6-30-1922

Justice (Vol. 4, Iss. 27)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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Keywords
International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

Comments
Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of Justice were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of Justice shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of Justice.
A.F. of L. ELECTS PRES.
SCHLESINGER TO BRITISH
TRADE UNION CONGRESS

ELECTED BY UNANIMOUS VOTE.

The convention of the American Federation of Labor in Cincinnati elected President Schlesinger as its fraternal delegate to the British Trade Union Congress which will take place in September in England. It is an event of great importance and came as a decided surprise to a great many friends and well-wishers of our International. Not only was Brother Schlesinger elected as delegate but his election came about unanimously and he was chosen as the spokesman of the delegation of two sent by the American Federation of Labor to the British Congress.

President Schlesinger was nominated by Delegate William Green of the United Mine Workers' Union. The motion was seconded by Mathew Woll, one of the most prominent leaders of the Federation and a member of the Executive Council.

In the nominating and seconding speeches they told the convention of Schlesinger's position in the labor movement as President of our International. They pointed out the big victorious strike which our Union has waged during his presidency, dwelling on the details of the last coal strike and underscoring the fact that Schlesinger is thoroughly familiar with all problems that affect the international labor movement of all the world. These remarks were greeted with great applause.

Delegate Coughlin of the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York moved that Schlesinger be made the first fraternal delegate and this motion was carried amidst a storm of applause. The election of President Schlesinger to this honorable position is a matter of great importance to our Union. It is the first time in the history of the American socialist as its fraternal delegate to the British Trade Union Congress and there certainly was no secret at the convention about it. Everybody knew that but Schlesinger has won the confidence of the Federation and he was elected without opposition. This election is a fitting climax to the great work he has done and it is bound to react favorably upon its future activities.

International Calls Joint Executive Board Meeting for Miners Relief

PRESIDENT GOMPERS OF THE A. F. OF L. AND PRESIDENT LEWIS AND SECRETARY GREEN OF THE MINERS' UNION WILL BE PRESENT

President Schlesinger forwarded the following letter to the Executive Boards of all the International locals in Greater New York calling them to a joint executive board meeting and means of raising a relief fund for the miners of the United States who have been on strike for several months.

At this meeting there will be present President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America, and William Green, Secretary-Treasurer of the Miners’ Union.

The meeting will take place at the new auditorium of the new International Building, 3 West 16th Street, New York City. The letter forwarded by President Schlesinger reads as follows:

June 27, 1922.

Greetings:
The United Convention of our International has unanimously adopted a resolution pledging the support of the miners on strike, who are fighting a nation-wide battle for the maintenance of their union, their national agreements, and standing standards of wages.

From the first day of this great strike, our membership has been deeply stirred in sympathy with the miners. The time has now come when the union can come together as one union and give this sympathy its full expression.

I request your Executive Board, therefore, to attend a joint meeting of all the executive boards of the locals of our International in Greater New York on Thursday, July 5, at 11:30 a.m. at the Auditorium of the International building at 3 West 16th Street, to give this matter earnest and wholehearted consideration.

President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, President John L. Lewis, and Secretary-Treasurer William Green of the United Mine Workers of America will appear before this joint meeting to present the miners' case and to confer with you.

I am sure you will appreciate the importance of this meeting and will be present at the given hour and place without fail.

Awaiting an immediate acknowledgement of this letter and informing your Executive Board to attend, I am, with best wishes,

Frankly yours,

A. F. OF L. ELECTS
SCHLESINGER TO BRITISH TRADE UNION CONGRESS

President Schlesinger.

This letter speaks for itself and requires no comment.

Conferences Resumed

With Cloak Association

The conferences with the Cloak Manufacturers' Association, which were interrupted early this month, are being resumed, and the first meeting of the General Executive Board and later by the convention of the American Federation of Labor, which most of the leaders of our organization had to attend, were again resumed this week at Hotel Martinique.

On Tuesday evening, June 27th, the conference committee of the Union met with the conference committee of the American Association. These two committees have already had two conferences and two weeks ago. At these first conferences, a number of problems relating to the new agreement were taken up and discussed in full.

Brother Israel Feinberg, the General Manager of the Joint Board, and a newly elected member of the General Executive Board, has served as the spokesman for the Union at the conferences with the American Association.

On Wednesday evening, June 28th, there took place a conference between the American Association and the Union and the Protective Association.

The problem which formed the principal topic of discussion at the first two conferences was again taken up by the representatives of both sides. It will be recalled that the Union has not forwarded any new demand. The Protective Association has not had a chance to act. In all, of course, it will not permit the introduction of any new problems, but is ready to frigid the question a second time.

Another conference will be held with the Protective Association on Thursday, June 29th.
TOPICS OF THE WEEK
By N.S.

WHAT THE A.F. OF L. CONVENTION HAS ACCOMPLISHED

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would be difficult to find anything to distinguish the forty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, which closed in Chi- cago on Tuesday, from the preceding conventions. Of the 217 delegates, 211 were re-elected; the old policies have been reaffirmed, while the waves of agitation and challenge were only feebly beating against the solid rocks of tradition.

Take the matter of legislation and politics. How to combat the judicial epilepsy was one of the chief tasks of the convention. A program was adopted calling for the employing of lawyers distinct from the labor lawyers, which was later adopted by the convention.

This program proposes the adoption of four constitutional amendments providing the prohibition of labor injunctions, the right to organize, the right of the right to organize, to deal collectively, or to boycott, or strike - all of which were over decisions of the United States Supreme Court, and an amendment to make more flexible the power of the citizens to amend the constitution.

But how is labor to put this program across? Through the election of a Congress friendly in labor, of course. How? By hammering away at this program, persistently, tenaciously, unswervingly; by punishing enemies and rewarding friends. That's labor's policy for decades with the events of the last few days. It is a fact which the devoutest Catholic might envy, a fact that the Republican and Demo- cratic parties will bring about the millennium, slowly but sure, until ultimately the voters will see it about the same. Two such decisions of the A.F. of L. leaders obviously believe that by "boring from within" the Republican and Democratic parties they will gain control over the springs of party life and will be able to make their mark in politics.

