4-7-1922

Justice (Vol. 4, Iss. 15)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.ilr.cornell.edu/justice
Thank you for downloading an article from DigitalCommons@ILR.
Support this valuable resource today!

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union (ILGWU) at DigitalCommons@ILR. It has been accepted for inclusion in Justice by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@ILR. For more information, please contact catherwood-dig@cornell.edu.

If you have a disability and are having trouble accessing information on this website or need materials in an alternate format, contact web-accessibility@cornell.edu for assistance.
Justice (Vol. 4, Iss. 15)

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*.

This article is available at DigitalCommons@ILR: [https://digitalcommons.ilr.cornell.edu/justice/132](https://digitalcommons.ilr.cornell.edu/justice/132)
Seven Weeks Left to June First

The situation in the cloak industry of New York has not cleared yet. Quite to the contrary, it is becoming daily more and more opaque, and if before the proposed Federal inquiry into the cloak industry, this city has failed it was possible to hope for a renewal of the agreement on the basis of the findings of that investigation, now that this inquiry has been definitely put off, the hope of reaching an agreement through that channel has completely disappeared.

The last week has seen a lot of activity within the offices of the Cloakmakers' Union of New York, principally in connection with the collecting of money for the Million Dollar Defense Fund. The appeal made last week by President Schlesinger urging the cloakmakers to rush the paying up of the assessment and to complete the raising of the fund within the next two or three weeks, has brought immediate results. Meanwhile, the trade is full of varied and contradictory reports. There are rumors persisting that the Protective Association is determined to give up its "labor department," while, on the other hand, it is being asserted that the "Protective" is going to unite with the "American Association" to put forth a united front against the Union.

The cloakmakers are listening to all these reports and draw only one logical conclusion from all of them: No matter what the employees decide to do, the workers must be prepared. With this preparation, as shown by recent experience, means that the treasury of the Union must be made ready to meet every possible emergency!

President Schlesinger Visits Philadelphia

Last Tuesday, April 4, President Schlesinger spent in Philadelphia attending several meetings of our local unions in that city.

He met with a committee of obscure presence, who have been asking for several "reforms" within the organization. President Schlesinger will make some recommendations with reference to this request to the Philadelphia Joint Board very shortly.

He also had a meeting with the Executive Board of Local 15, the Waist and Dress Pressers' Union, Local No. 9, which will take place in the Labor Temple, 14th Street and Second Avenue. Balloting will continue from 9 in the morning until 9 in the evening.

The elections in the Cutters' Union, Local No. 10, will be held at Arlington Hall, 11th St. Mark's Place. The voting will last from 12:30 P.M. until 6 in the afternoon.

The Raincoat Makers, Local No. 20, will vote in the office of the Union, 22 West 17th Street, from 9 in the morning until 4 in the afternoon.

The Waist and Dress Pressers' Union, Local No. 60, will have elections next Wednesday, April 12, in the office of the Union, 16 West 21st Street, lasting all through the day.

Local 66 Wins Two Important Shop Strikes

The strike which Local 66, the Bonann Embroiderers Union, has been waging for the last six months in the two of the biggest shops of the trade, Richter Bros., 20 East 14th Street, and the Neutral Embroidery Co., 129 West 22nd Street, were won completely, and these shops are now again. Under President Schlesinger, Al Union, in so far as work conditions are concerned.

Both these firms have employed every means possible to run an open shop, and have availed themselves of the anti-union laws. In six months the brave strikers have fought and pickedet these shops with unyielding faith. Local 66 was compelled to wage last year a series of fights along the entire line against the Bonann Embroidery Manufacturers' Protective Association.

Fifth Anniversary of Educational Work Celebrated Last Saturday Night

The fifth anniversary of our educational work was celebrated last Saturday night, April 1, at the Bishop Douglass M. Irvin High School, in the form of an entertainment arranged by the student body and the teachers of our Unity Centers and the Workers' University.

The affair was an unusual success. More than 500 persons were present; the large dining room of the school was artistically decorated, which fitted in with the holiday spirit of the guests. There were among those present persons well known in the educational world and also a number of prominent leaders of our Union.

The Chairman of the evening was Alexander Fichandler, our Educational Director. Among those who spoke were President Schlesinger, Albert Mansfield, the founder of the "Workers' Educational Association of Britain," Prof. Kendrick, of Columbia; S. Yanovsky, Fannie M. Cohen, Secretary of the Educational Committee, and the following instructors of our classes: Dr. H. Carman, Dr. Horace Kallen, A. L. Wilbert and Thomas Walford.

Mary Goff, Sarah Shapiro and Kvet- lyn Azounian, members of the student body of the Workers' University, also spoke. All the speakers, each in his or her own way, congratulated the International upon the successful educational work it conducted during the last five years, without ever being swayed by the numberless battles on the economic front which have challenged it to meet every possible emergency!
TOPICS OF THE WEEK

BY MAX D. DANISH

THE COAL STRIKE AND THE WAY OUT

It is universally admitted that the coal strike, which began on April 1, is the worst disturbance in British history. It is not, however, generally admitted, that the only way out of the present crisis is to follow the lines suggested by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, before the House of Commons last week.

The proposal offered by the miners is the nationalization of the mines for the management of the coal industry has become a public scandal. The whole country is being held up to ridicule and to the loss of the nation, as an example of abuse of power, as a result of the strike. The strike, however, has put the question of the nationalization of the mines on the agenda of the Government. The miners' strike is a vital issue, and the Government is preparing to take steps to meet the situation.

