

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

"Workers
of the world
unite! You
have nothing
to lose but
your chains."

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS UNION.

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PRES. SCHLESINGER AND VICE-PRES. LEFKOVITS SAILED FOR EUROPE

President Benjamin Schlesinger and Vice President Samuel Lefkovits left last Wednesday, August 4th, at 1 P. M. on the White Star liner Olympic for Copenhagen, Denmark, where they will attend the International Clothing Workers' Congress, which opens its sessions August 15. Outside of our Vice Presidents and General Secretary Ab. Baroff there were a large crowd of friends, relations and committees of local unions that saw their representatives off and wished them a happy voyage.

At the last congress, held last December, the garment workers of 10 countries were represented. When the coming gathering of the delegates convenes on August 15th at Amsterdam, Schlesinger expects that no less than 20 countries will be represented.

Among the subjects to be discussed at the congress will be:

1. The aims and objects of the International Garment Workers' Union in regard to the clothing industry all over the world;
2. A report will be made on home work in the clothing trades of the different countries;
3. A report will be made on the present standard of wages and hours of work in existence in the industry and the future outlook for improvement in those directions;
4. The congress will decide the question of permanently establishing headquarters in one of the countries which has an affiliated body in the International Garment Workers' Union;
5. The present congress will establish a secretariat.

While in Europe it is Schlesinger's intention to visit as many industrial centers as possible with the purpose of studying labor conditions, particularly in the garment trades.

President Schlesinger will endeavor to become acquainted with the Socialist and trade union movement in the various countries through which he will pass.

Joseph Schlossberg, General Secretary of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, also left on the same boat for Copenhagen to represent his organization at the tailors' congress.

A beautiful banquet was arranged last Monday evening in the Midway Hotel in honor of President Schlesinger and Vice President Lefkovits.

The toastmaster of the evening was General Secretary Ab. Baroff. Among those who spoke at the banquet were: Morris Sigman, First Vice President of our International; Israel Feinberg, the new manager of the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union; Julius Hochman, manager of Local 25; Reischner, manager of the Philadelphia Waistmakers' Union, Local 15; Karp, manager of the Joint Board of the Philadelphia Cloak-

makers' Union; Mollie Friedman, Local 25; M. Gillis, "Forward" Press Association; H. Lang, Labor Editor of the "Forward"; A. Held, former manager of the "Forward"; Alderman B. Vladeck; Brother Rosenthal, Secretary of the Furriers' Union, and the guests of honor, President Schlesinger and Vice President Lefkovits.

The speakers praised the remarkable initiative and constructive power of our International. For our Union has been first in reorganizing the garment workers' unions in the European countries

since the close of the war. President Schlesinger was touched by the honor accorded the delegation and thanked the guests present saying that this enthusiasm will stimulate him to do his utmost in helping to bring about a real federation of the needle trades' organizations.

Two communications of greetings to the delegation from S. Yanovsky, editor of "Justice" and L. Antonini, manager of Local 89, were read at the banquet. Comrade Yanovsky could not be present at the banquet as he was out on his vacation.

OUT OF TOWN DEPARTMENT ESTABLISHED BY OUR UNION

The decision of our last convention in Chicago to undertake a vigorous organization campaign in the out of town districts has already been translated into an actual fact. With the creation of an Out-of-Town Department the International Union has gone a long way in removing the evil that has accomplished the rush of the manufacturers to the country towns in order to escape the Union. The out of town organization campaign, with headquarters at the General Office of our International, 31 Union Square, marks the most comprehensive step undertaken by the Union.

Vice President J. Halpern has been appointed Director of the Out-of-Town Department. He has been manager of the Gloak Finishers' Union, Local 9, for the last seven years, and he demonstrated his splendid abilities. His loyalty, devotion to the Union, his determination to head anything he undertakes to success has made him peculiarly fit for the new and responsible post. During the last general strike in the cloak industry Brother J. Halpern was chairman of the Out of Town Commit-

tee, which supervised the situation in the towns and countries outside of New York where seam work was being made. In this way he became thoroughly familiar with conditions in out of town districts.

For over three and a half years Brother J. Halpern was president of the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union which office he brilliantly filled. He showed himself a leader of exceptional abilities during several crises in the history of the organization.

The official opening of this department will take place next Saturday, August 7 at 1 P. M. in Mount Vernon, N. Y., where a large number of waist and dress shops are still unorganized. A huge mass meeting will be held on this day for the waist and dress makers of that town. A large attendance is expected and a new local of the workers of the Mount Vernon dress shops may be founded. The meeting will be addressed by General Secretary Ab. Baroff, L. Antonini, Manager of Local 89 and Julius Hochman, manager of Local 25. Vice President J. Halpern will be chairman of the evening.

Bureau of Standards Established In The Cloak Trade of Cleveland

One of the most significant experiments undertaken in industry which is attracting wide attention in this country is now being tried in the cloak industry of Cleveland. Following on the heels of the remarkable victories achieved by the Cloakmakers' Union of that city, it has now taken a step which is bound to be of far-reaching importance not only to the cloakmakers of Cleveland but to other industries as well.

The Joint Bureau of Standards is the name of this new venture. This bureau established jointly by

the Union and the Manufacturers' Association is chiefly the result of the indefatigable and courageous work of Vice President M. Perls. After numerous conferences with the Manufacturers' Association, Vice President Perls succeeded in convincing the manufacturers in the necessity of such a bureau whose purpose it is to work out a scientific system of measurement of production in which the workers should have a responsible share.

In connection with the estab-

BAROFF AND SIGMAN TO ADDRESS MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA

As was already reported in the last issue of "Justice" the controversy between the Cloakmakers' Union and the Manufacturers' Association of Philadelphia was practically settled. The conference committees of both sides reached an understanding regarding the new points in the agreement. These were to be submitted to the membership of the Cloakmakers' Union and the Manufacturers' Association respectively for their approval.

But so far little headway was made. There seem to be some difficulties and misunderstandings in the way of bringing the settlement into effect. For this reason membership meetings will be held next Saturday evening, August 7, which will be addressed by General Secretary Ab. Baroff and First Vice President Morris Sigman. The question of the settlement will be thoroughly discussed and misunderstandings will be removed.

The participation of General Secretary Baroff and Vice President Sigman in the membership meetings of the cloakmakers in Philadelphia will doubtless bring more light and clearness into the situation and a full settlement will be reached. The by season in the cloak trade is about to begin, and the workers must once for all reach a definite settlement.

SALESMEN OF DIVISION STREET CLOAK STORES ARE OUT ON STRIKE

When the salesmen of the Division Street cloak stores submitted new demands at the expiration of their agreement the bosses responded by locking them out. The salesmen have transformed this lockout into a strike which they are prepared to conduct until victory is achieved.

The agreement between the Salesmen's Union, Local 131, and the owners of the Division Street cloak stores expired August 1. At the renewal of the agreement the Union requested the proprietors to a conference to discuss the new demands of the salesmen regarding wages and hours. This formal request of the Union was ignored, and instead the union salesmen found in their pay envelopes a slip of paper notifying them that their services were not any more required. Plainly speaking, they were locked out.

The salesmen have responded to this by declaring a strike. They are fully prepared and determined to give their bosses a fight which will make the latter realize how badly mistaken they were in attempting to break the Salesmen's Union. The strikers have the full sympathy and cooperation of the International Union.

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TOPICS OF THE WEEK

The Russian-Polish Negotiations

AT this writing no authentic reports are available from the armistice negotiations between the Russians and Poles. It was reported that the Bolshevik and Polish armistice delegates met last Friday evening at Kobryn, east of Brest-Litovsk, and the negotiations began last Saturday morning, Karl Radek representing the Bolsheviks. But the conference does not seem to interfere at all with the military operations. The Red armies are encircling Warsaw which is being evacuated by the Poles.

