

"My righteous
ness I hold fast,
and will not let
it go."
—Job, 27.6

JUSTICE

"Verbs
of the world
exist! You
have nothing to
lose but your
chains."

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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New York, Friday, May 27, 1921

Price, 2 Cents

CLOAKMAKERS WILL NOT WORK ON DECORATION DAY

Conference with Protective Association This Thursday, May 26—A Word to the Chairmen in the Protective Shops

Monday, May 29, is Decoration Day. It is one of the legal holidays in the cloak industry of New York and no cloakmaker, regardless of the branch of the trade he belongs to, is permitted to work on that day.

The cloakmakers are being reminded that under present conditions in the industry it is even more important that this holiday be strictly observed. The men and women of the cloak industry shall not report to the shops on that day and they will receive their pay in full.

The Joint Board of the cloak industry will be particularly watchful, next Monday, that this holiday in the trade be carried out to the letter. The executive boards of all the locals connected with the Joint Board will send out committees throughout the cloak district to guard against any cloakmaker entering a shop. Those found violat-

ing this rule will be called to the grievance boards of the locals and severely punished.

As reported last week in "Justice," the conferences between the union and the Protective Association are being resumed. Another conference will be held on Thursday, May 26, and it is expected that at this meeting both sides will come to an understanding on all matters in controversy.

It is hardly necessary to add that no settlement will be made by the conference committee of the Union upon its own authority only. If any decision is arrived at this conference, it will be brought back to the Joint Board and to the entire Union for determination. This time, as upon former occasions, the members of the Union will have the final word in the settlement.

Mrs. Jacob Rubin, the manager of the Protective Division of the

Joint Board, informs us that rumors are afloat in the cloakmaking districts that many manufacturers, members of the Protective Association, have installed dress departments and are attempting to make an impression upon their workers, that they are now engaged in the manufacture of a "different" line and that they can do as they please as far as making of dresses is concerned.

This is not so. In the name of the Union, the announcement is herewith made that dresses in these factories are to be made under the same working conditions as cloaks, no matter what department they are being made in. They must be produced by Union men and under Union conditions. The chairmen in the Protective shops are called upon to pay strict attention to this notice, that whether dresses or cloaks are manufactured in their shops, all must be made under the same Union conditions.

this occasion, at which he discussed in detail, with the members of the Joint Board, the proposed terms of the new agreement in the industry.

Vice-President Scholman, who was operated upon two weeks ago for intestinal trouble at the Norwegian-American Hospital in Chicago, is convalescing and shows signs of speedy recovery.

He has returned home from the hospital already, though he is not able yet to assume his post as the Secretary-Treasurer of the Cloakmakers' Joint Board and will not, probably, get back to active duty until several weeks have expired and he has regained his health and strength completely.

PRESIDENT SCHLESINGER VISITS CHICAGO

On his way back to New York from the meeting of the General Executive Board at St. Louis, President Schlesinger stopped over for a few days at Chicago. The object of his visit was to start negotiations with the cloak employers of Chicago for a new agreement in place of the one at present in operation, which is to expire shortly.

He met the leading officers of the Employers' Association and in the course of a preliminary conference it was agreed that formal negotia-

tions for the renewal of the agreement in the Chicago cloak industry shall begin as soon as the cloak situation in New York has been adjusted.

The locals affiliated with the Chicago Joint Board have, during the past few weeks, been discussing at executive and member meetings terms and proposals to be made to the employers at the forthcoming conferences. President Schlesinger attended a meeting of the Joint Board, specially called together for

OUR DELEGATES TO A. F. OF L. CONVENTION LEAVE FOR DENVER IN TWO WEEKS

The I. L. G. W. U. delegation to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor which is to meet at Denver, Colo., beginning June 13, is making preparations to leave the city on their long Western trip.

The delegation consists of President Schlesinger, Brothers Saul Metz, Harry Berlin, Louis Langer, Luigi Antonini and Sister Mary Goff, and was elected at the last convention of our International at Chicago.

The next convention of the Federation promises to be of enormous interest and will, probably, transcend in importance all previous conventions in the history of the A. F. of

BONNAZ EMBROIDERERS GIVE \$500 TO AMALGAMATED

In accordance with a decision of the General Executive Board, to aid the Amalgamated in its big fight against the clothing employers of New York, our Bonnaz Embroidery Union, Local No. 66, has forwarded, last week, \$500 for the strikers. The union has sent the check to the general office with the accompanying letter, which speaks for itself:

"Dear Brother Baroff: We enclose herewith a check for \$500 to forward to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. This is our small contribution to aid the mag-

nificent fight of the clothing workers against the greed of their employers and their attempt to oppress and enslave them; against the determination of the clothiers to drive the workers back to a system of piece work and to the eight-hour sweat-shop.

"The Bonnaz Embroidery Union, Local No. 66, is a part of the Joint Board in the Dress and Waist Industry and have, themselves, undergone a general strike only recently. Our treasury is rather depleted just at present and we are sorry that we could not make our contribution to the strike of the Amalgamated even more substantial.

"We request you that together with this sum of money which we enclose here, you convey to the Amalgamated strikers our best wishes and greetings.

"Fraternally yours,
"Bonnaz Embroidery Union,
"Ossip Wolinsky, Manager."

SPECIAL RATES FOR UNITY HOUSE OPENING

JENNIE VALIER TO APPEAR IN CONCERT

In order to make it possible for large number of members to come to Unity House for the opening celebration on June 18, a special rate has been made for the two days.

As has been announced before, a very fine concert is being arranged for the opening. Besides the violin solos by Mr. Maurice Nitke, Miss Jennie Valier, the well-known dramatic artist, will give a series of readings. Everything is being done now to make the house ready for our members by that time.

A splendid spirit for Unity is manifest this year. Several members of the union are giving one evening a week to attending shop meetings of the Joint Board and telling members about Unity House. As a result of this volunteer publicity work, it is expected that more members will take advantage of the privileges of the House than ever before.

Registration is going on with great success. Branch and local offices of the Joint Board are co-operating with registration headquarters.

Members are again reminded that they must bring their union books when they come to register. Register now in Room 6, 16 West 21st Street.

INTERNATIONAL GIVES \$1,000 TO THE NEW YORK CALL

At the last quarterly meeting of our General Executive Board in St. Louis, among the many other requests for financial aid, there was received one from the Board of Directors of the publishing association of the New York Call, requesting immediate assistance. In this communication, the International is thanked for the financial assistance which the labor daily of New York, The Call, has received on previous occasions. Simultaneously it pointed out that owing to the continued persecutions by the Post Office Department, The Call is still in a bad financial situation and is compelled to ask again for help.

After a brief discussion, the members of the G. E. R. voted a donation of \$1,000 to The Call. The members of the International in New York City know full well the importance of The Call, the only labor daily in the East that represents truly the interests of organized labor, and will support it to the limit of their resources in times of need. The General Executive Board, in making this donation, has only reflected the wish and will of our membership, and in doing so it only regrets that it could not make this donation even larger than it did.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By MAX D. DANISH

THE SUM-UP OF THE ITALIAN ELECTIONS

SOMEHOW or other our "big" press did not feature too widely the returns from Italy. They had good reason for it. Upon close examination of the cable reports, which we believe are far from correct, reaction has suffered a severe defeat and rebuke in Italy.

Notwithstanding the campaign of terror kept up by the ultra-Nationalists, the so-called Fascisti, and the unprecedented intimidation, shootings and destruction of labor temples and Socialist headquarters intended for the purpose of driving away workers and radicals from the polls, the Socialist and labor party of Italy have practically retained their former standing in the Chamber. According to latest reports, 134 Socialists and 13 Communists were elected, a total of 149, as compared with the 136 Socialists in the former Chamber. Account must also be taken of the fact that the Government has reappointed certain industrial districts, labor strongholds, for the purpose of defeating the chances of Socialist representation from those districts, and has allotted a number of additional electoral districts to agricultural sections. Nearly all the industrial centers have returned a majority of labor and Socialist deputies.

