In a form common to all western countries, ex- pecting a national labor movement which the whole continent south of us, and for many an island population in the world.

The papers make sport of the whole affair; any number of good men who are expert upon the sub- ject, but which neither the papers nor other agencies of public opinion will admit is that the legitimate laws of nature is just about repre- sentative of our intellectual stand- dards. And yet another open search that a public print will dismiss only at its peril, that should be no dis- cussions are no more than the states and of new or species of Bacteria as to how, to our schools and seats of "higher learning" means to perpetuate the type of citizen that chooses a Bacteria for his lawmaker and acquiesces in the law of nature and the as the gospel of America. It is but little, indeed, that we have to offer them the "classical", or the "univilized natives of our colonies", or if these be the standards of our civiliz- ation, we have a good deal to learn, aim, even from the very form of words trying to hard to be "Americanized."
A Letter from London

By EVELYN SHARP

(London Daily Herald Service)

For the great British public there are two or three sensational murder cases running at the moment; for the American public the major event of a general election, and the latest of the endless unemployment situation provide us with our bread-and-butter.

To take the last first: from the warnings that have been coming out it would be easy to believe that, even if the situation was not a new one, it is much worse than we thought. The French government has recently announced the existence of an army of unemployed employees involving any deviation from the 44-hour week.

In the mining industry the attack on hours is being made by the miners themselves. In many mines are working short-time, or have closed down altogether, that the question of hours does not arise. But from Cleveland comes the news that even though the coal mines are working a 48-hour week and an extra hour below ground, and a 49-hour week for surface workers, as opposed to the 44 hours now worked.

Most interesting of all is the attitude taken up by the Plymouth District Committee of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, which points out: "A union of employees will continue to demand concessions in hours and overtime so long as these are to be a source of profit to the employers."

(2) That "at some point the members, even the most submissive, will rise up and begin to make a stand and concede no more."

(3) That "the common sense to the railwaymen, who have been inadvisable as being made by the Scottish compa-

nies, but are proposing a variation of the existing agreements, not only are wages, but also are regards wages, the eight-hour day is a fight for freedom, and that the railway workers will not lightly sur-

render their rights."

Unions concerned are agreed in ac-

calling a policy of utmost resistance to any further encroachments of the rank and file are as fully as eager to de-

fend their rights in this respect. They have, moreover, the advantage of a sound appeal to public opinion. Ought the lives of the travelling public be subjected to increased danger and delays resulting from the wearing out of men?

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JUSTICE

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EDITORIALS

THE PUBLIC AND THE UNIONS

Who would have believed, only a few years ago, that there would ever be a land of ours when it is good and "legitimate" labor unions would be placed in the light of "a great menace to the country" by our legislators and rulers? Who would have believed that after years of tireless fighting for the only weapon they can successfully use against the employers—the right to refuse to work, the right to strike—this achievement of the workers would again be placed under a huge question mark, and that persons who cannot utter a sentence without embellishing it with the words "freedom" or "liberty," would, in all earnestness, begin nursing plans how to rob the workers of the fruits of their victory? The workers, we feel sure, would have believed that after having "fought and won" the battle against the Hohenollerus, that most concrete symbol of tyranny and oppression, we, in this land, which contributed a great deal towards that battle, the only purpose, would seek to institute here a system of sordid in comparison with which the hated Hohenollerus regime is the acme of liberty?

Nevertheless, unbelievable as this fact may appear, the Chamber of Commerce in New York City has prepared a bill which, if enacted into law, would make strikes illegal and a conspiracy. A second similar bill was introduced at Albany by two other members, and a public hearing has been staged for the first of March by the Committee on Labor to discuss the question whether workers on strike are criminals or not.

Times were there when our legislatures would grind out annually a crop of laws against radiocidal only. This legislation would practically outlaw political and industrial non-conformists as "a menace to society, to the public and to the existing order." In the time of revolution, some method and plausibility. The radicals, Socialists and Anarchists, have always fought in the open against the existing economic and social order, and this order, as represented by the legislators, had, of course, a right to defend itself. The labor unions, however, were always legitimate associations, fighting a just battle against the unjust associations of persons, combined for the purpose of promoting their own interests. The new law-proj ects, at Albany, however, are aimed at the practical destruction of unions. For, if workers may not strike; if, when they are in a minority, their employers can force them to accept inadequate compensation they are to be regarded as conspirators and punished with prison and money fines,—why should workers belong to and maintain a union? A union is not of ornamental value to the workers; it is their citadel, their weapon of defense and offense, and once this weapon is outlawed and treated as a conspiracy, the reason for belonging to it ceases.

Nor can it be said that the legislators, the New York Chamber of Commerce, and the entire capitalist press are making a secret of their designs. Oh! the political leaders know their aim and they speak openly concerning it. They are even aware that this planned legislation violates the principle of the "freedom of labor"; they know that these contemplated laws would convert the "free worker into a serf and a chattel. They cannot deny this as the purpose of the laws, but hold the ideas of the socialists and labor-capitalists the "public" demands that an end be made to this eternal warfare, and, consequently, a law must be enacted to make strikes illegal!

