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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*.

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WESTERN GARMENT OPENING CHICAGO

President Sigman Installs Vice-Pres.

Perleman as Manager—Katofsky and Kreindler to

Mat.l ge Cleveland Affairs

Right after the Cleveland Board of Referees had rendered a decision granting the factors' request, the local workers, President Sigman and Vice-president Perleman attended a meeting of the Cleveland Joint Board to arrange local organization matters. As that meeting was concluded, workers, Bakers Katofsky and Kreindler jointly manage the affairs of the Cleveland Joint Board and take charge of organizing activity in our trades in that city. The delegations were in high spirits over the wage gains scored by the decision of the Referees and pledged themselves to conduct an energetic organizing drive to enroll every man and woman in the Cleveland women's garment trade into the union.

There are still a number of cloak-makers outside the fold of the union in Cleveland included among them the smaller cloak shops, and especially the men's cloak shop, a large factory which has been waging a fight against the union for over a year. The effort of the union, at the expense of the employees, was organized to take care of activity in and around this shop.

Practically the whole of last week President Sigman spent in Chicago in connection with the installation of the western office of the International in that city. He arrived there on Tuesday, April 24th, in company with Vice-president Perleman, the manager of the new office, and during the week attended several meetings of the local executive bodies to coordinate and initiate the new activities. The delegates of the Chicago Joint Board displayed great interest in the work undertaken by the International and a large organization committee was immediately appointed and put to work. Already in the course of the first week, this committee, under the leadership of Brother Perleman, was on the job distributing the propaganda and literature in the dress shop district.

For the time being, the office of Vice-president Perleman will be located at the headquarters of the Cloakmakers' Joint Board in Chicago, until a suitable location for his is found. There seems to be little doubt that, under the energetic and capable management of Vice-president Perleman, the work will proceed in a vigorous, efficient and productive manner.

Big Bridgeport Corset Shop Settles With Union

Ward Brothers Comes to Terms With Vice-President Halperin—Wage Raise Granted.

During the industrial depression which followed the war-years, the two corset workers' locals of the International in Bridgeport, Conn., Local Nos. 28 and 34, had been reduced to mere paper existence and lost their entire influence in the local corset shops. The employers, taking advantage of the general bad conditions, abrogated relations with the union and sought means to introduce into their factories the open shop with all its inequities.

A group of workers who remained loyal, organized a little group here, to prevent the adverse conditions, nevertheless continued with praiseworthy persistence in the efforts of the union. At the insistence of the workers of their shop, the two corset manufacturers agreed to arbitrate, the workers of that shop being sent to the organization, the firm accepted the union's proposal and a number of concessions to their employees was granted.

The settlement took place last week at a conference between the firm and the union at which the union was represented by Vice-president Halperin, Perleman, Organizer Edie Gluck, and a committee from Locals 28 and 34.

The settlement grants the workers a wage raise in wages amounting to from ten to fifteen per cent. The recognition of the union, and guarantees that the discrimination will be practiced against workers for union activity. It also provides for equal distribution of work in slack times.

Ward Brothers employ over a thousand workers. There is no doubt that this settlement will have a salutary influence upon the workers employed in the smaller corset shops in Bridgeport and that it will serve as a stimulus for further union activity in that city.

Negro Dress Workers will Meet

Next Thursday, May 10th

At New Douglas Hall, 142d St. and Lenox Ave.

The Joint Board of the Dress and Waistmakers' Union of New York is carrying on systematic educational work among the Negro workers in the dress trade of New York. It has arranged for a series of meetings for these workers, the number of which is increasing in the dress trade and already forms a substantial element in the industry.

On Thursday next, May 10th, at 8 p.m., the Negro dress workers of West Harlem will meet at New Doug-

las Hall at 142d Street and Lenox Avenue. The meeting will be ad-

ressed by prominent Negro trade unionists and lecturers, among them A. Philip Randolph, editor of the "Negro Messenger;" Rev. Charles Miller, a Negro preacher; and Miss Grace Campbell, Mr. Henry W. Grady, a former man of the Dress Joint Board, will preside.

CAPMAKERS

IN BIENNIAL CONVENTION

On Tuesday morning, May 1st, the biennial convention of the United Cloth Hat and Capmakers' Union of North America opened its session at the Headquarter Workers' Temple 91 East 9th Street.

The opening session was attended by thousands of workers in the cap and millinery trades. Max Zartisky, President of the Capmakers' International, opened the convention with an impressive and solemn speech. Among the first items on the program was to vote the delegates of the Capmakers' Union were Abraham Cahen, editor of the "Eastern" who was received with an ovation, and ex-Con-

gressman Meyer London, James Crank, the editorial staff of the New York Call, also spoke at the first session of the convention and a message of greeting was read from Justice Jacob Panken, President Morris Grimm of our International Foreman's Union, the "Eastern" to the convention which was read by General Secretary Zuckerman and announced as follows:

"Regret very much that I cannot be with you on the opening day of your convention. However, I wish to send my regards to this city during your sessions I shall consider it a privilege to address. To the officers of your Union, that your Union has always met in convention on the First of May, the day which demonstrates working-class solidarity, symbolizes the position of the Cloth Hat and Capmakers' Union in the front ranks of American Labor, serving as an inspiration to the entire working class. Best wishes for the work of your organization and all its workers in its future work."

"Proud" of the efforts of the workers of the nationals and the continuance of the splendid spirit of cooperation which exists between your organization and ours.

Cleveland Cloakmakers, Union Wins Important Law-Suit

Case Lasted Three Years

The Cloakmakers' Union of Cleve-

land recently won a very important case in the Ohio Supreme Court. It is the well-known Paline, case with which the readers of this journal have been familiar in Ohio. The Cleveland cloak firm, the Landesman, Hirschheimer Co., was owner of a contract the endorsement of which was of great importance in that city, which had a collective agreement with the union. The firm was therefore compelled to maintain union conditions in its factory, and in order to defeat the pur-

pose of this agreement is proceeded to carry out the following subterfuge—rather a familiar practice among many cloak employers:

It sent a lot of work to a non-union contract in Painsville, a small suburban town near Cleveland. When the Cleveland union learned of this, it made a strong protest to the associa-

ciation, which was compelled to fine the firm for its action and to bring pressure upon it to enter with the work to the Painsville contractor. This contractor, with the aid of the Landesman firm, brought suit against the spinning contract of the Painsville firm for violation of the provisions of the agreement. The Painsville firm judged the suit for and decided that the union should pay $5,500 damages to the contractor. The union ap-

pealed this judgment and the case was heard again by the Ohio Supreme Court. After two years, the Supreme Court of Ohio reversed the judgment of the Painsville court and invalidated the fine of $5,500 imposed upon the union. The case was decided as a substantial victory for the Cleveland Union, in addition to being a very favorable decision for organized effort by the union. It looks like a blinding victory for all employers who have agreements with labor unions.
By MAX D. DANISH

SUGAR BUCANNEERS

Sugar is rising. From six cents a pound only a few months ago, it has now risen to twelve and, within a few days, it might rise to twenty cents or even higher—unless something somehow intervenes. But who is to intervene?

Three weeks ago, President Harding pledged himself to reduce the duty on sugar, as the tariff law explicitly provides in case the duty is even in the highest grade. Now the jump in prices has come, and the President is pointed to investigate the effect of the tariff is "inseparable from this sudden inflation of prices." So far, however, the Federal government has done nothing to cut the duty, except perhaps for that political gesture of Daugherty in the injunction proceedings against the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange which impressed nobody and frightens even less.

Every increase of a cent a pound in price costs the consuming public about two million a week. Fabulous profits are being reaped by the sugar growers and the public is practically helpless. The United States is about the only country in the world without great cooperative enterprises, which alone could in an emergency of this kind successfully control the market. In this light the efforts of some women's clubs and politicians of the "popular" type to institute boycotts against sugar appear feeble, if not pathetic. The public cannot escape a majority of the time, unless it makes its own hands and intellects effective against the building administration, and a spasmodic effort to abstain from consuming sugar, a commodity of foremost necessity in every family, cannot be expected to dampen in a single day the members of the Sugar trust.

Our best bet is that, after they have satisfied their appetites to the tune of a billion dollars or so at the expense of those able to pay, the growers will retire for a while. Daugherty will then announce the resultant slump in the price of sugar as a national victory for a political gesture of Daugherty. And then, the public will forget this huge blood-letting, as it has blissfully forgotten similar maddening solstices in the past.

MOVE TO RECOGNIZE MEXICO

The news from Washington last week that Mr. Hughes, heretofore a persistent opponent of Mexican recognition, has announced a mixed commission which is to meet soon in Mexico City to "hasten to reach a mutual understanding" between the United States and Mexico, is reasonable inference that a basis for such an understanding has already been reached in advance and that Mexican recognition is a matter of the near future.

Of course, it is the terms of this planned recognition that are most interesting, particularly to labor. So far as is known, in the last year or so, business between the United States and Mexico has been developing at a brisker gait than usual. The frenzied campaign into which Washington has thrown trade and commercial bodies favoring the recognition of the Oregen Government.