No sharper rebuke to the criminal and lawless activities of the Fascisti and their supporters among the big industrialists and militarists of Italy could have been given by the people and workers in Italy. The Socialist and labor party of Italy still stands as the first in the line in that country, undaunted and un-intimidated, ready to continue its work of progress and achievement.

DISARMAMENT MOVEMENT GAINS POINT

THE nation-wide movement for disarmament, which has been making gigantic strides in the past few months, has scored an important point. The Borah Naval Disarmament Amendment, which embodies a resolution for the calling together of an international conference on disarmament in the immediate future, is certain of adoption by Congress.

The Borah plan resounds, in brief, to the following: A conference of the great naval powers—Great Britain, Japan and the United States—is to be called together forthwith for the purpose of discussing a reduction in the naval programs of these countries. Concretely, it urges that a "naval holiday" for a period of five years be established and that these three principal naval powers stop building warships for that period of years and cease spending the lifeblood of the nation for the benefit of armament and shipbuilding combines.

This sudden change of front on the part of the Senate is explained by the unusual pressure brought upon individual members of Congress from every corner of the land for relief from the huge war expenditures and the armament burden. Four of the largest religious organizations in the country—the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, the National Catholic Welfare Council, the Central Conference of American Rabbis and the United Synagogue of America, rep-

resenting more than 100,000 clergymen of these denominations, were asked to read an appeal from their pulpits, on June 5th, for an international conference on the reduction of armaments.

The organized labor movement of the country, of course, stands solidly behind any movement intended to reduce the army and navy expenditures, and the next convention of the A. F. of L. is expected to launch a nation-wide movement for the agitation against militarism and huge standing armies and navies.

Last week the Central Trades and Labor Council adopted a resolution calling upon the Senate to pass the Borah Amendment and requesting the Senate to defer voting on the naval appropriation amounting to more than \$600,000,000 until after this conference between the United States, Japan and England.

THE WAGE CUT ON THE RAILROADS

THE most important single item, in the labor world occurring last week was the general reduction of wages for all classes of employees widely spread in the country, forecast in the announcement made by the United States Labor Board in Chicago, after one day's consideration of the railway workers' case laid before it.

It will be remembered by readers of "Justice" that for weeks the railway executives and the railway unions have been presenting to the Labor Board facts and data concerning earnings and working conditions on the railways, in connection with the demand made by the executives, to have wages reduced. The decision will affect over one million workers directly, and about as many indirectly.

Soon after the word of this forthcoming decision reached the representatives of the unions, a special conference was called to lay plans to meet the emergency situation. It was decided at this conference to ask for a review of the decision of the Board by the courts, if the Board's awards are not, in the opinion of the workers' leaders, justified by the evidence submitted. An order would be sought restraining the railroads from making the wage reductions effective until the appeal had been adjudged by the courts. This might involve months of delay, as the workers are said to be prepared to carry their fight to the Supreme Court, if necessary. No action will be taken, however, until the Labor Board renders its judgment on June 1.

The general impression in labor circles is that the decision of the Board is entirely out of touch with the evidence and data submitted by the representatives of the union, and which is almost fully substantiated by government reports. It is also based upon an assumption made by the Board that living costs from now on would decrease rather than increase. The restraining order, if granted by the court, would mean the overturning of the decision of the Labor Board and a resubmission of the matter, with instructions to make further investigation and render another decision.

The railway unions are confident that after another investigation is made in the full light of day, that they will succeed in averting the disastrous effects these wholesale reductions are likely to produce upon their standards of living.

WAGES DROP IN NEW YORK

MANVILLE, reports about the earnings of the workers all over the country, and particularly in New York State, continue to be depressing. The average weekly earnings of factory workers in New York State, in April, according to the report by the Bureau of Statistics of the State Department of Labor, was \$24.20, a reduction of 77 cents, as compared with March wages. The average earnings of factory workers have declined steadily since October. In April wages were \$23.75 per week, a decrease of 3 per cent.

The drop in average earnings during the last few months, according to this report, reflects only reductions in wage rates and working hours affecting employees who retained their employment, but fails to take into account the loss of earnings caused by laying off.

The last factor is reflected in the aggregate amount of wages paid. From March, 1920, the month preceding October, when employment, to April, 1921, the total factory payroll of the 1,648 factories reported, shows a decrease of nearly 30 per cent. Most of this decrease is due to unemployment.

STATE COSSACKS AGAIN IN ALBANY

THE street car strike in Albany and surrounding towns, which was compromised last winter, broke out again a week ago in that city and was marked by the same high-handed methods and violence on the part of the city and state authorities which accompanied it in January. Strong-armed men, "private detectives" and state troopers are again in full control of Albany and the papers feature "riots" on the part of workers with glaring headlines.

Of course, the principal heroes in these fights are our beloved State Cossacks, the black troopers of New York, who know how to "handle" crowds and disperse strikers and pickets. It is quite interesting that no sooner had the strike broken out than our liberal-minded Governor Miller sent a dispatch from Lakewood, where he is sojourning for a rest, to Albany to move several regiments of the State National Guard in aid of the stricken companies.

Why this brilliant military movement has not been executed as yet we are not in a position to know. The order was, nevertheless, countermanded the following day, apparently upon intimation from the powers at Albany, that such a display of force was hardly necessary and that the Cossacks and the private detectives have the situation well in hand. It is, nevertheless, a very eloquent gesture on the part of our new Governor and testimony to his readiness to offer extended and unlimited aid to the industrial autocrats of the State.

THE LITERACY TEST IN NEW YORK

REACTION moves fast space in the Empire State, without any sign of halting or retarding. The stringent requirements of a citizenship test do not seem to be sufficiently strict to our censurers and heresy hunters at Albany. Accordingly, next fall the voters of this state are to vote upon a new constitution amendment, the acceptance of which would permit persons who is not able to read and write English from attaining citizenship.

The adoption of this amendment will deprive tens of thousands of prospective citizens of foreign birth, workers for the most part, from becoming citizens of this country. What the proponents of this amendment really have in mind. All other explanations, of course, are insincere cant and subterfuge. It is the height of stupidity to contend that the knowledge of one language or another makes for good or bad citizenship. Aeschylus, Greek scholars have been sojourning in our jails for years and the great bulk of our honest and hard-working citizenship cannot boast of literary acquisition.

It is to be hoped that the majority of the voters of New York will reject decisively this amendment. It is, however, a sign of the times, that after more than a century of freedom of naturalization, our congress and censors at Albany see fit nowadays to introduce such a measure of hide-bound reaction in the expectation that the people of New York will sanction their scheme.

SEDITION IN COOKING

THE Board of Education of the City of New York is going to have its first fling against sedition very shortly. Armed with the recently passed school teachers' allegiance law, which requires every teacher to take an oath that he or she does not hold political views which makes them unfit to perform their obligations as teachers, City School Superintendent Ettlinger has stated that, whether she takes the oath or does not, Sarah Hyams, a teacher of cooking in the Bronx, must be ousted.

Superintendent Ettlinger is very, very anxious to have the cooking teacher ostracized forever from the school kitchens of the city. Fearful lest the compliance with the act on the part of Miss Hyams might absolve any charge of disloyalty to the State or Federal Government, and thus enable her to continue her seditious activities as a teacher of cooking, Dr. Ettlinger made a special request upon the Board of Education that even the taking of an oath of allegiance by Miss Hyams should not save her from expulsion and entry in the school system, and that she must suffer from the consequences of her earlier act, namely, subscription to the platform of the Socialist Party.

The action of the Board of Education upon this special request will be shortly decided by an extraordinary committee appointed for this purpose. Somehow we are inclined to prophesy the result of this investigation in advance: The cooking teacher will be fired and the school kitchens of the Bronx will have the blot of sedition removed once for all from their kitchens fair name.

BORAH CLOTHING PROBE APPROVED

IF signs do not fail, we shall be treated in the course of the next month or so to a very edifying spectacle of a thorough-going probe in the clothing industry of the country.