The proposal for the nationalization of the mines is a step in the right direction. It is a measure that will be welcomed by the majority of the British people. The nationalization of the mines will enable the Government to take control of the industry and to ensure that the miners are treated fairly and justly.

The proposal for the nationalization of the mines is also a step in the right direction for the coal industry. It will enable the Government to take control of the industry and to ensure that the miners are treated fairly and justly.

ALL ABOARD FOR THE GENOA CONFERENCE

LOYD GEORGE has triumphed again. By a vote of 312 to 94 Parliament endorsed his Genoa program of so-called peace and co-operation in Europe. But Beacraft has had an even greater triumph. For the French Chamber of Deputies has voted to accept the Genoa proposals.

The Genoa proposals are a step towards the establishment of a common economic and political order in Europe. They are also a step towards the establishment of a common economic and political order in Europe. They are also a step towards the establishment of a common economic and political order in Europe.

STRIKE VS. AGREEMENT IN IRELAND

REPRESENTATIVES of North and South Ireland signed an agreement this week. The agreement was negotiated by the British Government and the Irish Government, and it was signed in the presence of the British Prime Minister. The agreement was a step towards the establishment of a common economic and political order in Europe.

The agreement was signed on behalf of the British Government by the British Prime Minister, and on behalf of the Irish Government by the Irish Prime Minister. The agreement was signed in the presence of the British Prime Minister, and on behalf of the Irish Government by the Irish Prime Minister. The agreement was signed in the presence of the British Prime Minister, and on behalf of the Irish Government by the Irish Prime Minister.
A Letter from England

By EVELYN SHARP
(London Herald Daily Service)

March 22—The industrial situation is no better than when I last wrote. The strike at Sheffield is still continuing, and the employers, as far as I can gather, are standing firm. The employers who have been engaged in the strike are the owners of the steel manufacturers, and the workers are the steelworkers. The strike began on March 12, and it is now entering its third week. The strikers are demanding a 25% increase in wages, which the employers refuse to grant.

The strike is not confined to Sheffield. Similar strikes have broken out in other parts of the country, particularly in the coal and steel industries. The government has imposed a £100,000 fine on the Strike Committee for every day the strike continues.

The trade unions have called a national strike for May 1, and there is a strong possibility that this could lead to a general strike. The government has promised to use all means at its disposal to avoid a general strike.

The situation is very serious, and it is likely to get worse before it gets better. The government is determined to prevent a general strike, and it is using all means at its disposal to force the strikers back to work.

The government has imposed a £100,000 fine on the Strike Committee for every day the strike continues. The government has also threatened to use military force if necessary to force the strikers back to work.

The situation is very serious, and it is likely to get worse before it gets better. The government is determined to prevent a general strike, and it is using all means at its disposal to force the strikers back to work.

The government has imposed a £100,000 fine on the Strike Committee for every day the strike continues. The government has also threatened to use military force if necessary to force the strikers back to work.
How the Textile Strike Stands

Textile manufacturing centers of New England have become the scenes of a general strike among the workers in the Textile Strike of 1912. The strike is a culmination of a long struggle, and is the result of a general strike in the New England mills, which began on December 28, 1911. The strike has been characterized by a determination to end the system of piece work and by a determination to obtain a living wage.

The strike has been led by the National Textile Workers' Union, which was organized in 1906. The union has been successful in obtaining a living wage and in obtaining a reduction in hours of work. The strike has been supported by the United Textile Workers, who have been active in the strike for several years.

The strike has been successful in obtaining a living wage and in obtaining a reduction in hours of work. The strike has been supported by the United Textile Workers, who have been active in the strike for several years.

The strike has been successful in obtaining a living wage and in obtaining a reduction in hours of work. The strike has been supported by the United Textile Workers, who have been active in the strike for several years.

The strike has been successful in obtaining a living wage and in obtaining a reduction in hours of work. The strike has been supported by the United Textile Workers, who have been active in the strike for several years.
The National Union Commission for Russian Relief

The work of the recently formed Trade Union National Committee for Russian Relief is of a low order, said Mr. HEALY, the Chairman, Frank P. Walsh, legal counsel and Joseph Manley, the Secretary, at the meeting held last week to consider the future course of the committee's activities. The committee has been unanimously endorsed by the AFL and the CLC, and the latest move to support this humanitarian work was the meeting held last week to discuss the future work of the committee.

Whereas, the ranks of the Russian famine are so great that in spite of the vast sums contributed by American charities, the famine threatens the lives of millions of people, and have made unprecedented sacrifices for their starving Russian brothers and sisters.

Whereas, a committee of nationally known men such as Tom P. Green, Frank P. Walsh, T. C. Cashen, William J. Cudahy, E. H. Fitzgerald, J. W. Kline, E. L. Manly and others have formed an organization known as the Trade Union National Committee for Russian Relief, giving an opportunity to the workers of America to join with their brother trade unions of Europe in the work of relieving the distress.

Be It Resolved, that the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater Chicago, and the various labor councils of the country, lend an enduring endowment to the work of the above mentioned committee, and,

Be it Further Resolved, that the Central Trades and Labor Council endorses the present efforts of three of its members on Russian Relief to fifteen, with a view of having them approach affiliated local unions with the intention of carrying the message of the Trade Union National Committee for Russian Relief, and that the committees appointed by the Central Trades and Labor Council work in harmony with the work of the committee and of the Trade Union National Committee for Russian Relief.

(Signed) J F. KEHOE,
JOHN COUGHLAN,
R. G. LEIGHTON.

