Justice (Vol. 4, Iss. 22)

Keywords
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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.
FIRST CONFERENCE HELD
WITH PROTECTIVE ASS'N

Last Tuesday night at Hotel Martinique, Union Presents Memorandum Defining Scope of Negotiations.

The Ways and Means Committee of the Cloth Manufacturers’ Protective Association of New York decided unanimously to send a proposal of President Schlesinger that the conference between the Union and the Association, set for Tuesday morning, May 22, at 9 o’clock on Tuesday evening the first conference between the Union and the Association took place at the Hotel Martinique. Mr. George Jacobson, of the American Textile Manufacturers Association, was elected Chairman, and Brother Israel Felberg, the Manager of the Joint Board, Vice Chairman.

President Schlesinger presented to the Union at the conference the following two communications. The first letter deals with the demand of the representatives of the Protective Association that the other cloth associations, such as the “American Association,” the “Jobbers’ Association,” and also the representatives of the “Independents,” participate in the discussions. The letter, while expressing readiness to confer with the representatives of the associations on the subject of renewal of contracts, objects definitely to a mixed conference.

The second letter contains in full the position of the Union on the problems in the industry and presents in detail its demands as to what should not enter into the scope of discussions during the coming conferences. These letters follow:

Unity Houses Will Soon
Open For Guests

About the middle of next month the Unity Houses of our wrist and drapery trade will throw their doors open for the coming season. For next season the New York Waist and Dressmakers, the beautiful spot in Forest Park, in the Blue Rider Mountains of Pennsylvania, will open on Friday, June 16. At 3:20 in the afternoon on that day the first batch of a hundred or so will land at Unity Land and will leave New York. The official opening will take place on Saturday afternoon, when the scenic beauty and the beautiful Unity auditorium. A select concert will be given on that occasion. Further details will be published in the coming issue of J U S T I C E.

The Unity House of Local No. 15, Philadelphia, located at Orrville, Pa., will open on Sunday, June 18. The Orrville House is not as big as the house in Forest Park, but the same spirit of comradeship, friendship and good will will prevail there also. The Orrville House will also open with a concert and some of the leading men in the labor movement in Philadelphia will deliver speeches. Let the members of our locals in New York and Philadelphia immediately register for the Unity season. The opening is only a few hours away.

The management of these houses is the same as in the past. The members of the Unity Land will leave New York at 3:20 in the afternoon on that day the first batch of a hundred or so will land at Unity Land and will leave New York. The official opening will take place on Saturday afternoon, when the scenic beauty and the beautiful Unity auditorium. A select concert will be given on that occasion. Further details will be published in the coming issue of J U S T I C E.

CLOAKMAKERS MUST NOT WORK NEXT TUESDAY—DECORATION

The members of all locals of the Joint Board of the Cloth, Skirt and Refeermakers’ Union are informed that tonight, Tuesday, May 22, is Decoration Day, one of the legal holidays upon which cloakmakers are to be paid. They must, therefore, abstain from coming to their shops and from working on that day. Cloakmakers in the various cloth districts all during next Tuesday, and if cloakmakers will be found going to work in a shop, they will be called before the Griev- ance Committee and severely punished.

By order of the Joint Board.

LOUIS LANGER, Secretary.
TOPICS OF THE WEEK
By N.S.

EXIT GENOA

On Friday, May 19, the Genoa Conference was formally declared at an end, though not quite dead, according to the diplomats. It was a jubilant farewell, which roused Genoa to joy and occasioned a public relief after a strenuous life of six weeks, and it was consequently prescribed a month's vacation, to be summoned after that period of rest to another climate. The Hague, where experts of proved ability in the administration of sabotage will resume their labors. Dr. Marburg, Secretary of State, had announced a week ago that "we think the child will stand its journey to The Hague, but when it gets there we must be careful of its diet." In other words, at Genoa, the child nearly died from convulsions, at The Hague it will be starved through "careful dieting."

An invitation for another conference is the only thing the various delegations are asking with them from Genoa. The Russo-German part, signed at Rapallo, is doubtless a significant achievement, but it cannot be regarded as a Genoa product. The Soviet delegation, it is true, also carry away a moral victory, but it is of a nature which cannot start factories and mills working or to relieve the sufferings and starvation of the Russian people. The Germans have come out of the conference without even being able to state their case. Lloyd George, however, could never admit failure. He returned to London jubilant. He waxed ecstatic over the temporary truce to last from Genoa to The Hague. He called it "a compact of peace among thirty nations." The present document was the desirability of rate reductions, starting assertion that "a few weeks ago there were armies marching on frontiers extending over thousands of miles with every evident intention of marching against each other, and that by the Genoa Conference the menace of war is averted." While the staging at The Hague is being prepared, the press began the circulation of brand new stories to the effect that the Soviet armies are preparing for war, that Trotsky is inviting the Red troops to massed attacks on the capitalist countries, that an Italian steamer had sunk by Russian mines, and that 700 were killed. Apparently a new wave of propaganda is being initiated with the view to prevent the coming conference of The Hague taking place.

INDUSTRIAL BANQUETS AT THE WHITE HOUSE

CONFERENCES to settle industrial life of the country have ended, in The Hague. The subject discussed was the desirability of rate reductions, starting assertion that "a few weeks ago there were armies marching on frontiers extending over thousands of miles with every evident intention of marching against each other, and that by the Genoa Conference the menace of war is averted." While the staging at The Hague is being prepared, the press began the circulation of brand new stories to the effect that the Soviet armies are preparing for war, that Trotsky is inviting the Red troops to massed attacks on the capitalist countries, that an Italian steamer had sunk by Russian mines, and that 700 were killed. Apparently a new wave of propaganda is being initiated with the view to prevent the coming conference of The Hague taking place.