It is interesting to observe that the Chamber of Commerce, an organization whose members dedicate their lives to the gentle art of skinning the public, appears in this case as the advocate and protector of the exploited. In an attempt to obscure the issue it is interesting to note that our entire capitalist press which feeds and thinks in the terms of old Vanderbelt: "The public be damned!"—speaks now "in the name of the public." It is not less interesting that our legislators who lie awake nights in thinking how best to serve the true masters, the various public-fleecing corporations, and the Chambers of Commerce, that these have, of a sudden begun to talk, that this great, so new, and so urgent question of labor and capital—aside from the above reference to the sincere motives of the fathers of the anti-strike laws—that this excuse and cloak is, in its entirety, a fraud.

For years the workers have been striking—with varied success. For years we have talked about capital and labor, as the two opposing forces. But the two have become merged into a single force, the mysterious existence of the public. And only now, in these mementous days, when it dawned upon some powerful interests that it is high time to "breathe life into the growing labor movement," that the "public" was discovered to be used as a screen for anti-strike laws. We have a pertinent question to ask: Why was not the public discovered a long time before? In the microscopic size that it could be spied out only with a magnifying glass? It is so easy to find a reason that it is a "public" that was suffering from the war between capital and labor. Why is it that we are asked to catch at it now in order to find a reason for the present agitation? The answer is, the labor movement was never so strong as an uniorily, and as clear of its purpose as it is now. Our social pillars have seen the writing on the wall and are scared to death, while railroad workers are getting daily more and more dangerous. The miners' resistance is growing more and more invincible. Moreover, the workers in these two basic industries are planning a union, and what couldn't they achieve if united? The battles waged by the workers are becoming more wide ranging, and led with better strategy and skill than the counter-fight of the organized employers. Organized capital would bring the workers back to their pre-war methods, as it did in the past, and lower their standards. But the workers are protesting firmly and determinedly against the methods of their employers, and contribute of their swollen profits towards the "economic readjustment." This growth of the labor movement is disturbing the peace of mind of our Chambers of Commerce. It fills with uneasiness our press, our legislatures, and all their service employees. So they have raised the "public" as their chief banner. The employers are not in the least concerned about capital and its privileges, nor would they think of harming the workers. The question is: How to "protect the" "public"? All the "public" doing the "public" good will and must fight and win their battles without injuring the public, well and good.

In briefly stating the "public" question we come to an important point, which is completely ignored by the strikers. You stand to lose nothing by it, whether you are right or wrong. At any rate, no strikes will be tolerated, for they had been decreed taboo by that lord and master of us all—the Public.

It is, of course, understood that we have not the slightest apprehension that the planned laws will deter to defend, while the development and the growth of the labor movement. On the other hand, we believe that this entire effort is to be welcomed. The reason being that the workers who may have been thinking in the past that our labor movement is hopelessly slow and ineffective, that our rulers and masters are right, that our present legal system eannot stamp out the labor movement as the only great menace to their continued domination, and that explains the meaning of their newest plot. We desire to live and let live. We are convinced, that this attempt will be a lesson of the need of greater unity and loyalty to a number of our workers, and that it will teach us, to the extent possible, to look at our problems with regard to the tendency and character of our movement.

Henceforth, the workers must forget all their imaginary differences and together, in a united effort, line up their forces against the dark powers which threaten the life of the labor move-

ment. When the workers of the State get together and cry: "No!" to these planned laws, they will never grace our statute books. A general strike of all the workers, even before the bill is even introduced, is the only certain way to put an end to this nefarious proposal. This, however, is an extreme method. It is possible that a powerful protest in New York and all over the country will make the employers realize the dire consequences of all these means of protest fail and labor servitude be made part of our law books, as "shocking to the public sensibility," that the charges are true, and that the labor movement is the only effective instrument to save labor from the modern master. Of course, the modern master cannot be converted into a slave any longer and if he decides to quit work, quit he will, legally if possible, illegally if necessary.

LOCAL 233 INSTALLS NEW OFFICERS

We were present last week at the installation meeting of the Executive Board of Local No. 23 and of its Manager, Brother Harry Warriner. Two moments during that afternoon have made an indelible impression. The first was, when immediately after their call, "Order, please," and while they were still standing, the question was raised: "No!" to these planned laws, they will never grace our statute books. A general strike of all the workers, even before the bill is even introduced, is the only certain way to put an end to this nefarious proposal. This, however, is an extreme method. It is possible that a powerful protest in New York and all over the country will make the employers realize the dire consequences of all these means of protest fail and labor servitude be made part of our law books, as "shocking to the public sensibility," that the charges are true, and that the labor movement is the only effective instrument to save labor from the modern master. Of course, the modern master cannot be converted into a slave any longer and if he decides to quit work, quit he will, legally if possible, illegally if necessary.