The other matters that came up before the convention have already been briefly discussed in previous issues of JUSTICE. To recapitulate: Unre- stricted immigration, overwhelmingly defeated; one big, and a universal, and a universal; the minimum wage defeated; the depression re-awakened; one change, however, was made. The next convention will take place in October instead of June.

HERRIN, ILL.

WITHIN a single day Herrin has become a landmark in the industrial history of this country. The clash between the striking miners and the federal troops, with the miners being the victors, with the city burned and wounded, has forced public attention to the sincere struggle now going on in the coal industry.

A hurricane of condemnation swept this country following this outbreak. From the moment the first news was flashed, before its details became known, the press had already made up its editorial opinion as to the source of responsi- bility. The "Rus's" were the men behind the inaction of the federal govern- ment, and the stories of the savage atrocities committed by the union miners can only be compared with the stories of "Hun atrocities" in the late war. In fact, the confusion and the panic is as great as anything in the last war.

Some operators hurriedly issued statements to the effect that the United Mine Workers are responsible. Consequently, it was urged that martial law should be declared. It is a fact that the United Mine Workers were not dis-patched to guard Herrin, that the Union should be prosecuted, if not dis- banded, by the federal government. And so soon announce came via the White House that its neutral attitude is about to be abandoned.

To the disappointment of the 10,000 operators and the press, the Corner's Jury" voted out a verdict, after a successful attempt on the part of the govern- ment to break, which shattered their plan to utilize this "strategic moment" for beginning a new war in the coal industry.

"We, the jury," the verdict reads, "find from the deaths of the deceased that the deaths were due to the acts, direct and indirect, of the Southern Illinois Coal Company."

Out of the account given by a coroner's clerk at the mine who was imported by a detective agency as a strikerbreaker, and who was badly injured in the clash. Here is part of his story: "I was sent down here by the Ber- trand Company to check up. I had no idea what we were running into. I don't much blame the miners or attacking us, for we were unknow- ingly being used as dopes to keep them from their jobs. We were given arms which we carried and appeared as if we had the numbers. We approached a group of Guards were with us all the time, and most of the guards were tough fellows sent down by a Chicago detective agency. I understand the miners sent us warn- ings to the effect that we had better not come in, but I don't know how they knew. We saw the bosses did. When we saw the miners approaching we did not know what to do. The guards prepared for fight. Most of us workers wanted to sur- render.

Who was responsible for the battle of Herrin? This can only be an- swered by a recital of the events leading up to the outbreak. The miners in Herrin, Illinois, must be remembered, are 100 per cent unionized, and when the coal strike was declared on April 1, the Southern Illinois Coal Company, which has a monopoly, bowed the iron, suspended work. Later on the American strip mine opera, with a specific understanding that the Union would not lend coal for industrial purposes. But W. J. Leiten, the super-intendent of a strip mine company of the Southern Illinois Coal Company, and he announced that the agreement with the Union was no longer recog- nized, that he intended to lend coal to strip and ship it whether the Union likes it or not at a price fixed by the company. Orders were explained by Hugh Willin, the Miners' District Board member. His story follows:

"I made a visit to the mine that afternoon. I found men in charge with guns did they inspired my mission. I asked for the superintendent, and was told I could not see him. I was told to vacate the premises, that I had no business there, and was advised by the leader of the gunmen, or guards, that the miner I vacated the premises the better they would be satisfied.

Next Monday, June 19, other officials of the district union visited the mines. They were told their presence was not desired and to vacate immediately. Last Wednesday day we hoped the mining was opened as scheduled. The miners presented this, as it repudiated the agreement. They went in to visit the mines and asked for a conference with the company officials. The miners were greeted with machine gun fire. There were two miners killed, George Henderson and Joe Petkovich. All the miners in the community presented this; they marched on the mines and demanded the en- d of the strike. The miners were ordered to vacate the premises. The miners marched on the Union and demanded the end of the strike. The miners were ordered to vacate the premises. They were ordered away. During the night and on Thursday morning the miners, incensed because of the two killings, rushed the mining and took over. There were two miners killed, George Henderson and Joe Petkovich. All the miners in the community presented this; they marched on the mines and demanded the end of the strike. The miners were ordered to vacate the premises. They were ordered away. During the night and on Thursday morning the miners, incensed because of the two killings, rushed the mining and took over. There were two miners killed, George Henderson and Joe Petkovich. All the miners in the community presented this; they marched on the mines and demanded the end of the strike.

The conference between President Harding and John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, at the White House last Monday, which was in a large measure the result of the action of the Knights of Labor, indicated that the government abandoned its "neutrality." So far, however, the situa- tion remains unchanged. It is difficult to say to what extent the efforts of the two leaders influenced the outcome of the strike, whether President Harding's apparent reversal was due to the pressure of the miners, or whether President Harding, at least in his public utterances, was as firm in his "neutral" attitude as the President of the mines. Some coal operators in Illinois and Indiana threaten the union with migration along the Carondolet line. Others still insist on local settlements with the miners. Others are prepared to take up arms to a finish. The outlook for a settlement, therefore, is not yet favorable.

HAITI, THE PHILIPPINES AND AMERICAN IMPERIALISM

A WEEK ago the Philippines Parliamentary Mission called upon President Harding and presented a petition for national independence. It must be remembered that the aspiration of the Filipinos for national inde- pendence is not an outcome of the war. They first fought for it under the Spanish yoke, and when the United States finally helped them to liberate themselves from Spain, they began their struggle for independence against the American ruler. But the American rulers, at least as much as the Spanish rulers, renounced all hope of rebellion, then through successive missions to Presidents Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson and now Harding.

The reply of President Harding to the Filipinos was essentially like that of his predecessors. The aspiration for self-determination was highly com- mended by the President as noble and just. But they must be satisfied with aspiration. So far the United States have moved no step toward independence. The reasons? Why? They are not ripe enough economically and politically; the time has not yet come; it is too dangerous to let a small, weak and untutored nation, we go out of the country and abandon the situation to a cruel and grasping world; there is a minority of Filipinos who do not want independence, therefore demo- cratic America is suppressing the majority, and so forth.