Leaders of "Justice" will recall that several weeks ago Senator Moses, of New Hampshire, inspired obviously by the specious plea of the legal talent employed by the clothing employers of New York, brought up a resolution in the Senate to investigate the garment making unions all over the country, and disclose before the public the shocking spectacle of the land their horrible and iniquitous tactics. Shortly thereafter, Senator Borah moved, in addition to the Moses inquiry that, not only the unions, but the entire industry,

(Continued on page 7)

"TAKE ME BACK TO AMERICA!"

By HARRY LANG

"I shan't let you go today. You must take me along. I am so anxious to take a close look at your local labor movement. You know, for us Europeans, the American labor movement is a closed book, a fenced-off territory. You must take me to an American labor meeting, where I can listen to their talks, gauge their thoughts, and learn for myself their joys and sorrows, their wrath, and their inspirations. You surely will take me, won't you?"

A friend of mine, a "green" intellectual, a recent arrival from Europe, was imploring me thus, eagerly wrote large in every feature of his face. Yes, he was anxious to see America, the true America, the land that has been beckoning to him long and irresistibly.

And as we walked, my friend and I, from East Broadway up toward, he never ceased telling me how for years he had dreamed and hoped of coming to see the Land of Promise and to watch the American labor movement at work.

"You understand," my friend kept on saying, while he eluded my arm tightly, "I have taken part in the labor movement of three lands in Russia, in Germany and England. I was brought up in Russia and there had my early experience in the labor movement. Then I went to study in Germany and was carried away in the maelstrom of the movement of that country. Right after the war, I went to England and became 'active' over there. In a few remarks, my friend sketched for me the scope of his familiarity with the workers' movement in the countries where he had sojourned.

"You will understand why it is so important to me," he kept on saying. "I am going to remain here several years, and, of course, I shall want to be active here, too. That is why it is so necessary for me to know what the American workers think about, what they aspire to and what their problems are."

"Yes, yes, I shall take you along," I assured him. "I will bring you to a meeting hall where both Jewish and Gentile workers assemble. It is a sort of an international place where various labor unions meet." "A fine idea," my friend exclaimed. "I cannot think of a better method for becoming acquainted with the workers' movement than by going to their meetings. A few visits to labor meetings have put me

in live contact with the state of mind of the German workers and of the organized workers of England."

Somehow, I had my misgivings about my friend's prospects. I was apprehensive that he would become quickly disappointed right after the first visit to these labor meetings. I withheld my foreboding from him, however. Yet, I thought if he might not be able to gauge the caliber of our movement by attending one or two meetings he would, at least, listen to some discussions and will learn something therefrom.

We came to the Headgear Workers' Lyceum, formerly Beethoven Hall, on East Fifth Street. It was a Thursday evening, when the wait-makers had their meeting in the Lyceum and the Central Trades and Labor Council assembled for its bi-monthly confab. This council is the central body of all unions in Greater New York.

"Splendid, splendid!" My friend beamed contentment. "We shall first visit the meeting of the Jewish workers, and, of course, we shall not fail to visit the meeting of 'real American workers.'" "Here are our wait-makers," I pointed out to him at the entrance to the hall, where a number of girls and young men were promenadeing in the large assembly room. The meeting was not opened yet and these groups were wheeling their time away by talking heatedly among themselves. "Yes, these are our New York Jewish workers."

"Quite interesting, indeed; quite interesting! Of course, they are all Americanized by this time, all thoroughly absorbed in local questions," my companion said. "They probably are discussing among themselves labor problems conditions affecting their own trade and occupation. What else?"

We moved slowly about the hall, going from one group to another and listening attentively to the trend of conversation. My friend suddenly gripped my elbow. "It seems that they are discussing nothing else but Soviet Russia, news from Russia, articles about Russia!" he exclaimed.

"What surprises you?" I retorted. "Why should not Soviet Russia interest them?"

"Well," he said haltingly, "of course. But what about America?"

"Well, occasionally they speak about America, too," I replied

briefly. We spent quite a long time among the wait-makers. We remained in the hall until the meeting was opened, and towards the end of our stay I noticed that my friend was somewhat chagrined. "I am afraid," he said, "that I shall not see America here, at this meeting. Let's go to the Gentiles," he pulled me. "In this hall everything seems to be spoken in Russian terms. Even their shop questions they discuss in Russian terminology. Come, you promised to show me America," he insisted.

We went upstairs to the meeting of the Central Labor Council, a great meeting room occupied by men delegates, practically without exception. "Are these Americans?" my friend asked me.

"Yes," I replied. "Well, that is better," he remarked with a smile. "I see these really are Americans," he said to me after a few minutes of keenly observing the hall and the persons that filled it. "I can tell it by their faces."

"Are you satisfied now?" I asked him.

"I should say so," he replied, as his eyes were gleaming with contentment.

The meeting was in full swing. Speaker after speaker were delivering speeches which were greeted with storms of applause. The assembled several hundred delegates of the unions were swallowing every word of the orators. As we came in, a young man, tall, straight and agile, fair-haired, blue eyed, was delivering a stirring talk. My friend does not understand a word that is being uttered by the young speaker, yet he seems to delight in the speech.

"The youth of America," he remarks to me. "Here you see the real American labor movement."

An elderly man rose to speak. He was stooped somewhat, his hair was gray and the lustre of his eyes somewhat dimmed. There was an occasional faltering in his voice, but he spoke with heart and there was a touching earnest in his remarks. He was listened to with deep attention and rewarded with generous applause, a real ovation, when he ended.

"That man speaks from a treasure of experience," my friend says to me, without knowing what exactly the old man was portraying

so graphically in the course of his talk. "Yes, that old head has thought a great deal and those old eyes have seen a great many things," my friend remarked. "Will you tell me what are they discussing here?" And without waiting for my answer, he adds: "Of course, I imagine they are talking about the recent acts of your legislature, about the court persecutions against strikers, that I have read about only the other day; about the conspiracy against the unions, how do you call it here, the 'open-shop movement' What else would they talk about?"

"No, not this," I say.

"What, then?"

"They are talking about Ireland," I say.

"Ireland?"

"Yes."

"Is this the main subject of this meeting?"

"Well, we shall see." My friend is visibly taken aback. We remained, however, after the discussions ended. A resolution was brought in to protest against English brutalities in Ireland and that consumed some more time. After this resolution was disposed of, local matters were taken up for consideration, but the public began to leave the hall. No more fiery speeches were being delivered, it became quite a sort of tedious.

"Come, let us go," my friend says to me. "Let's go." We came out from the hall into the street. It was rather late, but the avenue was still full of noise and bustle. Past trains were piercing the darkness of the night upon the elevated tracks to the right and left of us. Countless automobiles were rushing through amidst tumult and noise and dense crowds were, as usual, congregating upon the sidewalks of Second and Third Avenues, gesticulating, laughing and talking in loud, piercing tones. Over the tenement houses the starless night hung heavily and tired.

"America never rests, even in the late hours of the night," remarked my intellectual friend from Europe after a long pause. I did not reply. "You can see America in these streets," he said to me quietly, under his breath, "but at your meetings! You have disappointed me. I asked you to show me America. I have not seen it yet. I have seen Russia at one meeting and Ireland at another. Please lead me to America. Take me to a place where I can learn something about the labor movement of this country."

I am afraid, my friend is doomed to disappointment.

Happenings In Local No. 3

By C. SCHATZBERG

Our Executive Board has lately decided upon a plan for the election of a Financial Secretary and members of the Executive Board, which we deem of interest to every member of our organization.

As known, the present Executive Board of Local No. 3 is to function until July, with the understanding that elections for a new board and secretary take place some time during that month. As our local is composed of three branches, each of these being entitled to representation on the board, it was agreed to adopt the following plan:

1. The Executive Board shall consist of 19 members to be apportioned in the following manner: The sample makers and piece tailors' branch to have 8 members; the ladies' tailors branch 8 members, with the pieves

that the Italian section is to have 3 of its own Italian-speaking men on the representation of the ladies' tailors, and 3 members from the alteration workers' branch.