At what cost Mexico will obtain this recognition is a matter of speculation. By undertaking to pay the interest on the debts contracted by former Mexican governments and nascent from groups of international bankers headed by Wall Street, Oregen has already removed one powerful obstacle to Mexican recognition. It is true to be seen how much the Mexicans are ready to sacrifice of that part of their constitution which accords "school wealth of the country belongs to the nation," which claims the owners of the huge American rail interests acquired before the adoption of the constitution, have feared would affect their holdings. If the Mexicans should find some way to act the hearts of the American oil companies at rest, recognition will soon follow.

THE DEATH OF THE LUSK LAWS

The Lusk Laws are dead at last. Private educational enterprises can now breathe easier; they are no longer at the mercy, caprice or prejudice of this or that state educational supervisor. The teachers of New York, who, under the Lusk legislation, had been compelled to take a special oath of loyalty, will no longer be humiliated by such an imposition, and the school principals will be relieved of the tally job of spying and reporting on their staffs.

The repeal fight was won, thanks largely to the campaign conducted for it by organized labor, the liberal sections of public opinion and the public press in the States which supported and elected Governor Miller last fall. Pull on the strength of his pledge to remove this obnoxious legislation from the law books of New York. The Teachers' Union has also fought valiantly for the repeal of the Lusk laws. It has now taken a more aggressive and oppressive than to any other group of workers in the community.

The wipping out of the whole sorry Lusk business could not have come at a more appropriate moment. In the face of the renewed ravings of the superintendents of the Federation, the American Defense Society, and their kin for the suppression and extermination of all and everything which in their eyes constitutes "revolutionary" and "unpatriotic" activity, it is a welcome advance in that only a few months ago the death of the Lusk compilations and the whole Lusk committee and all it has done or tried to do, but also as a sound rebuke to those reactionary greedy and professional flag-wavers.

JUDGE GARY AND IMMIGRATION

Judge Gary, the head of the United States Steel Trust, got himself entangled in an immigration mess last week from which he was with difficulty extricated by the joint efforts of his publicity agents and the New York Times.

The facts are rather interesting. Since the Steel Trust was compelled a few weeks ago to grant a general increase to its hundreds of thousands of workers, for the plain reason that the labor market in the steel districts is not at present overflowing with idle labor, the conscience of the steel bars could not rest. They of a sudden became sponsors of "free immigration"—which ended up in a speech by Judge Gary in which he stated that the present immigration law was "one of the worst things this country has ever done for itself economically."

Immediately the poor Judge was jumped upon by the "Americanizers" of the candidate for the Republican presidential nomination. Of course, was lodged on the ground that "unrestricted" immigration, an advanced by Judge Gary, would bring into the country hordes of "wild radicals" and workmen from those dread sections of Eastern and particularly those of our building calendar cannot, for some reason or other, dissolve and reshape after the most desirable and popularly approved patterns and molds.

Imagine the consternation of Judge Gary! To be accused of such near-miss ideas after so many years of irreproachable service to the Steel Trust and to his country, is palling enough indeed. Immediately the entire apparatus of Steel Trust publicity was brought into play and the press of the land from coast to coast got to work. In May of last year, when our building calendar cannot, for some reason or other, dissolve and reshape after the most desirable and popularly approved patterns and molds.

In other words, stripped of all unnecessary verbiage, Judge Gary whether the percentage restrictions are allowed to stand or not, would from now on "abate" our immigrants. But he would do the selecting with one primary idea in mind—that we keep out all the undesirables, but see to it that the steel districts are supplied with sufficient inarticulate man-power so that no such disaster as the recent general wage increase should ever occur in the future.

THE WORLD COURT FLURRY

The newspapers have been full, during the last few weeks, of the debate whether or not American should join the World Court, an adjunct of the League of Nations.

President Harding brought up this issue during the closing days of the last Congress, after which it lay at rest for a few weeks while the President was nursing himself in the South. When he came back, the controversy flared up anew, with increased vigor, with Root, Lodge and other arch-conservative leaders defending it, and LaFollette and Borah denouncing the proposal as sinister and subversive.

In brief, the plan proposes to bring the United States into the Geneva World Court without at the same time joining the League of Nations. This is to be a sort of a moral participation of America in an international agency which, it is claimed, would not bind it nor pledge its physical or material forces to uphold any side in an European controversy. Against this plan Senator Borah and LaFollette maintain that the Harding proposal is just a subterfuge for bringing the United States into the League of Nations, against which the country yet so overwhelmingly but two years ago; that the move is based entirely on political motives, and that powerful financial interests of the country have been acting for years to embroil America, by hook or crook, in the European debate.

Without pretending to expert opinion in this matter, it is safe to assume that, as between Root and Lodge on the one hand and LaFollette and Borah on the other, we should rather believe that the "irreconcilables" represent the true interests and the proper judgment of the American masses in their determination not to be dragged into that tangle of bureaucracy and imperialism called the League of Nations.
CLOAKS AND SUITS

The Joint Board of the Cloak and Suit Makers’ Union is bonying itself with another working season. As was mentioned in these columns sometime ago, our agree-
ment with the employers expires on July 1st. The Joint Board be-
lieves in preparedness, and the
man-
gagement, Brothers A. Tundiker and Meyer Frank respectively, are busy tonight with the
recent trade questions are taken up with
our member...

We are still encumbering a great deal of time and space with questions of
who daily persist in violating our agreements with them. These con-
cluded today by the Cloak' Contractors’ Association re-
resent paying double for overtime,
orderly, the job-
who supplies him with work is always
ready, when his attention is called to it, to continue with us in
setting the difficulty. One of
our contractors recently failed to pay his workers for five weeks in a row.
plaint was lodged with the jobber,—
who in accordance with the agree-
ment, refused to consider the
workers of his concern,—he at
bought a check to the Union, the
full amount of which was close to
four hundred dollars.

In contrast to the practice in former years, the Joint Board decided to hold
election for officers on May 31, the
members who are elected will not assume charge of the
office until the expiration of the Board, a month will be needed for
the new officials, if such shall be elected, to prepare for the
work of the unions as carried on
by its different departments. This
innovation seems to be copied by all
local of the International.

WAIST AND DRESS

A special meeting of the members of
the Union was held on Monday, April 23.
The subject for discussion was whether or not our local should affiliate
with the District Council of Boston and vicinity. The question
was of so much interest to the
members who were present that
curiosity and some even had difficulty in finding standing-room. A lengthy inter-
vention of the speakers and various opinions were expressed.
The ways and wherewith of the Dist-
ict Council, its activities and duties were expressed by different speak-
ers from the floor. The result of this discussion was that the members
were in favor of the union, and
were elected as delegates from the different branches of their
local.

For the dressmakers, Mary Tellie
hall, of the Department Store
for the kitting workers, Su-
Pho Zellwoks, Gertrude Flesher, and Doris Blossom, for the
P. Kramer, M. Braverman, and L.
Kissman. Local 49 intends to give
heartfelt support to this move-
ment for closer cooperation between
the Boston locals.

In a previous edition of JUSTICE, we informed our members of a dis-
pute that arose between the
Professor Felix Frankfurter, who
who as arbitrator in a dispute
between the Dressmakers’ and the
Printers’ Association. In accordance
with that decision, the dressmakers
had to employ all the cutters who were idle at
the time, and the printers and our
union, therefore, considered that
the agreement between us and the
Dressmakers’ Association had
proceeded to force the employment of
a number of our members, and
the way in which this was
very satisfactory. We settled
many other complaints of our mem-
bers against men members of the Associa-
tion without the assistance of
the
On April 24, the office dis-
scribed that the
part of Charm & Levine, 1641
Washington Street, a member of the
Dressmakers’ Association, refused to
pay the difference and the Union
was compelled to call a strike in the
store. The store was not willing to
be busy immediately, calling upon
the office to let the people return to
work. This the Union refused to
deny an adjustment of the complaint
was
reached. The adjust-
ination then entered upon the scene
and, after a conference held on
April 24th, the difference,
ally adjusted and the workers returned
ed to the shop. At this same con-
fereence it was
reached that,
the working of the union and
the Association was taken up.
After a further conference the
representatives of both organizations,
the differences were settled. It
is
impressed upon the members of
the Association that in the future
will be better and more specially
just a
me
Local 13 and Brother I. Levow,
manager of Local 49.

RAINECOAT MAKERS’ UNION

At a special meeting of the Rain-
coat makers held on Wednesday, April 21, the
Executive Board of the
until May First was passed unanimously. It was further
conclusion that the formal.
opening of our new headquarters
should take place on May 1, a concert to be
arranged for the occasion where
good talent will appear.
Letters were sent out to all members in-
viting them to participate in this
celebration. Our members are
expected to attend in large numbers for
a real good time in store for them.

Our members are all employed at
present and expect to continue so for
some time to come. We hardly ex-
gerate when we speak of the
employers. Whenever a complaint
arises, the matter is powerfully ad-
vanced by the different workers while
the union has at present only one complaint of a major nature against one of the
manufacturer. We have
agreed to the
of the Raincoat Makers Association.
Our agreements with the
other \r
the
manufacturers contain a provision that
no garments shall be purchased
from any firm that
be sent out, unless all of
the
inside of the garments are employed
time. We have learned that
the Standard Coat Company, 147 King
Street, purchased a few hun-
dred garments while some of the
inside workers were not engaged
to work together under one management. To continue this state of
affairs with the same success, it
neccessary to meet the demand for the prevailing local “paternalism” or
that the
members have decided to amalgamate, we shall
start our organizing work with
remorse and courage.