The first presidential invitation to the conference-dinner was extended to forty-one steel barons, among whom were Judge Gary and Charles M. Schwab. The dinner was served in mystery, but the insistent demands of the press for food news next morning, in a statement with the railway men's conference of the 12-hour working day in the steel mills was the chief topic of discussion. Judge Gary assured us, however, that the President did not press the plan which he did not believe the steel barons would accept. The steel kings evoked a conciliatory conference with the laborers, it is claimed. The President's plan was defeated. Gary is going to appoint a committee of five to make a thorough investigation of this subject and to report their conclusions and recommendations to Gary, and." It was practically said, "We may not understand the President's suggestion. Among the other subjects discussed at the dinner was also the question of the unionization of the steel workers, but this point was not touched in the statement issued to the press. Judge Gary's view on unionism is too well known.

A few evenings later the railway magnates had dinner at the White House in refreshment to their dignity. It was, however, a meeting that the railway chiefs and the White House were reticent as to the details of the conference. President Harding plans to continue these "industrial revival series." According to the press, the conference was extended to labor leaders. This will be followed by many others until the President has learned at various points of view. Then he may perhaps call a conference, but that is remote.

The day following the dinner with the steel barons the President delivered an address before the Chamber of Commerce. He stated that industry is the "one of its prosperity, that agricultural conditions have improved, and the commercial world generally extended to a labor shortstop. The conferences-dinners are intended to hasten and regulate the wave of the coming conflict, not that business needed to be controlled, but in view of the criticism leveled against the administration, from the ranks of the Republican, the duty and in view of the coming elections next fall, the government seeks at least part of the responsibility for bringing about good times in this country.

OUR MINISTER OF JUSTICE

AT ORNEY GENERAL DAUBERTY is mentioned in graft charges. So was his predecessor, the notorious Palmer. Apparently this is the chief asset in our governmental business of meting out justice. But what is particularly interesting is that the Attorney General is covering his malodorous "transactions," the charges in connection with Daubert" come rather early in his career as Minister of Justice.

Among the graft charges mentioned against General Daubert, the one leveled against him by Senator Caraway, a Democrat, occupies the center of the stage. The Senator produced photographic copies of a contract which Daubert's firm charged for $150,000. Senator Taft charged that President Daubert in furnishing him to pardon Mungen. After presenting to the Senate these incriminating documents, Senator Caraway said that in view of the evidence adduced he asked that the Senate "do— that is to resign and not embarrass the administration any further."

On the other hand, the administration Senators charge that the attacks on Daubert are "smoke and mirrors." They charge that the previous administration. Senator Mann declared that the Morse documents are being furnished by persons anxious to avoid persecutions for past frauds, that an effort is being made to put Daubert out of office because he can carry out his intention, which "will seriously embarrass the former Attorney General in one case and a former Secretary of the Treasury in another."

In other words, there is a mire of scandal.

Mr. Samuel Untermeyer has added sufficient evidence to the effect that Mr. Daubert is thick on the trail of the petty lawbreaker, but he leaves the big fellows alone. Mr. Untermeyer, who is charged with the Department of Justice in the prosecution of war fraud cases. He knows that any inquiry with which Daubert will be associated will end in complete ethical downfall.

It is very likely that Daubert will be given another job. But it is extremely doubtful whether anyone at Attorney General, who is to minister to the interests of the ruling class, will set differently.

THE LUSK LOYALTY INQUISTION

The petty inquisitors, headed by the notorious Archy Stevenson, have fore some time been holding a hearing on the loyalty of teachers in the public schools. They have been conducting inquiries, on anonymous charges, into the right of teachers to hold their jobs. Hugh F. Luske, an official of the American Federation of Labor, is also a member of the State Advisory Council on the Qualification of Teachers, which is now holding the state chapter sessions. It gives the impression of an organization for supporting the loyalty of the American Federation of Labor. Luske is in charge of the loyalty inquiring procedure of the organized workers to the Luska educational laws. While Frayne is not under the jurisdiction of the Trades and Labor Council, it nevertheless desires to give every opportunity to them to settle any action that may possibly further action in the matter. A resolution was first introduced asking Frayne to resign his position on the advisory council, but was later withdrawn for the substitute motion to invite him to address the delegations. The meeting is scheduled to take place on Thursday, May 25.

Twenty-seven eductions of national prominence, among whom are Professors Dewey, Seligman, Giddings and others, have petitioned Franklin C. Graves, Commissioner of Education, to take steps which "will lead to the purgation of the school laws." The senior member of the Senate has been denounced as fostering a spirit of fear that prevents the teachers from carrying out their work in a proper spirit. The petition: "rges that, predi- cates the final purgation of the school laws, in accordance with the tradition of American and English procedure in matters of Justice." The inquisitorial body, headed by Archy Stevenson, has been defended by the Commissioner of Education as "entirely disinterested." "The New York World" comments on this statement in the following words: "Mr. Stevenson in Ireland. While unity was achieved between the national elements in Ireland, the chasm between industrial pro-English Ulster and Catholic nationalist South Ireland has widened.

COALITION IN IRELAND

REPUBLICANS and Free Staters, the two factions which kept Ireland in a state of civil war for the past several months, have finally reached an agreement last Saturday. Michael Collins, head of the Free State, and Eamon De Valera, the Republican leader, have now joined their forces to form a new coalition government.

The agreement provides for a "national coalition council for the next Dail, representing both parties," and makes possible the holding of the election on June 16. The coalition will be based on the basis of the present representation, but every other interest is free to nominate candidates. If the coalition finds a salary adequate, the government will have 164 seats.

This agreement has been universally acclaimed by the Irish people as the beginning of a period of national constructive work. But there is still one disturbing element in the situation which prevents complete unity of the two parties. It is the question of the Proclamation. The agreement was followed by an outbreak of violence and terrorism in Belfast and its suburbs. James Craig, the Premier of Ulster, declared that "What we have we hold," that he is against any concessions to South Ireland, that the time has passed for formal accommodation. In other words, that means war between North and South Ireland. While unity was achieved between the national elements in Ireland, the chasm between industrial pro-English Ulster and Catholic nationalist South Ireland has widened.
First Convention with Protective Ass'n

Continued From Page 1

workers, must be incorporated in any new agreement to be made between labor and management.

Our union is opposed to any changes in the above standards, not only because the worker has to do without a considerable amount of their wages. Instead, we demand that they be restored. The reason for this is that the standard conditions do not allow for the proper performance of the work, which is essential for the health and safety of the workers. The workers cannot fulfill their duties properly if they are forced to accept these conditions.