2. The Executive Board and the Financial Secretary shall be elected by a general ballot, and the election shall take place in the course of one day, to be announced in the near future.

3. The chairman of the incoming executive board shall hold office for six months, until January, 1923. After that, the chairman of the executive board and the financial secretary shall hold office for a full year as heretofore, and as is the rule in every local affiliated with the Joint Board.

4. In order that the local elections take place simultaneously and without hindrance, the branches shall nominate candidates on the following dates: The sample makers' and

piece tailors' branch on June 4; the ladies' tailors and alteration workers' branch on June 7; and the Italian branch on June 11. Between nomination days and the day of election, all necessary arrangements shall be made for the examination of candidates and for the passing upon objections to candidates, if there be any.

The above-mentioned plan will give every part composing our local the opportunity to be represented on the board. Our only concern is that our members in general understand the importance and the necessity of electing a capable and energetic executive board, one that will come up to the standard of the board that has governed our local in the past six months.

In our previous report, in the course of a reminder to the sample makers to become a little more active, we failed to call the attention of our shop chairmen to pay a little more interest to the sample departments of the shops. It seems that to a large number of shop chairmen this particular department does

not exist and the sample maker is somehow or other not included in the family which makes up the cloak shop. It is a frequent occurrence that a shop chairman, though very able and in control of the entire shop, leaves the sample department entirely out of hand. This is not because under the rules the shop chairman is not supposed to control the sample tailors. It is merely the effect of a tradition which somehow or other becomes part of the shop life and which, of course, is very detrimental to the interests of the shop and to the sample tailors. It happens often that a suspicious person would spend an entire season in the sample department unemployed and not even approached by the shop chairman for a working card.

If this has been the adopted rule among certain shop chairmen, to leave the sample room outside of their control, we call upon them now to change this custom once for all. Don't permit a sample tailor to work in the shops without a working card under so condition whatever.

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

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EDITORIALS

PEACE PROSPECTS IN THE CLOAK INDUSTRY

When this issue of "Justice" is going to press, the paramount question of peace or war in the cloak industry is about to be decided in conference. It is our earnest wish that the outcome of this conference be peace. The Cloakmakers' Union does not desire or seek a conflict, if a conflict can honorably be avoided. The big cloakmakers' organization has only one purpose and one goal in view, namely, that its tens of thousands of members, for whose welfare and living conditions it is responsible, earn a comfortable livelihood through honest labor; that want and misery do not haunt their existence, and that in common with all humanity, they might feel that life is worth while living.

The union likewise feels a tremendous responsibility not only to its membership, but to the entire industry. It is fully aware that it is unwise to kill the hen which lays the golden eggs. It knows that it must not present such demands on behalf of the workers that would injure the industry, as sooner or later such an injury would have a detrimental effect upon the living standards of the workers. It considers the present industrial condition and advances no new demands to the manufacturers, demands for which it could, certainly, find a number of weighty justifications. The union is satisfied that for the present conditions remain as of old. Moreover, it is ready to cooperate with the manufacturers with every resource at its command, with regard to labor productivity and aid as much as possible in the removing of the grounds for any justifiable complaints by the employers in this direction.

We believe, therefore, that if our employers are not bent upon precipitating a conflict, the forthcoming conference will bring with it a message of peace, a message that would gladden not only the tens of thousands of cloakmakers and the other thousands that are directly or indirectly connected with the industry, but would also satisfy the entire public opinion in New York and the country over. The cloak manufacturers have now the best chance to prove that they are wiser, more practical and forward-looking men than many other employers who have been acting lately upon the assumption that their "Big Day" has come and that they can now persecute and hound their workers at will.

In conclusion, to fortify our argument for peace in the cloak industry, we wish to quote a few paragraphs from an article in the last issue of the well-known periodical, "The Atlantic Monthly," written by Mr. R. F. Boas, and entitled "Jew-Baiting in America." The article is written by a Jew and is, quite naturally, very friendly towards Jews. The writer, however, looks at facts with open eyes and analyzes fearlessly the facts that have made possible the recent outbreak of Jew-baiting in America. We would recommend the reading of this article to our employers as it contains a wealth of sound and instructive information:

"They (the Americans) see that Jews virtually control certain businesses—for example, the clothing trade. They ask themselves if these businesses are the better because of Jewish control. Has Jewish domination of the clothing trade shown an example of the progress that can be made toward industrial peace? And these questions are asked, not by foolish theorists, who shrink at the spectacle of Jewish world-domination, but by anti-Semites, who are impervious to ideas of justice and fair play, but by thoughtful and fair-minded Americans, whose memories are long enough to recall a day when Jews were refugees from persecution, craving sanctuary in a land of freedom."

"And what is the truth about the clothing industry?" the writer asks. Here is his answer, which we believe none of our employers could successfully refute: "Sweating of labor, cut-throat competition and utter inability to cooperate and compromise, chicanery, petteges, reaction—all these have characterized this industry. And although, fortunately, some of the great clothing manufacturers have shown a wisely progressive spirit in their relations with their employees, yet it is certainly true that in one of the greatest sections of the clothing trade, obstinacy, an exaggerated individualism and stubborn reaction characterize the employers."

We are certain that in speaking in these terms of the clothing industry, the writer did not have in mind the cloak industry. On the other hand, should it come to a conflict, could not this damning portrayal apply with equal force to our own cloak employers? Let our manufacturers consider this deeply and they will come to the conclusion that from the viewpoint of Jewish employers they must not act obdurately and in a reactionary spirit. They must show the world an example of true liberalism; they must not follow the precepts of the Garys.

The writer of the article in the "Atlantic Monthly" is certainly correct in saying that while "Christian control of steel mills

and copper mines may be even worse than Jewish control of clothing shops, the steel mills and the mines are beyond the view of the great American public, while everyone comes in daily contact with the clothing shop. Jews in their business life have a fatal obviousness, all the world reads their names on the signs of Fifth Avenue and Broadway; who visits the steel mills of Bethlehem, or the mines of Anaconda?"

A GOOD BEGINNING

The meeting of a week ago at Cooper Union, at which Samuel Gompers and many other speakers have denounced the injunction persecutions, appears from all reports to have been a remarkable success. It certainly has not failed to make a deep impression upon public opinion, as evidenced by the widespread comment in the press.

Of course, the hall was altogether too small for an important occasion of this kind. Now that a beginning has been made, however, the agitation against the injunctions and the injunction-judges must be kept up without cessation. The campaign must be conducted with unrelaxed intensity until the name injunction-judge will come to be regarded by the public opinion as a cognomen of infamy and pillory. The Central Labor Council has, with the aid of our International, made the first step. Many more steps in this direction will have to be made before the effect of the anti-injunction campaign will begin to be felt in our industrial life.

Friend and enemy alike, admit that the speech delivered by President Gompers on that occasion was one of the strongest and the most effective ever made by him. It appears that even those in the hall who usually consider it a matter of sacred duty to boo and howl down that "arch-reactionary," Samuel Gompers, forgot for the moment their obligations and enthusiastically applauded the speaker. They may have repented their sins afterward, but, of course, it was a bit too late.

The strongest point in President Gompers' speech was his expression of bitter disappointment over the results of the war. He, who by conviction was a pacifist all his lifetime, had thrown himself into the war propaganda with his entire ardor and fire. Hundreds of thousands of young workers lie buried upon the battlefields of France because he, Gompers, had urged them on and sent them there to fight for "democracy." What are the results? Here are his words:

"We fought to abolish political autocracy, and after that was accomplished, the overlords set about to substitute an industrial autocracy for a political autocracy. In doing this they are using a method that strikes at the very foundation of our government which guarantees life, liberty and happiness to every man, woman and child."

The second strong point in his speech was his reaffirmation of the decision of the A. F. of L. last February, that the injunction must be combatted through refusal to obey. "When an injunction," he reiterated, "is issued violating the rights of a citizen, we prefer to abide by the constitutional guarantee rather than by the injunction granted by a judge working for capital," an expression which Gompers has used, perhaps, for the first time in his long career.