The national committee consists of T. C. Cashen, president, Swischmen's Union of North America; E. H. Fitzgerald, president, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks; Thomas F. Fisher, president, Independent Central of Firemen; J. H. Hayley, secretary, Wisconsin Federation of Labor; Sidney Hillman, American Clothing Workers; Timothy Hoyle, president, National Federation of Firemen and Odd; Santiago Iglesias, president, Porto Rican Federation of Labor; Wm. H. Johnson, president, International Association of Machinists; J. W. Kline; president, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers; E. J. Manley, president, Order of Railway Conductors and the Secretary, Chicago Federation of Labor; Frank P. Walsh, formerly joint general counsel of the Committee, and J. W. Hoyle, secretary, Federated Trades Council, Milwaukee; Max B. Breyer, Elyos, general secretary of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, and Gideon Levy, secretary, Columbia Lodge, Executive department, Kansas trades union.

Joseph Manley, formerly general executive, International Association Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, is secretary, treasurer.

Until the formation of this committee the Trade Union Movement of America has given its entire attention to the foes of organized labor in Europe in giving to the strikers of America 75 per cent of the funds raised.

This committee will not engage in political propaganda at any time.

International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers; E. J. Manley, president, Order of Railway Conductors and the Secretary, Chicago Federation of Labor; Frank P. Walsh, formerly joint general counsel of the Committee, and J. W. Hoyle, secretary, Federated Trades Council, Milwaukee; Max B. Breyer, Elyos, general secretary of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, and Gideon Levy, secretary, Columbia Lodge, Executive department, Kansas trades union.

Joseph Manley, formerly general executive, International Association Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, is secretary, treasurer.

Until the formation of this committee the Trade Union Movement of America has given its entire attention to the foes of organized labor in Europe in giving to the strikers of America 75 per cent of the funds raised.

This committee will not engage in political propaganda at any time.

Effort will be made to keep down overhead expenses so that every cent contributed can buy food for the starving Russians. The committee's activities will be voluntary work. Relief supplies will be purchased by the committee and shipped directly to the Committee's Relief Committee which distributes the supplies.

The endorsement with which the Central Trades and Labor Council has already been received, leads to the hope that in the near future organized bodies of America will make a gift to the starving Russian workers commensurate with the size of the Movement and its past record for generosity.

Any labor organization desiring to contribute to the Russian famine or information on the activities of the American federation and the work of the committee is invited to the Trade Union National Committee for Russian Relief, 61 East 42nd Street.

The DANCE of Local 89

For various reasons our Italian members never took advantage of the opportunity afforded them to spend a pleasant evening at the beautiful Summer House of the Warmakers on East 66th St. through lack of contribution to its support.

Therefore Local 89 substituted a dance and a buffet at the City Yacht Club in Anaka Garthall with bathing, Italian cooking, etc., and this home of its own for the first time in the history of the Local as they could ever have been gathered together at any one meeting, no matter what.
EDITORIALS

A FEW WORDS TO THE DELEGATES-ELECT OF OUR NEXT CONVENTION

Most of the delegates to our next convention have already been elected, and within the next few days the remainder will be chosen. It goes without saying that we congratulate the elected delegates upon having been selected by their fellow members to guide and create the policies for our International for the next two years.

Together with this great honor there goes, however, a great responsibility. In the hands of these delegates is vested the welfare of over a hundred thousand members, and, perhaps, of a half million additional souls depending for their living upon our big membership. Face to face with such a responsibility, every delegate must be prepared to state the facts of the situation. The biggest problem that confronts our International in a more or less frivolous spirit, seeking for flaws rather than trying to aid it in the course of the last two years,—even these will now stop and give new thought to the weighty duty and task which rests on their shoulders.

As long as their principal activity consisted of talk their talk was, perhaps, of little consequence. It is true, a responsible union-man is always careful and guarded about what he does and says with regard to his union. Unfortunately, the type of an ideal union man is rare; the majority still fail easy prey to a winged phrase without particular regard to its sense, substance, and practicability. The very fact of his or her election, however, converts the delegate from a talker into a doer, into a legislator for the next two years. He is to decide upon the policies of the organization; he is to pick its responsible officers into whose hands the practical leadership of the International is entrusted for the next two years. A wrong step, a bad move, can lead to the weakening of the Union, to the lowering of the work standards of our members. It is, therefore, highly important that the delegates-elect give this matter very, very serious attention.

Many of these delegates were elected because they belong to the so-called "opposition." Many, on the other hand, have been elected because they had supported heart and soul the present administration and have helped it by act and word to make it what it is. We regard both types of delegates with the same amount of respect. An organization that knows its aims and purposes is of great value. We regard none of the delegates as opponents of the Union. On the other hand, we believe that all of them have the interest of the Organization at heart, and that is why we believe that our word will fall upon attentive ears ready to listen and be honestly convinced.

We wish to say, first, to the delegates who have been "opposed" to the administration of the International, and who have taken part in all its work: Don't be overconfident in maintaining that all you have done now that you have been improved upon. Like every other human being, you are not infallible. You have made mistakes, and it would be well if you were to spend the next few weeks before the convention in going over the record of what was said and done, and, perhaps, in making a complete report over the resolutions of the Chicago Convention and check up on them. How many of them have been converted into realities and how many remained dead letters? And then ask yourself: Why did we fail to carry out these resolutions? Could not the resolutions that were materialized have been carried out in a more efficient and productive manner? Do it in a careful and impartial manner; forget, for the while, that you were one of those who had a part in the enactment of this or that resolution. Instead, look upon the results, and, of course, all, do your best to improve them, and, we are sure, that you will come to the convention in a spirit that will make you better fit to legislate the future activities of the International for the next term.