The Filipinos are undoubtedly being played upon by an examination of American administration in Haiti and Santo Domingo. The reign of terror instituted there by American troops has evoked condemnation from liberal groups in this country and from a large and possibly a majority of the public. The United States have been ap- pointed to investigate how our government runs our colonies, but, as was to be expected, the report of the commission recommends the continuation of American administration of our colonial possessions.

THE ASSASSINATION OF RATHENAU

THE assassination of Walter Rathenau, Foreign Minister of Germany, is universally recognized as a result of a clearly hated plot by the monarchists to assassinate the German republic. This monster has again awakened Germany to the danger of monarchy, and has quelled the ranks of the labor unions, Socialist and Communist parties, and liberal groups to hold on to the meager but costly gains won during the bloody years of war and its aftermath.

Rathenau was the most constructive statesman in the present govern- ment, and the most able among the men whom the republic has produced. He is a lawyer, a journalist, a statesman, a universalist, a prolific writer, a reformer, a humanist, a pacifist and a humanitarian. His negotiations with the Soviet government culminated in the famous German-Russian pact which put the Genoa Conference in the shade.

The cry "the republic in danger" is supposing the Reichstag to adopt drastic measures in favor of the monarchy. Rathenau's exclusion from the Reichstag has been a source of national humiliation and has made the German monarchists and their allies the victims of public ridicule. Rathenau's exclusion has been a national disaster and a national humiliation. Rathenau's exclusion has made the German monarchists and their allies the victims of public ridicule. Rathenau's exclusion has been a national disaster and a national humiliation. Rathenau's exclusion has made the German monarchists and their allies the victims of public ridicule.

One such measure is the establishment of a State Court for the defense of the republic. This court consists of 5 judges appointed by the President of the Reichstag, and 5 judges appointed by the President of the Reichstag. The judges are appointed by the President of the Reichstag, and the property of the former ruling houses will be adjudicated. It is also reported that the government has conferred with the party leaders to discuss the possibility of expelling active monarchists.

The depression of the Socialist parties and labor unions will be continued by the Reichstag granting amnesty to Communists. Krupp, the Independent Socialist leader, de-demanded that all former officers should be dismissed from the Rhenishwehr and the police, and that the property of the former ruling houses will be adjudicated. It is also reported that the government has conferred with the party leaders to discuss the possibility of expelling active monarchists.

Russian-Polish Cloakmakers

The regular meeting of the Russian-Polish Branch will take place at 1:30 p.m., sharp, at the People's Home, 315 East 10th Street.

It is the duty of every member of the Branch to be present at this meeting.

A. E. SAULICH, Secretary.
New York, the Nation's Workshop

By J. CHARLES LAUE

New York City, in addition to being the center of the world's finance, is also one of the biggest industrial centers in the world. Various and somewhat hurriedly compiled statistics of the United States Census Bureau. It produces more of the nation's finished products than Chicago and more than twice as many as Philadelphia, the next two most important industrial centers. The women's garment industry leads all the rest in the number employed and the value of its product. It is about double that of the men's clothing industry. Furthermore women's wages are higher than those of men. New York produces 72 per cent of the total women's garments made in the United States. In seeking employment for unions in the needle trades is published in the Journal of the Century of Garment Makers. New York City is the center of the order of their importance:

Apparel Industries

(Net: Including Leather)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of</th>
<th>Total Value of</th>
<th>Per Value of</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total establishments</td>
<td>Engaged Products</td>
<td>Per establishment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women's Clothing</td>
<td>5,089</td>
<td>119,677</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men's Clothing</td>
<td>5,278</td>
<td>75,479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millinery and Lace Goods</td>
<td>1,798</td>
<td>24,645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fur Goods</td>
<td>7,135</td>
<td>12,856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knit Goods</td>
<td>409</td>
<td>16,757</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furbearing Goods (Men's)</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>6,757</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hats and Caps (Men's)</td>
<td>416</td>
<td>9,847</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There is an average of about 22 per establishment in needle trades factories of the city. The average value of output of the twelve thousand factories is $24,500,000,000. The average value of output per person engaged in the apparel industry is $7,500.

The factories producing the most value, $9,476 per person employed, are those manufacturing jewelry. Only slightly less is the value of food products per person, including bread and meat. These are fairly equal, in total value, at least, to the output of diamonds and precious metals.

Cheaper ...) The average value of output in New York City is about $2,000,000,000. The value added to raw materials in the process of manufacture was about $2,200,000,000.

Some of the New York factories are smaller than those of its competitors in other cities. Many factories, especially those with an average of 48 persons per establishment, Philadelphia, 27; Boston, 36 and Chicago, 39; have a much smaller output. These companies are doing business in Chicago and Baltimore and the great meat packing industry in Chicago is the largest. The city is responsible for the high average value of output per person engaged in the apparel industry in New York City.

The largest clothing factory in the world, Hart, Schaffner & Marx in Chicago, has the average income for persons engaged in New York City's factories was $1,372; the amount added to the value of the raw materials of the trade, to the factor of labor and to the wages of the workers was $2,700; while the value of the output produced was $2,253,000 for each.

Since 1914 there has been an increase in the number of workers in the manufacturing establishments in this city and nearly 15 per cent in the number of employees. The number of employees increased since the census, again according to the census, in the number of employees, 28 per cent; clerks and wage earners, 84 per cent; clerks and wage earners, 84 per cent; clerks and wage earners.

Salaries and wages increased abruptly due to the inflation of money value. Since 1914 and based on the 1909 standards of living, the 1920 standards of living, a wage earner, according to the census, in the number of employees, 28 per cent; clerks and wage earners, 84 per cent; clerks and wage earners, 84 per cent; clerks and wage earners.

The leather goods industry is fourth, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output placed at $123,500,000, and is second, with an output place...
A Letter from England

By EVELYN SHARP

This has been our principal interest during the week. It has dwarfed The Hague, the industrial situation—it has almost dwarfed Assec, one of the big social events of the year. The industrial situation, however, deserves attention. By a majority of 38,000 (in a total vote of about 115,000) the Amalgamated Engineering Union has accepted defeat at the hands of the employers, thus ending a lockout of fourteen weeks' duration. The employers have accepted a cut of 24 per cent (but have at the same time secured that their working week of 44 hours shall not be attacked). The railway men are preparing to resist an attack on their hours and wages, which, in contravention of the 1919 agreement, is said to be in preparation.