Another telling point in his speech was the one in which he stated that "it is a crime against civilization that in a land, perhaps the most bountiful on the globe, there should be four million persons, able and willing to work, who are unable to find employment." All these statements, coming from President Gompers, sound particularly strong and revolutionary. When President Gompers, however, demands the impeachment of a Judge Van Slicen, he displays peculiar naivete. Why attack this individual Brooklyn judge? Is it because he had told the truth—that a judge must represent capital—that he is to be punished? Just contrary, for this he is to be thanked as the first and only judge who had the singular courage to come out before the public in his true colors. Secondly, who would impeach this judge? Is the government altogether innocent in this entire injunction business? Why blind oneself, why cast the entire blame upon the judges?

Gompers has proven again by this demand that while he had learned a great deal during this last period of storm and stress, his thinking is not yet altogether clear. He sees the enemy always in this or that judge, in that or the other manufacturer, in this or the other single group, but he fails to see the decay of the entire system; he fails to see the forest for the trees.

We are not, however, hopeless. Samuel Gompers is still young, very young, and capital's endless attacks upon labor will inevitably bring him to the right angle of vision.

GOOD NEWS FOR READERS OF "JUSTICE"

At the last quarterly meeting, in St. Louis, the General Executive Board has decided to increase the size of "Justice" from eight to twelve pages, in the immediate future. We hope that the readers of "Justice" will welcome this announcement with sincere satisfaction. The present size of this journal has made it impossible for us to present to our readers our own immediate interests and problems, and events and progress in the world of labor, as fully and as broadly as we have eagerly wished.

The enlargement of "Justice" will now afford us the opportunity to apply ourselves with greater energy to the work of service, enlightenment and the spreading of intelligent information among the great membership of our International.

AT THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE BOARD

By S. YANOVSKY

In comparison with the previous quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board at Boston, the fourth quarterly meeting at St. Louis was a much quieter and shorter affair.

While the sessions of the Boston meeting were marked by stormy discussions, the event of which at times reached sky high owing to the highly important matters of principle and policy involved, the deliberations at the St. Louis meeting were more harmonious and peaceful. Instead of the week that the Boston meeting took, the work of the Board was consummated in St. Louis in the course of three days.

Of course, in order to get through in such record time it was necessary to prolong the sessions and work until late in the evening. The meetings of the Board, indeed, proceeded with intense rapidity, regardless of the heat and humidity which prevailed and which made work at times well-nigh impossible. We were all actuated by a desire to get through as quickly as possible and leave this sweltering town. President Schlesinger, in addition, had to be in Chicago early this week, to begin negotiations with the local cloak manufacturers and to complete it in time for the conference with the Protective Association in New York. As it is, on Sunday noon, the entire Board left St. Louis on their way back to New York, Boston, Baltimore, Cleveland, from which cities they came to attend the quarterly meeting.

While in St. Louis the members of the G. E. E. were invited to a mass meeting arranged by the local Cloakmakers' Union in honor of the general officers of the International. This, in addition to the night work, made it practically impossible for us to "see the town." The early idea of a banquet was given up and instead of that we took an automobile ride through the town, in the course of which we have learned that St. Louis, like all other big cities in our Republic, consists of two distinctly

different cities: a city of the poor, uncleanly looking and unattractive, and a city of the well-to-do, where everything is pleasing to the eye, beautiful and kept in immaculate cleanliness, whose inhabitants know of no want and misery which is stamped upon the poor sections of St. Louis.

The meeting arranged by the St. Louis cloakmakers was one of the most inspiring we witnessed in a long time. As soon as we entered the hall we felt that we were among friends, among a mass of people who recognize and appreciate the record of achievement of our International on behalf of the workers in the women's wear industry. The big beautiful hall time and again resounded to the long and sustained ovations given to the leaders of the Union during their addresses. And the speakers themselves, regardless of the fatigue of the preceding sessions and the unbearable heat, were electrified with this reception. We never heard such a warm and hearty talk delivered by our General Secretary Baroff as on that evening in St. Louis. He spoke on the old theme of unity between workers, yet every word sounded so new and so refreshing, and his short address was awarded by the audience with an outburst of hearty applause.

Vice-President Lefkowitz, whom the St. Louis cloakmakers know and like so well, as one who has aided them but a year ago to introduce the week-work system, minimum scales and a 44-hour work-week in their shops, was greeted with enthusiasm after he delivered his talk. Vice-President Greenstein, Miss Cohen and the writer of these lines, also had the opportunity of addressing the meeting.

The last speaker was President Schlesinger. The applause that greeted him made it virtually impossible for him to continue for several minutes. Finally, after the ovation has subsided, the audience listened for three-quarters of an hour with rapt attention to his re-

marks. He spoke about the strength of our International. He pointed out that while in many industries, employers have cut wages and have increased working hours in a campaign of destruction of labor standards, or, as they call it, "reconstruction"—in the cloak industry, as well as in other trades under the jurisdiction of our International, not an iota was taken away from our workers—an accomplishment of which our International may truly be proud.

He spoke about week-work as the greatest achievement of the International and expressed his conviction that be what may, the strongest efforts of the enemy will never be able to deprive us of this gain. The International is ready to fight until the last breath to retain week-work, and no power on earth can hope to take away this industrial reform from us.

In brief, the impression of this meeting upon the cloakmakers of St. Louis and upon ourselves was a profound one. Indeed, it felt as if it was worth while to have undertaken this long and tiresome trip from New York for St. Louis and back, for this meeting alone.

We shall now return to the proceedings of the meeting of the Board, which began on Thursday, May 19, in the morning, and ended on Sunday, May 21, in the evening. The meeting was attended by all vice-presidents, with the exception of one—Vice-President Schoolman of Chicago, who is confined in a hospital, having been forced to undergo an operation, and Vice-President Koldofsky of Toronto, who is away in Russia for the last few months. The Board sent a telegram expressing hope for the speedy recovery of Vice-President Schoolman.

The reason why the work of the meeting was transacted with unusual rapidity must be ascribed partly to the fact that we have had but few committees appearing be-

fore the sessions of the Board this time. It is perhaps due to the distance of St. Louis from the "center" of our center, and also to the fact that the place of the meeting was not definitely decided upon until a few days before the Board met for the meeting.

Only one committee came from Philadelphia, in the person of Bro. Melamed, with a request for the international grant charter for a separate local of shirtmakers in Philadelphia, and a committee, consisting of Mrs. Rodriguez of Chicago, representing an organization planning the publishing of a Socialist daily in that city. The decision upon both these requests was turned over by the G. E. E. to the Office for investigation. The general office was instructed to learn the facts in connection with the request for a separate shirtmakers' union in Philadelphia and likewise, to find out details about the undertaking of a Socialist daily in Chicago.

The New York Call sent a communication asking for a financial contribution. The Board decided to contribute the sum of \$1,000. While on the point of donations, we can also mention that an organization of ex-service men was given \$100 as a contribution to their request for a local of ex-servicemen, who was also voted to aid one of our former vice-presidents, who is in want of account, and illness and other unfortunate circumstances.

A number of other communications, in which financial aid was requested, was received and read at the meeting, but action on most of them had to be deferred until a more opportune time. All these organizations who have applied for aid, of course, deserve to be assisted had the finances of our organization permitted it. The report of the treasurer, however, made liberality a prohibitive luxury.

In this connection it may be pointed out that in the course of the last three months, strike benefits alone have swallowed the sum of about \$60,000. In addition to that, the anti-injunction campaign and the organization campaign also demanded large sums.

AMONG THE WHITE GOODS WORKERS

By S. GRECKIN, Secretary

For many reasons the Whitegoods Workers' Union of New York has not, heretofore, taken advantage of the opportunity to report from time to time in the columns of "Justice" of the activity of Local No. 62 to its own members and to the members of its sister organizations in general. We hope to be able to overcome this drawback in the future and to present periodically the events and happenings within the Whitegoods Workers' Union to the attention of our fellow workers in New York City.