And to those delegates who, as we are told, are in the opposition, we wish to say the identical thing: Now that the election struggle is over, the slogans and phrases on the strength of which a part of the membership had elected you as delegate, must be given thorough and earnest consideration by you. Ask yourselves the question: How far have we achieved during the last two years what has been achieved by those who were opposed to the Chicago Convention and the present administration of the International? During the election campaign you talked about "giving the organization a different form." It is in the air, and there is little wonder that a portion of our members have voted for the apostles of this "new" form without giving the matter a second thought, and without studying what it means. But the election is over, and now the fate of a half a million persons lies in your hands. Ask yourselves: How far have you succeeded in giving the union a powerful form? Would you have the International constructed? And even if you have within the present of your imagination such a new, cleverer form, where have you succeeded in giving the membership of the International the welfare of a half million persons the entire structure of the Organization might topple over?

You have made use, during the last election campaign, of words and terms that have added little honor and credit to truly the veracity of this assertion. We refer of course to the statement: You quote this from a campaign leaflet issued by a group in a certain local: "We'Il place the Union upon a sound basis. We shall show that it is a sound union that men and women can be proud of.", The basis of our Union is sound. Otherwise you would have perished long ago. We may object to certain details of it, but to insinuate that the present foundation of the Union is unwholesome and decaying is a falsehood. If our men could see the cloakmakers themselves do not determine their work conditions and that to the best of my knowledge, executive editors in a local could have come out with such a sandlender statement against the International is simply beyond our comprehension. It is beyond even the workers who have ever considered a local election and work conditions in our Organization, been decided upon without the consent of the entire membership.

With all this we are inclined to overlook all these snarls. What would not one say in the heat of a campaign, especially with the issues so involved, and the election is over now; you are now confronted with a huge responsibility, and as honest and earnest workers you must make an effort to analyze carefully your position and statements, etc. If it may hurt to admit that a great deal of what you have said and written is likely to injure the International if persisted in during the campaign.

We hope that all the delegates, without exception, will take our remarks to heart and will act in accordance with the sincere and serious statements you have made. Act as if you had done, and done, we shall not fear any and all of the machinations and dark plans that our bosses might be holding in store for us. The International that has shaped up so far in the past, will be as successful in the future. The menace for our Organization lies not in the enemy outside, but in the disrupting forces within. In the midst of a Union, no sinister force from without, no matter how strong and menacing, can affect us in the least.

And in that confidence and conviction that all our elected delegates will act in the exalted spirit of earnest Union workers—not like petty politicians, but like true and devoted workers for the International in the next two years, we congratulate you and the election to the Sixteenth Convention of our International Union.

THE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION IS DISAPPOINTED

The sadly disappointed cloak manufacturers of New York have been pouring wrath and gall upon the heads of Secretaries Hoover and Davis. According to Mr. Lustig, the Chairman of the Manufacturers' Protective Association, Hoover and Davis have just simply gone and fooled them. They, Hoover and Davis, have promised our bosses an investigation commission after they, our employers, will open the shops and will take the workers back to work, and the Secretaries did not fulfill their part of the bargain. Apparently they had no plan of action at all, nor did they know in advance would not work. Isn't this treachery plain and simple?

Now, let's see. The Association's first statement is that the Secretaries have promised them an Investigating Commission, with the understanding that the commission was not to be set up until the Union had sent in its list of candidates and had fixed the scope and the terms of the investigation.

Another statement of Mr. Lustig's—which does not seem to be born out by facts—is his allegation that they, the cloak bosses, have opened the shops and hired the workers back to work because the Secretaries had promised them such an investigation. A person with even an ordinary memory, could challenge successfully such a statement. The Secretaries, in the face of all these assurances, have fought this case very hard until Justice Wagner of the New York
Doings in Local 3

By S. LEFKOVITS, Secretary-Treasurer

Since my last report our Executive Board has completed the election of the different committees, and the following were elected:


United Hebrew Trades Delegates to R. Leven.


Delegates to the Joint Board had to be elected twice, as the first election was protested for leaving out the alternation of members from the representing committee in the Joint Board. The Executive Board, on the advice of the Joint Board, reconsidered the election and elected a new set of delegates. There was also a protest made against the new set of delegates, which protest was investigated by a special committee of the Joint Board which was present at an Executive Board Meeting, and, after full investigation, decided that the delegates elected at the second election shall be seated. On the whole, this action seems like an unhealthy sign for the organization, but we must be frank about it: there is a difference of opinion in the present Executive Board, and we can only hope that in time all differences will disappear and the Executive Board will be able to go ahead with its work without interruption.

At the request of our Executive Board the Joint Board called three district meetings for ladies' tailors. The first was held in 4th Street for ladies' tailors employed from 14th Street down; east and west; the second was held in Idaho Street for the ladies' tailors employed from 14th Street down; west and east; the last meeting was held in 16th Street, for ladies' tailors employed in Harlem and the Bronx. I am sorry to report that the meetings were a failure although they were fully advertised in the newspapers.

York Supreme Court had made this injunction permanent and had ordered the manufacturers to live up to the agreement of May 29, 1921. The planned investigation President Schlesiger repaid that the entire situation is now in the hands of a court and that he would not consider treating with the employers as long as they persist in violating the settlement agreement.