Before proceeding to negotiate armistice terms with the Bolsheviks, the Polish Government was notified by the Allies that they will not permit Poland to accept: 1) Whole or partial disarmament; 2) a change in the Polish system of government; 3) Acceptance by Poland of a boundary line less favorable than that provisionally drawn by Lloyd George; 4) the use of Poland as a bridgehead, in any sense, between Germany and Russia. It means, that Poland must remain the buffer state to divide Europe to suit the ambitions of France and England. The Allies are willing to arrange "peace" between Russia and Poland, and perhaps between Russia and the rest of Europe on terms which would mean the death of Russia. They are rushing munitions and officers to Poland. And when the German workers in Danzig refused to unload the munitions, England got scabs to do the work.

The Allies are puzzled as to how to infuse morale in the routed Polish armies. They realize that they can be of slight help to the Poles. It is a risky business to declare war on Soviet Russia. England has not only the trouble in Ireland on its hands, but there is the powerful Labor Party which might halt the military expeditions at this time. To a less degree it is true with France. Italy will not dare to undertake war. Then the Allies will have to co-operate with Germany and Czechoslovakia in their war on Russia. It is true that Hungary has offered its services to the Allies to fight Russia for certain concessions. General Ludendorff has offered to raise an army of two million for the same purpose, although the German Government has expressed its neutrality in the war between Russia and Poland. Winston Churchill, the British War Minister, it is true, has published an article in the Times in which Germany will reinstate herself in the family of civilized nations by fighting Soviet Russia. But as the Times correspondent from Paris declares, "It is too early for Hindenburg to serve under Foch for any cause whatever." It is hardly possible that the Allies will undertake a war on the grand scale by mobilizing and drafting armies to be sent to fight Russia. It is fraught with dangers which they seem to realize.

The attitude of our Government is pathetic. President Wilson has received a message from the Polish Premier stating that "you (Wilson), having been the most staunch promoter and defender of Polish independence, are at this hour of our country's greatest need nearer and dearer than ever to every Polish heart." But no matter how anxious the President may be in sending an army to help Poland he can hardly do it. Of

course he secretly, through the War Department, sends war materials to Poland. But this is his private war. The American people cannot be held responsible for it.

Increased Profits for the Railroad Companies

ON July 30th the Railroad Labor Board handed down the 1-dollar a day increase to over two million railroad workers. That is about one half of what the workers had demanded, and they had to wait for over a year for this award. On July 31st the Interstate Commerce Commission handed down a decision authorizing railroads to increase freight, passenger and Pullman rates approximately \$1,500,000,000 annually. According to Rail Director Walter D. Hines, the increased rates will add themselves in a manifold degree in the high cost of living. The campaign of the Government to reduce the high cost of living is at best hypocritical in the light of the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The railroad magnates greeted this decision with enthusiasm. The commission intended the increases to pay 5 1/2 per cent on their investment after paying all operating charges, including the 600,000,000 dollar added to the yearly wage bill by the Railroad Labor Board. Another half of one per cent was added to provide for new equipment and better service.

Private operation and ownership of railroads proved to be as costly as it is inefficient, but the Government is determined to aid the railroad magnates at the expense of the public about whom it claims to be so much concerned. The campaign against profiteering was only a smokescreen under which the coal, the railroad and other magnates could fleece the public to their heart's content.

President Wilson Takes a Hand in the Coal Strike

FINALLY President Wilson learned that the mines in Illinois and Indiana are paralyzed and that the wage award of the Bituminous Coal Commission has not been applied in many cases. Secretary of Labor Wilson has reported to the President of the threatening situation existing in the mines in the mid-western states, and the President responded in his customary way. He sent a telegram to President John D. Rockefeller of the United Mine Workers, declaring that the action of the miners is a violation of their solemn agreement, and that it is their duty to return to the mines. And if the miners will return to work at once he will call a joint conference of the scale committees of the operators and the miners to the inequalities in the present scale.

The sermon of President Wilson "profoundly impressed" President Lewis of the miners, and he immediately dispatched telegrams to the striking miners ordering them to return to work. But the miners have learned to regard President Wilson's promises with a good deal of distrust, and they demand more tangible assurances that their grievances will be settled. At this writing it looks as if the miners are in a hurry to obey the order of their President. Most of the mines in Illinois and Indiana are still idle.

Light on the Steel Strike

THE report on the steel strike made public by the Interchurch World Movement helped to bring before the public mind facts long known to those who cared to know the facts. What is significant is that the agency, the Interchurch World Movement, cannot be interpreted as a Bolshevik propaganda movement. John D. Rockefeller was one of its sponsors, and its aims and purposes were endorsed by the New York Times.

This report finds that the steel strike was not a Bolshevik conspiracy, but an orthodox American Federation of Labor affair. The investigation centered in the plants of the United States Steel Corporation, half of whose employees are still subjected to the 12-hour shift system which was that in the last ten years the daily hours of workers in the steel industry have been lengthened, and not shortened; that the bulk of unskilled labor earned less than enough for the average family's minimum subsistence and the bulk of skilled labor earned less than enough for the average family's comfort; that the control of the industry is arbitrary and in the hands of financiers whose relation to the producing process is remote; that the system of arbitrary control extended outside the plants, affecting the workers as citizens and the social institutions in steel communities; that blacklists were used, workmen discharged for union affiliation, "under-cover" men and labor detectives employed and efforts made to influence press, pulpit and police authorities.

The Federal Government was a factor in breaking the strike, the report states, for the maintenance of the Steel Corporation's non-union policy in Gary entailed the use of the Federal Army and the expenditure of public money "with results which helped to break the strike."

The decisive influence in the strike on the employers' side, the report states, was the United States Steel Corporation, adding that "whatever the Steel Corporation does the rest of the industry will ultimately follow." The identification of policy fails to take place in the industry fails because of the opposition of the Steel Corporation.

It is estimated that three-quarters of a million persons have their lives determined arbitrarily by the 12-hour day or by the lowest pay in the steel industry.

The "public purveyors of information," it is stated, failed to ascertain and publish the facts and ignorance of the facts made the report of the Bolshevik interpretation of the strike, put forth by the steel companies, according to the investigators, to obtain wide acceptance.

"Were the strikers justified?" was the question placed before the Commission of Inquiry. This is the committee's reply: "The cause of the strike lay in grievances which gave the workers just cause for complaint and for action. These unredressed grievances still exist in the steel industry."

The chief cause of the defeat of the strike, according to the report, was "the size of the Steel Corporation, together with its active opposition and the support accorded it by employers generally, by governmental agencies and by organs of public opinion." Second among the causes of defeat was "the organization and leadership, not so much of the strike itself as of the American labor movement." The fundamen-

al grievances were found in long hours, the "boss" system and the lack of opportunity to organize and to have representation.

The report severely condemns the use of "under-cover" men, who are alleged to be breeders of distrust, and the use of whom is held to be undemocratic and un-American.

At the present time more than 400,000 steel workers, or a population of about 2,000,000 men, women and children, are more or less directly affected by the unrestricted tendency toward the lengthening of hours, the report maintains.

The activities of the strike-breaking and detective agencies are dwelt upon at some length and the existence of these organizations is held to be "an integral part of the industrial corporations' policy of not dealing with labor unions." When business is slack these organizations make "trouble," it was said, and thus create "business."

Denial of the right of free speech and free assembly in the Pennsylvania steel towns was also charged in the report.

Among the general recommendations are the following: Adoption of a universal 8-hour day with a limit of 10 hours on duty and a 9-day week; recognition of the right to join a union and an extension of home building for the workers.