The members of the two locals
celebrating the first of May—a
ear stopgap from week.
The New York and Brooklyn members assem-
bled at Casino Mansion, 41st Street at 1 o’clock in the afternoon while
the Brownsville members got to-
gether at Coliseum, 7th Street, at the same hour. At both these places
meetings and meals
were taken place.

Locals 41 and 50 also celebrated
the victory of our workers in the
last strike by a banquet at Casino
Mansion, which was attended by a large number of our members and
several invited guests representing
the International locals in New
York city and other locals.

We expect to have items in JUS-
TICE, from time to time, on our
proposed new local and ask that
we will have in the columns of
the Journal for it.

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to become members in the
great army of organized lab-
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MORRIS SIGMAN, President.
S. YANOFSKY, Editor.

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FOLKS

1. Meet Comrade Mudgy

By SYLVIA KOPALD

Martin Mudgy is a Socialist who talks big and thinks small. Every evening, as the supper dishes have been cleared from the table, Comrade Mudgy makes his round of the neighborhood stores. You can always find him with a big lumbering figure slouching down the street and the usual armor of dignity that comes from the side of recognized superiority. For in the city of Brooklyn where he lives Comrade Mudgy is both oracle and seer. There, in Silverstone, the butcher, (64 Silverstone), and the grocer, (and Klein, the carpenter, and,)--all the ladies' tailor,--all good Socialists, know who any one of whom at any time will tell you what manner of Comrade Mudgy is. And they know if he is ever

Four evening after evening they have sat at Mudgy's feet and listened to his accumulated wisdom as did the Creole youths to Socrates.

"Mudgy's been in the movement for such a long time," explained Klein to the assembled group one evening.

"It beats all how he knew all the big bugs and can tell everything worth knowing about them," said Eddy, the neighbor.

"Here he comes," announced Silverstone as Mudgy opened the door and took his usual place at the corner of the commonplace condensation. His peered hard at his proteges through his thick spectacles, his mouth curled back in apparent satisfaction after he had made sure that they were all present.

"And mudgy's the evening to you all," he greeted them. He loved to achieve such an exotic geniality by the corner of the commonplace condensation, which he gathered from the local vandaile stages.

"And how are you, Comrade?" beamed Silverstone. "Here! Have a little something and tell us the news.

"I've nothing to tell you," replied Mudgy, "there's nothing to tell these days."

"Not a thing," solemnly and placed the glass on the table. He always chose this particular moment in informing his best that the transaction under question was by no means ended with the first glass. "About five years ago," he explained, "meeting tomorrow night," he began. "Of course, of course," agreed Klein hurriedly, "but I had not even known that a meeting had been scheduled.

"There's going to be a meeting;" continued Mudgy.

"And he's good. You're right, Klein, you don't mean to tell me you never heard of Noller's?" The other Comrades looked reproachfully at the absorbed Klein.

"Why Noller's been in the movement for over seven years. He has a heart almost broken when Harry broke and he feels that there's nothing in the world,--no, how his son broke and he has had the Communists in 78. His wife was Annie Park before he married her. Her brother in law is working for the Clique and his folks didn't have any after the war. But Harry, you know, ran for Assembly in 1919 and let me tell you he put up some fight. His grand father's cousin fought in Europe in 1848."

Martin could thus on a moment's notice trace the family tree of any man, woman, boy or girl who had even heard of him. Even Annie Silverstone, who had been very badly brought up and had no respect whatever for her elders, used to say that Comrade Mudgy was a genealogical Socialist.

"Still, I hope the meeting tomorrow will be as interesting as last time when that engineer spoke," ventured Comrade Mudgy, "I've been here a long time."

"So you call that good?" scoffed Mudgy. "Well, let me tell you I don't. So much talk about industry almost makes me think that the first is a big vote; then we get to need the government; and when Morris Hillquit or Gene Debs is at the White House it'll be time to think of industry. Any way what was so git-all excited about that key industry stuff. D'ye ever hear? Key industries! Keys are imported in a society where no man will have the keys to steal we will be able to get on very wall without trustworthy"

And so the evening passed as so many others before it. And but I don't want you to get any mistaken notions about Comrade Mudgy. Don't think for a moment that he devoted his whole time to dispensing Socialism to middle-class shrieking kids. No indeed. Many other things claimed Comrade's attention. He spent many an anxious evening in the parlor with seven children. He was convinced that Noller, the book worms, would make a good teacher; and was quite sure that Ruth, who worked evenings in order to get through her school course, would make a splendid business woman. If any man could unwind all the ingratitude of children, Martin Mudgy could. Neither Marjorie nor Bert could link hands with her after all, he was an elder brother with far more knowledge of the world than either of them. And when both of them put together—and could boast.

But the variation which this obstinacy on the part of his young daughter brought Martin after all was merely vacuous. Through his oldest son he had come to know true sorrow. For Jerry had married a Catholic! It wasn't as if Jerry had not known what Martin thought of Catholics. He had never made a secret of the fact that he had a father's feelings matter. Of course in his clearer moments Martin realized that Jerry was an American. But still Jerry had always been a simple lad. And those Catholics were a scheming lot.

But Jerry's marriage had at least given Martin another mission in life. He was off to New Mexico unerringly on guard against the Catholics. When Wrangell threatened Soviet Russia from the north Martin could only watch the adjacent area with unimpeachable evidence that his plot was being engineered from Home. After all, the treatment of the American Socialist Party they fooled everybody but Martin. He could see the hand of the finger in that. He even saw behind the seeming innocence of the parochial schools and succeeded in convincing all his Jewish friends that the seeds of anti-Semitism were sown within their walls.

This Martin passed his days. On the whole they were happy days. Martin was too certain of his own correctness to have any idea of the need to experience really major distress. For only those who sometimes doubt are prepared to experience the consequences of want, illness and want of the necessities of life. To the others un

Two Million Out

By EVELYN SHARP

(London Daily Herald Service)

INDUSTRIAL TROUBLES

In a letter addressed generally to the green, Sir John Norton-Griffiths, M. P., for South Shields, has got under way. He says: "We have now got, and always will, property—will have—trade boom or trade depression. To absorb unemploy men who cannot be absorbed in industry." This Tory ca

a between industry and Member of Parliament mentions this by the way, in the course of an emigration speech. But it serves as an example of the mind of big business, which can thus contemplate the full effects of the present system without making any better suggestion to help the innocent victims of it than shipping them off to other countries, where the same industrial shortage of work obtain and unemployment is open to these town workers from the old country.

What is the actual industrial position at the moment in the coalfields? Two million unemployed is a more accurate figure than that given by Sir John. F. Thomson. The farm workers are on strike in Norfolk against the limestone and a decrease of their hours to 52 and decrease variable wage to 25 shillings a week. Forty-nine thousand jute workers are on strike in South Wales against the employment of non-union men in the mines. Thirty thousand jute work

Sixty thousand pottery workers are resisting further wage cuts; half a million bricklayers are in a verge of a lock out next week, unless they agree to accept less wages and society for the Protection of Trades, strike. So it is difficult to work to the workers that this is the most hopeful of the mass of work in England. But it serves as an example of the mind of big business, which can thus contemplate the full effects of the present system without making any better suggestion to help the innocent victims of it than shipping them off to other countries, where the same industrial shortage of work obtain and unemployment is open to these town workers from the old country.

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In Darkest Hungary

Twenty-five Years of Trade-Union Activity

From March 25 to 27 there was a meeting of the seventh ordinary Congress of the Hungarian Trade Unions, at which was celebrated the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Hungarian Trade Union Council. In addition to the 25th anniversary, representing 220,000 organized workers, the Congress was attended by nine fraternal delegations from the secretariats and the International Federation of Trade Unions. Most of the trade-union federations of the European countries sent letters of congratulation.

A report giving an account of the development of the Hungarian trade union movement was submitted, from which we take the following extracts:

The last ordinary Congress was held in 1917. After the entry of the Romanians into Buda-Pest the successive counter-revolutionary governments endeavored to dissolve or suppress the trade unions and to hinder or to force their members away into the ranks of the clerical trade unions. The trade unions suffered severely from this policy of violence, their membership declining in 1917 to 116,000. Thanks to the heroism and energy of both of the leaders and of the rank and file, the trade unions managed to rebuild their shattered edifice, with such success that by the end of 1922 they had a membership of 220,000.

The splendid progress made in the organization of young workers is also attested by the regular progress of the agenda work of the unions, which now number among their ranks some thousands of young workers.

The following demands were formulated in respect of the protection of the workers: Legislation enforcing the 48-hour week for industry; trade, traffic and transport; the adoption of the recommendations and conventions of the Third International Labor Conference at Geneva in respect of the working hours of land-workers and the regulation of agricultural work; the prohibition, in all occupations, of work for children under 14; the prohibition of women and other and partially disabled persons; the protection of maternity; the prohibition of night work; 48 hours' uninterrupted rest at the end of the week; the building of workers' dwellings; and the cheapening of rents for small houses and cottages; the creation of Chambers of Labor (for manual and non-manual workers) and the improvements of industrial inspection.

The Congress demanded:

(1) Complete legal recognition of the right to combine, and freedom of speech. Those regulations must be annulled which provide that the penalties of the police must be obtained by the trade unions before they are arranged for conferences, executive committees meetings, scientific lectures and other gatherings.