The re-election of the same members of the Executive Board of Local No. 23 has made us think of some ground rules we could append to the labor movement but still craving to have a say in it—who main-
Anniversary Drive to Begin Again

New developments in the week of securing the release of the remaining 118 political prisoners in federal prisons were announced by the American Committee on Red Cross reports of interviews at Washington with officials of the Administration by Eugene V. Debs and a committee of the Silver who are in charge of the Union's amnesty campaign. The result of these investigations is the release of 21 prisoners on Christmas Day.

"The Administration has been sufficiently impressed by the cases by the criticism of Debs re-lease," according to this report, "des-pite the unprecedented official appeal of the President's action, the correspondence of the American Legion and small-town newspapers who don't know the war is over, has unsettled the President and the Attorney Gen-eral. Yet the officials recognize the definite justice of the claim that there is no difference legally between the man released and those still in. They could not impose conditions upon them if they had released because they made an end of the issue."

In the anti-Bolshevism campaign one is going ahead with renewed energy to keep this hot issue. We don't prof-ess any intimation to the principle by a few belated releases. On Christmas Day we shall still meet with a hearing on the resolution in the House, and we shall get all the facts as far as available by the Department of Justice, through Senator Burleson's request, for the release of every one of the 118 prisoners, and the dismissal of the so-called "military courts," for which other war insurance is pending in the Congress. We shall study the campaign within the bounds of ordi-nary lines of publicity and political prudence, in order to secure a turning again to more dramatic methods of telling the Administration what we think of the Administration's policy.

While the Civil Liberties Union is urging the release of all political prisoners, their restoration to citizenship is not complete until they are of the opinion of the court and have to wear badges. Around the shop their demesure must be as peculiar as in a lady's drawing room, and, in spite of its conspicuous success in obtaining in-junctions, this firm has not yet suc-ceeded in making cloaks in its shop this season.

Confronted with these dismal pros-pects, the firm began to circulate the strikers, pleading with them to continue whining that they, the workers, have "betrayed" its interests. It seems, however, that the firm found at least 90 per cent of the workers would remain in the shop when the waves was over, and that more than one of them went out, without the slightest intention of returning until their firm returns to the shop. Indeed, neither the injunctions nor the lawyers and the judges can make the strikers fill out, its orders this season, and it would seem that the firm is beginning to find it out just now.

THE $2500 JUDGMENT

Some months ago the same firm, having an understood and en-dowed strike, sent work to a non-union contractor's shop in the suburban city of Pains-ville. The firm learned that the latter had de-cided against the firm. The firm ap-pealed from the decision of the arbitra-tors to a court of common pleas, a junior-lawyer at that time an injunc-tion against the Union and fined it for $2500 for damages. The Union appealed the case to a higher court, and this appeal will be heard this week. Now, it appears, the President, Secretary of War, represents the Union in this case.

STANDARDS BEING INTRODUCED

This season we have begun intro-ducing the standards of production for the operators. Until now the

policies were the only ones to work on these standards. The labor hosts have already been introduced for three weeks, and operators are the Somnolent Clock Company and R Yerkes, a week. The operators of these shops and their pay according to the new standards of the Union, for the first time in $10 a week. The majority of the operators in these shops now admit that the standard of pro-duction is not worse than piece work.

In a number of shops the standard is now being introduced; and, of course, we still have a lot of trouble, particularly in such places where the machine-men are employed, as the machine-men do, entire tailoring on the garment, with the exception of

WHERE WILL THE CONVENTION TAKE PLACE?

Will there be a convention in Cleve-lan? This is what our members are asking themselves loudly these days. We have heard that a large number of women would like to have the conven-tion in our city, yet I am inclined to believe that others believe that we ought to be delegates silently pray that the referendum decide on another city, or at least that we take a "jou-trney," as our Cleve-lander are home-staying folks, those who do not want to be delegates cannot be blamed for it.

At present all our members are facing a 5 cent per hour wage to maintain and cut the strike we have on hand. This was not an easy matter to carry through, but our active members have done their duty and they have won this point.

NEW REFERRERS

Our imperial chairperson and one of our referees has resigned. Various reasons were given for this resigna-tions, and as yet we have not filled their vacancies. In view of the difficulties we are facing, and the 7 taken up again by the Referees in April, this depleated state of the Board gives us a good deal of worry.

With the Waist and Dress Joint Board

(Continued from Page 3) courageous girl strikers of Philadel-phia conduct the strike against the Philadelphia manufacturers so bravely, notwithstanding so many weeks of struggle. Their spirit is no brook to be dammed, but a river, ad-mires those Philadelphia strikers. The manufacturers are using the weapon of intimidation, by threatening fines for strikers of Philadelphia very quick. In one case six pickets were fined $250 each for "obstruction to the picketing. The Union paid that fine.

Brother Schlesinger, therefore, ap-piled to the court of common pleas of Local 16 conducting a strike so near to us, by the Board a few months ago, and in order to continue our contributions for the brave Philadelphia strikers.