It is recommended that organized labor democratize and control the unions, especially in regard to the calling and handling of strikes, find a substitute for the closed shop which it is a union practice, repudiate restrictions of production and formulate contracts which can be lived up to, avoid violence and accept all possible offers of publicity and conciliation.

The Chairman of the investigators was Heber Blankenhorn, formerly of the Military Intelligence Service. Other investigators were George Soule, D. J. Sapos, Carl Wischeart, Marion Savage and Robert Littell.

Communists Sentenced to Prison

TWENTY members of the Communist Labor Party were found guilty of conspiracy to overthrow the Government of the United States by a jury in a Chicago court after a trial lasting three months. Among the convicted are Ludwig Lore, William Bross Lloyd and many other prominent Socialists. A motion for a new trial was made by the defense.

During the last two years the I. W. W., the Socialists and now the Communist Labor Party were found guilty by Chicago juries and sentenced to prison by Chicago courts. Some time ago Assistant Secretary of Labor Louis Post ruled that the Communist Labor Party was legal. This was followed by a similar ruling by Judge Anderson of Boston. It looked as if the wave of reaction was breaking. The Chicago conviction, however, served as a reminder that reaction is still raging.

A. F. of L. to Appeal for Amnesty

PRESIDENT Samuel Gompers and a committee of representatives of various international unions and spokesmen from the central labor bodies will confer early next week with Attorney General Palmer regarding the demand of general amnesty for all political prisoners in be-

AN APPEAL FROM THE "MESSENGER"

**The Negro Publication Preaching
Solidarity Among Black and
White Workers Needs
Immediate Help**

This is a cry for help. We are at the crisis of the life of the mouthpiece of the black workers of America. For nineteen long months "The Messenger" has preached the gospel of solidarity of white and black workers, for which it has been denied second class mailing privileges, and has become the victim of the Barleson-Palmer regime of ruthless and indescribable persecution.

It has reached a circulation of 33,000, but the high cost of paper has forced it down, and now threatens its complete destruction. It faces a large deficit every month which it cannot meet. That means, that either our cry for help is heeded, or The Messenger dies. But Brothers, this would be nothing short of a calamity and an irreparable disaster. For, out of 350 or more Negro publications, serving the industrial and financial oligarchs of America who rob black and white labor of the product of its toil, The Messenger alone proclaims: "To the worker the full product of his toil."

Now, Comrades and Brothers, the Negroes constitute one-tenth of the workers of America. They, because of ignorance, are used as tools, as cats-paws to pull the chestnuts of capitalists out of the industrial fire. They are used as scabs to break down the standard of living of organized white labor, and then they are thrown aside. But the white workers are largely responsible for this; for they have denied them entrance into their unions and then condemn them as scabs. Now, the Negro worker is just as capable of understanding the working class message of unionism and socialism as his white brothers are. He only needs education — that is the mission of The Messenger.

Hence, we call upon every class conscious white worker who has a sincere devotion to the principles of brotherhood, to give from a dime to a dollar to the cause of sending the message of unionism and socialism to their black workers. Send today — don't delay! The call is urgent. Contributions are received at 31 Union Square, International Ladies' Garment Workers'.

**A. Philip Randolph,
Chandler Owen,
Editors, The Messenger.**

The Farewell Party to President Schlesinger at Unity House

Over four hundred guests highly enjoyed the splendid farewell party at the Unity House last Saturday evening, June 31, arranged in honor of President Schlesinger upon the occasion of his departure for Europe to attend the international congress of needle trades' organizations which will be held in Copenhagen, Denmark. This party was arranged by the Unity House Committee of the Waist-makers' Union, Local 25.

The party took place in the beautiful dance and concert hall of "Unity Land." There was music, dance, readings and speeches but a few. Only the guest of honor, President Schlesinger, and Miss Jennie Matyas, chairlady of the evening and secretary of the Unity House Committee, spoke.

The program of the evening, as was announced, consisted of two parts, a "formal" and an "informal" part. It began with the latter. Schermer and Windy, the most popular of the "informal" artists were at their best, and that means a great deal. Elmar whose specialty is a peculiar kind of folk dance has recently joined this informal cast. Formally these three Unity favorites are waiters in the Unity House dining room, but informally, outside of appearing on special occasions, which happen ever so often, they edit and publish and distribute among the inhabitants of Unity Land a journal, "The Sheigetz." This journal has gained a reputation among its ever-increasing circle of readers for its utter lack of seriousness and conventionality.

Windy opened the informal con-

cert with a song everyone knew. The entire gathering joined in a chorus. It was sung with an enthusiasm which clearly revealed the spirit of solidarity prevailing among our membership.

The formal part of the concert rendered by the famous M. Pirozhnikoff, Miss Roback and Miss Cheifetz thrilled the audience.

Miss Jennie Matyas greeted President Schlesinger in the name of the Unity House Committee.

President Schlesinger then heartily thanked the Unity House Committee for the honor accorded him. He briefly outlined the plans of the tailors' congress and urged the workers here to be on their watch and continue to strengthen their organization. His speech was greeted by a storm of applause.

Then there followed highly amusing readings from the official organ of Unity Land "The Sheigetz", and dances by the Unity inhabitants under the direction of Miss Cohen.

Telegrams of greetings were received from the Ladies' Garment Clerks' Union, Local 90, New York; H. Schoolman, Joint Board of the Chicago Cloakmakers' Union, and the Chicago Skirt and Waist Makers' Union, Local 100.

President Schlesinger expressed his thanks to all those who participated in the memorable party.

Among the guest were Vice Presidents Morris Sigman, Saul Seidman; Alexander Trachtenberg, Research Director of our International; Brother Horvich, manager of the independent office of Local 25; Morris Winchewsky and many others.

LABOR ITEMS

IRON MOLDERS INJOINED

Striking iron molders in Knoxville, Tenn., have been prohibited by Judge Nelson from talking with employees of the Southern Pipe and Foundry Company. This is the court's order.

"From initiating or commencing negotiations, dealings, communications or interviews with any employees of the Southern Pipe and Foundry Company in relation to the employee's employment."

Under this order, if a striker suggests to one of the company's strikeworkers that conditions could be bettered if he joined the union, the striker would be in contempt of court and could be sentenced to any fine or imprisonment Judge Nelson saw fit to impose.

MINING KILLS MANY

Just when the anthracite miners are demanding a living wage, the United States Bureau of Mines issues an interesting statement on mine rescue work and the deadly nature of this calling. It is stated that the mining industry in this country employs more than 1,000,000 men and more than 3,000 are killed each year.

But for the life-saving activities of the mine bureau, it is stated, 5,000 more miners would have lost their lives during the past 10 years, or since the mine rescue department has been in existence. The bureau states that "there is, perhaps, no other industry in the

United States that has such hazards."

COST OF LIVING ROSE 9 PER CENT IN LAST SIX MONTHS

Food prices throughout the industrial centers of the country continue to soar. A report last week by the Bureau of Labor Statistics gives figures on the increased cost of living since 1913. These range from the low point of 95 per cent in Los Angeles to the high point of 139 per cent in Detroit. In only two cities of the entire country has the cost of foodstuffs advanced less than 100 per cent since 1913, those being Los Angeles with an increase of 95 per cent, and Jacksonville, Fla., where the increase has been 98 per cent.

The figures given are based on retail prices of food, obtained monthly, for 43 essential articles. One June 15 the average family expenditure was 2 per cent higher than in April, and in April the expenditure was 5 per cent higher than in March. A steady increase in family expense is shown, therefore, with prices in June 9 per cent higher than January of this year.