The union's position is clear: we will not accept any changes in the above standards without a written agreement. We will not allow our workers to be exploited in this way.

In conclusion, we urge all labor organizations to stand up for the rights of their members. We will continue to fight for a better work environment and a fair wage for all workers.
A Letter from England

By EVELYN SHARP
(London Daily Herald Service)

As I said last week, the crux of the negotiations at Genoa is the question of economic aid by the Russian government of the rights of private property. That is a point that cannot be evaded, even by the ebullient genius of Mr. Lloyd George, and that it is not being glossed over is apparent in today's news from the conference. At the moment of writing, the Allied memorandum has gone to the Russians.

The Manchester Guardian calls the "least common denominator of Europe's demand on Russia." That in its present form the Soviet delegation will be unable to sign it seems inevitable; for at the last moment our Prime Minister again yielded to French bullying supported by the German government.

Many observers, especially in London, emasculated as it is by the insertion of a clause demanding the restitution of all "freedoms of right to property for foreigners in Russia," are not even promising the signature of the French government until it has been sent to Paris for personal investigation by the French working for a treaty that would not be factorial if the consequence of a further ouster of Russia, the Ukraine, and the South--and not only to Russia.

The Only Way Out

It is possible that Mr. Lloyd George, whatever a positive, serious hardliner, could not have done more than he has done at Genoa to secure an Allied agreement with Rus- sia. The French have made it im-
possible, and it would be invidious at this juncture to discuss how different the position would be if from the first Mr. Lloyd George had been firm on behalf of Great Britain in his dealings with the French government. The thing that matters is that if way should be found out of the teetotaler and Prussian crisis which France has imposed on us, the moral plagmacy has landed us since the Peace of Versailles, if not destroyed, in a state of demoralization.

It is possible to say whether Mr. Lloyd George will have the courage to return on the raised bill of power (in order to hang the Kaiser and "make Germany pay") to the people to which he has told Russia; but it is certain that such a policy would have the support of the whole labor party and every reasonable person in the country who is outside that party.

The Manchester Guardian is no knowing where the mania for secret treaties will not lend us. In twenty years' time the whole thing begins to feel, an entirely new balance of power will exist in strict secrecy among European na- tions. Instructed by Britain, France and Belgium and Italy and Russia, we shall live in peace in the rest of the world; and with them will be standing "shoulder to shoulder" against Bolshevism (and the unblind Hun). One does not win the war by cutting the whole table. But, without a labor government in the land, it can be done.

Our Industrial Plight

Any one who doubts the need in the near future for a new war in the trade should have watched the marchers in the May Day procession that passed across London in Hyde Park. They were mainly unemployed men and women, the date falling on a Thursday, a day that had, of course, workers being less ready than usual to bother themselves.

No observer could have failed to note the underfed condition of most of those who tramped through the streets, between lines of spectators who, for the most part, offered a signi-

ificant contrast in their wellfed, if rather tasteless, appearance to the ranks of victims of an economic sys-

tem that has broken down before the eyes of the nation, followed, by a capitalists' peace.

Yet, even now, the capitalist does not learn. On Tuesday the eightieth of the engineers' lockout was resumed; today it will be heard by the Senate that forty-seven thousand unions will take effort, that the government, finding the courts of the court of inquiry these would be suspended, only partly made by the employ-

ers wishing to end their staveinters in big mice--a Sinister one--that of compelling the workers who choose to desert their comrades and go back to work on the chance of any reduction in the tax re-}

tected by the unions--to blacklegs, in short. I suppose this kind of thing is going on up to the fact that it isn't fair play to allow starvation to be used against the laborers in the gadget market of the "security of the trade.

The industrial court of inquiry that meets today might have been appointed yesterday, and today two of its members, with equal voices, have risen in their place, one, though in theory only, the press be-

ing admitted, but the room chosen being too small for the admis-

sion of the spectators.

The Rich Man's Budget

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has yielded to the pressure of the well-organized taxpayers, and has paid a second tax. The real tax, and one that is, after it reaches six shillings in the pound, the poor incomes tax.

The reason of the poverty of the other hand, the poor will not be much helped by expenditure being taken off the tax. To the very ample weekly allowance for an aver-

age working class family, while the public will be called upon for taxes, it is to the tax-

sion on sugar and other foodstuffs makes the new budget emphatically a rich man's budget. The excise made by Mr. Lloyd George, or by which one illness, or to say, it is compulsory if it is to be revived, would carry more than the cost of the Lincoln, of any policy of the government were conducted on this principle, regard to the urgent need for trade revival, and for a stimulus to greater productivity in the

They

It is difficult to say what the exact position is, but the government's moment is writing, because one always hesi-

tates to be optimistic about a coun-

dy, where so much of the foreign domination has for so long created the idea that nothing counts but physical force, so that a far superior war like that of to-day anywhere else may be viewed over there as a mere difference of opinion, but it looks just now as though the Republican irregulars were losing support in Ireland, not because the majority of the people would choose a republic if they had a free choice, but because they do not see the sense of it all, and expect to see the recent tactics of De Valera and his followers. The important position is the one taken by Sir regular officers of the J. R., and their attitude has been that of the revolutionary irregulars, suggests that we should appear to be a res-

sentation to the Dominions. The chief suggestions being for an agreed election with a view to forming a government with the confidence of the whole country, and for war unitification on this basis. Mr. Lloyd George does not seem to support the action of his five subera-

Imms in signing this statement, but that of the people of Ireland are willing to accept the treaty; in the near future, the effect of dividing his forces and also his own, the law of the land, the later, we see the sick of strife and looting and assassination in the name of patriots-

im, by whatever side it is carried out.

Working Women in New York State

By J. CHARLES LAUX

New York State still maintains the lead among all the states in the United States with its 1,153,948 women, according to the reports from the 1910 census which have just been issued. Of the number 64 per cent are gainfully employed, of which 11,315,348 are women, constituting 25 per cent of the total number of workers.

Of the 41,600,192 persons gain-

fully employed in the United States, 32,310,173 are males and 8,459,999 females. This indicates that one woman in every three men is a member of the country works and earns money. Women doing housework and having on one or more incomes employment for not included in this total.