But of all industries that of mining is in the sorriest plight. "So low are above the 1914 rates, while the cost of living is still 81 per cent above 1914. In actual figures this means that, if they worked a full week, colliers would be drawing an average of 2 pounds 8 shillings a week and laborers an average of 1 pound 16 shillings. But many thousands are not working the full week, and yet more thousands are idle. It must further be remembered that in the mining villages there is no alternative work. In many districts the miners' families are literally starving. Without sufficient food, in many others, nominally "in work," are having to apply for parish relief. The funds at the disposal of the Guardians, however, having drawn from the rates, are by no means inexhaustible, and there is every sign of an approaching crisis in the poorer mining districts. To all this may be added the fact that a new system has been adopted in the payment of unemployment benefit. Miserable as the "deal" is, the last Unemployment Act provided that where men had run out of benefit, they do not appear on the registers, thus making the decrease in unemployment figure greater than it actually is. This point is worth remembering in connection with our official statistics.

The most cheerful event of the week has been the setting up of a new constitution on the part of the Federation of Transport Workers, remodelled on the lines of the earlier bill of the railway workers. The reconstituted Federation will include the National Union of Railwaymen and the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen. It is the first step towards a reconstruction on a firmer basis of that industrial unity so glibly entertained at the time of the Miners' lockout last year, when the old triple alliance proved unequal to the strain thrown upon it. The Executive points out that the Federation in its new form will be an alliance between "those organisations the circumstances of whose work was more largely comparable" than were those of the unions which formed the triple alliance.

The Union Man's Burden

Every Organised Worker Carries An Unorganised Worker "Strapped to His Back".

By COURTESY OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION.

wages and so bad is the situation in the mining industry that, in my judgment, it can be said that the British mines has begun." Such was the words of Frank Hedges, Secretary of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, last week. Hedges went on to say that, with one exception, every district in the Federation is now down to the minimum in wages—and that minimum was fixed at 20 per cent l.e., exhausted their 26 weeks in any one year, all payment should lapse for five weeks, to be renewed for alternate five-weekly periods. This system incidentally vitiates the official unemployment returns. Apparently the numbers are falling, and optimistic persons point to this as evidence of a trade revival. Actually, however, the persons not drawing benefit, although still unemployed,
Organized Labor Takes Up Banking

By FREDERIC C. HOWE

There is more than meets the eye in the interest of the part of many labor organizations in entering the field of banking, especially the labor organi- zations in the manufacturing area. Banking is one of the basic industries, its activities and the basic institution of the nation. A single bank charter is a permit to create a credit and the possibilities of labor mobilizing its own resources within its own banking institutions.

1. A realization on the part of labor that it is not using its power to the full when it confines itself to collective bargaining.

2. The recent organized assaults by the labor unions against the banks of the country, an organized labor through economic means, applied not only on railroads, mines and other industries, but on factory owners, contractors, railroad companies.

There is a new tendency among the labor unions to enter into new fields, not only in New York, but in all social communities all over the country.

4. In addition, men are coming to realize that credit rules the world. Industries increase or decrease according to credit. Banking control the world. The railroads, mines, textile and steel industries are under the control of a few banks.

5. The co-operative movement is finding itself unable to meet the economic needs of large masses of people, among farmers, as a means of still further mobilizing the economic forces of labor.

6. The co-operative movement needs credit. Credit is a necessity which the co-operative movement cannot meet by its own alone resources.

The First Labor Bank

The International Association of World Workers, organized as the 4th of July, 1864, by Mr. W. B. Johnson, was the pioneer of labor banking in the United States. Some years ago the machinists acquired an interest in the Commercial National Bank of Washington as capital stockholders, and later the largest commercial banks in the city of Washington. It ultimately acquired a balance of power over the banking industry of the nation, and in the policy of the bank. Following this, the machinists organized the Mt. Vernon Savings Bank. It was upon the occasion of the opening of this bank that the word "co-operative" got into the dictionary of the nation. Mt. Vernon Savings Bank has since become the largest labor bank in the country, and it has now resources in excess of $2,000,000.

The Second Labor Bank

As a result of the activities of the First Labor Bank, the Bank of Labor, organized as the Second Labor Bank, was opened in 1869 with $80,000 of capital. It has since become one of the largest labor banks in the country.

The Cooperative State Bank

The Cooperative State Bank, with many new directors. The new officers inducted many of the features employed in Cleveland and other cities. The increased confidence, and sympathy of labor, and the increased deposits of the bank grew with great rapidity. Its resources increased in 1874 from $200,000 to $900,000, in 1875 to about $200,000, then increased 100 per cent in 1876.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers

They then decided to establish a bank in New York City, and with a capital stock of $200,000, and $100,000 of surplus. It opened for business in 1875, and the organization is very powerful; it is, however, a cooperative, easily-mobilized membership, with the lowest possible rate of interest, its bank is very likely to become a powerful institution.

The railroad men have been taking the initiative in other parts of the country in the organization of banks. In San Bernardino, California, the workers secured subscriptions amounting to $100,000 for a labor bank. They made repeated applications to the Comptroller of the currency, and were told that they were unable to get any encouragement. Finally, they brought into the control of an existing bank by organizing it as a co-operative bank under the title of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineermen of the State of California. The State control of the stock ownership. It now has about $300,000 of assets and $400,000 of deposits.

In Denver, Colorado, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineermen of the State of California organized the Citizens' Savings Bank under the title of the Citizens' Savings Bank.

In Seattle, Washington, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineermen of the State of Washington organized the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineermen of the State of Washington under the title of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineermen of the State of Washington.

In Chicago, Illinois, a similar organization is now in progress under the title of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineermen of the State of Illinois.

In Philadelphia, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineermen of the State of Pennsylvania organized the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineermen of the State of Pennsylvania under the title of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineermen of the State of Pennsylvania.

In San Francisco, California, a similar organization is now in progress under the title of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineermen of the State of California.

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EXCHANGING ROLES

More than one odd situation has arisen at the sessions of the recent and activities of the American Federation of Labor, but the queerer of them all certainly occurred when the so-called "radical" and the so-called "conservative" joined the "light" and the "dark" forces, have, at one time during this convention swapped roles to such an extent that an outsider observer could hardly tell who was who.