WON'T DISCUSS SHUT DOWN

In a letter to Mayor White, William M. Wood, president of the American Woolen company, refused to attend a conference of city officials to discuss the shut down of the trust's mills. More than 15,000 wage earners in this

MILWAUKEE ORGANIZATION CAMPAIGN

Wisconsin garment workers in the raincoat, cloak, skirt, waist, dress and white goods trades — 7,500 of them — are being united by more than \$30,000 weekly in wages by open shop manufacturers, according to Arthur S. Samuels, national organizer of the International Union members of this trade, who is in Milwaukee.

While union workers are receiving a minimum of \$44 under agreements in the east, and are working 44 hours per week, with full time for holidays and time-and-a-half for overtime, Wisconsin garment workers under the open shop average about \$15 for a 50-hour week.

He is in Milwaukee to conduct an aggressive campaign for union membership, and against the open shop.

"Figure it out for yourself for comparison," said Samuels, "Wisconsin manufacturers are mulcting workers out of about \$50,000 in pay each week.

"The fight against the union shop — for a so-called 'open shop' — is opening in Wisconsin and garment manufacturers are opening factories in small country places where workers have not had opportunity to be enlightened on the question of organization. In the small places, the manufacturers pose as being greatly interested in the welfare of the town.

"They bring prosperity to the place, that is true, and, in the majority of cases, they are being financed by Big Business organizations in their new locations.

"Feeling thus safely entrenched in the town, these manufacturers exploit local workers to their hearts content, paying the town's usual wages, but receiving the standing market price for their goods.

"As soon as an organizer ventures into the town, he is branded a Bolshevik and I. W. W. and anarchist. That is the education that is being handed workers in rural and semi-rural communities in the fight for the open shop.

Samuels said he appeared before the state federation of labor meeting last week and said that it is the duty of labor to see that all trades are 100 per cent organized and that, with the fight on the open shop on, no union can feel safe while another is unorganized.

For this reason, he said, the International for which he is organizer, has planned to wage open fight in the hinterland of Wisconsin, to exterminate all "open shop nests."

"The weeding out of such labor-eating factories will do much to put the quietus on the open shop fight," said Samuels. "Locals of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union soon will be established in Milwaukee and in other cities of Wisconsin."

city are idle and many of them are leaving with their families.

President Wood informed the mayor that the conference can be of no assistance "in controlling economic conditions which compelled the shut down."

In the meantime, the trust holds prices to their war level and editors and certain office seekers call on workers to produce more that prices may be reduced.

Mayor White says he will ask for a special session of the legislature to investigate the shut down.

half of organized labor.

This action of the A. F. of L. heads will be made under directions from the convention of the Federation in Montreal last June. Immediate action was planned at the amnesty conference in New York last week, when representatives of the 44 international labor unions, 38 central labor bodies from all over the United States, 24 state federations of labor and various other groups convened to discuss the question.

EDITORIALS

MORRIS SIGMAN AND THE JOINT BOARD OF THE CLOAKMAKERS' UNION

Morris Sigman, former manager of the Joint Board, is one of the rare personalities whom we had the fortune to meet in the labor movement. He strongly impressed us as possessing two characteristics supplementing each other. One is the power to think clearly, logically and consistently, the other is the will to carry his plans to realization. These two qualities made Sigman the ideal manager of the Joint Board. He was able to achieve great tasks not only in the Cloakmakers' Union of New York but in the entire country. Because of his iron will he was able to introduce order and system where chaos reigned. The Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union would never have functioned so well and so effectively without the vision and determination of Sigman.

His name will always remain indissolubly bound up with the introduction of week work. It was doubtless a tremendous achievement, particularly when we bear in mind that the opponents of this system were not only the manufacturers but the workers. One with less firmness and with a weakness for momentary applause would have abandoned this plan in face of what seemed to be an overwhelming opposition. Sigman, however, grew stronger and more determined in the struggle. Obstacles seemed to have strengthened him to greater efforts. He was firmly convinced that the Cloakmakers' Union could not grow without the establishment of the week work system.

But this is only one incident in his activity as manager of the Joint Board. Through his energy and will the Joint Board became more than a mere conglomerate group of various delegates of different unions who only conduct business of a general nature for the entire organization. It has assumed a new character with an independent and individual life.

Some months ago Morris Sigman resigned his post as manager of the Joint Board. For many this announcement was a surprising and painful bit of news. Few could dissociate Morris Sigman from the Joint Board. This however was the case. He was urged upon to withdraw his resignation. He again tried to serve his union. But then he realized that he cannot conscientiously keep up his post as manager and he resigned again, this time, for good.

Morris Sigman is a convinced centralist. That is, he firmly believes in the necessity of centralizing all functions and activities. He believes that all activities should emanate from and be guided by one centralizing and directing force. He opposes the separate and autonomous activities of the different bodies. He believes that

the Joint Board must have full and complete control of the various composing bodies.

In the early years of the existence of the Union when the Joint Board was only the organizing power leaving the locals full autonomy, the activities of Sigman met with little opposition even if he infringed on the independence of the locals. But as time went on Sigman demanded that the various locals give up their autonomy and independence and merge more completely in the Joint Board. He did not insist of course on their dissolution but only urged that they let themselves be swallowed up by the Joint Board.

The various locals naturally understood a struggle for their existence. From the standpoint of Morris Sigman the struggle is not so much a struggle of the various locals as of their managers, officials, executives who fight for their honor or job. As a consistent centralist he views this opposition as wholly due to personal interests. According to him there are some who under the guise of local autonomy are actually fighting to promote their own interests.

Morris Sigman may be right in some cases. His general position however is wrong. Organizations which have for many years led their own lives and administered their own affairs cannot obliterate themselves and be absorbed by one body. They are ready to unite with other bodies for common purposes. This in fact is the reason for the existence of the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union. But it is altogether contrary to their nature for them to dissolve to let the general body do those things which contribute the essence of their organizations and which they feel they can best do for themselves.

To be true to his views and convictions Sigman could not very well choose a different way of action. Neither could the delegates to the Joint Board completely surrender to the proposals of Sigman. It would mean annihilation of the locals. The only logical outcome of this difficulty was the resignation of Sigman which the Joint Board was compelled to accept in spite of the love and admiration for him.

We found it necessary to offer this explanation in the interest of Morris Sigman, the Joint Board and the entire International. There circulated wild rumors and hints of "politics" as the reason for Sigman's resignation. There is not the slightest vestige of truth in these legends. Morris Sigman never had the intention of leaving the labor movement. He remains with us, and the Joint Board will continue to benefit from his friendship and cooperation. Nothing has changed except that in place of Morris Sigman, Israel Feinberg will from now on act as manager of the Joint Board.

Israel Feinberg is one of the most able leaders in our labor movement. The present writer remembers one case which clearly demonstrates the convincing power of the newly elected manager of the Joint Board. A huge meeting was called in Cooper Union on the eve of the strike for week work. Most of the speakers of the rank and file were opposed to week work. The spokesmen of piece work were roundly applauded, while those daring to defend week work were hardly permitted to speak. It looked as if nine tenths of the cloakmakers present at the meeting were opposed to week work. The attempt to introduce this system seemed to have been doomed to utter failure in face of the prejudiced opposition of the large masses.

Then Israel Feinberg made a speech. With remarkable simplicity and clearness he analyzed the arguments of the opponents to week work. He spoke long, but none left the hall during his speech. Then the question was submitted to a vote and nine-tenths of the workers voted for week work.

Israel Feinberg is not only a remarkable speaker, but a clear thinker and one who feels deeply. He was a worker all his life, and he cannot be classed with those leaders who hardly remember when they worked in the shop. He is taken out of the shop to occupy the place of manager of the Joint Board. He is one of the rank and file, and understands the needs of the workers. He is in every respect a worthy successor to Morris Sigman.