(2) The right to combine must be restored to those organizations which have been dissolved and the confiscated premises must be returned.

The ban on trade-union newspapers, which have been suppressed, must be removed, and freedom for their continuous publication assured. Agricultural workers, miners, railwaymen, and other workers must be granted the same right to combine as is granted other industrial workers.

(3) The black lists, by means of which the employers are able to reduce workers to starvation or compel them to emigrate, must be abolished.

(4) The system of placing theyoung workers under police supervision or internment must be abolished.

(5) An investigation of these demands makes it clear that the Hungarian government involves serious sacrifices to the right of the labor movement. The admission of Hungary into the League of Nations, the participation of the workers in the Internal Labor Organization and the moral and financial support for the organization of the workers in the International Labor Organization are morally bound to accept the giving up of the principles laid down in Chapter 13 of the Peace Treaty of Versailles, with the same nothing to change the arbitrary attitude of the Hungarian government. This increases our admiration for the struggle of the workers under police supervision and internment with which the Hungarian Federation of Labor has fought against the reactionaries for the rights of Labor.

The Congress declared its solidarity with the German workers, who are struggling against French militarism, and its opinions in the international labor movement. It instructed the Executive Committee to organize a collection for the benefit of the labor workers.

Union Health Center Celebration

On Saturday evening, April 28th, some of the laughed at the auditorium of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, arose high above the sound of the drums and stood steadfastly downpour of rain, for the educational department of the Union Health Center was celebrating its third year of activity.

Miss Theresa Wolffman, educational supervisor of the Union Health Center School, welcomed the members of the Union Health School and told of the rapid development of the school. The education work of the L. L. G. W. U. from the small nucleus of five or six women interested in health—to the large class of today where from fifty to eighty-five women register here each year. Miss Wolffman also expressed the opinion that the plans for health education work for next year would be even bigger and more inclusive than in previous years.

Mr. Harry Wadner, chairman of the Union Health Center, then introduced and in the absence of Dr. George M. Price, director, welcomed those present in the name of the Union Health Center. He told the life-story of the Union Health Center and of the many trials that that institution had to undergo and was still going through in its efforts to bring the entire industrial body of the L. L. G. U. It was stated further that health education was one of the most important functions of the Union Health Center, for it was solely by educating the workers in the means of health and by the promotion of health education that anything could be accomplished in the prevention of illness.

Mr. Goldner has been called upon to tell the difference between health education carried on by the workers themselves and health education carried on by private organizations for the good of the general community, and by business enterprises for the good of the employee.

Dr. Max Frye, chief of the dental department of the Union Health Center, expressed his interest in health education and in good work to the health center.

Union Health Center Celebration

Aunt Anna Gyudsky, chairman of the Executive Committee, then spoke in behalf of the students that attended the classes. She expressed the appreciation of the students to the workers who had diligently followed the health lectures and health courses given. At the close of her speech she presented to Miss Wolff the beautiful bouquet of flowers in token of the esteem and interest of the workers attending the lectures at the Union Health Center, after which a happy and brief toast was raised. Miss Wolffman from the class, was presented by Miss Esther Brannock, and later she struck up a lively tune and danced followed. Ice cream and cake and later in the evening and to its desire of the members, the pictures. Among those who entertained later in the evening were Miss Esther Fleigman and Miss Hollinger, who sang several beautiful songs, Miss Betty Marcus played the piano and Ben Kalinsky danced a polka dance.

Among the doctors present were:

Dr. and Mrs. Lichtenstein, Dr. Ward Crampton, Dr. J. Smith, Dr. A. Sayer, Dr. M. Goldstein, Dr. William Robinson, Dr. Brody, Miss Fannie Cohn and Mr. Harry Winder, vice-presidents of the L. L. G. W. U. were also present

The telegram from Mr. Morris Sigman, secretary of the L. L. G. W. U., read as follows:

"I am sorry not to be able to attend the celebration of the third year of your health education program. Let me assure you however, that I am with you in spirit. You are performing a monumental work in behalf of not only our own union but the entire labor movement and have good cause to celebrate."
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MORRIS SIGMAN, President.
A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer
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EDITORIALS
CONGRATULATIONS TO GARMENT WORKERS OF CLEVELAND
We feel certain that the cloak and dressmakers of Cleveland are fully satisfied with the decision of the Board of Referees to the effect that their wages be substantially increased.
True, our Cleveland workers deserved this a long time ago. Unfortunately, however, we live in a world where one does not necessarily get what he deserves. At the time the decision was made not the case, we would perhaps have spared the necessity of having labor unions, strikes, boards of referees and all the other ways and means that workers obtain even a part of what rightfully belongs to them.
Our sisters, the women workers in the Cleveland ladies’ garment trades, certainly ought to feel content with the approaching recognition of the principle that women be equal paid for equal work. The decision of the Board of Referees brings this difference down to about 32 cents, so that women workers will now be paid $50.00 for the same work.
It is necessary to state here that the referees themselves in their decision admit that they are not certain that this wage increase for the women workers carries out adequately the principle of equal pay for equal work, but they declare that they have given the increase because they feel that the difference between the wages of a male and female worker in these trades in Cleveland is 87 1/2 per cent; in other words, if a man makes $1.00 a day, a woman is supposed to make only $25.00 for the same work. The decision of the Board of Referees brings this difference down to about 32 cents, so that women workers will now be paid $50.00 a week, an increase of $5.00.
We say this, however, with certain reservations. It is not sufficient that the work of women and of men in the garment trades. They are convinced, however, that the difference in wages prevailing heretofore was too great and they are ready to reduce it 32 per cent. We can expect therefore that in a year or two or three, when the difference in work, qualitatively and quantitatively, between the two sexes is insignificant,—the women’s wages will be raised accordingly.

The same can be said concerning our male workers in Cleveland. According to the referees’ decision, they receive a wage increase ranging from 15 to 30 cents. Their wages have again come up to the level of 1919, the highest ever received in the cloak and dress trades in Cleveland. Certainly our Cleveland dressmakers and tailors are, therefore, delighted with the decision of the Board of Referees is no liberal and so humane—though we are not saying anything to the contrary—but because the cloak and dress trades have the most harmful interest. The strong will to remain faithful to their union under all circumstances and to utilize this solidarity and strength of their union to propulsion of their cause is evident.
Another thing which our sisters and brothers in Cleveland will surely not forget is that they were represented at this hearing by their true and tried leaders—President Sigman and Vice-president Perlstein. We are certain that they know that persons less able and less tactful, less convincing in their argumentation and in the presentation of facts, could not have produced the effect they did. A “bad job” in presenting the workers’ side might have left no other alternative for the workers to obtain this increase because they were not up to the strike. The Cleveland workers surely are happy and proud today not only of their union but also of their loyal and able leadership—something that is not always given to our members.

Concerning the work methods in the cloak and dress industry of Cleveland,—the methods that are known under standards of production and “time studies,” the Board of Referees has again done a great service to the whole industry in approximating the following terms:
First, there must be more publicity about the details of the work, with more time given to the workers for the completion of the work.
Propriety methods have no reason to fear very thorough consideration. Both workers and employers are entitled to know in their work standards under which time studies and other production criteria are being made.
Second, all are fortunately of one mind that each worker is to receive the exact amount of money regardless of ability and age. There are, however, reasons for believing that many standards were reached not on the basis of ability and achievement. Perhaps the most harmful influence is the idea of some immediate combative of such irregularities is of the highest importance.

The recommendation is an admission that the standards of production have not as yet worked very satisfactorily in the Cleveland shops. We know quite definitely, at any rate, that the workers are concerned, and that production have not brought about the result that they get paid in full in accordance with their ability and their productivity. The Board of Referees recognized this deficiency in the method but in its “irregularities,” and they recommend that these irregularities be removed as soon as possible.

But the question arises—can they be removed and is this fact not impossible to do without? We believe because of this divergence of opinion that we believe this method must still be regarded as an experiment. It is yet too early to say anything final about the method. But it is certain that the presentation of the Board of Referees that the time has come to apply the principle that wages be increased out of all proportion. The first of all, because it is not as yet clear to us that this agreement has been a success even in Cleveland; and secondly, even if the agreement had been well applied, we have not gotten that the cloak industry of Cleveland with its big shops and its extensive division of work cannot serve as a model for other cloak Industries throughout the country and the world. What may be good for Cleveland may be entirely inapplicable and unacceptable to such a cloak center as New York.

At any rate, it is a subject worth while considering by the International. Herefore our union has maintained a definitely negative attitude towards the standards of production with regard to all other cloak centers outside of Cleveland. If the future shows that this method can be favorable to the work of the entire industry and that the International do not have to change its attitude, it will surely not be afraid to modify its policy. But this is a matter for the future. The important fact today is that the cloakmakers’ union of Cleveland is strong enough to keep on improving the living conditions of its members, and we congratulate our Cleveland union sincerely upon having taken this important step which is not only reactionary but is significant because it was achieved in a peaceful and “bloodless” manner.

AMALGAMATION OF LOCALS 41 AND 50
The Children’s Dressmakers’ Union, Local No. 50, and the Housedress and Bathrobe Makers’ Union, known as Local No. 41, after considerable study of weak locals, have now formed one strong organization.