Women's special interest to the trade unions are the reductions and com-

pilations of the national census fig-

ures. The census includes workers in industry of the New York State department of Labor, and published in a recent bulletin. It shows that the most highly organized women's trades are in the New York needle industries.

The hankered sentiment that "women's place is in the home" is becoming more pronounced in modern society, for the women are being crowded out of the market to work in the factories, stores and offices in increasing numbers.

As a group, working women are younger than working men, account-

ing to some extent for the fact that

most of the unskilled work in fac-

1ories and stores is done by girls and women, while the majority of the few men who are working women, and the peak of the sex, are relatively older, than otherwise, in this respect, since the state labor de-
employed reports received from various union offices.

The first organized city in New York state with respect to the women workers is Rochester, where the cloth-

ing trades have the strongest unions and the most employees, and there are a large number of the women, and the commercial and the textile unions have a strong membership, representing more than 25 per cent of the women working in that locality. In New York City 14 per cent of the women workers are organized and in the women's industrial unions, Buffalo 7.4, Albany 6.7, and Schenectady 6.1. Yonkers is at the bottom of the list with only 5.2 of its women workers organized.

Thirty per cent of all women em-

ployed in the state work in manufac-

turing industries. Clothing fac-

tories employ 190,985; of these 17-

0,000 are in the old black and white-

tories; about 18,000 in shirt, collar and cuff factories; 9,000 in glove fac-

tories, and 22,000 in hat and cap fac-

tories.

The second largest group of semi-

skilled workers are found in the textile industries, in which 47,770 are employed in this state.

In a separate classification the census placed skilled women workers--passing in and out of the various manu-

factural headings dressmaker and seamstresses, numbering 37,949. This represents the number of women artists who were listed in the 1910 figures. This group of women workers, composing most-

ly those who are employed as "artistic" in the factories, are classed as "skilled" workers, as con-

ced with those above employed in the factories.

Where the most controversy will probably arise is whether the above are to be counted in the state labor department's bulletin is the table giving the num-

ber of women in trade unions in the state in 1914 and 1920 in cities of over 10,000. The fact that these women have so far failed to furnish the information asked, the facts is not that of the lack of interest.

The total number of women in la-

bor organization in this state in 1920 was 1,101,619, as compared with 779,954 over 1914, when there were 1,681,501 members of organized labor.

The women's organizations in New York City for union members numbers were the following:

New York City:

In 1912: 1,17,547

1915: 1,17,547

1920: 1,17,547

1925: 1,17,547

1930: 1,17,547

1935: 1,17,547

1940: 1,17,547

1945: 1,17,547

1950: 1,17,547
The branch of efficiency has taken in the direction of utilizing the various natural forces to produce cheap electricity for lighting and for propelling the industrial machinery and the transport machinery of transportation. Such forces or resources of energy are not available in sufficient quantities to do all the work we want.

The harnessing of such energy in winds. They are not of much importance in industry, as they are not concentrated enough to produce an appreciable measure of electricity for industrial purposes. Nevertheless, they play a certain part in the general economy of the country. There are thousands of farmers who have their own windmills, particularly in such regions where winds are more or less a regular phenomenon. These windmills are only used for water pumping or for grinding grain, but if they could be used to produce electricity in a small way and perform other minor functions on the farm.

It is evident in the rays of the sun. Through a process of ray concentration during experimentation, it was found possible to use solar energy to propel small steam engines by generating a certain amount of steam. Such experiments are being made in California, places where the sun shines a maximum number of days in a year. It has been found that in these places there had no economic success as yet. They hold, however, considerable possibilities and may tell what the future may hold in store in this field of experimentation. From the experimental work, it is found that the sun, for ever, the sun as a source of energy is kept under close observation by the scientific community, but the time it might develop into one of the most important factors of energy and productivity.

The third and most important source of energy and production in water power. Turbine engines placed at the foot of waterfalls are propelling electrical machinery by the force of the falling water. The wings of the turbine being turned into motion by the force of the water. The electric current is used in the same amount of coal develops a steam or motive power.

Today when skilled work is done, it is not required, as it was before. And the industrial machinery, where performance is of the utmost importance as when the first stage, to propel a still small motor or engine, until the land of the world has been utilized.

This, however, is not all. After the harnessing of electrical energy, it is still not liberated, but is contained in the reservoirs in the air. The windmill is the best known source of electrical energy.

After the steam leaves the boiler it is in a high state of energy. Fresh water, as a rule, is used. In order to absorb it, a considerable amount of fuel is consumed. Instead of heating up fresh water, it is used as a source of energy, but little cold water to recreate it is available, in the same way. This means a great loss of energy. The process of the use of coal are saved yearly through this process which affects the cost of production materially.

The second trend is that the

The Efficiency System and the Workers

by L. BOBOULIN

II. The branch of efficiency lies in the direction of the utilization of the various natural forces to produce cheap electricity for lighting and for propelling the industrial machinery and the transport machinery of transportation. The second branch of efficiency, to obtain a complete and free source of energy that would make the harnessing of the energy that would cost no more than the air above us or the water in the oceans to be done on this scale to be realized only the future can tell.

The present is occupied exclusively with a constant struggle along this line. This striving has assumed two forms: First, the obtaining of more and more labors and products from the sources of energy applied in the process of production, and, secondly, the search and invention of new sources of energy that would answer these ends employed until now.

The principal source of energy which propels machinery and is coal. When coal is burned it develops heat, which in turn is converted into mechanical energy. New kinds of dynamo and boilers are being made where coal burns more economically and efficiently. With the same amount of coal develops a steam or motive power.

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Today when skilled work is done, it is not required, as it was before. And the industrial machinery, where performance is of the utmost importance as when the first stage, to propel a still small motor or engine, until the land of the world has been utilized.