It is clear, therefore, that Secretaries Hoover and Davis have renounced any commission of investigation without the consent of the Union. It stands to reason, too, that an investigation without the voluntary participation of the Union would be useless. The interesting point about this whole matter is that on the day following Judge Wagner's decision, the Association declared in the public press that now, after the permanent injunction had been granted to the Union, they have no other alternative but to obey the court's order and take their workers to work. We now have the word of the manufacturers, and what other choice did they have? It is obvious, therefore, that the manufacturers have opened their shops not on the strength of the moral threat by Secretaries Hoover and Davis but at the mandate of the permanent injunction. Verily, it is quite incomprehensible how our employers handle facts so carelessly.

The only explanation that we find to this is that our bosses are sadly disappointed over the failure of this investigation to mature in the desired direction. The time that would have put the Union into a very unpleasant situation. The Union has side-stepped this trap, and now the employers are bitter and angry and are attacking Hoover and Davis for the failure of the "investigation." The truth of the matter is that the Secretaries did desire an investigation. The credit for its accomplishments would have certainly been theirs fully and unambiguously. It is silly, therefore, to accuse Hoover and Davis of not having wished an investigation. Those responsible for the outcome are, on the one hand, the manufacturers whose interest in the investigation was only casual and half-hearted, and, on the other hand, the International, which wanted an earnest, all-embracing inquiry or nothing at all. Under such circumstances the Secretaries have had no other choice but to step out entirely of the situation.

We are not endeavoring to save Messrs. Hoover and Davis from the wrathful attack of the New York cloak bosses, but we want to bring to light the fact that our employers seem to have a particular weakness for juggling events and occurrences without regard to their true form and substance, and with apparent trust in the limitless good nature of the public and their conveniently short memory. Their "threat," for instance, that they would leave New York, and that instead of 2,800 cloak shops New York will become the home of a double amount of sweat nests in the cloak industry is also in line with their usual style of argument.

The threat of a sweat shop from the lips of a New York cloak manufacturer is rather amusing, we'll say. Has not this innermost yearning of the cloak manufacturers of New York come true in the past? Hoover and Davis have been responsible for the strikes and the periodic upheavals in the industry? And yet they "threaten" us with very same sweat shop!

We shall not let them fret and worry over that. Indeed. As long as the Union keeps vigil over the cloak trade, the sweat shop will not be reintroduced. And to the threat that our bosses, will move out of New York, we will say the following: We have lived with this threat before and we have weathered in that. If our employers decide to move, the Union will move with them. And no matter where they locate they will have to have Union shops and the same Union conditions they have been compelled to live up to in New York: poor fellows!
STEEL PRICES GO UP WHEN WAGES GO DOWN

Steel producers have announced increases in prices for steel products. Last May wages were reduced 20% per cent on the ground that prices and reductions generally would follow. Today there is no wage reduction, and steel wages would mean an annual saving of $116,311,382 to the trust.

With this sum stored away in its strong box, and the public, at least, having forgotten the trust's reductions, expectations for its wage reductions interest are now increased.

In defense of his latest price boost, Judge Gary claims that "selling prices have risen faster than their cost that many, if not most, of the manufacturers have been losing substantial sums."

No resistance is made to the unorganized, helpless steel mill employees who are working an eight-hour day for less than $2. Rates for 10-hour men range around $4, and $5 is paid for 12-hour men.

The present situation means that the steel trust has "played both ends against the middle." It jelled the public into the belief that lower prices would follow wage cuts. Then it increased prices.

July 1922 marked the 10th and 12th work days, not the 24th work day when employees change shifts.

BIG RUBBER PROFITS

The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. reports net profits of $8,640,315, for the last eleven months of last year. After meeting all interest charges and costs to subsidiary companies there is a surplus of $3,600,431.

These profits, that would create a sensation fifteen years ago, were made at Akron, Ohio, where swarms of spies, company men and detectives have been watching the workers and their actions in the last three years.

WAGES OF JAP SEAMEN HIGHER THAN AMERICAN

Seamen employed on ships owned by the United States government are paid a lower wage than Japanese seamen receive, declares the Seamen's Journal.

"In all decency," says this labor paper, "the American ship owners should not refer to their 'high wage' argument at this time. This we say in view of the fact that labor and ship owners in Japan are actually paying higher wages than the large shipping board steamer trading on the Pacific coast.

"Our discerning readers know that we are referring to vessels owned by the shipping board; paid for in liberty bonds by the American people; operated by the Admiral line; carrying Chinese crews, paid at Chinese wages and fed with Chinese rice." What a combination in the ships flying the Stars and Stripes at their mast-heads.

ANTI-UNIONIST "GETS HIS!"

While former Secretary of War Garrison was fighting the organized street car workers, as receiver of the Broadway car company, he did not forget the trust's problem "out of the company's treasury."

A report on the receivership expenses of this road from January 1, 1919, to December 31, 1919, shows that $125,532.28 was paid "for compensation of Lindsey M. Garrison, the receiver." It is stated that one-half of the amount will be given lawyers. This makes Mr. Garrison's wage approximately $90,000 for the year. His receivership, of course, did not interfere with his activities as "union buster." 

NEW JERSEY UNIONIST WILL ENTER PRIMARIES

Officers of the state federation of labor have changed the date of the annual convention so that it will come before the primary elections.

The New Jersey state organization is definitely opposed to the anti-labor policy of the last legislature, and political knives are being sharpened to use on these law makers at the forthcoming primaries, when it is declared many of them will be shoved into the private citizen list.

CIGAR MAKERS UNITING

Cigar makers in New York have started an extensive organizing campaign. The movement was launched at a mass meeting addressed by President Gompers, President Perkins of the Cigar Makers International Union and other trade unionists.