The idea that these locals should be united is not a new one. The idea of forming a strong union for the locals is quite small. Bathrobe makers often work in children’s dress shops and children’s dressmakers are frequently found working in the housedress shops. In these districts, the housedresses are manufactured, one often finds that bathrobes and housedresses are also being made. For a long time, it appeared obvious that the two locals were practically the same trade, but altogether superficial. Nevertheless, somehow they could not unite, and paradoxical as it may sound, it may have been because ‘for the local in the housedress shop, in which two emaciated little bodies, such as they were, would perhaps not contribute much to the strength of either.

About a half-year ago, these two locals began an active organization to be carried out by a union-wide strike in a widespread strike and a substantial victory for the workers. Both locals now have about 3,000 members and a considerable number of employers. About two and a half months ago when both locals were weak and helpless it has become advisable and necessary now that locals 41 and 50 are coming into their own.

Of course, this amalgamation is to be carried out with the full consent of the International Office. It is perhaps worth while while calling attention to the following fact in the International. The International is not for amalgamation anywhere; it is for the amalgamation of the International. The International is not for the amalgamation of the two locals—was celebrated last Monday, April 30th, at a banquet at Casino Mansion, which was attended by the most active workers in the locals and by representatives of other locals and of the International.

It was a very interesting evening. Brother Harry Greenberg, manager of the No. 50 shop, gave an address. Jacob Halprin, and Brothers Sirotta, Chancer and Chakoff delivered warm speeches which conveyed the idea that an im- portant and challenging task had been achieved for the workers in the children’s dress and bathrobe trades. The union was salvaged and brought back to life after it had been deemed by many as helpless, dead, and of no importance. The International, therefore, distributed a number of gifts to the most active leaders in the last strike.

There was one fact among others mentioned by Brother Sirotta in his talk which appears to us worth while mention- ing. Local No. 41 is operating a local school, wherein Mr. Kutsman, an employee in the children’s dress trade, this Mr. Kaufman took a firm oath not to have anything to do with the union and not to keep a union shop. He was aided in this
The New European Tragedy

By LEON CHASANOWICH

(Special European Correspondence to JUSTICE)

The New European Tragedy

III

RECONSTRUCTION OF FRANCE AND THE SHIELD DEMANDS OF PROFESSIONAL LABOR

After the occupation of the Ruhr, the German Government earnestly sought to look into the question of France and the German national economy from further demoralization. The success of this effort can be judged by the fact that in the course of about two weeks the mark rose from 50,000 to about 350 million. A similar operation performed after almost all economists in Germany had been given up for lost upon this treatment of the mark is to a large degree a sort of war policy. Before the occupation the mark was allowed to sink to the lowest depths without having a finger lifted to stabilize it—all protests of the Social Democrats notwithstanding. The spirit which in those days prevailed in industrial and leading circles was a spirit of "defeatism." It was calculated that the lower the mark the further disappeared French hopes and prospects to get any reparations from Germany.

In polemics on this subject, in speaking of the sins of the German bourgeoisie, we pointed out what we called the "self-defeating" policy of the "bourgeois anti-inflationist" policy had brought to the German industrial and financial spheres. This policy, however, the result of which has been prolonged indefinitely had it not contained in itself a grain of na- tional self-interest in the words of Keynes in his articles on the reparations problem, after he had ceased to be Pre- mier, is correctly described in terms of the economic and political psychology of the German bourgeoisie. He illustrated his idea by the following example: "If a man has eaten too much and is in no condition to take another mouthful, he will in all likelihood pay. If, however, he is asked to pay a sum which he can pay, but which he might eat to his heart's content, he will quite likely sell out in a clandestine manner all he owns and all abroad."

As for the Treaty it did not fix Germany's liabilities. It was only decided that Germany would pay 56 billion marks and that her payment increase as her trade and industry increases. The re- sult was that Germany began to lose interest in "coming to her" in the words of her creditors, the Allies. Lloyd George, however, does not mention the fact that he himself had consented to this agreement to de- stroy the boycott and to reduce the sums by Germany, not because he believed that such payment was possible but as a very astute and far-sighted measure to bring France and the Allies into exactly that kind of relationship which we are now discussing. It is a fact that the economic ad-
nrobable resolve by a person who had been for a long time a business agent of our union and who had held several other positions of trust. He wound up his career, however, as becoming a sort of leader of the local labor union during the period, which nevertheless occurs in our movement, it must be admitted.

The union conducted the fight against this employer for over twenty weeks and was in the end compelled to give it up as lost. Of course, this strike weakened and impoverished the labor movement in this area and of course this is nothing but ever a non-union nest. Then the general strike came about and the results were devastating. The result is that the Kaufman factory is now fully unionized, as are the many other new shops in the industry. The workers in this particular shop responded to the call of the union by presenting Manager Greenberg with a beautiful gold watch.

The moral of this story is that it is never wise to become despondent and to consider any case lost, no matter what its financial aspects may have been. If we stick to in union, they will come out victors in the end, no matter how hopeless the issue may look for a time.

THE GOSPEL OF WORK

By CHARLES PAYNE SMITH

I am the Spirit of Labor

Born in travail from the womb of time, earth is blest in my coming.

Mine is the work eternal. Ageless and infinite I minister to human needs.

Fancies turn to facts, thoughts translate into deeds under my reforming force.

Mine is the genesis of progress. In my hands lies the destiny of the race.

I am the Spirit of Labor

Rolling Forward to salvation, like a wave swells into being.

Through my endeavor man rides upon the seas and floats among clouds.

Mine is the work of justice, my reward is in work well done.

Wealth is my creation. I am the apostle of a higher civilization.

I am the Spirit of Labor

Matter am I, who only seek to serve. I am earth's sole regenerator.

Hills do I level and the valleys fill, I saw, reap and garner for the feast whither I am unbidden.

The world of toil is my nearing, yet I and mine longish in ignorance.

Missions I build for the mighty of earth, yet lowly is my dwelling places.

I am the Spirit of Labor

Have faith in the Lord's peace, and in His word I shall remain without fear.

Pipes warm the favored ones while I sit outside the glowing embers.

Therefore I trust life's thorny ways, but with eyes uplifted to brighter days.

Through the glad songs shall I gather the fruits of my endeavor, in God's good time my recompense shall come.

I am sole arbiter of my destiny. For mine is the soul of Labor.
European Eyes Are On America's Jackpot

BY J. CHARLES LAUE

"Diplomatic conversations" are being carried on between Washington, London, Paris and Berlin with a view to resuming the international poker game interrupted by the recent war. The defeated countries cannot take part for they cannot "ante up." America sits with the proceeds of a huge jackpot in front of her. She is eager to play but hesitates about permitting the bankrupt nations to enter.

Financiers admit that the stricken European nations must be financed, but hatred resulting from the war blocks the way. Feelers are being extended by the State Department and American bankers to ascertain what can be done. Funding of the debts of the Allies to America, another way of postponing payment of the interest and the principal is under way. The repudiation of debts, more smoothly termed as cancellation, is common talk merely proving that bankers can be radical when it suits them. They realize now what the critics of the Versailles treaty said two years ago that European recovery is impossible with the central powers prostate.

France is insistent on her pound of flesh as reparations from Germany even to the extent of invading and seizing Germany's sources of wealth in the Ruhr and other districts. France holds the 

The financial instability of the great powers is reflected in the depreciation of their currency, now at the lowest level in modern history. The value of the German mark, the pre-Russan ruble, and the Hungarian crown has constantly gone down although a slight respite has been shown in the rise in the value of the mark since the talk began of aiding Germany with an American loan.

The nations of the world are divided into three groups, according to the currency of the United States; the American dollar just now being the soundest currency in the world, with the Canadian dollar in a similarly strong position. Great Britain, the pound sterling showing a gradual increase in value; the Spanish peseta is quoted now within 20 cents of its par value of $4.87.

The Dutch guilder, the Swiss franc, the Spanish peseta, the Swedish krona, the Danish krone, the Japanese yen and the Chinese tael are nearly normal in value. The French franc would include the South American countries—large producers of raw materials and foodstuffs, always dependent for finance from European sources that are somewhat affected by the involved condition of the consuming nations but whose resources are so rich that temporary difficulties are unimportant. The gold franc is given the less fortunate Allies who require help. First, France whose standard franc has depreciated about 22 cents at par to 7½ cents at present, the Belgian franc which is worth a cent less, the Italian lira at the same price as the franc normally worth now worth 8 cents, or one quarter of its pre-war rate, the Czecho-Slovakian crown which is down to 3 cents each or one-third its par value, and the finmark of Finland which is down to half normal.

But the prize group consists of the sick countries of Europe whose financial condition is even worse than that of the chronically embarrased Turkey.

German mark is the freak of the money market, the last quotations showing 25,000 equal to an American dollar in contrast to pre-war days when 4.2 marks equaled our standard of currency.

Poland and Austria are worse off than Germany. Hungary is better off as it is Romanis, while Greek and Serbia currency is even worse than that of the pre-war rate.

This in broad terms of currency states what is wrong with the international financial situation. Although the decline in values has continued, the basic situation if aid is agreed upon by the financially sound nations is such that it is evident that the case is not hopeless. The peoples of the impoverished countries are working diligently and industriously to pay the debts incurred by the war, but it is necessary for the financial wizards to lighten their burden by carrying some of it to those that come after.