This, however, is not all. After the harnessing of electrical energy, it is still not liberated, but is contained in the reservoirs in the air. The windmill is the best known source of electrical energy.
THE CONFERENCES BETWEEN THE UNION AND THE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

The fact that both the manufacturers and the workers are willing to talk matters over, and if possible to come to an understanding, is clear evidence that the cloak industry is bound to be peaceful, that the representatives of the Union have not obstinately forced war upon them. Their insistence that the conferences begin upon the condition that no member of the Association will participate in these conferences must not come there with sealed minds and ironclad decisions. Such a frame of mind will hamper and hamper the progress of the conference and will make its outcome hazardous. It would be far more advisable for the employers to come to the conference with open minds, ready to listen and to understand the arguments from the other side. Of course, this suggestion is applicable to both sides. The representatives of the workers must come to the conferences with a will to listen to what the manufacturers have to say. We are confident that our people will fully meet the test. We are not the sort of men who would go in and out of the conference with the thought "of being able to overthrow the government through a military uprising," and to establish in such a manner a Socialist national republic. The right to overthrow the government is reserved for the military, and not for the workers of other countries. The manifesto says to the workers: "We cannot stress too strongly that no matter what may occur anywhere else, a military uprising in the United States is entirely out of the question."

The manifesto also opposes strongly the idea and the propaganda of "the dictatorship of the proletariat." "Here in America," declares the framers of the manifesto, "the proletariat shall not be able to "overthrow the government through a military uprising" and establish a Socialist national republic. The right to overthrow the government is reserved for the military and not for the workers of other countries. The manifesto says to the workers: "We cannot stress too strongly that no matter what may occur anywhere else, a military uprising in the United States is entirely out of the question."
The Important Controversies at the Convention

By S. Y.

that a certain part of the per capita income of the League was propounded as a special organizing fund, and that, in addition, the membership be taxed annually with a special amount of $1, to be paid quarterly.

Of course, all the delegates agreed, with the Organization Committee that, in the early period, the League must have the necessary equipment, although no one could see the practical value of the vote and the proposed revenue. Others failed to see the timeliness of this campaign at the present time, when it was evident that the effort and the money such a campaign would involve would not be justified by the result. Some suggested that these plans be laid over for some other, more opportune time.

In the course of the debate it became clear to the delegates that the league organizers, in order to organize, are faced today with tremendous difficulties, both of an economic and social nature. The organization campaign conducted by the International during the last year has lost over $150,000, produced such poor results that many of our organizers are left empty-handed, pointing that their efforts were futile. This situation questions the entire organization plan in all its sharpness before the delegates. It was no longer possible to pretend that the organization work is a slow process requiring patience and endurance, and that the members of the Union, seeing that the work is being done, will not hesitate to pay taxes even if there is only a feeble effort on their part. The committee's plan was finally amended to the effect that the members of the League be charged the full amount of the tax for the entire year, and to change the organization plan to the General Executive Board. The Organization Committee, however, insisted on the original plan. It wanted the convention to charge the General Executive Board with the entire organization, but the delegates voted to adopt the amendment and to reject the proposal of the committee. The amendment was adopted, however, only as stated above, by a slender majority of six votes.

This decision upon the most important activity of the International, its organization work, was particularly appreciated by the delegates. The proposal of the General Organization Committee and the convention adopted the amendment of Brother Halperin, who acted in this case as a commentator. It was a splendid division of the convention is proof that when it came to problems involving the League's interests, there was an overwhelming majority.

With this in mind, the Committee on Officers' Report prepared a report which, if adopted, would lend sooner or later to such an amalgamation. It recommended special committees, of which a majority of eight, whose duty it would be to settle disputes arising between both leagues, and to determine what information was required to complete a good understanding between members of these leagues and their leaders. A resolution was prepared by the committee on the question of the two pressers leagues. It pointed out here, however, that there was a minority report on both these questions, which insisted on the non-amalgamation of both leagues. This minority had its say on the floor of the convention, but not without hesitation, and even the fact that the letter of the constitution was on their side, they did not achieve any very strong impression upon the convention. The convention voted almost unanimously to adopt the report of the minority.

In connection with the warrant and dress problem, we wish to remark here that even though a lot of noise was made during the past year concerning the necessity of the International by the International in having divided Local 25 into two locals—a cross local and a warrant local—a protest call to the convention against this "arbitracy," not a resolution, was made to the effect of this "crime" and to revert both these locals into one. Which would be the correct solution? All these tumult-makers who have在今年 made all the congresses, the International, and themselves, a breaking-up of former Local 25 into small parts by the International, must consider themselves as made an unmerited and solemn. Their silence is admission that the International was fully right in its action in the warrant and dress question, not only because it followed out the decision of the 1920 convention, but because this operation was of the utmost importance for the International.

We shall take up in our next article the third problem discussed at the convention affecting purely union matters. This was the debate on the "memorandum." We shall also take up in our next article the question of the application of the delegate to the convention questions of more or less political nature discussed at the convention.

Co-Operative Notes

CO-OPERATIVE CIGAR FACTORY MAKES 5 PER CENT GAIN

The cigar union workers of Tampa, Fla., who were forced out (for pay) by a majority of the workers, by an open shop campaign eight months ago, report that the co-operative cigar factory founded to give the men employment, has not only made a net profit of 8 per cent on the funds invested by the workers, but has found such a demand for its product that it is raising its capital from $5,000 to $15,000 to take care of the increased business. This progress is all the more remarkable because of the co-operative cigar factory's price depression and the cutthroat competition hurled against the co-operative by the manufacturers. Open shop cigar manufacturers of the South, who are reaping full harvest, have not been able to compete with the cigar factory, and it has not only been a unique experiment in itself, but it is a unique success. It not only made its first profit in the first year, but it is a complete success. After the convention, there is a union agreement, under which cigars are marketed direct at wholesale prices to labor unions and the retail trade.

Nevertheless, the Austrian Co-opera
tive Congresses at Linz (1920) and at Innsbruck (1921) were both flatly approved of the scheme, but also gave it the warmest support and encouragement which they could. We feel that the Austrian experience in such co-operative industrious efforts with co-operative unions and co-operative retail banks has never attracted the entire savings of the working classes; in fact, the societies of the C.P. have never made even the partial use of these savings. The reason for founding the Bank is part and parcel of the co-operative movement. The Bank is not only a co-operative institution, but a cooperative movement. The Bank is a co-operative movement. The controlling, the existing and efficient co-operative banking, and in this manner to prevent them from running into difficulties of all kinds.