The Joint Board was much im-pressed by the speech delivered by the President of the Board. In the con-sequence, it was decided that the Board of Directors take up Brother Schlesin-ger's requests.

Brother Hochman reported that, since we inaugurated the present or-}

General Executive Board Adopts Important Decisions

(Continued from Page 1) the partments of Commerce and the Labor, it was decided to endorse all suggestions that were sent to authorizes him to appoint the re-presentatives of the Union on the Committee, a new letter will be sent to Secretary of Labor Davis in which it will be reaffirmed that the importance of work through one and made with the ob-ject of determining the facts re-sponsible for the high cost of woolen's garments.

Among the important decisions adopted by the G. E. R. B. on December 19 were:

1. To deplete $1500 to the starv-

2. To take immediate steps to ship another food transport for the famine-sufferers of Russia.

3. To take part in the political lab-er conference that will convene on January 20, called together by the Rail-way Union. President Schles-
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The second moment which impressed us very pleasantly was the great display of the mechanics of its products, leather and gold. These two men have been with the Union practically from the first day it was born. They stood loyally by it in fair weather and foul, and we feel anew before that it would be a crime against our organization if this "principle" of changing officers every season should ever become one of the rules of our Constitution.

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A MESSAGE FROM THE MEETING OF THE G. E. B.

At these lines are being written, the first two sessions of the General Executive Board meeting have already been held at Atlantic City, and within the last few days, our legal advisor of our International. The coming Governmental investiga-tion of the coal industry of New York and the waltz and dress-makers, Local No. 28, election of our officers, the principal subjects of discussion at these sessions. Next issue of "Fight" will contain a detailed and lengthy report of these and all subsequent discussions and decisions at the meeting of the Board.

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The blessings of private ownership
The railroads of the country were in better physical condition at the end of the period of Federal control than they had been when taken over during the war, W. J. Murphy, a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, stated. The cost of operation on the railroads under private ownership is 22 per cent higher than it was during the time of Federal control.

Will re-enact anti-immigration law
The law restricting immigration, which expires by limitation on June 30, will be re-enacted to run until repealed by Act of Congress, Representative John Findley of West Virginia's section of the National Civic Federation in the Hotel Astor, yesterday.

The effect of the rise of rent
The outstanding fact in the high cost of living is the continual rise of rent, M. W. Alexander, Managing Director of the National Industrial Conference Board of New York, told members of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, the National Metal Trades Association and the National Founders' Association in Chicago.

To All miners with railway men
Recourse to force by the owners of coal mines and railroad workers, the labor dispute, the two largest labor groups in the States, was sought by President Lewis, of the United Mine Workers of America, for the purpose of bringing about the return of 500,000 workers together "in resistance to proposed attacks on wage scales."

Wage decreases futile
Professor Schlagel, of Columbia University, and Charles M. Schwab, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, among other business men, decried the decreases in wages as vital to a successful settlement.

Strike called off
More than a thousand members of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers Workers of North America, in Omaha, Neb., at a union mass meeting, voted to call off the strike, effective in local packing plants since December 1. The resolution ending the walkout was passed almost unanimously, according to local leaders.

Illinois miners support Kansas
Results of the recent referendum of the Illinois miners were announced last Tuesday. Against the policies of President Lewis, in Kansas, the vote was 31,000; in favor of the Lewis policy, 5,500. For financial aid to Kansas miners out of the Illinois Miners' treasury, 33,442; against such aid, 4,447.

Coming to their senses
Some of the largest business men, members of a committee of industrial relations of the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce, in a statement made public today, causticized all employers to avoid anti-union coercion, to steer clear of the various "open-shop movements," and to cooperate with the worker in every possible way.

Daugherty in line with mine operators
Declaring that the right to work is equal with the right to strike, and that he would not permit labor unions to break up "the open shop," Attorney-General Daugherty announced today that no legislation would be needed to enable him to act in the case of the strike in the bituminous coal fields that is now in progress.

Dpop in crops
The important farm crops of the United States this year were valued at $5,475,000,000 by the Department of Agriculture. This is about $3,400,000,000 less than last year's crops were worth.

Oppose cossacks
Organized labor has perfected plans to resist the establishment of the cossack order in America. The cossacks will also ask the legislature to pass a sedition law, which empowers any constable to stop a meeting at which he believes is liable to "create discord in the community."

When he signed the bill, Governor Morrow acknowledged its unconstitutionality.

Textile workers strike
A state-wide walkout of textile workers affiliated with the United Textile Workers of America has been ordered for Rhode Island, effective February 8, according to Thomas J. McMahon, following a meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Textile Workers' Union.

Egypt
Forming an Egyptian Daily
The forming of the Egyptian Daily is a new possibility of the political situation, and such a movement is already under way.

Meanwhile, depictions from the provinces are streaming into the capital to pressing demands for the protection of the Nile Valley against terrorism exercised by the militarists. All declare that they will support no new Ministry which may be formed before the withdrawal of the Allenby Navy and the Egyptian territorial laws.