In order that the reader might grasp fully the absurdity and grotesqueness of particular situation, we want first to date what we an attempt to understand by the term "radicalism" and its antithesis, "conservatism." "Radicalism" conveys the idea of a movement, a tendency towards a fundamental or radical change in the course of morals, culture, or politics; "conservatism" implies a tendency to retain what exists. "Radicalism" consequently appeals to all that is lofty and high-minded with a spirit of pure and the petty, matter-of-fact considerations that overwhelm us in our daily life. "Conservatism," on the other hand, appeals to the ordinary human instincts; it counsels us against spreading our wings and rising above the crust of the earth, lest we break the call upon us. In a word, "radicalism" is idealistic, while "conservatism" is grossly materialistic. "Radicalism" appeals to the highest in human nature, to our super-soul, while "conservatism" appeals to our rudest instinct.

With this brief interpretation of these two tendencies in our social life in mind, the reader will probably be in a better position to judge the gross absurdity of the odd situation which developed during the recent sessions of the A.F.L. during its last two sessions when the question arose as to whether or not the American Federation of Labor should call upon the government of the United States to recognize the present Russian government.

It is generally accepted that all those who favor the recognition of the present Russian government are radicals. On the other hand, its opponents are considered as reactionaries and conservatives. It stood to reason, therefore, that those who favored the recognition of the present Russian regime should appeal to the best and the noblest in our nature and that those who were opposed to this recognition, the reactionaries would appeal to the most vicious and the petty, matter-of-fact considerations that come to our minds.

But the contrary happened. The majority resolution against the recognition of the present government by all its claims based on the other hand than that the present Russian government is a despotism which robs the Russian people of all their liberties and their human rights, and that the people who truly cherish freedom as their highest gift, we must not blind ourselves to the fact that one hundred and fifty million people are being terribly oppressed, that they have no chance for a right life, that they suffer from the despotism, even though we might obtain some material advantages by recognizing it. This was the principal argument of the so-called "dark." The principal argument of the forces of "light" was the following: We are unemployed; millions of us are seeking jobs in vain; let our government recognize the Russian regime and its factories will begin to hum and we shall again be employed.

Doesn't this sound odd, indeed? The "conservative" majority speaks of freedom, of the mutilated will of the Russian people; the "radical" knows that the Socialist, of the suppression of freedom of opinion, of assembly, etc. The "radical" minority appears, however, to worry about nothing but the right to privilege and the rights of the minority, to the detriment of the majority. The damned facts of Russian realities. Its principal argument is: We are unemployed, we want jobs, and the rest be damned.

Our delegation has found itself in a peculiar position. Whom was it to support? It is true, it was instructed by our convention to support a majority resolution. The demand for the recognition of the Russian government was, first of all, predicated upon an entirely different, more than different, question. It was the question of the recognition of the Russian minority. From the point of view of the American Federation of Labor, any discussion of the question would be beside the point. Secondly, our convention has also adopted a resolution calling upon the government to remove its iron fettles from the elements of the Russian people and to give freedom of opinion, freedom of the press and freedom of assembly, and to liberate all political prisoners. With these two resolutions of our own convention, we cannot refuse to support the motion for a majority resolution, as it was unqualifiedly opposed to the recognition of the Russian government. Our delegation could not vote for the minority resolution even, as it had only in mind jobs for American workers, and totally disregarded every other motive or reason. What was it to do and how was it to act?

The following thought occurred then to President Schlesinger: He would ask the minority to add to the demand of the resolution that the radical minority should vote a word, of the press and the liberation of the Socialists and trade unionists in the Russian prisons. He certainly had reason to expect that the radical minority would accept this proposition, as it would at once take the wind out of the sails of the majority report. President Schlesinger arose and gave permission for the resolution by making this proposal to the majority, and declared the point of order was taken. The result was that the majority in sheer desperation and through lack of foresight defeated its own resolution. The minority, how, of course, in its majority was near the majority, had of course defeated its own resolution, which it had been having failed to accept Schlesinger's amendment to the minority resolution, which would have added to the demand for the freedom of the political prisoners and also for the freedom of the press and assembly.

That the refusal of the minority to accept President Schlesinger's amendment had a decisive influence on the whole affair is easily seen in the excellent speech delivered by Mathew Woll right after it; and, secondly, from our personal observations. The amendment was a compromise resolution, and it was not until a delegate whom we hadn't heard utter a word throughout this convention. We were discussing the last events in the minority, it would not come in. It was not until a delegate talked of what he called the convention determined a certain course, which would have been the conclusion that the minority is against the liberation of persons who differ from the opinions of the ruling party, and that it would have been willing to commit its own minority to the present Russian.
What About the Textile Strike?

By C. L. S.

The textile strike which started in New Hampshire on February 13th and spread to other textile centers is still going on and the situation remains grave.

In Manchester, N. H., where the mills of the Amoskeag Company—the largest cotton mills in the world—are located, there has been an unsuccessful attempt to settle the strike by peace and order until the first week in June. Efforts to bring the strikers back to work were made by local groups of ministers and by the Governor of the State when the operators refused to take part in any such meeting. On May 31st the owners of six plants (the Coolidge mill of the Amoskeag Company, the Nashua and Jackson mills of the Nashua Manufacturing Company, the Dover mill of the Pacific mills, and the Suncook and Newmarket mills of the Newmarket Manufacturing Company) under considerable financial pressure of the United Textile Workers, declared an end to the strike. It is not known how this strike was brought about but it is thought that the strike was called because of the lack of orders and the high cost of living.

During the strike the United Textile Workers had held a weekly open-air mass meeting in Manchester. Because of the disturbance on June 6th the State notified the agents of the permit for these meetings was contemplated. A hearing was held on the matter before the state commission and the hearing was adjourned until the night of June 6th the members of the Board of Strategy of the Manchester strikers were arrested. No formal charge was preferred against them and they were released the next day under bond.

The announcement of wage reductions reacted strongly in the Pawtucket Valley in favor of union organization. Commenting on this aspect of the situation, the New York Times said on March 9, 1922: "Wage reductions have been a boomerang for the employers."