Israel Feinberg was for years connected with the Joint Board as one of the delegates of Local 1. Then he became the chairman of the Joint Board, and his election as manager marks his advance to a more responsible post.

It is of course difficult to say in how far Feinberg will succeed in his new office. Devotion and loyalty to the Union and the ability to speak do not yet make a good manager of the Joint Board, we are told. One must possess a feeling of responsibility and a strong will. We believe Feinberg possesses these requisites and he will pass the test splendidly.

His first experience in the labor movement Feinberg received in London, England. A few years ago he came to this country where he became a member of the Cloakmakers' Union and took an active part in the labor movement. Some things were discouraging to him, and one day he confided to us his disappointment in conditions here.

We advised him not to grow desperate and stick to the Union. He followed our advice, and he passed his test splendidly. The will and energy that he exerted in his activities heretofore will not forsake him now that he is undertaking a bigger task. In addition to the enthusiasm and idealism of his early youth there is now added the seasoned practical judgment. We are convinced therefore that Israel Feinberg will make an ideal manager of the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union.

The stand of Israel Feinberg regarding the question of centralization is, it seems to us, in full accord with the Joint Board. He will not attempt to monopolize all power of the Joint Board. This at least is his present attitude. If in due time he should come to believe in the necessity of centralized power, he will have to

make place for some one else who could act in harmony with the delegates of the Joint Board.

OUR STAND TOWARD THE SOCIALIST PARTY

In his letter to "Justice" last week Comrade William Feigenbaum indulged in a bit of strong agitation for the Socialist Party. His point number one is as follows: This, that and other great men has sacrificed so much for the Socialist Party and now we come and leave everything go smash.

Comrade Feigenbaum is mistaken. The various great men whom he enumerates and whom we admire just as much as he does have not sacrificed themselves for the Socialist Party but for Socialism. The Socialist Party was only an instrument with which to work for Socialism. And if this instrument proves itself to be faulty and ineffective to achieve the desired end, a more effective and sharper instrument must be devised.

His second point is that since the Socialist Party has done so much for the labor unions, it is their duty to work and vote for the Socialist ticket. This argument sounds as if it emanated from Democratic or Republican politicians. It is based on the specious bit of logic that since we have done so many things for you it is now your turn to repay us by voting for us. This kind of reasoning when used by a Socialist is to say the least ridiculous. The Socialist Party has done its duty in defending the workers for which it cannot and should not demand compensation. If the unions which the Socialists have helped to build up believe that they can accomplish more by founding their own party, the Socialist Party cannot in the least accuse them of ingratitude, disloyalty and many other sins.

The Socialists have always urged the workers to have their own Socialist party and not beg favors from the capitalist parties. The propaganda and agitation of these many years had their effect. The workers are now founding their own Socialist party. And the same Socialists are now claiming that the workers are out to compete with the Socialist Party.

In attacking the Labor Party candidates for President and Vice President, William Feigenbaum has indulged in a form of Socialist propaganda which is below his dignity as Publicity Director of the Socialist Party. Neither will we attempt to answer this form of argument.

If Comrade Feigenbaum concluded from our note on the Labor Party that it was our intention to mitigate the success of the Socialist ticket in the coming campaign he failed to understand us. We heartily wish for the greatest possible number of votes for the Socialist Party, particularly for its standard bearer so as to make the protest against the dark reaction in this country the more effective. But we also regard the new Labor Party as an outgrowth of this rising protest. We will not be the least disheartened if Debs receives a million votes, while another million will go to the Labor Party. To us the votes whether they will be cast for the Socialist or Labor party will have the same significance. We do not see in the Labor Party an attempt to split the labor vote. To us it constitutes an attempt to place the labor movement in the broad light of progress.

The British Labor Party Conference ::

By J. RAMSAY
MACDONALD

London, July 7.

In every way the greatest conference ever held by the British Labor Party has just finished its sittings at the somewhat fashionable watering place in Scarborough. There were something like 1,200 delegates present, about one-fifth of whom came from the local parties and the remainder from the trade unions and Socialist societies. The former group contained a large element of new people, and it was interesting to hear the tones of the English public school and university following in debate the burr of the Northern miner or the Doric of the Clyde worker. Modestly, in the midst of a row of working-class delegates, sat one of our titled folks bearing a name that was brought over by the Conqueror. There, massed in front of us who were on the platform, was the proof positive that the Labor Party is no longer a class affair, but has appealed with success to the intelligence of all classes.

The varied teams pulled well together. Before the meeting, some of our newspapers brought out their annual stunt that Scarborough was to see devastating disagreement. Scarborough displayed energetic unity and evangelical harmony. It settled once and for all that the Labor Party is a great national political movement with principles and a policy which justify its claim to be considered as a governing party. War divisions have gone absolutely. The war Right has moved over to the Left, which finds its ideas and proposals becoming the unanimous finding of the whole party. The men who stood solitary in these conferences four years ago led easily in Scarborough. Not only did they enjoy a monopoly of personal tributes (not a new thing), their lead was accepted and by great majorities they had their way. Cotton remains somewhat conservative, but the miners and the railway workers are as solid Left block. The new formidable combination of unskilled labor still lacks good leadership and is in the hands of men who were swamped by the war, have become very respectable, and so may remain swamped. The great bulk of the local party representation is Left. One small section of the Socialists—the British Socialist Party—represents Moscow, but the great overmastering section—the Independent Labor Party—repudiates both Moscow and Geneva and occupies common ground with the French Socialist Party and the German Independents. In some Labor Party hearts there is still something like jealous enmity against this powerful political Socialist party, but that enmity cannot lift its head at these conferences now. That Denikin kind of counter-revolution within the Labor Party is now scotched and will soon be forgotten. It is important that American readers should understand where the center of gravity of the Labor Party is, the Scarborough left that matter in no doubt.

Another important question is: "What is the party's position in the international movement?" This question includes: "By what method does the party propose to gain its ends?" At present the party is affiliated with the Second International and two resolutions

were debated proposing a change. One was that the party should join the Third, and the other that it should simply break its connection with the Second. Both were defeated, the first by 2,940,000 to 225,000, the other by 1,010,000 to 510,000. The meaning of this is that the Labor Party definitely declares that it will neither aid nor abet, revolution by violence, nor does it enter into its head to seize power except by democratic means. The Russian social revolution is not the only way by which Socialism can come; the Soviet is not the only way by which the proletariat can rule. The British Labor Party at Scarborough put itself at the head of the democratic Socialist movement. It was as determined as any Third International group, that Allied hostility to Russia should cease and that Russia should not be hampered by outside interference in choosing its political and social forms of government, but at the same time it set itself up quite definitely as the exponent and champion of a method of Socialist advance in sharp conflict to that advocated from Moscow.

But while it took up this attitude it remained realist. It is not to create an imaginary world from bricks of logic. There it is faced by a Government that is as independent of public opinion as King Charles I., a Government that gets an overwhelming majority upon issues that were always humbug and are now confessedly so, a Government that uses that majority to make wars and embark upon policies irrespective of the national will, a Government whose conception of democratic control is that, from the moment that election results are declared until the Parliament is prorogued, majorities are absolute and unrepresentative. We are in a worse fix than even that, for we have ministers whose words are but wind and upon whose statements no reliance can be placed. Is a constitutional party, a party that believes in organic transformation, deprived, by reason of its principles, of every swiftly acting weapon which it might use to curb the autocratic power of such a government and counter-act the work it does in violation of parliamentary methods? The Labor Party says: "No," but in saying "No," it makes it clear that this action—as when the dockers refused to load the "Jolly George" with munitions for Poland—is exceptional and can be justified only when taken against those underhand policies inaugurated by self-will and by a wanton disregard of the responsibility of ministers to a sovereign people. The mere schoolman will, I know, make havoc with this departure on the part of the Labor Party from strict parliamentary methods and with this engraving of revolutionary action upon parliamentary stems. But the Labor Party has political practical sense for its justification and that is all that it cares about. In the development of policy, time is everything. The Labor Party may protest in Parliament, but if the Government is allowed to commit the nation, the leaf follows the bud, the flower and the leaf and the fruit the flower, and no man can stay the evolving process. The Labor Party must stay the hand of the sower

of the tares, and to do that it is willing to support "direct action" if everything else fails. But, varying the simile, this is a medicine for an ailing body, not a food for a healthy one.