Strong hopes for unity were made by every speaker who condemned dualism and sectionalism, which divides the worker and makes exploitation easy.

RAIL WAGE HEARING A FAILURE

Complete failure of the regional organization between railroad management and the engineers and firemen brotherhoods in an effort to settle disputes over wages and working conditions was revealed when the Railroad Labor Board set a hearing for disputes to allow the President's wage hearing which is expected to end by April 15th.

TEXAS DOWNS KL-KLUXERS

The Citizens Executive Committee of Beaumont, Texas, appointed by a mass meeting of workers, has issued a list of number of questions to be asked all candidates for office in the city and county election. The first question on the list is "Are you a member of the Ku Klux Klan?"

CANNOT SPEAK ENGLISH

Eleven per cent of the foreign born white population in the United States is over ten years of age and older, according to the 1920 Census, unable to speak English. In Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, the percentages unable to speak English were respectively 51 per cent, 49 per cent and 51.9 per cent.

BOSTON TYPOS FOR A LABOR PARTY

A resolution favoring the creation of a political party under the leadership and control of the A. F. of L. was adopted by members of the Boston Local No. 13, of the International Typographical Union.

ENGLAND

EMPLOYERS FORCE METAL LOCKOUT

The industrial fabric is threatened because of the lockout in the engineering industry. To escape discredit for precipitating this anti-union split, the manufacturers, led by Lord Nuffield and allied employers, are trying to misrepresent the cause of the dispute.

The employers claim that the unions are attempting to delay the managerial changes and forced price reductions insisted that the trouble is over a refusal of the employees to recognize rights that have been conceded for years.

The employers claim that the workers have a voice as to what or how overtime shall be worked until the overtime is completed. The unions are opposing systematic overtime and want consultation before grievances arise, not after.

The employers are objecting to this so-called "metal" control, and the unions ask if the wage boards, the Whitley councils and the conciliation boards, all endorsed by the government, are "dually" controlled.

The employers are charged with importing the "open shop" idea from America, and hope to wreck the metal workers' organization.

A campaign has failed to confuse the issue in the public press, editors invariably refusing to accept the charges against the unions. Even the Westminster Gazette, which is considered to be an employer's paper, gives this item for Home News:

"It must be remembered that while in boom periods the unions position is strong, in times of distress the employers have a good bargaining advantage. If they value unskilled peace, if they wish to retain any hope that a renewal of prosperity will not bring in its train an immediate intensification of their labor troubles, they must not abuse that advantage."

FORMER ENGINEERING LOCK-OUTS

There have been numerous engineering lock-outs over the seventy years ago, and one of the issues then, as now, was systematic overtime.

The employers won, after a stiff struggle, and insisted on every man who seemed weak enough to declare a declaration that he would abandon membership of his Trade Union.

In 1897 the engineers were again locked out, and against the employers triumphed. Mr. Richardson, the General Secretary, describes the member's failure to "make their case clear to the public."

The employers are not likely to win an easy victory this time owing to a similar defect in the men's organization.

SHIPYARD EMPLOYEES TO STRIKE

The three thousand shipyard workers in the shipsyard are on the verge of a strike. The rate of wages, less than hitherto paid, will come into force and the executives of the union have ordered the complete stoppage at once.

WOMAN LABOR CANDIDATE

This year the first woman candidate of the National Union of Teachers, has been selected as Labor candidate for the Maysville Division in opposition to Mr. Austill Hoppin, M. P.

AUSTRALIA

WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL MEET

The third International Congress of the Workers' Internationals took place at Berlin, June 29th. to July 4th, under the presidency of the Executives of the Three Workers' Internationals at Berlin. It is to be the maximum membership of each delegation.

UNEMPLOYMENT DEMONSTRATION

An organized demonstration of thousands of unemployed today brought a mass protest against the distress life of the city practically to a standstill. The procession proceeded to Parliament House where resolutions were presented, demanding a start immediately on extensive public works.

ITALY

TIE-UP AT ALL PORTS

The government of Stavrodes has called at all Italian ports, and early reports state that traffic is held up at Genoa, Civitavecchia and Triest. For a month the steamers of Naples have been out on strike against the wage cut. The Fascisti organized a street-breakup corps which the police supported. The Government further asked the strikers to recognize the blacklist. This the men refused, and on their call the N. L. of Stavrodes has now called the strike at all ports.

THE RUSSIAN RADIANCE

In Berlin a French Red Cross representative and Kreindler's, the head of the Soviet Mission there, have signed an agreement, the first of the kind between France and Russia since the Revolution. In this the French Red Cross agrees to assist the Volga-stricken people with food and clothing within the value of the 8,000,000 Francs recently voted by the Paris Chamber for this purpose.

ANATOLE FRANCE APPEALS FOR MENSHEVKS

Apostle France has telegraphed an appeal to the Moscow Government on behalf of the Menshevik and other prisoners in Russia, saying,—"In the name of the French, I ask the Russian Government to do everything possible to remove the prisoners, without any restriction or qualification, of all political parties, and to put an end to this state of things."

The French Government has not given any answer, but the Menshevik leaders are of the opinion that the Milland correspondence is not a guarantee of the Russian Government's good intentions, and that France, if she is unable to protect the Mensheviks, will be bound to do what she can to help them.