A leading member of the Delegation, in an interview stated: "Formerly we would willingly have accepted an alliance with Britain, but the formation of such an alliance is now a debatable subject. Britain has repudiated her solemn pacts; and alliances are only possible between nations that respect the law."

English
Unemployment growing
The live registers of the Labor Exchanges in the United Kingdom showed a total of 1,885,400 persons totally unemployed on December 30, an increase of 71,000 over the previous week. The secretary of the Tipton Unemployed Committee, an ex-soldier, states that the conditions of the Tipton people are worse than those of British Prisoners of War in Germany.

Progress in co-operation
The Co-operative Wholesale Society is developing the Shishiblock Celluloid where two new works are being established, and the latest electrical machinery installed. A garden village for the accommodation of the workers is also in process of construction, and of the stone-built cottages are already occupied, the stone being brought from the society's own quarry in the vicinity.

Another ruse
The Clyde Engineering Employers are attempting to run a bogus union for foreigners, to prevent them from being part of the trade union movement. Firms are now invited to start in their works a branch of the "Foreman's Mutual Benefit Society"—the object of which is to get the funds for every £2 6d contributed by the men. A condition of membership is that all connection with trade union or political bodies must be severed. Otherwise an annual dinner and retiring pensions seem to be the main object of this dubious body.

Educators class-conscious
Everywhere teachers are rallying in opposition to the recommended "cuts" in national education. "On the day that these cuts come," said a speaker at a large meeting at Birmingham on Sunday, "on that day I shall propose that the National Union of Teachers joins up with the Labor Party." And the remark met with applause,—significant because the teachers have hitherto been aloof from the Labor movement.

France
Ambitious dreams!
France's policy of transforming the Little Entente from an anti-Hungarian combination into a vast counter-revolutionary bloc is progressing rapidly. By "inventing" a Budapest-Vienna rapprochement, France realizes the first tangible fruits of that policy. It is intended that Austria shall serve as the link which will ultimately establish friendly relations between the Little Entente and the Metternich system. France is dealing an ugly blow at Italy's foreign policy which has aimed at forming the bloc with a Slavonic foundation in Central Europe.

Germany
Will Labor be crushed?
The conditions imposed by the Entente on Germany for the preliminary restoration is likely to create a crisis in Germany's internal finances. The German Government has a simple plan of—

Doubling existing taxation;
Raising the post and railway rates;
Abolishing the bread subsidy.
Every one pf, these measures will fall with crushing severity on the German Labor.

Hungary
The spark is still there
For the first time since the fall of the Hungarian Soviet Republic, Magyar workers have dared to accept the challenge of the White Terror. Laborers at the Corpus Christi munitions factory (near Budapest) recently opened a kinema at the Tolderes' Home. The "Awakening Magyars," supported by a detachment of White Guards, connected a plan to capture the factory by "inspiring workers to revolt." But news of the impending onslaught spread to the shops and factories and within a few minutes the laborers had abandoned their tools and streamed forth, in thousands, to square their determination.

The terrorists swiftly abandoned their plan, and the kinema has remained uncelebrated.

The leopard changes his spots?
The powerful Hungarian group of Hapurpoy Lajolatok has suddenly declared itself—republican! Count Albert Apponyi, the monarchist leader, announced this remarkable change of front by stating: "I prefer a decent republic to a society of 'National Democrats,"" the ex-republican and former Cabinet Minister, Ferdinand, is presenting to Parliament a law restricting the powers of the Regent. Herzly's "election" was originally valid until the throne is occupied. The proposed legislation aims to limit the Regent's tenure of office to five years.
The Proposed
Anti-Strike Laws

Labor throughout the State of New
York is up in arms.
The advances and gains which resulted from years of patient effort and
hard struggle will be wiped
away if the proposed anti-strike
legislation goes through.

Leaders of the labor movement
reported that an attempt will be
made in the present session of the
legislature to secure a law which,
if enacted, will prevent labor from
attacking the business of the state's
employers. They show their ignorance of history by
advocating such measures as they do
at present.

One of the greatest tragedies of the
present time is that people either do
not know or refuse to profit by the
experience of the past.

This is not the first time in the his-
tory of the world that a threat of
wealth attempted to suppress labor. It is not
the first time that they at-
tempts to use their power in the
interests of employers to
enforce their policies upon
workers to slavery. And in each case the result was the same. They failed.
Sometimes the failure was immediate, sometimes slow. Sometimes the
case was more complicated.
But in all cases they failed.

A student of labor history could tell
them without difficulty that the
best way of uniting an effective
labor group is by attacking them in
their most vital point. Strike out the
factor in the success of the labor
movement. If that is threatened,
then you will doubt that the working
class, no matter whether conservative
or radical, will unite and fight with
realization and certainty.

However, the workers must not be
too confident. Their victory may be
immediate or it may come later, de-
pending upon the methods which they will
use.