When considering this problem, the Scarborough Conference was met with a difficulty of a temporary, it is to be hoped, but a troublesome nature. Its parliamentary representatives as a team are conspicuously inadequate. The almost complete failure of Mr. Asquith since his return to Parliament has alone prevented the total eclipse of the Labor-Opposition. The selection has since been made and a candidate was chosen so ill adapted for the position that during the contest he failed completely to rouse any interest and his election meetings were a series of dead failures. This is the secret of the weakness of Labor in Parliament. The Conference was greatly disturbed by this, but it could not censure its parliamentary representatives without damaging the movement and the press was there for spicy titbits. It resolved, however, by 1,813,000 votes to 832,000 that "the time had arrived for developing a greater efficiency on the part of the Parliamentary Labor Party" and requested "bodies affiliated to the party to make such arrangements as will permit their parliamentary representatives to give continuous attention to their duties in the House of Commons." The academic advocates of industrial Parliaments would do well to study the experiences of the British Labor Party. The recommendatory ending of this resolution does not touch the real point, though, if carried out, it would bring a minor improvement.

Unsatisfactory as the parliamentary party may be in breadth of vision and in resource, the Conference itself was lacking in neither. No matter what was the subject under discussion there were delegates present who were masters of it and whose contributions to the debates kept the discussions on an admirably high level. Men who had been in Russia, in Hungary, in Poland, in Germany spoke on the international resolutions; men who had been in India, in Egypt, in the Dominions, spoke on the imperial ones; men who were leaders of trade unions, chairmen of municipal bodies, responsible for administration, spoke on industrial and domestic ones. No other British political party could have brought under one chairmanship such a body of delegates. The opening on Tuesday till the closing late on Friday afternoon, a day looking upon a crowded and an intent hall and listening to debates kept up on the highest possible level of importance and to speeches rich in their matter and accomplished in their delivery. Applause was given generously to what was nothing but sentiment; votes were given rigidly to what was nothing but common sense. There was no narrow class interest displayed; the subjects were related to world affairs and were in proportion to their importance; a unity of idea ran throughout.

The Scarborough program was a Labor manifesto to the nation and the world. In the forefront were international concerns—the revision of the Peace Treaty so

as to settle the conflicts of Europe and put the nations on their feet again; the recognition of the Russian Government; the ending of all intrigues directed against foreign states and of interference in their affairs by military missions; the denunciation of all secret agreements; economic arrangements to deal with the famine in Central Europe; the reconstruction of the League of Nations. It resolved to send a deputation to the Prime Minister to bring before him the results of the investigation which was in Hungary, Russia and Finland. In the affairs of Empire, it pinned its faith to self-determination as a fundamental, though not absolute, principle and accepted as a rule of statesmanship that governments, whether in India, Egypt, or Ireland, should have national assent. It condemned the Amritsar shootings, but insisted that the civil authorities were responsible, that the military criminals should not be made the scapegoats to carry the sins of others, and that the Viceroy should be recalled.

On domestic matters it made declarations on several minor matters important here but of no interest abroad, but it reaffirmed its belief that the continued existence of an enormous debt was a menace to national placidity and a means of grievous oppression and that the debt could be dealt with only by the conscription of wealth. It stood by nationalization of industries and services like mines, railways, canals, and electric power, but it rejected the nationalization of the liquor traffic. Curiously enough, the body which brought about this defeat was the Socialist Independent Labor Party. We are no dogmatists here, and whatever may guide us it is not the mental servility of verbal consistency. A battle royal raged round this question, the Independent Labor Party speakers dealing with decisive blows, and prohibition was rejected by 2,003,000, while the Independent Labor Party resolution in favor of an extended form of local option was carried by 2,003,000 to 623,000. On housing the Conference called for the resignation of Dr. Addison, the Minister of Health, state loans for building, the control of building material, and the encouragement of direct labor, together with an increased hygienic standard of houses. One of the greatest difficulties which face housing projects was pointed out by a Glasgow delegate who produced official figures showing that on a typical working-class house built before the war the interest on capital was 28 per annum, whereas the same house built now would have to bear 500 per interest.

Sanity and courage, practical capacity and well-defined principle ruled the Conference. Its voice was the voice of constitutionalism and organic change speaking in the midst of revolutionary conditions. From beginning to end it was the deliberations of men who are largely responsible for municipal government and who are ready at a moment's notice to take over the control of national affairs.

—The Nation

By ISRAEL LEWIN

Beginning Monday, August 9th, 1920, the business agents of the Cloak and Suit Department will go into the different offices of the Joint Board of Cloak, Skirt and Refectormakers' Union, as per decision of the members at the Special Meeting on June 21st, 1920. Every one of our business agents will be given a district and will attend to all the workers in the shops located there. The affairs of our cutters will, from next Monday on, be taken care of by about fifty business agents instead of by four as heretofore.

The Executive Board requests all our members to co-operate wholeheartedly with the officials of the Joint Board in making our affiliation with the above organization a complete success. Our cutters are expected to work hand in hand with the rest of the people in the different shops. They are to show their dues books and working cards at all times to the shop chairmen or business agents whenever requested. The Joint Board will immediately notify all shop chairmen of the effected change in their relations with the cutters, and it is to be hoped that this and many other measures that will be adopted will help greatly to eliminate a number of evils existing in our industry, particularly the one that our members suffer from mainly, i. e., the manufacturers doing their own cutting.

Under the old system, it was more or less voluntary on the part of the shop chairmen to notify the union whenever an employer did his own cutting, and then our business agent would go up and force the manufacturer to employ a cutter, but while attending to his own case, a dozen other employers would "get away with it", and then when our business agent would go up to the next shop to force a cutter in, the first one, in the meantime, would discharge the cutter whom he hired through the efforts of the business agent, and so it happened that during the slack season our cutters found themselves walking the streets while what little work there was to be done in the shops, was attended to in most cases by the manufacturers themselves. Through the medium of this new arrangement we hope to greatly relieve the situation in that respect, for we will always have at our disposal fifty business agents and twenty-two hundred shop chairmen who will be only too happy to help us in our efforts to improve conditions for the cutters.

In connection with this, the Executive Board, the officers and the delegates to the Joint Board, at a special meeting held on Saturday afternoon, July 31, 1920, adopted a resolution to the effect that we are going to give this new proposition a fair trial and we pledge our heartiest cooperation to make this a success.

The dress cutters are, to a great extent, also affected by the affiliation with the Joint Board, in so much that all dress houses that are signed up with the Joint Board will, from next Monday on, be attended to by the business agents of the Joint Board instead of by the Waist and Dress Division of our own local. The office feels that this change is one of benefit to the membership, since it brings about a closer tie between all of the workers in the shops. The of-

ficer furthermore hopes that within a short time a similar change will be effected in the Waist and Dress industry, thus making it possible for the membership to feel that the interests of the workers of one craft are the interests of the workers of the other crafts.