It could be, perhaps, best as a beginning to give here a brief review of what has happened in the whitegoods trade in the course of the last twelve months. The whitegoods industry, more than any other needle trade, has been affected by an unemployment crisis which threatened to destroy all and everything the union had gained at such enormous cost in the last eight years. On September 1st, 1920, the workers in the trade were to receive a raise of 5 per cent. The employers, however, did not display any particular anxiety to give that raise. Our manager, Brother William Davis, succeeded, however, in convincing the leaders of the employers' association that such a step on their part, violative of the specific promises made in the agreement, would be quite dangerous. After a lot of effort, practically all the manu-

facturers have given the above mentioned raise in wages to the workers. Thereafter, the employers and the employers, nevertheless, began cutting wages wholesale in the shops, giving in some cases as far as 20 to 30 per cent. The officers of the union succeeded, through energetic effort, to put a halt to this wage-cutting drive in the trade. Nevertheless, a godly number of employers have not returned to former standards and other employers were whetting their appetite for similar wage cuts. Shortly after, the employers in the trade have decided upon demanding from the union a uniform reduction of 25 per cent. In January, 1921, the first conference was held for the purpose of working out terms for the new agreement, and at this conference the employers' demand was presented to the union. Of course, Bro. William Davis, our manager, who acted as the spokesman for the union's committee, refuted the validity of the employers' statement that the cost of living has been materially reduced, and declared that under no conditions will the union permit such a wholesale reduction in wages.

The determination of our committee and the solid support given to it by the rank and file of the union had the required effect. The employers have withdrawn their demand for a reduction and have also conceded the

demand of the union, that in all cases where the members of the Cotton Garment Association had already made reductions in wages, that this back pay be returned to the workers. The union has also succeeded in winning the demand that a minimum scale of earnings for all workers be established in the white goods industry.

This last point marks the realization of a dream which the workers in the white goods industry have been cherishing for a long while. Several other minor points were won by our committee in the negotiations for a new agreement, and while of little importance in themselves, they will amount to something when embodied as parts in the general agreement and will tend to protect the interests of the workers in all shops to a better degree. When one considers the hard times during which these conferences were called and the rather precarious conditions in the labor movement in general, it must be admitted that the result of these negotiations is a distinct victory for the union.

The signing of the agreement opens a new page in the life of our organization. The real work begins just now. The gains made at these conferences must be now enacted in practical life. On the other hand, the union must be made stronger, so as to prevent the benefits accruing under the new agreement from becoming a dead letter. We wish to dwell a little longer on this last point, on the imperative necessity for all the

workers in the white goods trade to belong to the union, to Local No. 62.

We must record here with a sense of deep regret that we still have in the white goods trade a number of shops that are outside the ranks of our organization. These non-union shops are a genuine menace for the existence of Local No. 62, and they place in danger all the gains that the organized workers in the white goods industry have been making. The Executive Board of our local has had this problem on the order of the day at every one of its meetings during the last few months. Plans have been adopted for a wide organization drive and a committee consisting of Sisters Goff, Rosenberg and Helfand, together with the officers of the union, was appointed to take this matter in hand and manage the campaign. All these plans, however, will remain on paper if the members do not lend their cooperation to the officers and the committee girls.

Within the next few weeks we will have elections for officers and for an executive board in Local No. 62. Owing to the long period of unemployment and to the negotiations for a new agreement, these elections have been delayed until now. There is no more reason now for postponing this election and the members are called upon to widely participate in the choice of officers and executive board members who are entrusted with the difficult task of steering the union through the hazardous period we are now passing.

Educational Comment and Notes

AMERICA'S MAKING

Some of our readers may know that the schools of New York are preparing for a celebration next October. This celebration is intended to commemorate the services performed by the various races who built up America as it is today. Pupils in the public schools are engaged now in discovering what the contributions of the various peoples have been.

In connection with this celebration, a pamphlet has been issued by America's Making Association. It contains a number of suggestions to teachers and pupils and also gives a great deal of information as to just what each race has achieved materially and spiritually.

In the section of this pamphlet which is devoted to the contributions of the Jews, there are two

paragraphs that will interest the members of the International. In one, the pamphlet shows that among the contributions of the Jewish race is the organization of industry, particularly in the garment trades, and that Jewish workers have changed the disorganized individualistic method of conducting this industry to its present orderly character.

Another paragraph is of still greater interest. It states that another great contribution of the Jews to America has been the work performed by their labor unions in spreading education among adults. This is clearly a reference to the educational work conducted by our Union and others. It is very gratifying to know that in this official pamphlet, cognizance is taken of the splendid attempts made by our organization to further the education of its members.

Our Educational Work --- A Survey

By FANNIA M. COHN

FACTS — PLANS — IMPRESSIONS
(Continued from last issue)

To prevent the Educational Committee from becoming too centralized and out of touch with the needs of the Local Unions, we have established a Permanent Joint Conference of the Educational Committees of our Local Unions. This Conference meets from time to time, together with the Educational Director and the Secretary of the Educational Committee. They discuss our educational activities and make suggestions to the Educational Department.

We go further, however, for we believe that true democracy should prevail within the domain of Labor Education. We believe that the teacher should have a voice in the planning of the work and that those who are being educated should also have a say as to what is to be taught.

In the Unity Centers, the students elect two members from every class to serve on the Students' Council. At our Workers' University, the students elect three members of each division to act as representatives of their class. The function of these councils is to be in constant touch with the members, take up their suggestions, and keep in touch with the Educational Department. They also participate in the faculty conferences to discuss questions pertaining to our educational activities. Three members of the Students' Council are represented on the Executive Committee of the faculty. These, together with the Educational Department, prepare the curriculum. From time to time, the students' body also arranges affairs where members and teachers meet socially.

What We Teach

We believe that the funds provided for our educational activities should be so expended as to give the greatest benefit to the organization, and that our educational plan should go hand in hand with changing industrial organization. We plan to give our members a clear knowledge of the operation of the industry in which they are engaged.

We acquaint our members with the facts of production and distribution in all stages from cotton growing to the textile mills, and, finally, to the manufactured product in their shops and factories. But we plan to extend our studies to every industry, not merely to our own.

Our members learn in their classes the historical background of the development of industries and of social institutions in every country and in Europe. They become acquainted

with historical facts and compare them with the present so as to enable them to look into the future.

They study the labor situation today and the various methods by which labor seeks to participate in the management of industry, not only in America but in England and France. They become acquainted with the different types of trade unions and the relation to their industrial backgrounds and to the men and women who constitute the membership.

In the classroom our members review the most important recent books on economic and labor subjects as well as leading current periodicals published in England and the United States, showing the development of economic opinion.

The aims, organization and methods of the Cooperative Movement are also taken up.

An attempt is made to acquaint our members with the important psychological laws which determine human conduct, particularly affecting the social, economic and political activities of the workers as well as the laws governing human groups and the development and interrelation of social institutions.

Our members make an analysis of the scientific, social, religious, cultural, political, industrial, climatic, and racial forces which produce modern civilization.

The ideals of great poets, dramatists and novelists are presented to them with a sufficient emphasis upon the purely aesthetic quality in their works. All in all, there is a definite and frequent attempt to give to our members a rounded out and complete view of the place of the worker in his environment.

We also teach our members how to play and enjoy life.

Text-books for Our Students

This Department has prepared a list of text-books on various subjects which we recommend to our members in connection with the courses given in the Workers' University and Unity Centers. We have made special arrangements with publishers, whereby we receive a reduction for our members of from 25 to 50 per cent. on all books ordered through our Department.

Outlines

To make the lessons more profitable for our members, our teachers prepare outlines of each lesson; they contain the facts to be discussed and questions designed to stimulate the

students to further thought on the subject. These outlines are distributed among the students who preserve them in loose-leaf binders. These outlines recall to the students the subject matter discussed in the class. They are also sent to our Local Unions outside of New York, with the hope that these will arrange similar courses.