The Worker

Workers' University
Saturday, February 16
Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 14th Street
1:30 P.M. - Mr. B. R. Schulberg, "Wage Policies of Trade Unions During
And After War".
2:20 P.M. - Mr. A. L. Wilbert, "The Human Factor in Industry," by
Prankel and Fliehler.

The Sunday, February 17
10:30 A.M. - Mr. A. F. Fichandler, "Judgment and Reflection.
11:30 A.M. - Dr. H. J. Carman, "Social and Economic Causes of the Civil
War.
11:30 A.M. - Mr. G. F. Schultz, Public Speaking.

WEEKLY CALENDAR

THE CLASS IN AMERICAN HIS.
THE EAST SIDE UNIT CENTER

January 13
Mr. J. M. Oates in the East Side Center.

THE CLASS IN AMERICAN
HISTORY IN THE EAST SIDE
UNIT CENTER

The class is in the East side
high school class in the East Side Center began last week an
interesting study of modern American History, under
Mr. Felz Sper.

This subject will be taken up by the
class on every Thursday evening.
The instructor has planned an
interesting method of study. The class
will take up current problems of
American history, and in each case
will go back to their understanding of
causes in the past history that led
to the present situation.

We, the members who live in
the neighborhood of the East Side
Unit Center, P. S. 63, Fourth Street,
near First Avenue, are invited to join
this class as soon as possible, in order
to learn the class.

STUDENTS OF UNITY CEN-
TERS AND WORKERS' UNIVER-
SITY WHO HAVE APPOINTED
RESIDENCE ARE REQUESTED
to SEND NEW ADDRESSES TO
OFFICE OF EDUCATIONAL
DEPARTMENT.
The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

ATTENTION!

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

Waist and Dress............................................Monday, February 20th

General.........................................................Monday, February 27th

Cutts and Suit...............................................Monday, March 6th

Meetings begin at 7:30 P.M. at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place

Due to the fact that there was no meeting last Monday of the Waist and Dress Branch, the regular monthly meeting of that division will take place in conjunction with the Miscellaneous Division on Monday, February 20th, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place.

The Regular General Meeting will take place on Monday, February 27th, at Stuyvesant Casino, Ninth Street and Second Avenue, instead of at Arlington Hall, as usual.

A Special Clock and Suit Meeting will be held on Saturday afternoon, February 27th, at Arlington Hall, at 2 P.M., where the new assessment levied by the Joint Board will be taken up.

The Epoch is being kept busy in attending to the regular routine work of the Union, I.e., selling stamps, answering complaints, visiting shops and attending conferences with the manufacturers. The Manufacturers' Association and the Waist and Dress Manufacturers' Association.

General Manager Rubinsky expects to do all this work by himself, at least for the present week, due to the fact that the executive head of the Union was sent in a telegram to the Executive Board requesting a leave of absence, due to the fact that the Union was undergoing a serious operation. He will therefore be unable to report to the office.

The first full meeting of the Executive Board was held on Thursday, January 31st, at which meeting the organization of the Board took place, and the following officers were elected to serve as the various officers of the Executive Board: Max Stoller, who was elected President; Joseph Rubinsky, who also served as Chairman; and George A. Anderson, who was elected Vice-Chairman. The Executive Board is again meeting twice a week instead of once, which is the practice of the past few years or so. It seems that the majority of cases coming before the Executive Board are accumulated from the recent cloak and suit strike, although the number of complaints in the waist and dress industry is supplying plenty material for the Executive Board to work on.

From all indications, the Executive Board will have to work hard for the remainder of the year, as indications show that this will be a good start, and it is hoped that the Board will work up to the same lines. General Manager Rubinsky is the head of the Executive Board, and he has been seen in the Union, where he is presenting for their consideration.

The meetings of the Board have been held in丁 recent strike in the cloak and suit industry, of which case the Executive Board has kept a complete record.

According to Rubinsky's statement, the work of the Board is very large, and he expects to get the Executive Board working very hard.

The purpose of this tax will be the creation of a million dollar defense fund, to be used in the past, in combating all organized efforts on the part of the Manufacturers' Association, the miscellaneous division, employing non-union contractors. In two instances, Union contractors were successful, and the Eclipse, two independent contractors, an ultimatum was served to the effect that if they did not send in the names of the non-union contractors working for them, the Joint Board would take action against them. The firm of Dornan & Weisen sent in a list before action was taken. In the case of the Eclipse, a strike of the union contractors working for the firm was necessary in order to compel the firm to divulge the names of the non-union contractors working for them.

Due to the fact that last Monday was a legal holiday, as meeting of the waist and dress division was held that evening. But the Executive Board has decided that this branch will hold its meeting once the conjunction with that of the Miscellaneous Division, which will be held on Monday, February 27th, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place.

LOCAL NO. 123 OF PATERSON ELECTS OFFICERS

Local No. 123 of Paterson, N. J., a local composed of ladies' tailors, at a general meeting had officers' election on January 7th, with the following results:

President—Sam Friedman

Vice-President—Sam Malwitz

Financial Secretary—Sam Kahn

Recording Secretary—London, Puessertor—Philip Cohen

Reagent at Arms—I. Fishman

An executive Board of ten persons was also elected.