The change in the relations between the Cloak branch of Local No. 10 and the Joint Board takes away over two hundred shops under the control of the Dress and Waist Branch which carries with it the cutters employed in these shops thereby separating the one that heretofore existed between these cutters and the Dress Division. While the branch is gratified, on the one hand, over the change effected, which, as mentioned before, would benefit, on the other hand, however, it regrets to part with these members with whom it has come into such close contact for many years. All that can be said in parting is that the officers of the Dress and Waist Division hope that the near future will bring about a consolidation of all the locals in the International, making it possible for the officers and these members to meet again.

The raincoat cutters who were always considered as part of the cloak cutters' branch and who were always attended to by the officers of the Cloak Division will have to undergo a change, and while the Executive Board has not taken any action on it yet, we feel safe in saying that the cutters in this craft will be transferred to the Waist and Dress Division. Arrangements to that effect will be made during the week with Local No. 20. A control of all raincoat shops will begin on Monday, August 9th, 1920. Every raincoat cutter is hereby advised to immediately procure a working card for the coming season.

In accordance with the decision of the Executive Board on Thursday, July 22nd, the monthly meeting of the Miscellaneous Division will be held jointly with the Waist and Dress Meeting. This experiment will be tried out and if it is successful, it may lead to a closer alliance between the two divisions.

All Waist and Dress and Miscellaneous cutters are therefore notified that the next meeting of their branches will take place on Monday, August 9th, 1920, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place.

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

Sol Zaretzky, No. 2865 appeared. Brother Zaretzky states that he worked for the house of Shapiro & Davis, 23 W. 21 St., for over six years as a trimmer. During the slack season he also used to cut cloth. In November, 1919 the firm announced that they were going out of business. He then got himself a new job. However, he subsequently found out that the firm had again established itself in business, and claimed his old job. The firm refused to take him back on the ground that he was a trimmer and they could not use him as they wanted cloth cutters. He then saw the manager of the Cloak and Suit Department and asked that he be reinstated on the job. The manager agreed with the firm that Brother Zaretzky be

given an examination and if he passed it he would then be reinstated. Brother Zaretzky refused to undergo an examination and he got another job. That happened some time in the beginning of May, 1920. In the meantime, a new cutter was hired in the shop, who has been working there ever since. Brother Zaretzky now states that he has changed his mind and wishes to be put back on his old job, as he worked there for over six years. He was informed by the Executive Board that owing to the fact that a new man has been working there for over eight weeks and he failed to protest against the action of the office up till this time, the union cannot reinstate him on this job.

Emanuel M. Glick, No. 3352 appeared on summons, charged by Charles D. Angelo, No. 1265, a member of Local No. 89, 441 E. 16 St., shop chairman of the Elegance Dress Co., 141 W. 21 St., Anna Tornelli, No. 36865 a member of Local No. 25, Paline Friedman, a member of Local No. 25, and William Dobroff, No. 1726, a member of Local No. 25, with act-

ing in a manner unbecoming a union man in the shop of the Elegance Dress Co., 141 W. 21 St., inasmuch as he "butts" into the business of the operators of the shop, and is further charged with preventing another cutter from being employed in the shop in order that he may work steadily. During the last four or five weeks about six cutters were hired by the firm and Brother Glick made it his business to see that these men were fired. He is also charged by Brother Dobroff with having called him insulting names. Brother Glick denies having interfered with the operators' affairs and as to the cutters who were fired during the last few weeks, he states, that having refused to work on Saturday afternoon and Sunday, the firm threatened to get even with him and therefore hired new men, so that in the slack season he would have to divide work with them. Brother Glick was censured by the chair and was warned that should he act once more towards a cutter in the shop in the manner he has up till now, his working card will be withdrawn from that house.

The Growth of Cooperation in Europe

By FREDERIC C. HOWE

The co-operative movement which is making such marvelous strides in the United States is doing even more marvelous things in Europe. Judging by the reports which come to labor, it is sweeping over both Great Britain and continental Europe. The workers are determined to take possession of their economic life. They are determined to end exploitation. No single thing better evidences the growing power of the working class than its mobilization in the economic field.

The co-operative movement in Italy numbered 7,000 societies before the war. It now numbers 10,000. The turnover of the Italian co-operative wholesale society was 1,410,000 lire in 1914. It was 9,000,000 lire in 1918.

Little Switzerland had 396 co-operative societies in 1914, with a collective membership of 276,000. By 1918 there were 461 societies, with a total membership of 341,826. The collective turnover of these societies in 1918 was 237,595,778 francs. And the wholesale trade operations increased from 45,717, 076 francs in 1914 to 129,719,746 francs in 1918.

In 1914 the number of co-operative societies in Sweden was 583, with a membership of 292,307. At the end of 1918 there were 849 societies, with a collective membership of 203,600.

In Norway there were 149 co-operative societies, which did a business of 10,019,600 kroner. In 1918 there were 67,910 members, and the co-operative did a business of 48,139,900 kroner.

In 1913 there were 292 distributive and productive co-operative societies in Czechoslovakia, with a total membership of 14,267. In 1918 there were 450 societies, with a membership of 150,000. The turnover increased from 23,742,947 kroner in 1913 to 90,000,000 kroner in 1918. The Co-operative Wholesale Society at Prague, which did a business of 3,238,427 kroner in 1914, increased its business to 38,323,525 kroner in 1918. The movement is growing so rapidly in this new country that it is anticipated that the turnover of

1919 will be double that of 1918.

The German co-operative movement has lost and gained ground during the war. The German Wholesale Society shows a decrease in the turnover during the war. In 1914 the total turnover was 157,524,040 marks, and in 1918 it had shrunk to 104,500,972 marks. But the local co-operative stores have more than held their own during the war. At the end of 1918 there were 10,190 distributive co-operatives, serving 2,231,917 members of the societies; the total turnover was 670,753,153 marks. Compare this with the record for 1914, which showed the existence of 10,109 societies, having a membership of 1,717,519, and a turnover of 492,980,519 marks. While there are fewer societies, their membership is larger, by more than half a million, and the turnover has increased by 177,772,634 marks.

Co-operation is growing in India. In 1918 the number of co-operative societies in the Bombay Presidency increased from 1,281 to 1,615. The membership increased during that time from 131,000 to 156,800, and the working capital from \$6,160,000 to \$8,140,000. Most of these societies are agricultural. There were 1,091 agricultural co-operative societies in 1917, and in 1918 there were 1,390 such societies. In addition to these societies, there are people's banks, groups formed by railway employees, government employees and mill hands. There are also co-operative housing societies in Bombay.

It is difficult to secure reliable statistics showing the growth of the co-operative movement in Russia. It is estimated by representatives of the Russian co-operatives that they have a membership of 20,000,000, mostly heads of families. They have an approximate turnover of six billion roubles (worth in normal money about three billion dollars). There are about 50,000 local societies, comprising 300 regional unions. They are served by several large central wholesale unions which have agencies in other countries. Their foreign sales aggregate

The Planned Affiliation of All Boston Locals Into One Joint Board

By AB. SNYDER

A conference of all the Boston locals of our International will be held next Thursday, August 10, for the purpose of uniting all these locals into one mighty Joint Board.

This conference was called at the initiative of Vice President Pausen, asking all the locals to send committees with a view of working out plans for the speedy creation of a joint board. Invitations were also sent out to the managers of the various locals, including myself, and I have no doubt that all will attend and do their utmost to bring this plan into effect.

That this affiliation is of the greatest significance is admitted by all who are in close contact with the organization. There are seven locals of our International in Boston, Locals 12, 24, 56 and 73 embrace the entire cloak and suit trade and are already organized in a Joint Board which administers the business of its affiliated locals as do similar bodies of the International in other cities. Locals 7, 36 and 49 conduct their affairs independently and separately.