FRANCE

NON-COOPERATION PREVAILENS

Gandhi's imprisonment is greatly increasing the bitterness of the struggle, but the country remains peaceful in accordance with his counsel. This the best hope India can do me," Gandhi wrote in a private letter on the eve of his arrest to keep absolute peace.
Mr. Manship at the Get-Together

One of the distinguished guests at our Get-Together last Saturday night, was Mr. Albert Manship, of England. Mr. Manship was the organizer of the Workers' Educational Association of England and was instrumental in spreading the movement for labor education in that country. At our Get-together he was called upon to explain our great pleasure at being present on this occasion. He congratulated our International on the splendid work which it is doing in many countries and for the past five years along education lines.

Mr. Manship emphasized that it is not enough to have knowledge, but it is important to use that knowledge properly. He also stressed the importance of workers acquiring information and learning how to use it in the service of their own class.

Mr. Manship explained how workers' classes are organized in England, and urged that workers should get all they can out of life by developing along all possible lines. It was only through workers' education and through developing the ability of the workers in all directions, that true democracy could be attained.

"Laugh, grow, expand! Do everything that is good and true, pure," were the final words of Mr. Manship's address.

CONCERT TO BE GIVEN BY CHORUS OF LOCAL 11 ON APRIL 25

A concert will be given by the chorus organized by members of Local 11 at the Brownstone Labor Lyceum, 219 East 82nd Street.

The chorus consists of 60 persons. Its director is Mr. Henry Spector, who has rehearsed the chorus for several months. Mrs. Spector will sing a number of folk songs, and there will be spoken word by Mr. Manship.

Admission price is $1.00, 50 cents and 25 cents. The proceeds will go into the expense of the chorus.

It is expected that members of our International who are interested in having their own chorus, which may be placed at the disposal of our Unions in times of strike or for entertainments, will make every effort to see present at this concert.
Doings in Local 3

(Continued from Page 7)

RECEIPTS
From local for payments $2,673.50
Exchange 2,569.00
Total receipts $5,242.00

DISBURSEMENTS
Sick benefit $1,638.00
Committee expense 71.00
Checks to St. John's Veterans Hospital 157.50
Refund of initiation S. F. 5.00
Exchange 2,569.00
Total disbursements $5,165.51

BALANCE Jan, 31, 1922 $1,665.49

ASSETS OF UNION
Bank of the United States $1,063.66
U. S. Government Bonds ($3,560.00) cost price 3,567.81
Total assets $4,631.47

Resolution

(Continued from Page 10)

that we urge our fellow members in a
convention assembled to show their
appreciation and recognition of the
value of this work by granting an
increased appropriation for the follow-
ing two years, in order that our Ed-
national Department may be able
to increase its work, and be it also
Resolved, that we express our grati-
dude to the officers and members of
the General Executive Board who
have faithfully carried out the de-
cision of the last convention, and
helped to make our educational ac-
tivities so successful, and

RESOLUTION OF THANKS

We, the workers of Benjamin Reid, 14 West 26th St., and
March 9, 1922, have presented to
our shop chairman, Ben. Leader, Sie-
verman, a gold watch and chain for
his good work. We wish him the
best of luck.

PHILIP KARP, Local 1,
MAX AXELSOHN, Local 4,
DAVE GOREN, Local 11,
MAX WEIDMAN, Local 35,

Committee.

STATEDMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of JUS1CE; published weekly at New York, N. Y., on April 1, 1920, State of New York, County of New York.

Before me, a Commissioner of Deeds, in and for the State and county aforesaid personally appeared having hereunto set his hand and subscribed his name as the Business Manager of the JUSTICE, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforementioned publication for the four weeks ending March 14, 1922, embodied in section 487, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the re-
side of this form:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager, with their respective offices, are:


2. That the owners are: International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, R. Schenker, President, Abraham Baroff, Secretary, 3, 16th St., New York. An association not incorporated, consisting of about 150,000 members.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securi-
ties are:

None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security hold-
ers as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stock-
holder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustees or in any other fiduciary relation, the names of the person or corporation for whom such trustee
is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embrac-
ing all knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which
stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the com-
pa ny as trustees, held stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bene-
fit, and this affidavit has no reason to believe that any other person, association,
or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities that is not stated in the affidavit.

ABRAHAM YUWIM.

Sworn to and subscribed for before me this 26th day of March, 1922.

MAX KRAFTSCHEFF.

Comm. of Deeds, City of New York.

What Do You Know About Your Feet?

On Friday April 17th, Dr. S. W. Boorstein, Professor of Orthopedics of Foreham Hospital, will address the members at the Union Health Center, 121 E. 117th St., on the organic diseases of the foot. This is a continuation of the series of lectures on orthopedic and gen-
eral orthopedic. Dr. Boorstein will take up the problem of workers in the clothing industries, the clothing bosses, dress-
pressers and cutters, who must stand on their feet all day long. He will illustrate the lecture by lantern slides and will explain the shoes and models of right and wrong kinds of shoes.

It will be of interest to mem-
bers of the clothing industry to know that an orthopedic clinic will open on Tuesday, April 18th, at the front of the Union Health Center, under the supervision of Dr. Boorstein, and managed by

Dr. Brody. The Union Health Cen-
ter will now be prepared to take care of all cases of flat feet, weak muscles and rheumatism. In the fall the Un-
ion Health Center will be equipped with model baking and exercise ma-

chines which are to be purchased through funds raised by Dr. C. M. Price, director of the Union Health Center.

In order to take care of all pa-
tients on Tuesdays from 2 to 7 P.M., it will be necessary for each patient to make an appointment beforehand for this clinic. Applications can be made at any time and left
with the office of the Health Center. Members of the International La-
dress Garment Workers' Union are invited to use this clinic and this

Raincoat Makers Union
Local No. 20, I. L. G. W. U.