BUY WHITE LILY TEA COLUMBIA TEA ZWETOCHNI CHAI Exclusively

The following is the second installment of the General Manager's report, on the last meeting of the cloak and suit division, the first installment of which was carried in the last issue of JUSTICE:

"Below I shall outline in detail the manner in which the strike benefits paid out and the complaints that were handled by us.

REGISTRATION

In the first of the strike, 1,790 for the benefit of 1,790, unemployed.

For the benefit of 1,790, the total number of additional persons who registered:

Strikers

100

The total number of men who

Strikers

1,800

Unemployed

454

Grand total registered

2,254

COMPLAINTS

In order that a comprehensive idea of the character of the complaints, I will list them here in order of the number received, 484:

Number of registered letters sent out

240

Number of second and third notices

34

Number of letters sent out, the

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the

mail

after

sending

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letters

with

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information

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THE CLOAK STRIKE DAY BY DAY

A Chronological History of the Recent Conflict in the Cloak and Suit Industry

By ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG,
Director, Department of Research and Research, I. L. G. W. U.

This record of the outstanding events of the last noted-cloak-suit strike in the cloak industry, and by day, has been compiled from most authoritative and reliable sources. It will be used as a basis for reference in preparing a book of history of the strike.

I. ANTECEDENTS

(Continued from last week)

Oct. 20.—Executive conference of Union officials held to consider the drastic programs outlined by the manufacturers. Union declares that the wages and conditions are identical with those of the manufacturers, and that the prevalent paying changes in the prevailing conditions are in the prevailing conditions which existed in the industry prior to the advent and the growth of the Union, Oct. 20.—Following the lead of the manufacturers in the New York market, the Chicago cloak manufacturers announce a return to the piece work system, an increase in hours of labor, and decreases in the wage scales to become effective December 1, 1921.

Oct. 22.—The Cloak and Suit Daily rejects the demands of the employers and announces that it will fight for the maintenance of the existing standard.

—Joint Board of New York Cloakmakers' Union, meeting in joint session with executive committees of the various cloak locals, representing 50,000 workers in the industry, unanimously rejects the demands of the Protective Association and decides to resist with all its organized strength the attempts to lower the standards which the Union has established as a result of bitter struggles during the past decade.

Oct. 23.—Protective Association invites public inspection of the factories of its members to affect sweat-shop argument of Union. Union replies, that less than one third of workers are directly employed in the shops of manufacturers, the preponderant majority of them being employed in the shops of their contractors and that the conditions in the shops of the latter are not the same as in the large manufacturing establishments. The prime reason for designating the present program of the manufacturers as a return to the old sweating system, the Union declares, is that the piece-work system of employment is a return to an ancient system of sweat-shop system.

Reintroduced in the most modern and best equipped shops, the piece-work system is bound to bring back the evils which prevailed in the industry before its abolition in 1912.

Oct. 25.—Philadelphia cloak manufacturers announce return to piece-work system, reduction in scales of week workers and increase in hours of labor beginning November 21, 1921.

Oct. 21.—Union publicly charges Protective Association with breach of contract, charging the supposed working conditions as violations of the provisions of the agreement of May 22, 1919 which establishes the prevailing conditions as the prevailing working conditions of May 22, 1919. The main agreement was to be in force until June 1, 1922 and the supplementary agreement of June 3, 1921 provided for a report by the Joint Commission to the Conference Committees on November 1, 1921. The arbitrary and unwarranted demands of the Association were declared by the Union to be a gross violation of the existing collective agreements. This position later formed the basis of the strike in its abolition in 1921.

Nov. 1.—Protective Association refuses to deal with the Union representatives in adjudication of grievances as provided in the agreement of May 22, 1919. It publicly declares that it is not disturbed about the situation in the industry because the majority of the men remain in their places if a strike be declared by the Union.

Nov. 2.—Announcement of formation of General Strike Committee from membership of Joint Board and local executive committees. The General Strike Committee is divided in the following number committee: in charge of various phases of the program: Cloaksuit, Business and Labor Relations, Hall Committee, J. Breslau, Chairman;icket Committee, Harry W. Schmiede; Organization Committee, Saul Metz, Chairman; Executive-Town Committee, Louis Langer, Chairman; Law Committee, R. Lefton, Chairman; Settlement Committee, Israel Feinberg, Chairman; Finance Committee, S. Perlmuter, Chairman; Relief Committee, B. Shaw, Chairman; Spechard and Entertainment Committee, J. Keller, Chairman; Information Bureau, A. Shlisky, Chairman; New Jersey Committee, L. Pinkusky, Chairman; Brownsville Committee, A. Rabich, Chairman; Brooklyn Committee, A. Guercio, Chairman; Harlem Committee, J. Amsahl, Chairman; Newark Committee, Max Brown, Chairman.