The spontaneous uprising of their unorganized workers has spelt, through the New York City, practically all the mills. The operators have locked into the union ranks and this district is today the stronghold of organized labor in the textile industry of Rhode Island.

In the Blackstone Valley the situation was no comparable as some of the larger mills there made no attempt to reduce wages. Due to fear of disbanding National guard, including two cavalry troops and a machine gun company and hundreds of deputy sheriffs were put on duty in the Pawtucket Valley. There have been some disturbances in Rhode Island in contrast with the order in New Hampshire. Two mills have been burned but responsibility for the burning has never been satisfactorily fixed.

On April 20th deputy sheriffs in the Pawtucket Valley began serving eviction notices on families in company houses. On May 2nd the first eviction took place. The household goods of the family of one of the strikers were removed during the absence of the family from the Hope Company's tenement in Hope Village and according to the report in the New York Times many of these goods were placed in the cemetery, 1,000 feet from the house. The Police Chief of the city, in a public statement, declared that if the goods were not removed within twenty-four hours he would seize them. The Police Department is acting as authorized by the action of the union in securing temporary quarters and helping the family move their possessions. Plans are being made to establish a tent colony. On June 8th Justice Tannen of the Superior Court granted an injunction restraining B. B. & R. Knights, Inc., from evicting tenants from its house in Pontiac or Natick for non-payment of rent, or any reason. The Court stated that the rent from the buildings while evictions were in progress at Pontiac, a copy of the order was carried to the scene and the work stopped.

The plight of the workers today is being made worse by the government's failure to provide the necessary funds to meet the conditions which have arisen. The United Textile Workers have repeatedly asked for an increase in wages and an end to the strike but have been refused. They are now forced to accept the terms of the Coolidge mill and to continue the strike in an effort to get a better settlement.

The Coolidge mill has refused to continue the strike and has offered to return to work at the Dover mill and they all walked out again. On June 8th the strikers gathered in the streets of Manchester and burned the mill and threw stones. It is not known how this strike was brought about but it is thought that the strike was called because of the lack of orders and the high cost of living.

"But if something is done that makes these strikers believe with any show of reason that the official government of our city is not trying impartially to administer the law but is trying to take sides against them and deprive them of their inalienable rights as free American citizen, then we have brought into our problem a nifty and altogether dangerous element," and insomuch as all the sixteen prisons held have been reduced down to one and it is not a bad thing to open a new suddenly the people are robbed of their right to assemble and talk.

The permit was granted with the provision that only local speakers might address the meeting.

In Rhode Island the strike has been in progress since February. The conduct of the strike is divided. The Amalgamated Textile Workers are in charge in the Pawtucket Valley and the United Textile Workers in the East Providence works. The Coolidge mill is the only mill in the state where the strikers are not on strike. No formal charge was preferred against them and they were released the next day under bond.

The Coolidge mill of the Amoskeag Company, the Nashua and Jackson mills of the Nashua Manufacturing Company, the Dover mill of the Pacific mills, and the Suncook and Newmarket mills of the Newmarket Manufacturing Company, under considerable financial pressure of the United Textile Workers, declared an end to the strike. It is not known how this strike was brought about but it is thought that the strike was called because of the lack of orders and the high cost of living.

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Adventures in Switzerland

By DR. GEORGE M. PRICE

Schweizer Verband Volkstaud
May 23, 1922

After a journey through France with its picturesque villages, quaint, unspeakable hotels, accommodations, and unsatiable hotels and general unsavory rampant all over the land, it is indeed a great pleasure to get into the lovely little country of Switzerland. Here one finds her food, body and soul, one feels like working, for there is no bawing disturbance of French propaganda, forcibly attempting to convince the stranger of the great wrongs suffered by her and right for revenge and retribution.

Unemployment in Switzerland is very bad, but there is an evident attempt on the part of the government and other agencies to improve workers' conditions. Of great interest to me was the unique institution of the Schweizer Verband Volkskund. Thanks to the introduction of Mary Anderson of the Women's Bureau, I was privileged to be acquainted with Mrs. Zuehli, formerly Miss Eva Sigg, who is well known in the United States, through an intensive study which she made in 1918. Mrs. Zuehli is the leading spirit and director of the Schweizer Verband Volkstaud.

The social significance of the S.V.V. is the fact that it is a neutral public institution, monopolizing, as it were, all industrial welfare work in the country and supported by employer and worker alike, in a co-operative basis. Perhaps the similarity to our own Joint Board of Sanitary Control of the Textile industry made this movement so much more interesting to me.

At present the organization has under its control forty industrial welfare centers throughout the country, and is being taken up in the near future a large tabulation systematization for workers.

The principal activity of the organization consists in forming for every industry a special welfare association, which supplies and organizes workers' restaurants, kitchens, reading rooms, recreation centers, homes and canteens; even it has a bureau of experts to assist these industrial units in building and equipping their facilities.

It is evident that there is even a running number of schools. All the activities of the S.V.V. are a result of this co-operative association, which is directed by a number of officers of the industry, among whom are representatives of employers, workers, and the public, and is under the sponsorship of the Adjutant of the industry, who is a physician, and Dr. Lorenz, a well-known economist, in charge of the sociological and economic work.

The equipment of restaurants in factories is paid for by the employers, who, having a large stake in the general welfare of the firm, appreciate the restaurant, inasmuch as they are not run by the employer alone, and take no part in the form of charity.

Mrs. Zuehli has great dreams for the Verband Volkstaud. She hopes to make it an institution indispensable to all workers, to educate the country and to embrace all activities for workers' welfare, from canteens and restaurants to homes and schools. In fact the S.V.V. is a noteworthy attempt to take the workers' welfare from the hands of the employer and gladden their hearts with the stigma of charity, and make it a part of the public concern.

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In Germany

BY EDWARD L. GROSS.

The bourgeoisie will make desperate efforts to speed up the process of industrialization, in the gradual transformation of the capitalist states of today into the great or small industrial republics of the future is indicated by the organization of a strike-breaking group in Germany, composed of bankers, merchants, and others who longago left the industrial proletariat to the employers and capitalists. Instead of hiring gunmen to terrorize pickets and them in their costs, this group is attempting to handicap the strikers in great industrial battles, the leaders of the capi
talists, bankers, or middlemen, by cutting off the wages of those who walk out in wage strikes.