Patronize Our Advertisers
With the Waist and Dress Joint Board

By M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary

Minutes of Meeting, May 17, 1922

Brother I. Herovitz, Acting General Manager during the convention, reported to the joint board on a new motion picture. The Board of joint action, which was appointed April 26:

Brother S. L. Saperstein, member of Local 22, appeared before the committee, stating that he was refused admission to the meeting of the joint board, and was permitted to work in the shop of the Elegant Dress Company. After the meeting, Brother Saperstein and Brother C. J. Hovitz, President of the Joint Board, decided to instruct the office to issue a working card to Brotherhood.

Brother Horowitz further reported that while Brothers Halperin and Hachman were at the convention they were to be instructed to keep in touch with the outlying districts, and with our representatives stationed there, as well as with Brother Shapira, who was Acting Manager of the Independent Department, to inform both officers who were stationed at the main office. According to information recorded, the number of employees can be summed up as follows:

During the two weeks that is from May 1 to May 12, the Independent Department attended to 850 employees, by visiting the incoming complaints, visiting shops and attending meetings. At the same time, the Independent Department was compelled to call several shops on strike for various reasons.

Upon motion, it was decided to approve the foregoing report, with the exception of the labor and dress issue.

A communication was received from the Workers Unity Committee asking the Joint Board to appoint a committee of six to represent the Joint Board at the opening of the Unity House.

Upon motion, a committee consisting of Delegations Peller, Genet, Che, and two others, was appointed to meet the representatives of the Jewish Unity Association.

Delegate Rubinstein moved that the entire Unity House Committee should be instructed to come to the opening of the Unity House, in order that we may give those who come to Unity House a proper reception.

The motion was seconded and carried.

A communication was received from the National Labor Alliance for Trade Relations with Russia, in which they made certain suggestions asking our government to recognize the Russian Federation and to enter into relations with them. They further urged that copies of our resolution be forwarded to the State Department, to the Congressmen of our district, and to the American Federation of Labor.

Upon motion, it was decided to grant the above request.

Communications were received from several organizations, which emphasized the fact that the expenses incurred by the Joint Board were very heavy. Therefore, they advised the Joint Board to take immediate steps to cut down expenses.

During the above discussion, Brother Berlin, President of the Joint Board, informed the delegates that Brothers Kopp and Heffernan had informed him that they too, advised the Joint Board to take immediate steps to cut down expenses.

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The meeting adjourned.

As for the Organization Department, it was reported that on May 1 and May 2, twenty-two additional shops were called out on strike. Out of these shops, 13 open shops and fourteen union shops.

After the strikes had been conducted, Brother Berlin, President of the Joint Board, settled independently, seven joined the Association. These shops were dropped from the list, and the open shop strike, with about 275 strikers.

Brother Horowitz reported for the Association Department, as follows:

The number of applications for new work has been attended to as usual, and most of the complaints have been acted on, in spite of the difficulties, or disagreements of the shopmen.

During these two weeks we had 15 discharge cases, which were all attended to satisfactorily, with the exception of Local 60 and 69, in which they took an impartial chairman, and received a decision in favor of the shopmen.

The general situation is unchanged. As it is very slow, most of the shops are on half time. Some of the shops are on full time, and some are on a small number of shops which are not over the 10 hours.

Upon motion, it was decided to approve the foregoing report, with the exception of the labor and dress issue.

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DOMESTIC ITEMS

LABOR COMMISSIONER TO REPORT ON STRIKE
John B. Davis, New Hampshire State Labor Commissioner, presented his report on the New Hampshire textile strike Thursday. The Commissioner announced that the gains of the strikers were obtained through the mediation of the Nashua Mills and operations Monday and expects to complete his investigation Wednesday.

MASSACHUSETTS' MINIMUM WAGE INCREASE
A minimum wage of $14 a week for experienced women and girls employed in the textile industry was adopted Saturday by the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission. The previous minimum wage was $8.50. Learners and apprentices under eighteen years of age received $17.50 a week.

LABOR REFUSES TO SPONSOR LUSK
Organized labor in New York started last night a movement of protest against the presence of Hugh Fuyame as a representative of labor on the council of the qualification of teachers. The feeling was unanimous that no labor leader should serve on the council which is the enforcement bureau of the Lusk act.

MERE PALLIATIVES
Coal operators from whose mines is coming the bulk of non-union coal being produced in spite of the bituminous miners' strike, reached an agreement yesterday with Secretary Hoover upon an administration plan for preventing profiteering and high coal prices during the period the industry remains partially closed.

STRIKERS ASK FOR LEGISLATIVE INQUIRY
Thomas F. McMahon, President of the United Textile Workers of America, and Mayer Mahoney, of Lawrence, Mass., led a delegation of union officials and striking textile workers before the Massachusetts House Rules Committee, yesterday afternoon, for an investigation of the Lawrence strike by a special committee of the legislature.

UNTERMYERS MINE NO PHRASES
Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the Lockwood Committee, in an address in New York Tuesday, spoke of the need for a "connection linking between the administration and big business."

INDOSES JOINT LABOR PRESS
The convention of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen adopted on Thursday a resolution asking for the establishment of a daily newspaper in the interest of organized labor, but it voted to indorse a joint labor press.

REVOLUTION THROUGH ORGANIZATION
The plenary meeting of the Executive Committee of the Socialist Party in a manifesto warns the workers of the country that it would be futile to attempt to overthrow the government by a military insurrection and establish a Socialist Industrial Republic. It advocated a peaceful proletarian revolution by organizing the working class into an industrial union.

OPEN SHOP AN "IRIDESCENT DREAM"
Frederick Delano, former President of the Wabash Railroad, and former member of Congress, told President Coolidge, addressing a transportation group of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States declared that such a thing as the open shop is an iridescent dream. It must be either a non-union shop or it is a union shop and is to be charged against non-union men.