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America offers the Union moral and financial support in its impending struggle.

Nov. 3.—The Union charges Protective Association with provocation of strike in order to curtail production and maintain the prevailing high prices on garments.

—Meeting of Shop Chairman of all New York cloak, suit and skirt shops to take a referendum on the strike question among the membership of the Cloak and Suit Industry.

Nov. 15.—Col. Louis Cloak Manufacturers announce introduction of piece-work system November 14.

—Protective Association announces withdrawal of demands for reduction of wages and working conditions, and reaffirms its determination to re-establish piece-work and to introduce the 48-hour week.

—Major manufacturers announce the introduction of the piece-work system November 14.

—Protective Association declares that reduction in wages would deplete prices of garments by 25 per cent. Union replies by stating that labor has contributed about 25 per cent of the total wage outlay and that a reduction in wages could but slightly affect the retail prices of garments.

Nov. 2.—American Association of Cloak, Suit and Hat Manufacturers, an organization of manufacturers in and apparatus, largely employed by the members of the Protective Association, confer with Union on their position in the present strike.

—Referee rules on strike: begins among the members of the Cloakmakers' Union.

Nov. 6.—Montreal Cloakmakers vote to strike against proposed introduction of piece work system, increases in hours of work and lower wages.

Nov. 9.—Secretary of Labor Davis calls confereence of Philadelphia manufacturers and Union to take up the situation in the cloak industry in that city. Employers fail to attend conference. Secretary discusses with representatives of Union the impending national strike in the garment industry.

—Strike against demands of Philadelphia manufacturers is submitted to a referendum vote of the Union.

—Cleveland manufacturers demand reductions in existing wage scales.

—Result of referendum vote on New York strike shows 58,972 voting for and 162 against the strike.

—Twelve U. S. Senators jointly request New York manufacturers to defer action until controversy can be mediated.

Nov. 11.—Union accepts mediation offered by Senators on condition that employers withdraw their proposed program and would continue to operate their factories under the provisions of the existing Agreement.

Nov. 12.—Delegation of New York manufacturers confer with Secretary Davis.

II. THE STRIKE

Nov. 14.—As employers begin to operate on a piece-work basis, and longer hours, 50,000 workers desert the shops at 10 A.M., causing a complete shut down of the industry in New York City. Union women workers walk out demanding the position of the workers with regard to the proposed changes in the standards and that it has endorsed its stand against the manufacturers.

Nov. 15.—President Schleisenger visits Mayor Hanley and assures security for police protection for peaceful picketing of struck shops.

—Union levies assessment of 10 cents per pay on each pay of workers who remain in work in strike cloaks. * General picketing of all shops begins.

—Union announces receipt of application for settlement from 750 manufacturers, who agree to abide by the strike settlement terms.

—Mounted police stationed in garment centers in Montreal.

Nov. 16.—B. C. Vlaedek, Socialist member of New York Board of Aldermen, offers resolution protesting against the "unfair action of the cloak manufacturers" and requesting the Mayor "to accede the workers in the cloak industry all moral support and all necessary protection."

—Philadelphia garment workers vote to strike—2,862 to 167.

Nov. 17.—900 garment workers parade from strike halls to settled shops—offer strike settlement.

—International Far Workers' Union offers moral and financial assistance to strikers.

—One worker beaten and arrested in Brooklyn.

—Protective Association charges Union with having broken contract with American Association whose shops have been affected by the general walk-out. Union replies that all members of American Association are working for Protective Association members, the strike against the latter must inevitably affect the first.

—Attorney Max D. Steuer is retained as counsel for Protective Association.

Nov. 19.—New York State Industrial Commission offers to arbitrate strike. Union expresses willingness to participate at conference called by the state officials.

Nov. 20.—Philadelphia strike, scheduled for November 21st, is postponed for one week to allow further conferences with employers.

Nov. 21.—Union rejects proposal of council of Association to consider 1919 agreement invalid and to begin negotiations for a new agreement.

—Assumes right to withdraw demands pending settlement of strike by state or federal authorities.

—Samuel Untermyer accepts invitation of Union's attorney, Morris Milligan, to become counsel for the Union after being convinced that the Association has broken its contract with the Union and that the Union's fight against the restoration of the agreement was a public issue. He suggests possibility of enjoining the Association from breaking the agreement.

—Chicago garment workers vote 2,545 to 43 to strike against employer's demands.

Nov. 22.—Deadlock reached on issue of breach of contract in New York market.

—U. S. Department of Labor expresses readiness to arbitrate the strike. Secretary Hoover also avises interest in conflict and offers aid in arbitrating dispute.

Nov. 23.—New York State Industrial Commission calls representatives of Union and Association to conference. Representatives of Association fail to respond to call. Conference postponed. Commission appointed to investigate cause of strike.

—General Strike Committee meets to review situation and to perfect plans for the future conduct of the strike.

Nov. 24.—Union declines Department of Labor's offer for mediation unless the provisions of 1919 agreement were again put into force.

(To be continued next week.)