Election of Delegates to the Convention

Election of delegates to the Sixteenth Convention of our International Union will be held Saturday, April 8th, from 10:00 A. M. to 4:00 P. M., in the office of the Union, 22 West 17th Street.

This is the most important Convention in the history of our International Union. It will vote on the future policies and actions of our powerful organization. It is necessary therefore that every member should participate in the elections to this Convention and elect as delegates members who can honorably represent our Local and the entire raincoat industry.

EXECUTIVE BOARD LOCAL NO. 20

ARTHUR SAMUELS, SAMUEL FRIEDMAN, Manager. Secretary

Your Boy's Future!

Your boy's future, well being and position in life may depend upon the attention you pay to his eyes now.

If your boy has headaches, poor memory, ill temper, dullness, etc. This usually causes indulgence in your child's studies and his school attendance. Which is in turn worse.

Take no chances. Bring your boy to one of our offices, where a scientific examination can be quickly and quietly made. We can tell whether he needs glasses or not. If he does, our well equipped optical department will then supply them properly.

A B V

Avoid future troubles and disappointments.

DR. BARNETT L. BECKER

Optometrist and Optician

102 LENOX AVENUE 885 PROSPECT AVENUE

215 EAST BROADWAY 262 EAST FORDHAM ROAD

New York Brooklyn, N. Y. New York
near Clinton St. near East 187 St.

1709 FITTIN AVENUE New Rochelle, N. Y. New Rochelle

near Backwards, Brooklyn street from 52nd A. M. to 5 P. M. near St. John's Seminary, sunrise to 10th St. Wake at 8 a.m.
The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

By Joseph Fish

General

The Executive Board is still holding its meetings on Tuesdays and Thursdays, as the volume of business requires. The Executive Board has met the last few months on account of the strike still necessitating the holding of two meetings each week. As is known to the members, the Executive Board, over and above ordinary weekly meetings, has met twice a week, regularly, on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Tuesdays were taken by the Executive Board until cases and Thursdays by ward and district work. A major order of business was followed up for a number of years until our organization affiliated properly with the new Central Board, and it is noteworthy that since our affiliation took place, the number of cases coming before the Executive Board has diminished to such an extent that the Board has been able to conduct its business for the past year and a half with but one meeting each week.

As has been stated above, due to the accumulation of work on account of the strike, the Executive Board has been meeting twice a week, and in the bulk of the violations committed by members during the strike will have been disposed of.

At the last meeting of the Executive Board the matter of determining the order in which the names of the candidates to the I. W. W. Convention was placed on the ballot was taken up. The Executive Board, as a matter of course, drew lots in the following manner: The name of each candidate was inserted into a slip of paper, which was then folded and placed in a receptacle. After the fifteen slips, representing each of the candidates, were collected, each of them present, including the Executive Board members and various officers who are not running on the ballot as delegates to the convention, were permitted to draw one slip of paper. And the order in which the names written on the slip of paper were drawn was the order in which they will appear on the official ballot. The following is the result:

1. Philip Ansel, 1909.
2. William Fein, 84.
5. Solomon Myers, 1917.
6. Abe Cohen, 1878.
8. Max Slat, 6405.
10. David Dubinsky, 9918.
14. Joseph Fish, 1519.
15. Benjamin Sachs, 2776.

We wish to again remind the membership of the fact that the election of delegates will take place this Saturday, April 17th, in Hall, also, that the polls will be open from 12:30 to 6 P.M. All are urged to come down to the hall early and register their choice of delegates.

The campaign for election of the delegates to the convention is still in full swing. Those who are interested in the organization want to see that the best material available goes to that convention, as a number of important offices are up for election, and the gathering of the cutters will be taken up in Cleveland. It is expected that a number of very serious cases will be referred at the convention, as the situations in the various branches of the laboring industry have materially changed since the last biennial convention of the Internationale, which was held in Chicago.

Resolution

The following resolution is in accordance with the decision of the meeting of the Cloak and Suit Division, held on Monday, February 6th:

We, the members of the Cloak and Suit Division of the Amalgamated Ladies’ Garment Cutters’ Union, Local 10, I. L. G. W. U., assembled in public session at Brighton, 23 St. Mark’s Place, on the 6th day of February, 1921, hereby express our sincere thanks and appreciation to Brothet Sam Perlmutt and David Dubinsky, for the splendid manner in which they conducted Local 10’s affairs during the recent strike in the Cloak and Suit Industry, and it is impossible to credit them upon the wonderful leadership they manifested during the entire period of the strike.

It is hoped that Local 10 will enjoy their leadership in the future as well as in the past.

(Signed) Joseph Fish,
General Secretary.

Cutters’ Union Local 10

Attention

Notice of Regular Meetings

Waxt and Draw, Monday, April 10th
Miscellaneous, Monday, April 17th
General, Monday, April 24th
Cloak and Suit, Monday, May 8th

Special Order of Business: Adoption of Report of Election Board.

Election

Of Delegates to I. L. G. W. U. Convention will take place Saturday, April 8th, 1922

At Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark’s Place. Polls open at 12:30, and close at 6 P.M.

Only those members who are in good standing, who owe 12 weeks’ dues or less, will be permitted to vote.

Meetings Begin at 7:30 P.M.

At Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark’s Place.

As per decision of the last Special Cloak and Suit Meeting, an assessment of $20 has been levied upon all members working in shops controlled by the Cloak and Suit Job Board. This assessment is payable in four installments of $5 each, beginning February 27th.