Pamphlets

In order that this great work of our International may bear fruit, it is imperative to acquire suitable text-books for our classes. Most of the available text-books are written either for college and high school students or for children in the elementary grades. We are faced with this problem.

It is our plan, therefore, that the Educational Department publish and distribute such literature as will promote the education of our members. We plan to have our teachers prepare pamphlets on the subject matter of their courses. These will be published by the Educational Department and sold to our members at cost. We hope that they will be used as text-books by our classes, because we believe that only those teachers who have acquired experience with workers' classes are best fitted to write text-books dealing with workers' education.

Music, Drama and Art

At the same time we feel that the artistic side of the education of our members should not be neglected. It is our aim to cultivate in them an appreciation for beauty and art, which tends so much to increase the enjoyment of life.

Their longing for beauty should be awakened to such an extent that they will despise the dirty tenements, oppose insanitary conditions in their shops and abolish slums.

One of the things we do to bring this about is to make arrangements with theatres and symphony orchestra managements that our members should not be priced. We also organize trips to the Museum of Art and Natural History, under the guidance of a teacher who explains to our members the significance of what they see. We form hiking parties to the parks and woods to awaken the love for nature and its beauty.

The effort to develop the artistic sense in our members has resulted in the establishment of summer homes in the Unity Village, conducted on a cooperative basis. Here thousands of our members live in an atmosphere of perfect democracy and fellowship

in cottages surrounded by gardens of flowers and forests of trees, and equipped with all the conveniences that one could desire.

Through this enterprise our members showed to the other workers that the beautiful and comfortable is no longer the monopoly of a few—that the workers who build palaces for others and unsanitary and ugly tenements for themselves can also become the owners of a magnificent Unity Village.

They showed that ideals and visions of a beautiful future can be realized through the collective power of modern trade unions. Most valuable is the fact that through this experiment our members learn how to manage their own industrial affairs.

While our members pay for all this, the Department stimulates the desire for wholesome and enlightened recreation and provides it at a minimum.

Entertainments

We know that there is a natural desire in every human being for social intercourse, and we believe that the best way to develop group solidarity is to give people an opportunity to come together. Therefore, our activities include social gatherings, such as concerts, dances, "get-togethers" of groups, etc.

At the opening of every educational season we arrange exercises in every city where we carry on educational work. In New York the exercises are held in the Washington Irving High School, where about 2,000 of our members, men and women, young and old, participate in the celebration.

On such an occasion they listen to an artistic program rendered by professional artists, and to short speeches by educators and leaders of the Union. At another occasion, several hundred of our members who attend the Unity Centers and Workers' University assemble in the dining-room of the school which has been decorated by them. Dances, refreshments are spread on tables, and our members sit around them full of jollity and good humor. Short speeches are made by teachers and students. The happy voices of those assembled ring out through the hall singing Unity songs composed especially for Unity House. Afterwards all join in dancing.

Such entertainments are arranged by the Students' Council with the assistance of the Educational Department. We feel that such gatherings develop in our members a feeling of good comradeship and fellowship.

(Continued next week)

Local No. 89, Inaugurates Summer House, "Villa Anita Garibaldi"

At last, our dreams of a Summer House are realized! "Villa Anita Garibaldi" is the name selected for our Summer Home, as a tribute to the gentle sex of whom this local is mostly composed and in honor of the brave companion of the Italian hero—Giuseppe Garibaldi—whose Fashioner is located in the vicinity of our home. The house is located at Grant City, S. I., near Midland Beach.

The location is an ideal one and offers many attractions in home-like, Italian meals, cleanliness and comfort and accommodations for bathing, etc.

The committee has arranged a concert and banquet for the opening, which will take place on Saturday, June 4, 1933. The program is an interesting one and we are certain that our members will all participate in these festivities.

Nino Ruidi, well-known tenor, will render the Prélude of "Mephistopheles"—Boito.

Agnes Robinson, soprano, will sing Costa Diva of "Norma"—Bellini.

Both the above singers will render a duet, "Forna del Detiano"—Verdi.

We will also have among us Italia Anita Garibaldi, grandniece of the hero, who has graciously accepted the invitation to participate.

The rates for the House are: \$16 per week for adults; \$8 per week for children under 10 years; \$5 per week for nursing babies.

Should others, not members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union who hold membership in other organizations or are friends of labor, desire to spend their vacation at our Home, they will be charged \$30 per week, whenever accommodations are to be had.

Reservations can be made at the main office or at 112 West 112 Street, where tickets for the banquet may also be obtained. Tickets for the banquet are \$3 per cover.

News From Boston

By ABRAHAM SNYDER

The activities connected with the general strike in the cloak trade in our city—lasting from February 2 and not yet at an end—have kept me from writing about local conditions. Things are a little more quiet now and we can at present afford to take a look around and write a few lines on the situation of the cloakmakers of Boston.

You, doubtless, recall the "love letters" which our manufacturers had sent to their workers before the strike had broken out, in which they had declared that the agreement was a failure and they wanted to break it off—ten weeks before it was to expire. Well, the dead belong to the dead, and under ordinary circumstances, the Union would have shed little tears about this whole affair, and would have forgotten about it entirely. The employers, however, took themselves and own their declaration very, very earnestly, and they must have made up their minds that not only would the agreement and their association die, but that the Union must also follow suit.

So instead of communicating with the Union they sent a letter directly to each and every worker in which they assured them that collective negotiations and agreements were a failure and that henceforth there would be "no more Union"—to quote their own expression. Had

the cloakmakers agreed with them on this viewpoint, the employers would have probably scored a victory. Unfortunately for the association, the workers were inclined to deal with it in no other manner, but through the Union. And when the leaders of the Employers' Association began to show fight, we had no other recourse but to strike.

Well, we have been in this strike now since the second day of February, and the Union is still up and doing. Many manufacturers who, from the beginning cared little about the association, concluded peace with the Union and their workers shortly after the strike had broken out—much to the chagrin of the rest of the members of the association who regarded this action as a violation of the principles of "class solidarity." Again a circular letter was dispatched, this time to the remaining members of the association in which the sacred obligation resting upon them—to fight the Union to an end—was vividly pictured, and a stirring appeal made to come and help pogromize the workers' organization. Already, they saw the Union lying crushed in the dust, at their feet and themselves ruling Tsarlike, un molested in their factories.

The employers who received the letter, however, paid but little attention to its contents. They thought that would get along best by mind-

ing their own affairs, and they knew only too well that this plea to break up the Union is not such an easy matter to accomplish. These independent employers knew just as well that the Boston cloakmakers, no matter what their faults, no matter how they may have at times criticized their own Union, were Union men to the core and when the existence of their organization was threatened would defend it to the last drop.

The unwillingness on the part of these employers to join hands with the ringleaders of the association

started a real panic. The sight of other employers in the same industry in the same city making fine profits while they were compelled to lose their season, was far from pleasing to most of the members of the association. Rain started many of them in the face. The result was a stampede rush from the association and a large number of individual agreements with the Union. The final effect was quick and decisive. In a brief space of time only a few straggling members remained in the association, and these came in gradually shortly after that.

BORAH CLOTHING PROBE APPROVED

(Continued from page 2)

the employers as well, be investigated for the purpose of getting down to the source of profiteering and the high price of clothing.

According to a Washington dispatch, the Borah resolution, calling for an investigation of the clothing industry, has been favorably reported. This probe into the clothing industry is going to be a sweeping one and many weeks will be consumed in the dust, as they say as possible, the conditions in the clothing industry of the United States, including the working conditions, and the cause of the "industrial unrest" in the various clothing centres of the United States, will be thoroughly investigated and gone over.

The cost and selling price of

woolen clothing and other materials used in the manufacture of clothing, and the methods of selling and distribution of such woolen clothing; also the cost and selling prices of retail clothing, the profits in the manufacture and sale of clothing for the past seven years, will be made the subject of the Senate Committee's investigations.