BUILDING INDUSTRY FORMS COUNCIL
Taking as its main purpose the restoration of public confidence in the building industry, and the need for the union of all elements in an effort to achieve this purpose, it was announced yesterday that a council has been made of the American Construction Council, with Franklin D. Roosevelt as chairman. Mr. Roosevelt will have the direction of the organized construction industry in somewhat the same manner as Judge Landis and Will Hays act as supreme arbiters in the baseball and the motion picture industries.

COAL PRODUCTION INCREASES
The sixth week of the coal strike was marked by an increase in soft coal production, the output for the week being estimated at $5,600,000 tons, according to an announcement made by the Geological Survey. The production of anthracite, however, remained practically the same.

DENBY ENDORSES SUBSIDY PLAN
Secretary Denby declared yesterday before the Joint Congressional Committee that while he was opposed to the subsidy plan as a permanent measure in supporting the fleet, he believed that the subsidy appeared no other way at this time to build up a fleet except by this measure.

FOREIGN ITEMS

ENGLAND
CELEBRATING SHAKESPEARE'S BIRTH
It was left principally to London to celebrate the Shakespeare anniversary dramatically in London. On the site of the old Globe Theater, and in the yard of the old George Inn, both in Southwark, a company of strutting players, económico and semi-economic in its nature, acted scenes from Twelfth Night on a lorry, in costume, but without scenery.

GUILD SOCIALISM
At the National Guild Conference, just held in London, the establishment of a National Guild Council was decided upon. This will be representative of all sections of the movement, for the purpose of co-ordinating and developing its aims and for research into guild problems and propaganda in the trade union movement. Sir G. H. Holmes, of the British Guild of Builders, addressing a gathering of actors in a theater, said the guild form of organization was peculiarly applicable to the profession.

THE INTERDEPENDENCE OF LABOR
Operatives in the cotton spinning trade to the number of 140,000 will be asked out unless the workers of Bingley and Middleton, who are striking against a new wage cut, return to work.

MAY DAY RESOLUTIONS
An important section of the composite resolution carried at the large London May Day demonstration of workers, called on the Japanese government to fulfill its declaration at the Washington Conference, and immediately and unconditionally withdraw all its troops from Siberia, the British government being called upon to make representations to Japan to secure a speedy withdrawal. The resolution declared that the object of the meeting carried this resolution to the Japanese embassy, where it was promised that an answer to the resolution would be sent as soon as the Japanese Ambassador returned from Germany.

HOUSING AND LAND
At the recent conference of the National Labor Housing Association, Jack Mills, M. P., declared that the basis of the housing problem lay in the question of the cost of building in England. "It is just as easy," he said, "to get the restoration of lands under the crown as it was to do socialize them in days when electors judged to go to the ballot box under the eyes of the Squire, and had no choice in the matter." He added that there were two sides to the housing problem—the stately homes of England side and the stump slums side; the picture postcard side of big cities and the side which the tourist never visited; there were two sides of the house, which the houses remaining there because there wasn't room for them to fall down.

PALESTINE
JEWISH IN PALESTINE
Speaking in public on his return from a visit to Egypt and Palestine, J. Ramsay MacDonald said that nine-tenths of the stuff published in certain papers was not true. It was not true that the Jew in Palestine was anti-Arab. In his professional and trade union organization especially the Jew was passing resolution after resolution, declaring that Jews and Arabs were "one people", and that the Jews were going to teach the Arabs the virtue of combination.

GERMANY
THREE SOCIALIST PARTIES UNITE
In spite of pouring rain, a gigantic gathering of Berlin workers, numbering over 200,000 persons, took place on May Day. There were speakers from different socialist parties, who, for the first time, agreed on a united front demonstration. Previous to this a memorable demonstration of the Berlin Trades Council, on which the Majority Socialists, the Independents, and the Communist party were represented, had issued a manifesto declaring May Day to be a day of rest. This mighty gesture of the German workers was made for the united front and the eight-hour day, for universal peace and recognition of the Socialist Republic of Russia.

AUSTRIA
FRANCE PLAYING HER GAME
At his last address, M. Poujade is in direct communion with Kerfady with regard to the concentration of French troops in Upper Illyria—the purpose being to aggravate trouble between Germany and Poland. M. Poujade hopes that means will be taken by German intervention in the disputed areas of Upper Illyria, and that to afford an excuse for the French to come In as defenders of Poland's "national independence." Marshal Foch has, however, appealed to M. Poujade to be prepared to take command against Russia and Germany.

ITALY
ANTI-MILITARISM AND THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY
At its closing session yesterday the Congress of the International Federation of Trade Unions passed two important resolutions. One, directed to the ministers, declared that only unity of organization and action will beat reactivation and secure labor's conquests; the other urged all workers to stand solid for the eight-hour day. In the text of the resolution on the capitalist offensive, concerning which Simma made his great speech, the words occur, "After recording that the proletarian organization is being annihilated, particularly in connection with the eight-hour day, wages and social legislation, the congress protests against such infringement and declares that the improved conditions obtained since the war are new acquired rights of the proletariat."

AFRICA
LABOR IN SOUTH AFRICA
During the debate on the South African House of Assembly on the Immunity Bill, a majority upon the Rand rising, General Smuts remarked that, owing to the mine-owners’ victory, there were dangers that the employers would refuse to account for the coal movement could not countenance tyranny on either side. It did not attribute blame for the rising to the Jews, and did not intend to administer any measure that would injure the interests of the coal industry. The government for the labor legislators who had led the strikers deeper into the mine, and were making the Nationalist Party a party of workers and peasants.

INDIA
SALVATION ONLY IN ORGANIZED WORKERS
A strong move for co-operation with the Indian Tydes Union Congress is being made by the Workers' Committee of the National Congress at Calcutta. Kidwai and Mrs. Das (President of the Bengal Provincial Committee) are taking a lead in this direction, and other leaders of opinion are becoming convinced that India’s salvation rests with the organized workers.
The Activities of our Extension Division

By FANNIE M. Cohn

Upon the advice of our Extension Department, the Committee on Education at our last cogestion recommended that the extension activities—mass education—be expanded. This recommendation was unanimously adopted by the hundreds of delegates that attended the convention.