It is thirty years it is estimated that Germany could pay about $20,000,000,000, including interest. The original estimate of the Reparations Commission assumed Germany with having to pay four hundred billion gold marks but even Clemenceau declared that these huge sums could not be paid. At the Bologna conference this was reduced to one-half but Germany's final answer which brought about France's threat to invade her territory was an offer to pay one-half the sum requested.

The first payment of war dam

Commission assumed Germany with having to pay four hundred billion gold marks but even Clemenceau declared that these huge sums could not be paid. At the Bologna conference this was reduced to one-half but Germany's final answer which brought about France's threat to invade her territory was an offer to pay one-half the sum requested.

The Allies have a purely selfish interest in helping the impoverished nations to recover, for with the exception of the United States they have been subjected to chronic industrial depression, particularly in Great Britain where the dislocation of commerce has prolonged unemployment and is the cause for great industrial unrest. The wage position of the miners and the agricultural workers, according to experts received here, is desperate.

Already German emigrants have approached Uncle Sam for a substantial loan, and the Morgan bankers are ready to give her one to tide her over the difficult period, but France wants a larger loan first. Italy has its hand out for American capital to reclaim and irrigate lands and improve harbors; while Russia, still stricken, will need charitable aid, the last of the $100,000,000 for famine relief having been expended, and a similar amount for next year is said for.

The United States sits at the table with a large share of the world's gold resources and the certainty of future diminution of world markets while the European countries have an eye on the winnings and are clamoring for help.

For reasons the next six months are likely to be filled with momentous decisions on how the European dilemma can be solved as it must be solved, for the security of the world.

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DOMESTIC ITEMS

CLAIMS NEW HAVEN RAILROAD MAKES BOLSHIEVIST OUT OF SHOPMEN.

A labor union vote was reported last week at the annual meeting of the stockholders in the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad where Robert Henderson, Secretary of the Federation of the Shop-crafts, appeared and denounced the efforts of the company to make the New Haven railroad an 'outlout tool shop' for Bolsheviks among men who do not want Bolsheviks.

CALIFORNIA CALLS TO MAINTAIN WAGE LAW.

California is rallying to defend the women's minimum wage law as it is expected that the right wing of the United States Supreme Court, Governor Richardson of the State, the State Industrial Welfare Commission, women's organizations and even business firms are united for the preservation of the present state minimum wage law.

PENNSYLVANIA SEEKS 48-HOUR WEEK FOR WOMEN.

The Mahan Bill providing a 48-hour week for women in industry in Pennsylvania passed a second meeting in the House. For a time it was feared the measure would be picked because of strong pressure exerted on committee members by powerful business interests, opposed to the 48-hour week.

FARM POPULATION DECLINING.

A decrease during 1922 of approximately 440,000 persons in the agricultural populations of the United States was recorded by the United States Department of Agriculture, which said its figures were based on a survey of 10,000 representative farms and groups of farms.

RAILROADS RESIGN COMMISSION'S ORDER.

The latest order of the Interstate Commerce Commission directing 31 of the largest railroads in the country to answer under oath by May 25, a group of searching questions regarding labor conditions and the state of the road's equipment, will go with the stubborn reluctance of most of the eastern carriers, according to informal statements made in many railroad offices. The plan has caused much discussion in railroad circles.

MASSACHUSETTS DENIES TAXAFFECTS SUGAR PRICE.

The Massachusetts State Commission on the Necessities of Life reported to the Legislature on a special investigation of the sugar situation that there would be an increase in the cost of sugar and that recent advances in prices were due largely to speculation, most of it in the New York sugar exchange. The Commission held that neither production costs nor the tariff had anything to do with the increasing prices.

LABOR WINS IN MARION, ILLINOIS.

A labor union vote was taken in Marion, Illinois, the scene of the Herrin miners' trials when the complete ticket won. The Miners' Union put a complete ticket in the field when the Marion merchants refused to sign the bonds of the men indicted in connection with the Herrin riots.

GOVERNOR SMITH URGES MINIMUM WAGE BOARD.

Grady was adopted at a conference of the New York State delegation and was passed by May 1st, the first railway work on the 48-hour week bill for women and children fearing that the enactment of the measure might be disastrous to the Practical Board.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES WILL DEMAND WAGE RAISE.

Wage increases ranging from 10 to 20 per cent will be demanded by 1,000,000 railway employees in the early summer. The railway workers are to take advantage of the alleged "labor shortage."

MARINE FIREFIGHTS MUST GET WAGE RAISE.

Oscar Carlson, Secretary of the Marine Firemen's Union stated that it is the declared policy of the union to increase by May 1st the wage of the firemen who work on the New York State fire-fighting boats. The maritime labor board, according to the labor board, represents the organized labor movement from every city in the state were present.

CLOSED SUNDAY THEATRES URGED BY NEW YORK LABOR.

Resolutions favoring the closing of theaters and barber shops in New York were adopted by the state federation of labor. Representatives of the organized labor movement from every city in the state were present. The address was regarded as a test of the strength of the Socialists and the Fascisti in the Italian labor movement in New York. The resolution was supported by a large majority of the state labor board and by a strong majority of the state federation of labor. The resolution was adopted after a long discussion in which it was argued that the closing of Sunday night theaters would be a public service to the community.

EMISSION NO SOLUTION.

"It is an old trick to urge emancipation in periods of unemployment," says the Daily Herald in opposition the suggestion that the unemployed be allowed to vote, in the various cities in which the unemployed agitate," said Mr. Henderson, "but when the New Haven road locked out its shopmen, for it has been a lockout since September, they drove 5,000 men onto the bricks. You have created bolshe-

uists among men who do not want bolsheviks.

BRITISH UNEMPLOYMENT AND THE RUHR.

John Hill, secretary of the Bollermakers' Society, states in his monthly newsletter in which he states that the British government has prevented large orders from British employers for steel being fulfilled by Germany, work is held up in England that would have given employment to most if not all the idle bollermakers in some districts.

ARMY AND DEATH PENALTY.

In connection with the attempt of the Labor party to get the death penalty in the Army abolished, it was stated in the House of Commons on April 15 that the number of cases in which the death penalty was carried out for desertion from active service during the late war, in the British Army, was 264. The number of cases in which the death sentence was awarded for desertion was approximately 2,500.

Socialists and the Ruhr.

At the Congress of the German Socialist Party on April 2, a revolution was carried by resolution, denouncing the occupation of the Ruhr as a policy of adventure, and asking for the arbitration of the League of Nations in a final settlement of the problem.

Speaking at a meeting held in connection with the Congress, Herr Hilscher, the German Social-Democratic leader, said he recognized re-

paration should be made and the de-

vacant regions be repaid. "We wish to guarantee the security of France and Belgium," he declared, "but the integrity of German territory must be restored.

Franco-Italian Alliance Remains.

The international movement of events may be prejudicial to the Franco-Italian Alliance. The recent declaration of France and Italy, won by the large interests in the telegraph, tele-

phone and other public services in Italy, which France is now detaining.

Socialists Gain in Italy.

The keenest interest has been taken in the recent polling for the elec-

tion of the shops committee at the Fiat Factory in Turin. The result was regarded as a test of the strength of the Socialists and the Fascisti in the Italian labor movement. The result was a splendid victory for the Socialists. They have got a majority of 2,049 votes, including 1,415 votes for the Fascisti. The Popular Party got 374 votes and there are at least 2,000 votes which are attributed to Communists and Left-Wing Socialists.

International Labor Conference.

The programme for the next Inter-
national Labor Conference, to be held in Geneva next October, includes the following subjects: (1) Utilization of the spaces created by workers; (2) Fixing of the general principles of labor inspection; (3) Equity of treat-

ment of foreign workers with na-
tional workers in the same employ-

ment; (4) Weekly wages of 24 hours to certain glass-workers.

Large Classes in Schools.

During an education debate in the House of Commons on March 29, Sir John Simon protested against State economies that resulted in large classes in the elementary schools. Out of 165,569 classes, those containing more than 50 were 22,203; those containing more than 60, 25,224; those containing more than 70, 12,724; those containing more than 80, 12,624; those containing more than 90, 3,014. Mr. Anstruther, in a speech on the education bill, congratulated the Government on the large reduction of classes in schools.
A COURSE ON SOCIAL AND POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

By Dr. H. J. CARMAN

Given at the WORKERS' UNIVERSITY of the INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION Season 1922-1923

(Continued from issue of April 20, 1923)

LESSON 5—THE WESTERN FARMER: HIS AMBITIONS AND INFLUENCE

I. We have observed the manner in which political parties came into existence in the United States. We have also noted that one party, the Federalist, was composed chiefly of those people who lived in the great cities along the Atlantic coast, and who were interested in manufacturing, banking and trade. The other party, the Anti-Federalists, we noted, was made up of agricultural peoples, namely: the southern planters and the farmers.

II. We further noted that a bitter struggle for supremacy was waged between these two parties. Before discussing this struggle it will be necessary for us to examine more in detail the nature, character and ambitions of the peoples who comprised these political parties.

III. Let us begin with the farmers. Of these none were more powerful and influential than those who lived on the frontier or the "West," as it was spoken of by those who lived along the coast. In considering these pioneer farmers we shall not only observe that they opposed the capitalism of the East, but that they also contributed certain ideals to American life.