The leaders of this strike-breaking organization deny that they are the assets of the capitalists. They admit, however, that they are the chief of the strike-breakers are the leaders of the strike-breaking syndicate.

The “Technische Nothilfe” — Technical Emergency Corps — and declare they will enter the places of strikers only when industrialists that the public welfare is menaced by

The Central Committee started the corps in 1919, at the time of the Spartacist uprising in Berlin. The idea spread throughout the country. The corps class saw here an opportunity to de

The headquarters of the corps are now at Steglitz, a suburb of Berlin. The corps has already spread to other parts of Germany, and has been organized on national lines. The national districts are split up into sub-districts, regions, and “strike-breaking groups,” according to whether they are to operate on farms or in cities.

The national organization is a
tached to the German Department of the Interior, and its expenses are paid by the government. The staff of its headquarters and the heads of the districts are drawn exclusively for the organization and its propaganda, from the national treasury. All the workers are paid out of the funds of the corps.

Workers who are willing to work for wages, however low, are employed by the “Technische Nothilfe.” They will work for the corps, and are allowed to return to their jobs.

An example of the work of the corps is the building of a strike-breaking railroad company in Hesse. The steam engines were ordered and the coal came from the local coal district. The coal company was permitted to operate the railroad as a strike-breaking organization. The workers were invited to return to their jobs.

The most spectacular service by the corps was rendered during the strike of railroad workers. The railroad workers were not authorized by the national organization, left the locomotives and cars where they were when the strike was called, and then the strike order reached them. In the unusual cold wave, the water froze in the engines, the coal was covered with ice and snow. The emergency corps put 2,000 engineers and firemen on the tracks and cleared over 5,000,000,000 tons of coal from the tracks.

The corps has been active in several coal-mining districts, and also at mines of the coal fields. But they were such failures that there was no further work for the corps.

The most important service of the corps was rendered during the striking of railroad workers. The railroad workers were not authorized by the national organization, left the locomotives and cars where they were when the strike was called, and then the strike order reached them. In the unusual cold wave, the water froze in the engines, the coal was covered with ice and snow. The emergency corps put 2,000 engineers and firemen on the tracks and cleared over 5,000,000,000 tons of coal from the tracks.

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"With the vast increase in the size and power of large industrial business, the lot of the adult workers has become one of the fundamental demands of the labor movement. This has been accomplished through the increasing intelligence of the working class, through the awakening of the consciousness of the trade union movement, and through the increasing power of the trade unions. The movement must be directed towards the development of a new kind of labor movement, which must be based on the principles of the trade union movement and therefore should be regarded as an integral part of the trade union movement. The workers’ education movement and the trade union movement are parts of the same whole, and should be universal and lifelong.

Adult workers education gives emphasis to the development of knowledge and understanding of the working class. Indeed, as President Gompers has said: "It may very well be that organization of the labor movement is limited in its effects. The education of the workers is the real issue."

The American Federation of Labor and the General Conference of Labor, among others, have taken an active part in the educational movement of the country.

After the war, the Educational Committee of the American Federation of Labor, which included representatives of all affiliated unions, decided to enter into a comprehensive program of adult workers’ education. The Educational Committee of Labor for the American Federation of Labor has chosen to do this work, and to make it a leading factor in the educational movement of the country.

The value of that co-operation was not undoubted, but it was felt that clearer lines of division of labor might be drawn, and a greater strength of power added to this work. The plan was entered into after the American Federation of Labor and the American Federation of Labor, in order to make an agreement.

They realized that with proper education, their movement, the labor movement of labor, will be greater power in the field of education.

But, at last after five years’ effort, the American trade union movement has made notable progress, and as a result of the organization of unions of labor.

"The result was that the Montreal Convention of the American Federation of Labor was held in May, 1921, and a program of adult workers’ education was submitted by the delegates of the American Federation of Labor."

Acting upon this resolution, the American Federation of Labor adopted the following report:

**Our Education Work in Cincinnati**

The Teamsters’ Union gave a luncheon in the women’s and men’s houses to the American Federation of Labor last Wednesday, June 21. The luncheon was also attended by President Gompers and the Editorial Staff of the American Federation of Labor, under Herbert Smith and Edward Poulton.

Our speakers were introduced. Among them was Miss Fannie M. Cohn, Vice President of our International. She addressed the fraternal delegates what the International says and does. The International, as the American Federation of Labor, in fact, was devoted entirely to the educational work of our International. When he addressed the fraternal delegates of England he asked them to report to the English trade union movement that it was the vision of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union that made the American Federation of Labor movement consider the necessity of workers’ education within trade unions, and that the work of the American Federation of Labor will continue in Cincinnati in the near future.

CONFERENCES OF LOCAL EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEES

A joint conference of the educational committees of our local unions was held in Cincinnati. The conference was attended by the delegates of all the local unions of the American Federation of Labor, and the conference was attended by representatives of the Educational Committees of the American Federation of Labor.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the conference recommended the adoption of the following resolutions:

**RESOLUTIONS**

1. That the American Federation of Labor movement consider the necessity of workers’ education within trade unions, and that the work of the American Federation of Labor will continue in Cincinnati in the near future.

2. That the conference of the American Federation of Labor, in fact, was devoted entirely to the educational work of our International. When he addressed the fraternal delegates of England he asked them to report to the English trade union movement that it was the vision of the International.
With the Waist and Dress Joint Board

By M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary

Minutes of Meeting, June 3, 1922

Brother Berlin in Chair.

Brother Meyer Kasten, a member of Local 10, came with enthusiasm. He said that he felt that the question of the open shop was of such importance that he would welcome any comment on the subject. He said that the open shop was the only solution to the problem of labor management.

Brother Berlin was in favor of the open shop, and Brother Yankel was against it. They both agreed that the open shop was the only solution to the problem of labor management.

A motion was made, seconded, and carried, to the effect that the open shop was the only solution to the problem of labor management.

Upon motion, Brother Berlin was appointed as a delegate to the Joint Board.

Brother Yankel was appointed as a delegate to the Joint Board.