We wish to emphasize to those who enthusiastically voted for the extension of mass education, that it is not enough to vote for it. What is necessary to do is to make it effective. As a matter of fact, the Extension Division of our Educational Department always included such activities as forums, get-togethers, courses in student government in Russian, social activities, hikes and lectures given at the regular meetings of our local units. We always encouraged our local units to find a range for lecturers to address their members on important labor subjects at their business meetings. During the past two years, such lectures were given at the meetings of many of our local units. Generally about an hour was devoted to this in each case the members who attended the meeting showed great interest by asking numerous questions.

These lectures were given in English, Yiddish and Russian. Since there will always be many of our members who can be reached only at the business meetings of their union, we feel that this work should be extended to a large degree.

This is a double purpose. First, they add interest to the regular business meeting of the union and thus help to attract those who otherwise do not attend them, and secondly, by means of these lectures we reach a large body of the membership, whom we would not otherwise reach.

As important as these activities are, the Educational Department could not accomplish more than our active membership—paid and unpaid—officers of the local units—wanted us to do. The success of this work depends upon the 10–10 operation, good lecturers and the cooperation of representatives of local unions. We can never accomplish more than they want us to accomplish.

If there are representatives of local unions who feel that they do not benefit enough from the work of our Educational Department, we wish to say that we should complain. We hope that this work will not become an exaction of the Educational Department which is always at their disposal. But we do not complain. History teaches us that every new idea was met with as much on the part of those who should have been the ones to seek its success. But, it is also true that despite the indifference shown by many at the inception of such an idea, if it was only true and important, it would find the full-hearted support of all.

The interest and enthusiasm displayed by your Convention in world-wide land convention in our educational activities fill our hearts with joy and the confidence that this work will get the appreciation of those who can help us to make a success of it.

Thus, the object of this appeal to our educational work and that is that at all times our members, men and women, be informed and enlightened, and that this tends to elevate the intellectual level of the union as a whole. Therefore, they contributed their share toward its material support.

We say to them, who are left to do it now, that there are always individuals behind every movement. We wish to add to them, however, that there must be a power—a driving force. In our instance it was the rank and file of our International Union that supplied the enthusiasm, energy and inspiration which made this work possible. It is the beautiful fruit of the vision we planted in the imagination of many thousands of our members.

TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARDS OF LOCAL UNIONS

The work of our Educational Department is always planned, and arrangements with teachers made at this time of the year. During the summer months the teachers and lecturers prepare the courses of lectures which they are to present to our members. Before planning and making arrangements, it was always our custom to confer with our local unions on the needs and desires of their members, with the purpose of making our educational activities more useful to our membership.

Therefore, at this time we ask the Executive Boards of our numerous local unions to appoint educational committees to work with us, and we call a joint conference of all these educational committees and discuss with them the needs of the future.

We now wish to ask our local unions to recommend from their midst, and we urge them to elect such men and women who are interested and enthusiastic about labor education and are desirous to make our Educational Department a constructive force in the union. We wish to emphasize the importance of these open-air recreations to our members who spend their days indoors.

Come and bring your friends with you!
MINORITY REPORT

In presenting a minority report on Resolution No. 157, we believe that it is our sincere belief that its adoption would satisfy a long-felt need for a change of the form of our organization. We believe that the present system of workers' control and leadership in our organization concentrates power and responsibility in the hands of a small group of members composing the joint boards, executive boards of the sections of the union, and further other active members who participate in this work.

From this viewpoint, a system, a majority of the workers in the shops contributes to the maintenance of the union and entirely indifferent to them, which has been the course of a number of years. We believe that in this system even a small fraction of the workers would participate in such refusal to have a say in the running of the shop, in the shop, would expose their interest.

It is not the intention of this resolution to entice any individual to act as a negotiator between the workers and the employers, either for any arrangement or adjustments of any disputes. That removes the objection usually raised to the shop delegate's body that not having the training or the experience for such negotiations, they are not fit for this work. The shop delegate's body would leave this work to a chosen set of persons who have had the experience and the skill to conduct such negotiations.

The shop delegate's system encompasses the entire work of an industrial parliament of shop representatives elected in proportion to the number of workers employed in the shop. The responsibility of the workers to the shop and to the shop to the workers is determined by the ever-increasing number of active workers, who, in consultation with the shop committee, will determine the affairs of the shop, the shop committee, the standing and participating in the practical affairs of the union.

Co-operatives Aid
Striking Textile Workers

The textile workers of Rhode Island and New England, striking against a 42 cents per wage cut, a 54-hour week, and industrial despotism, have made an interesting experiment in co-operativism. The first co-operative societies of the eastern states, reports the All-American Co-operative Commission of Cleveland, are within the nation, and the farmer-labor co-operatives. Food is the primary need of the strikers, and these the co-operative societies have the capacity of fulfilling the necessities of life. Strike benefits do not go far. If the strikers have to spend at private stores which make a certain number of goods, the co-operative societies are saving the striking textile workers hundreds of dollars of money, and also by compelling private merchants to grant terms to strikers in order to meet co-operative competition.

DR. ZINS
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cvery shop in the trade at which the future of the Union was discussed. The men responded splendidly to the necessity of completing the 820 tax. As the conferences proceed the men will be kept informed through membership and shop meetings.

Dress and Wait

A number of very important Joint Board and officers' meetings have been held with regard to meeting the abnormal situation prevailing in the dress and wait trade. No definite steps have as yet been taken. In the absence of the office is proceeding with a control of shops, as was mentioned above.

In last week's issue of JUSTICE mention was made of the favorable action of the convention on the resolution calling for the elimination of children's dressmakers with the Dress and Wait Joint Board. The writer was not sure as to whether wrapper and kimono workers came under this decision. Now, news of the full convention has reached Local 10. Jacob Halpern, Manager of the Dress and Wait Joint Board, who is a vice-president, and represented the joint Board at the convention, reported that the action brings both unions in, and it also means that the Mount Vernon Local 115, dress and waiters, becomes part of this Joint Board.

Steps towards full membership have not yet been taken. It may take a while before this finally becomes a fact. Mention was made here that meetings of officers, which include local managers and secretaries, were being held. It is for this reason that the Bulletin of the joint Board the miscellaneous locals will not take place for a time.