IV. Few people today fully realize the influence of the West in shaping the social and economic ideals and institutions of the United States.

(a) The West afforded an abundance of free land and, as long as this land lasted, it was possible for every person who went West to be the economic equal of his fellow farmer.

(b) The Westerner developed certain ideals:

1. He believed in conquering nature by killing off or migrating over the "East and Indian." The West never had a slave society.

2. He had a passion for democracy; he believed himself to be as good as anybody else.

3. He believed in personal development and extreme individualism.

V. Why men went West:

(a) They went to better their social and economic status.

1. Population rapidly increased in the East and oppo-

sition families to make a living.

2. They migrated in large numbers, especially when
times were non-prosperous in the East, just as peo-

dles migrate from Europe in times of economic dis
tress.

(b) A few went West because they loved adventure.

(c) The West which attracted them westward was cheap land.

VI. Who went West?

(a) Small farmer classes of New England who had dif-
diculty in making a living in the East. Soil of New England thin and not very fertile.

(b) Small merchants who suffered from hard times.

(c) The immigrants.

1. Prior to 1860 the Scotch-Irish and Germans.

2. After 1860 German, Polish and Scandinavians.

Large numbers of immigrants from southern Eu-

eope have settled in Western manufacturing cities.

VII. Methods and routes of migration.

(a) Before the days of the railroad people went West in different ways:

1. Some walked, carrying only a few personal belongings.

2. Others went in wagons or stage coaches.

3. After canals were built the canal-boat was a con-
tinental conveyance.

4. After 1840 the railroad was used to some extent.

5. It was not uncommon to find an emigrant making the trip on foot.

(b) There were four principal routes of migration before 1840:

1. People from New England and New York went to Albany and through the Mohawk Valley to the Great Lakes.

2. Others went across Southern New York to the Al-

ehagi River and thence to Ohio.

3. People of the South, went through the mountain passes to the Southwest.

Note: The routes will be traced on map during our next lesson.

5. Travel over any of these routes was difficult. The people who went over them were bold, self-reliant, individualists.

Now that the activities of our edu-
cational movements have been com-
pleted, the Educational Department is
prepared to plan for the next year.

The Educational Department wants to make the next year even more successful than the year just ended. Hence we propose more effective courses, more effective study, a larger number of students, finer ef-
fort and greater success in every pos-
ible way.

But to achieve all this, it is not suf-
ficient for a few people in the Edu-
cational Department to plan and or-
ganize all the work. To insure com-
plete success with this program, we
must cooperate of every teacher and stu-
dent. It is the business of all of us to
organize in our own school, in our
organization and in our union to give consideration to what should be taught in our classes next year, and what changes should be made. Should there be any additions to our educa-
tional work? Should anything be omitted?

We must have new ideas, good ideas, realistic ideas. Those ideas come most readily from the thoughts of men and women who have built up our great unions, and who can make our work bigger and better than ever.

All of our members are urged to cooperate with committees of the Educational Department, 5 West 16th Street, just as soon as possible. Give your sug-
gestions, advice and criticism. If you have anything good to say about our work in the past, please do so. It will inspire us to better effort in the future. If you find fault with something, tell us about it. It will help us to correct our mistakes.

Write to us immediately and help us to make the educational work of next year the best in the history of our International.

A Lecture on Art Saturday, May 5th

The student's council of the Work-

ers' University and Unity Centers at a meeting last Thursday made plans for spe-

cial attractions and activities.

These will include hikes, excursions, outings, etc.

We may well start with a visit to the Metropolitan Museum of Art on Saturday, May 5th, at 1:45 p.m.

Our party will gather in the Class Room A of the Museum, where Michael Carr, artist and lecturer, will give them an introductory talk.

"Get What You Want From Art!" Egypt had it 5000 years ago; America has it today will be the topic of the lecture. Mr. Carr will then take our group to the galleries and illus-

trate and elaborate on the subject.

The speaker will use simple English so as to be understood by all of our members.

The lecture starts promptly at 1:45 p.m. All members and friends are invited to mem-

ber of the International.

A hike and outing to Silver Lake, Staten Island, has been arranged for Sunday, May 6th, by the Arrange-

ments Committee. We will meet the hikers in front of the St. George Ferry House, South Ferry, where the party are asked to bring food for the day, including a potato. A special train will run with ample facilities and care of the lea-

ding of the potatoes. Members of the International and their friends are invited to partici-

pate.

VIII. How did the Western farmer earn a living?

(a) The earnings of the three types of frontier farmers were:

1. The genuine pioneer who cleared a small patch of land, whose tools were primitive, who lived in a rude log-cabin or hut and made his living primarily by hunting, fishing and by growing a few vegetables.

2. The temporary farmer who followed the trail of the first pioneer; he generally made improvements.

3. The third class was a smallholder with Western credit facilities, who earned his living mostly by farming. Cost of farm of 150 acres in 1830 averaged $1,000. Today same farm would cost 10 to 20 times as much.

4. Bought his land either on credit or for cash.

5. Many persons earned their living by speculating in land, just as they do in stocks, bonds and real estate.

IX. Problems of the Western Pioneer

(a) His principal problem was to obtain a market for his goods. This meant transporting his goods to market.

(b) A second problem was the lack of money and proper credit facilities.

X. Western Sentiment and Conscience

(a) The West made for equality—social, economic and po-

litical. The Westerner hated privilege and aristoc-

cracy. He believed in democracy, but his democracy was individual and not communicative.

Xi. Western Education

Not only equality for education until third group of pioneers came.

(a) The principle of opportunity for education. Everybody entitled to an education.

(b) Believed it was duty of state to provide education. Efforts of state universities.

XII. Western religion tended to orthodoxy and complete toler-

ation.

XIII. Western democratic ideals and institutions in large measure for spirit of American individualism which pervades soci-

ty today, quite in contrast with Old World.

READING: Beard—"History of the United States," chapter X.
Brother Berlin

OUTSIDE COMMITTEE

Brother Charles Bell, representing the Kanawha camp of West Virginia, reported before the Board for the last meeting, and was requested to come forward and report on the progress of the organization in that State. He informed the Board that he had had a very successful time in the state, and that the work was progressing very rapidly.

COMMUNICATIONS

A letter was received from the Debe Meeting Committee informing the Joint Board that Eugene V. Debe will address the annual general meeting to be held on the 25th of May, and that the request was referred to the Finance Committee.

A communication was received from the World Trade Union League regarding permission to visit shop meetings in order to solicit members for their organization and to urge on the members to take advantage of the benefits of membership in the League. The request was granted.

During the general strike while every member of the committee was on strike duty we could not do all the work that we desired. However, the house has not been neglected inasmuch as all preliminary arrangements for the meeting were properly taken care of.

On Saturday, April 7th, the committee held its first formal meeting, and after hearing reports from its sub-committees agreed upon the following:

1. To appoint Brother Rotherham as the presiding officer.
2. To engage an expert dietitian who will specialize in preparing meals, particularly vegetarian meals.
3. To appoint Brother Jacobson as the public relations officer, and to supervise the registration, and to keep records of all proceedings.
4. To reschedule Midden Road as the recreation director.
5. To engage a bookkeeper to take care of all accounts and also act as room-clerk (all accounts and financial matters are handled by the House at Forest Park).
6. We have engaged an engineer, a solicitor, and a specialist in public speaking, considering engaging a doctor who applied for the position of doctor and nutritionist. We are also in the process of securing a series of lectures on hygiene.
7. After consulting with Brother Marafie, it was decided to establish the regular registration bureau in Brother Marafie’s private office with the understanding that same must first be approved by the Board of Directors.
8. It was decided to have the formal opening of the house on June 16th, and to start registration on May 25th.

The report of the Unit House Committee was submitted to the Joint Board, and was referred to the Finance Committee for further consideration.

The report of the Get-together Committee was received, stating that this committee had two meetings at which decisions were arrived at to make all the necessary arrangements for transportation, for the coordination of all activities, and for the successful operation of the fair, which should take place on Friday, May 12th, at the Villa Astoria Garden, near the center of the city.

In conclusion Sister Goodman assured the Joint Board that the committee is trying to make the best possible arrangements in order to have this get-together a success. The report was approved.

COMMUNICATIONS

A communication was received from the International Union of electricity workers and the International League of illuminated engineers:

"If you wish to assist your union in building up our organization? Many of your members are employed in buildings where there is an opportunity to ride in elevators which are operated by non-union operators. Surely you can help us to get our members into union by asking your members to ask these operators to join the union. Once the operators are in union with union operators we will be able to get them to join."

The joint request was granted, it being understood that this union will be informed as to when our members have taken upon themselves the task held in order that one of their speakers may be sent to address the meeting.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES

Brother Simon Farber reported for the committee which was appointed to find a suitable person to take charge of the employment bureau. The committee recommended the appointment of Sister Rose Pfeffer.

After a brief discussion it was decided to accept the recommendation. Brother Hochman reported that, due to the conditions in the industry, the services of Brothers Samuel, Sonen, Dachs, Egitto, Milano and Cernyky are going to be dispensed with.