The conditions of labor, with special reference to contracting system and sweat shops prior to the organization of the workers and since; the purposes, objects, methods and tactics of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and its relations, if any, with political organizations; the relations of the employers' organizations with other associations engaged in the so-called open shop campaign, will also receive the attention of the committee, which will report to the Senate on all such findings.

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT DEPARTMENT OF THE WAIST AND DRESS JOINT BOARD

By JULIUS HOCHMAN, Manager

(Conclusion)

COLLECTED WAGES

During the period of this report we have collected the sum of \$5,423.98 back pay which sum was turned over to the Financial Secretary for payment to the workers.

OUTGOING SHOPS:

12 shops went out of business since the strike of 1921.

10 shops of the Independent Department joined the Association of Dress Manufacturers, Inc., since the strike of 1921.

1 shop was referred to Local 23 for control, since the strike of 1921.

INCOMING SHOPS

We have signed 34 agreements with new shops since the strike of 1921.

PRESENT STANDING OF DEPARTMENT

Number of Shops

The Independent Department at present controls 616 shops, out of which 426 are working on dresses and 161 are working on waists and 13 are tucking and hemstitching shops.

Number of People

The approximate number of workers in the shops controlled by the Independent Department is 13,244, out of which 8,269 are employed in dress shops, 4,824 in waist shops and 160 in tucking and hemstitching shops.

Jobbers, Manufacturers & Contractors

Out of the 436 dress shops, 25 are jobbers, 23 are manufacturers and 306 are contractors.

Out of the 161 waist shops, 7 are jobbers, 62 are manufacturers and 92 are contractors.

Average Amount of Workers Employed in Shops

The average amount of people employed in the dress shops is 19.

The average amount of people employed in the waist shops is 36.

Week and Piece Work Shops

Out of the 436 dress shops, 130 are working on a week work basis and 306 are working on a piece work basis.

Out of the 161 waist shops, 109 are working on a week work basis and 52 on a piece work basis.

Division of Shops According to Districts

The Main Office controls 407 shops.

Haiman	.....	55	shops
Bernstein	.....	56	"
Berman	.....	54	"
Cabati	.....	41	"
Lenick	.....	33	"
Di Nola	.....	48	"
Sonen	.....	49	"
Shapiro	.....	51	"

The outlying offices are divided as follows:

Down Town, 65 shops, controlled by Pogron & Olive.

Harlem, 33 shops, controlled by Landoll.

Brooklyn, 46 shops, controlled by Shechter & Crivello.

Brownsville, 36 shops, controlled by Eszenfeld.

Bronx, 23 shops, controlled by Moskowitz.

In conclusion I wish to express my appreciation to all who have cooperated during this entire period in helping to enforce the agreement.

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The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

By ISRAEL LEWIN

The Executive Board at its meeting on Tuesday, May 17, took up the question of the reconstruction of the offices of our union. As our members will recall, this same question agitated the minds of many of our active members during the last few months of 1920, when certain recommendations were made by the previous Executive Board for the purpose of running our organization on a more efficient and economical basis. These latter recommendations came on the eve of the last election and were rejected at a special general meeting of the body, due to the fact that our affiliation with the Cloak and Waist and Dress Joint Boards was at that time but recent, and our members could not tell how it would work out.

After going over the matter thoroughly, the Executive Board has decided unanimously on the following changes, which differ somewhat from those proposed by the previous Executive Board:

1. There shall be only one secretary in place of the present Financial and General Secretaries. This would mean a saving to the union of about three thousand dollars per year. The two offices, which are to a certain degree identical, would then be consolidated into one, thereby bringing about greater efficiency.

2. To eliminate the present system of three managements in our local, namely, one each for the Cloak and Suit, Waist and Dress, and Miscellaneous Divisions, and in its stead to have one General Manager elected who shall be responsible for the work of the entire union. This would, on the one hand, be a great financial saving to us, and what is more, the work in the office would be centralized, all the different divisions being brought in closer contact with one another.

Of course, the Executive Board realized that it is a physical impossibility for a manager to attend to the two Joint Boards with which we are affiliated, as well as to the needs of the Miscellaneous Division, without any assistants. It therefore provides in its recommendation that business agents, the number of which is to be determined upon by the Executive Board from time to time, shall be elected. The business agents are to be responsible to the General Manager, who will assign them to their duties.

The Executive Board also suggested to the President to appoint a Constitution Committee for the purpose of working out the details connected with this reconstruction project.

At the last general meeting, held on Monday, May 23, these recommendations of the Executive Board were approved of unanimously by the members present. President David Dablosky thereupon appointed a Constitution Committee, consisting of the following nine members: John G. Ryan, Sidney Rothenberg, Charles Stein, Sam B. Shuker, Sam Perlman, Israel Lewin, Charles Serrington, Max Stoller, and Sam Kerr.

As soon as the committee will be ready with its report on the above recommendations, a special meeting will be called for its ratification.

At the last general meeting, the members were pleasantly surprised to have with them Bro. Max Goren-

stein, former manager of the Cloak and Suit Division of our local, and at present Vice-President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Brother Gorenstein, who has been away from our local for almost a year, doing organizing work for the International in different parts of the country, and who recently returned from the meeting of the General Executive Board of the International, held at St. Louis, Missouri, was invited by the chair to address the meeting. In his remarks, Brother Gorenstein expressed considerable regret that having been away, in the interests of the International, on the Pacific Coast, it was impossible for him to visit Local 10 sooner, but he expressed the hope that since his work is largely in the East at present, he will have the opportunity to be with us often. Brother Gorenstein in his speech repeated the work of the International Union for the last year, and also reported on the deliberations of the recent meeting of the General Executive Board.

His speech was enthusiastically received by the members, and the wish was expressed on all sides that Brother Gorenstein be with us soon again as an active member of Local No. 10.

The following are extracts from the Executive Board minutes of the past week:

Phil Leibowitz, No. 7679, appeared on summons, charged with failing to secure a working card for the firm of Olive & Love, 31 East 31st Street. Brother Leibowitz admits to the charge, but states that owing some dues, he was under the impression that he could not get a working card. On motion a fine was imposed.

Morris Raskin, No. 6711, appeared on summons, charged with having been found working in the shop of Aaronson & Senderowitz, 19 West 21st Street, on Saturday, May 14, at 1 p.m. Brother Raskin states that the operators did not work that day and the firm therefore asked him to come in at 9 o'clock that morning instead of 8, and he therefore stayed in after twelve to make up the hour. On motion, a fine was imposed.

Abe Lindauer, No. 5877A, appeared on summons, charged with helping the firm of Glassberg & Blumsohn, 138 West 19th Street, to move during the recent general strike in the Waist and Dress Industry. Brother Glassberg states that he reported on strike on the day the strike was called, and was afterwards asked by the firm to help them move, and knowing that the firm had filed application for settlement, he thought that he was permitted to do what he did. On motion, Brother Lindauer was found guilty and was censured by the Board.

Charles Fallick, No. 4196A, appeared on summons, charged with receiving \$55 per week at the shop of Cimmons & Hoffman, 154 West 31st Street, while having in his possession a \$50 working card. A collection of \$103, which is the difference in pay, was made in this case. Brother Fallick states that having been out of work for a considerable length of time, he got a job at the above house, but was offered work at \$55 per week, and was advised by the firm to get a \$50 working card, so as to make it safe. On motion, a fine was imposed.



It has proved a matter of common knowledge that the best eyes are those that are protected by a pair of well-fitted, well-adjusted glasses. The only place to get them is at the office of Dr. S. Mermelstein, 392 Grand Street, between Clinton and Suffolk Streets.

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CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10
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NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

CLOAK AND SUIT: Monday, June 6th
 WAIST AND DRESS: Monday, June 13th

SPECIAL
SPECIAL ORDER OF BUSINESS:
 Action on the recommendation of the Executive Board in the case of Bro. Julius Levine, delegate to the Joint Board of the Waist and Dress Industry.

MISCELLANEOUS: Monday, June 20th
 GENERAL: Monday, June 27th

Meetings begin at 7:30 P.M.
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