Brother Berlin was appointed as a delegate to the Joint Board.

Upon motion, the meeting was adjourned.

Woman Heads British Co-operative Congress

As we go to press the fifty-fourth annual congress of the co-operative societies of Great Britain is assembling at Brighton, County Sussex, the largest seaside town in the country, bringing together 1,600 delegates, representing 4,500,000 co-operators throughout the United Kingdom.

For the first time in the history of a national co-operative congress will be presided over by a lady-Miss Margaret Leighton Davies-who, from 1889 to 1921, served as the secretary of the British Women's Co-operative Alliance. Miss Davies is known and revered throughout Europe for her remarkable executive ability and her broad-minded co-operative statesmanship.

Only two months ago a woman was for the first time elected a director of the powerful co-operative wholesale society. The present tribute to Miss Davies is a further indication of the influence of women in shaping the destiny of the co-operative movement.

Among the most important issues to be decided by the Brighton Co-operative Congress are the establishment of a daily co-operative newspaper, an international co-operative bank, an international co-operative wholesale society, and democratic co-operative ownership, such as unemployment taxes, and the expression of the political ideals of co-operators through the Co-operative Party.

The congress will be entertained by Brighton by a local co-operative society with 12,000 members, over a half million dollars in capital, and an annual trade of nearly 12,000,000. The congress will be held in a large central store with eleven main branches, beside a co-operative bakery and dairy, and a large central store with eleven main branches, beside a co-operative bakery and dairy.

The first co-operative society was formed in Brighton in 1827, followed by the publication of the first co-operative journal in English—a four-page monthly—the next year. The present power of the Brighton co-operative is evidenced by the fact that they have fifteen members on the Town Council, and have been influential in founding the Labour Institute, a progressive workers' club, with more than 1,000 members.

UN stands for UNION, the Drem and Wastemakers, who own and operate the UNITY HOUSE.

for NATURE, the beauties of which abound at UNITY House, the Workers' Vacation Resort.

for INDOORS, which means Dances, Socials, Macquarides and heaps upon heaps of wholesome fun.

for TABLE, which three times a day, is covered with delectable and nourishing food.

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The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

By JOSEPH FISH

The sixtieth regular general meeting of the Union, which was held Monday night, June 20th, at Arlington Hall, saw a large gathering of the members, who discussed and acted upon various recommendations of the Executive Board. The meeting was well attended.

More important of these were the two questions left open for the business of the present meeting. The Executive Board did not bring in any recommendation on them to the request of the Clockmakers’ Branch of the Socialist Party to buy tickets for the Socialist Party convention by them and the question of granting additional money to the delegates to the last convention. These two questions, as well as that of the Sanatorium Assessment, aroused considerable discussion.

On the request of the Clockmakers’ Branch of the Socialist Party that we purchase tickets for their excursion, the Executive Board, or at least the majority of the Executive Board, felt that this question should be discussed on the floor of the body at some time and that the opposition to the purchasing of tickets from Socialist Party branches. On motion by the body decided that this request be referred to the various Joint Boards.

A number of brothers participated in this discussion. The main argument against referring this to the Joint Board was that this branch, although a branch of a political party, is not closely related to our organization, in view of the fact that the members, as the name implies, are clockmakers. Whereas, those who favored that this should be referred to the Joint Board, maintained that the view of the fact that all money contributions are referred to the Joint Board, there is no reason why exceptions should be made in this case. After discussions were closed and the matter was put to a vote, the motion was carried and the request was referred to the Joint Board.

The next proposition that came up for action was the recommendation of the Executive Board that the collection of the Sanatorium Assessment, levied by the International in 1918, and revoked by the last convention, should be made in force until the end of the third quarter of this year, i.e., September, 1922, and that as for the future disposition of the matter, a committee of five, consisting of Brothers David Dubinsky, Samuel Kerr, Philip Ansell, David Frisling and Joseph Fish, was appointed to go over the matter thoroughly and bring in a recommendation.

It seems that the recommendation of the Executive Board was not favored by the membership and although there was a discussion on the proposition, an amendment was offered that the entire matter be referred to the Executive Board, which motion was carried. Although no motion was made for the calling of a special meeting for the purpose of discussing the recommendations to be brought in by this committee, yet an understanding reached that the calling of the special meeting be left to the discretion of the Executive Board.

The last subject of discussion was the question of the additional allotment to the delegates to the last International convention. The vote of the delegates was that there be an additional sum of money be granted them, so they can pay their way, and that this sum of money be apportioned by the body and not be sufficient to cover the expenses incurred by them in traveling to the convention with the Protective Association reached, and in the very near future. As for the American Association, negotiations with them are only about to start. The American Association, it has been ascertained, is attempting to get the impartial chairman adjusted machinery, the same as is in existence with the Protective Association.

Aside from this question, which will be followed by the organization, there are a number of other questions, which will be discussed and reported upon at the membership in the next 

WAIST AND DRESS

At the last meeting of the Joint Board of the Waist and Dress Industry important changes in the organization of that body were declared. The changes will go into effect until ratified by the various locals comprising the Joint Board. The reasons for these changes are obvious, as the situation in the Waist and Dress Industry has not improved. The Joint Board therefore feels that by instituting these changes it will be in a position to place the Joint Board on a more sound basis.

The Waist and Dress are, if adopted by the locals, will be instituted in a few weeks, as soon as the reorganization of the Joint Board proper, will have taken place, due to the fact that all the locals affiliated with the Joint Board proper, in a meeting held on about July 1st, with the exception of our local, which holds its elections in January of each year.

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ATTENTION!
NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

Waist and Dress and Miscellaneous . . . . . . . Monday, July 10th.

(Owing to the fact that Monday, July 3rd falls on Independence Day Eve, there will be no meeting of the Clock and Suit Division in the month of July.)

Meetings Begin at 7:30 P. M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL 23 St. Marks Place

For the summer months, and until further notice, meetings of the Miscellaneous Division will be held jointly with those of the Waist and Dress Division.

"Article 7, Section 12, of the Constitution, makes it compulsory for members to attend at least one meeting every three months. Violation of this clause carries with it a fine. Meetings for each month are posted in this notice.

CUTTERS’ UNION LOCAL 10