OUTSIDE COMMITTEE

Comrades Gusinsky and Dr. Klein of the labor organization in Russia, withstanding the constant oppression of the Russian government, have been able to get labor organizations in these annexed states have done and are still doing all they possibly can in support of the labor movement. Moreover, they have taken upon themselves the task of responsibility of caring for and educating the orphaned children of the massacres and war refugees. In order that the work of educating these children may continue and in order that the Jewish proletariat may be equipped with the aims of organized labor, a daily Jewish newspaper had to be started, as Jewish is the only language which is understood by the masses in the annexed territories, and by the former Jews in Babia

The committee appealed to the Joint Board to give all possible help to the Labor and in the name of the homeless children to help to make this newspaper possible by means of a liberal donation. They also impressed upon the Board the necessity for keeping the education of the children in the hands of the labor organizations so that they may be brought up in understanding and sympathy with proletarian principles. The Board of Directors, after considering the facts presented to them, decided to donate $250.

COMMUNICATIONS

A communication was received from the General Strike Committee requesting that we take a booth at their bazaar. Upon motion the Board decided to grant this request and recommended that the Joint Board should appoint a committee of five to be in charge of the booth.

Meet Comrade Mudply

(Continued From Page 4)

Mudply shot his dart. He went from Comrade to Comrade. They all heard the new note in his discourse. He wanted almost eloquent on the crimes of men who, calling themselves Comrades, cried over the sufferings of the proletariat, but dressed their wives and daughters in silks and satins.

"Benderfeld's one of them," he finished. "And at least we all may as well get something out of it. These women of his don't appreciate anything unless they pay lots for it. Let's remember that." The comrades agreed heartily. Martin was encouraged. Benderfeld might idealize some of the respect which they had not given him, but he could never win such complete trust as was his. And so Martin acquired a new mission in life. He felt very righteous and class-conscious. When Mrs. Benderfeld ordered a skirt from Grosveno, Martin persuaded him to charge her double the current rate.

"She never appreciates anything she don't pay good for," he cautioned.

And when Miss Bender decided to call upon Dr. Weinberg, the neighborhood dentist, Martin hurried up to his office to warn this altogether unsuspecting comrade.

Tino he went the rounds. Everywhere success smiled upon him. Once more Martin feels secure in his contract with God.

Friday, May 4, 1923.
The Week in Local 10

By JOSEPH FISH

GENERAL

One of the quietest general meetings took place last Monday night. The meeting was called to order by P. M. by Vice-president Morris Jacob in the absence of Brother Phillip America, the Secretary, who was absent.

The minutes of the Executive Board, which were adopted at this meeting, were read and approved without any little discussion, with the exception of the recommendation of the Executive Board that the Union donate $250 to the Mooney Defense Fund, which aroused a little discussion. However, it is expected this week that the two principal speakers, Brothers Dubinsky and Chay Stein, will spend some time in voicing their opinions.

The recommendation of the Executive Board in this case was the result of a communication received from the Mooney family, in which they emphasized financial assistance in liberating Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings. The Board's decision has been referred to the Joint Board. Brother Stein's contention was that the actions of their political beliefs, have been discriminated against by the San Francisco Board of Supervisors in the course of their activities in the labor movement, and that we are actually "framed-up." Brother Dubinsky, in making his motion, considered it the duty of every labor organization in the country to help liberate Mooney and Billings, a duty that is particularly under the shadow of the gal lows.

Brother Dubinsky, on the other hand, contended that this organization has done much, and that there are other labor organizations in this country for the freeing of Mooney and Billings. He warned the executive committee that its activities must be curtailed, and that the full amount sent to the Tom Mooney Fund must be curtailed. He said that the executive committee has the license to use its funds in the interests of the organization, and he asked that the resolution be referred to the Joint Board.

The recommendation was made for this case to be referred back to the Executive Board for recommendation. This was unanimously adopted.

After the adjournment of the meeting, which occurred about 8:45, there remained a number of members of the hall who seemed to be dissatisfied with the fact that they were going home. They were going home, which made it impossible for them to attend the meeting, which was called to order, general discussion, and that a motion, general discussion, should adjourn so early, and it is expected that all of our meetings, unless otherwise ordered, will last rather late in the future.

However, the Executive Board will make every effort to have the meetings of our general body be discussed by capable speakers, should the members so desire.

Another thing which was noticeable about the adjournment was that a number of our members were still coming in and requesting the opportunity to make a statement, as present at the meeting, although not having attended the meetings in the past, or reporting a statement, make it seem that they did not expect it to be so early. It was originally understood, when the $1.00 non-approved fine amendment was incorporated in the Constitution, that a man should be required to be present at the full meeting, not merely the former part of it or the latter.

If any one of the members calling the attention of our membership to the fact that they are present at the meetings promptly. The meetings, start not later than 8 o'clock, and those who come late, especially should come before the time the adjournment of the meeting, will not be able to have their books stamped with a number of our members are therefore urged to be present at the meeting at 8 o'clock, the business part of the organization's business is taken up during the first part of the meetings.

CLOAK AND SUIT—JOINT BOARD OF CLOAKMAKERS, CONFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION

About a year ago our International completed its new building at 3 West 11th Street, which seems to have set a good example. The Joint Board of Cloakmakers has also purchased a building to accommodate all its departments.

The building is a modern, six-story structure, and was recently completed by the Joint Board to suit its purpose. As yet, the entire building is not fully equipped, and the two and second floors are only being occupied by some offices and the first floor, until the expiration of their lease. At present, therefore, a small portion of the building is occupied, departmental offices, quartering the general offices of the Joint Board, of the managements of the various departments, and the Haberdashery Department.

The fifth floor is occupied by Brother Sklyinsky's Department, which is under the management of Brother Privatis. The fourth floor is occupied by the Progressive Division under the management of Brother Hubin, and also Brothet Brodie.

The Finance Department will be located on the main floor, and plans are being made for the floor where a room will be made for holding meetings of the membership.

This building, which is purchased by the Joint Board and was afterwards re-modelled under the supervision of the trustee of the Cloakmakers.

We wish to congratulate the Joint Board of Cloakmakers upon its newly acquired building, and we heartily commend Brother Kaplowitz for the splendid work he has done in connection with the purchase of the building.

MISCELLANEOUS

The office, with respect to the problems with which it is confronted in the trade, abnormal conditions, and the difficulty of doing business, is expected to take some course in which case the agreement, on which an employer is bound, is in the first stages of its relation to the Dress and Waist Association.

The agreement that the Union has with the Cotton Garment Manufacturer's Association, among other things, provides a scale by means of which graders are worked out, and to the class of grades for the manufactured wear. The agreement for the work that is done in connection with the grading of labor.

The office was at one time concerned with the violation of this clause. A certain firm had in its employ a young information, and this assistant-cutter, the office claimed that the agreement provides for the employment of only one cutter by the shop, and since this firm employed three assistants to the three machinists who are the subject of this case.

The Association, on the other hand, argued that the agreement is applicable only to the machine shop, and that it is not applicable to the whole firm. When this was called to the attention of the Manager Dubinsky, he deferred, before entering into a controversy, to consult Counselor Morris Hillquf, who represented the Union, and the Union, and the Union, and the Union, the Union, and the Union, and the Union, which follows.

In a factory there are employed:

One (1) full fledged cutter, receiving a salary of $37.00 per week.

One (1) assistant cutter, receiving a salary of $35.00 per week.

One (1) assistant cutter, who has been in the industry one (1) year, receiving a salary of $32.00 per week.

If there is a violation of the contract? Comrade Hillquf, in his opinion to the Manager on the question submitted to an independent body. He stated that two distinct provisions were made with respect to cutters:

(1) a learner was defined as described above, and
(2) a member is defined as one who must receive the minimum scale provided for in the agreement and must be of at least three years' experience and is capable of operating his own table. Comrade Hillquf said:

"In the case submitted for my opinion by the way of illustration there are one "full fledged" cutter, two "assistant" cutters and one "Learner." Assistant cutters and learners are cutters' apprentices in different stages of apprenticeship, and the situation presented by our hypothetical case was one in which three apprentice cutters are employed to one full fledged journey man cutter. It seems to me perfectly obvious that the concluding paragraph of the seventeenth clause (relating to the definition of learners and assistants) was not to put such a condition, and that the intention of the committee was to limit the number of persons who call themselves the term "assistance," to one for every three full fledged journey men.

If the construction contended for by the Association were adopted, an employer could hire a new learner every four months, after which period each of them would succeed in graduate into the class of "assistant" and as it takes three years to reach the status of a full fledged cutter, an employer would be allowed to hire eight "assistants" and one learner to a single full fledged cutter, which is absurd on the face of it. Should the Association insist upon its interpretation; that is, that its members have a right to employ a learner in his first three months, and an assistant-cutter, if they employ more than three mechanics, Manager Dubinsky will, if necessary, make the matter a before an impartial chairman for a final and binding interpretation of the clause. It is perfectly obvious that we the office to permit this matter to drift on, a situation which is similar to that which Comrade Hillquf so deelicately shies: employers cut down to 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and within a very short time, mechanics, who had spent years in learning the trade, would be thrown out of employment and the learners could never reach the level of a mechanic.

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CUTTER'S UNION LOCAL 10

Notice of Regular Meetings

CLOAK AND SUIT

Monday, May 7th

WAIST AND DRESS

Monday, May 14th

GENERAL

Monday, May 28th

CUTTERS’ UNION LOCAL 10

Meetings Begin at 7:30 P.M.

AT ARlington HALL, 25 St. Marks Place