The Waist and Dress Makers' Union, Local 49 is one of the most active and progressive organizations. Lately the manufacturers in the dress industry have succumbed to a "moving" plague. Some of them have already moved their shops to the country towns around Boston in the hope of escaping the influence of the Union. Local 49 is of course conducting a vigorous campaign to force the manufacturers to re-establish their shops in Boston or to establish union working conditions in their out-of-town shops.

The Raincoat Makers' Union, Local 7, is a small but very lively organization. This local faces the same problem as does Local 49. Many of the raincoat manufacturers are also moving their shops to the country towns. The manager and active members of this local as well as Local 49 are therefore enthusiastic for the great plan of affiliating all the locals into one great body.

Local 36, the youngest of our locals has up to a few years ago existed only on paper. Now there are a few hundred members. In order to make further progress and to help the few hundred ladies' tailors to achieve a strong organization, this local must unite with the others.

The establishment of a Joint

Board embracing all the locals in Boston is the greatest need at present. And it must be organized as an effective instrument in the hands of the three thousand members of the Boston locals of our International.

When we think of the amount of energy and money expended by each local separately in bettering the conditions of the workers, we regret that this plan of affiliation had not been undertaken before. Whether we view this plan from the standpoint of efficiency, education or organization the successful outcome of it is assured. Pessimists who may be doubtful now will soon be convinced of the great opportunities this plan holds.

The members of the International in Boston must realize that we are living through a time which calls for solidarity among the workers. We are surrounded by sinister forces which threaten our very life. We must concentrate all efforts and energies to repel the assaults made on the Union. We must build up a strong organization which should always be ready to defend the workers.

The conference next Thursday must be dominated by a single thought: the affiliation of all locals into one mighty Joint Board.

LEATHER WORKERS OUT

To enforce the non-union shop a dozen leather shops have locked out members of Leather Workers' Union No. 32 in Boston. The bosses are trying to secure leather workers who will sign individual contracts.

Bureau of Standards Established in Cloak Trade of Cleveland

(Continued from Page 1)

lishment of the Bureau of Standards Vice President Perlstein and F. C. Butler, Labor Manager of the Manufacturers' Association of Cleveland, had a conference with Assistant Secretary of Labor Louis F. Post last Thursday, July 30th, in Washington.

Although the Bureau of Standards will begin to function in the various shops on September 1, it is already in full swing now. Mr. Fitzpatrick, the manager of the Board, who is paid jointly by the Union and the Association is organizing a staff of competent men to supervise this new system. Studies are already being made of the operations and processes of the trade.

The Cloakmakers' Union of Cleveland is also planning to submit to the manufacturers a demand for an increase in wages. The agreement between the Union and the Association provides that the workers have the right to submit such demand in October. And since the workers did not receive any increases during the last year which witnessed such a rise in the cost of living the Union is prepared to ask for a substantial increase in wages.

Alexander Trachtenberg, chief statistician of our International, is going to Cleveland in a few days with a view of preparing data to be submitted before the referees. Trachtenberg will also take up the question of the different rates paid to men and women doing the same work. For in

shops where only women are employed the wages are lower than in shops where men are employed. The Union will demand equal pay for men and women doing the same work. This demand, Vice President Perlstein believes, could now be enforced because of the Bureau of Standards which will standardize and measure production.

APPEAL TO PRESIDENT

The National Federation of Postal Employees has again appealed to the president against the action of Postmaster General Burleson in dismissing S. E. Blasingham, law clerk in the post office department.

The employee was released last June on charges of having given publicity to charges previously filed against him because of his having assisted in the preparation and presentation of a brief to the joint congressional committee on reclassification in respect to conditions in the government's mail bag repair shop in this city.

It is shown that Blasingham acted as a member of a committee created by the commission, that he only recorded statements made by employees, that the correctness of these statements are substantially true, that he was not responsible for the publication of these statements and that he can not secure employment in the government service until the record in his case is cleared.

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FINAL NOTICE.

Increased Dues Postponed from August 2 to August 14

In order to afford the opportunity to the membership at large to become in good standing with their union, the Executive Board has decided to postpone the increase from August 2nd to August 14th.

This Notice Is Final

All those who will not pay up their arrearages by August 14th will have to pay their arrearages at the increased rate of 35 cents per week.

EXECUTIVE BOARD, CHILDREN DRESSMAKERS'
UNION, LOCAL 50.

H. Greenberg, Manager.

nearly 2,000,000 roubles worth of flax, lumber, fur skins, vegetables, eggs, butter, oil, tar, starch, tobacco, and a variety of other articles produced by co-operative producing societies. In 1918 the co-operative creamery associations of Siberia, numbering 3,000 factories and stores, with a membership of 1,500,000, produced 60 per cent of the butter made in Siberia. Co-operators in Russia own their flour and paper mills, vandy, shoe, tobacco, soap, kypur, chemical, and match factories, fisheries, and refrigerator plants. And back of these vast enterprises are the people's banks and credit societies which furnish the credit by means of which the producing and distributing co-operatives operate.

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Practical Designer Building
PROF. I. ROSENFELD, Director.

222 East 14th Street, New York.
Bet. 2nd and 3rd Aves.
Tel. Stuyvesant 5817.

CONTEST

given by the

LEADING COLLEGE OF DESIGNING

This contest is open to all readers of Justice. The person who will answer most accurately the following questions will be entitled to get any one of our courses at half price.

Those desiring to take part in this contest will kindly send their answers in not later than August 14th, 1920. Do not fail to give your full name and address. The winner will be notified within eight days after the close of the contest.

Questions

1. What is the most important part of a garment?
2. What is the most important measurement of a garment?
3. How many classes of proportions make the garment?
4. What principles are the best for style production?
5. How many mechanical details are there in the garment industry?

Answers should be forwarded to

LEADING COLLEGE OF DESIGNING AND PATTERN MAKING

PROF. I. ROSENFELD, Director

222 EAST 14th STREET

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- Jesse Wolf & Co.,
105 Madison Ave.
- Son & Ash,
105 Madison Ave.
- Solomon & Metzler,
33 East 33rd St.
- Clairmont Waist Co.,
15 West 36th St.
- Mack Kanner & Milius,
136 Madison Ave.
- M. Stern,
33 East 33rd St.
- Max Cohen,
105 Madison Ave.
- Julian Waist Co.,
15 East 32nd St.
- Drezwell Dress Co.,
14 East 32nd St.
- Hegina Kobler,
352 Fourth Ave.
- Deuts & Ortenberg,
2-16 West 33rd St.
- J. & M. Cohen,
6-10 E. 32nd Street.
- West Point Waist,
119 W. 24th St.

PATRONIZE OUR
ADVERTISERS

TO ALL WAIST AND DRESS MAKERS OF MT. VERNON AND VICINITY

BIG MASS MEETING

will be held

Saturday, August 7th, at 1-P. M.

at the office of the Union

51 South 4th Avenue, Mt. Vernon

All are requested to come to this Mass Meeting as there is important business to be discussed.

The following speakers will address this meeting:

- LUIGI ANTONINI, Manager Italian Dress and Waist Makers, Local 89.
- JULIUS HOCHMAN, Manager Ladies Waist and Dress Makers, Local 25.
- ABRAHAM BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer, International.
- BENJAMIN SCHLESINGER, President, International.

And other well known speakers.

Come one and all.

LUIGI MAGGIO, Organizer, Mt. Vernon.

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Register at:

16 WEST 21st STREET, Room A.
and all branch offices.

CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10, ATTENTION.

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

- WAIST AND DRESS Monday, August 9th.
- MISCELLANEOUS: Monday, August 9th.
- GENERAL: Monday, August 23rd.
- CLOAK AND SUIT: Monday, September 13th.

Meetings begin at 7.30 P. M.
AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place

Cutters of All Branches

should secure a card when going in to work and return it when laid off. They must also change their cards when securing an increase.