

"My righteousness I hold fast, and will not let it go."  
—Job. 27.4.)

# JUSTICE

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

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION.

Vol. II. No. 41.

New York, Friday, October 8, 1920.

Price: 2 Cents

## JOINT BOARD FORMED IN THE WAIST AND DRESS INDUSTRY OF NEW YORK

Installation Meeting on Wednesday, October 13th

Our readers doubtless, recall the fact that our last Convention, in Chicago, issued a mandate, through Resolution No. 48, to the incoming General Executive Board to establish, as quickly as possible, a Joint Board in the Waist and Dress Industry of New York on the lines of the Joint Board existing in the New York cloak industry.

This decision was taken up at the first quarterly meeting of the International Board at Montreal, and careful study was given to the manner and form of the proposed joint board. The special meeting of the General Executive Board, held in September in New York, gave additional consideration to this matter and decided to proceed at once to carry out the mandate of the Convention.

On Monday last, October 4th, General Secretary Baroff summoned a joint meeting of all the executive boards of the waist and dress locals. There were represented delegations from Local No. 25, the Cutters' Union No. 10, the Italian Waist and Dress-makers' Local, No. 89, the Bonnaz Embroidery Workers' Local No. 66, and the Pressers' Branch of Local No. 25. The meeting was held at the Broadway Central Hotel, and was presided over by Morris Sigman, First Vice President of the International Union.

It was a very interesting meeting, and the representatives who attended it seemed conscious of the importance of the occasion, the opening of a new page in the history of their industry in New York City. The Joint Board in the waist and dress trades has finally become a reality, an established fact.

Secretary Baroff forwarded on the following day an official letter to Locals No. 25, 10, 89, 66 and the Pressers' Branch, instructing them that their Executive Boards hold meetings in the course of the current week and elect five delegates each to the installation meeting of the newly formed Joint Board, on Wednesday next, October 13th. This will be a meeting of historic importance to the workers in the waist and dress industry, who are now firmly convinced that the formation of the Joint Board will be a source of new life and strength to all its component locals and will link them more firmly together to present a solid front to their opponents at this hour. The agreement between the Union and the employers in the waist and dress industry, it must be remembered, will soon expire. And those who are familiar with the temper of the employers in that industry, their never-ending opposition to the Union, will readily understand that a united and strong organi-

zation is the only argument, the only weapon, that these employers will respect and to which they will bow.

The Joint Board in the waist and dress industry is formed on the same lines as the Joint Board in the cloak industry of New York; and there is no logical reason why it should not work as smoothly and coherently as the

latter. This delegated chamber of cloak locals has made the Cloakmakers' Union the strongest individual workers' organization in the City of New York. Given time, will and courage, there is no reason why the Joint Board in the waist and dress industry should not emulate the example of its sister body among the cloakmakers.

## New York Cloakmakers Purchase a New Home

A holiday spirit was present at the last meeting of the Joint Board of the New York Cloakmakers' Union. The House Committee of that body, charged with the mission of purchasing a home for the Union, reported that it has finally succeeded in obtaining a modern, six-story building, equipped with all improvements, in the very heart of the cloak district, namely, on 27th Street between 4th and Madison Avenues. This building was formerly occu-

pled by a first class hotel; some renovations will therefore be required to convert it into a union office. Upon the recommendation of the House Committee, the Joint Board decided to purchase the building.

The New York Cloakmakers have thus finally solved the problem of getting a home of their own, and their sister organizations in New York extend to them their warmest congratulations upon this event.

## Campaign Collections On in Cloak and Dress Shops

Subsequent to a series of shop chairman meetings called by the campaign sub-committee of the Cloakmakers' Joint Board and members of Local No. 25, a very intensive campaign of collecting funds for the Socialist candidates, has been launched during the past week in all the women's wear shops in the City of New York.

The Cloakmakers' Joint Board, in a warm appeal signed by Brothers Feinberg, Breslaw, Kaplowitz, Langer and many others, calls upon the workers to contribute generously to the party of the workers, and to insure the election of Morris Hillquit and Meyer London. In a circular letter addressed to all the International locals in Greater New York, Secretary Baroff, among other things, says as follows:

The Socialist Party is organized and fights solely for the workers, by the workers, and through the workers of the country. The ruling forces, the mercenary press and every other public agency that flounders through the barter of its conscience and gifts, is arrayed against the party of the working class. The Socialist Party can therefore expect

help but from one source, and that is from the men and women who toil in the shop, mine and mill.

The workers in the needle trades, our men and women, have for years been in the vanguard of Socialist progress. They have fought the early battles and are carrying the brunt of the conflict to this very day. The Socialist Party and Eugene V. Debs look to you for a full measure of assistance in this campaign. They confidently hope that this year a still greater effort will be made on the part of our workers to help in every way to roll up a tremendous vote for the party and to elect a number of congressmen, assemblymen and other representatives.

Money is needed. Lists will be circulated throughout the thousands of shops in Greater New York for the collection of a campaign fund for the Socialist Party. We urgently suggest that all locals call shop chairman meetings for the purpose of arranging these collections in a systematic and proper way.

## Vice-President Lefkovits Back From Europe

On Sunday last, October 3rd, Vice-President Samuel Lefkovits returned from Europe on board the steamship "Imperator."

As our readers know well, Vice-President Lefkovits made the trip to Europe, together with President Schlesinger, as one of the delegates to the Congress of the International Federation of Clothing Workers, held at Copenhagen, Denmark, during last August.

In the report of the proceedings of that Congress, printed in several issues of *Justice*, it was reported that aside from his participation as a delegate, Brother Lefkovits who was born in Hungary, speaks also English, French and German, and he aided materially in the work of interpreting the speeches and activities of the Congress to the delegates of the various countries present.

During his two-month's stay in Europe, Brother Lefkovits visited the following countries: Denmark, Germany, Austria, England and Hungary. He observed a good many things in these lands, particularly in Austria and Hungary, where he spent more time than anywhere else. Brother Lefkovits intends to contribute this interesting information to the readers of *Justice* in some of our early issues.

We welcome Brother Lefkovits heartily into our midst again.

## CONTENTS

News of the Day .....	1
Topics of the Week .....	2
Educational Comments .....	3
Editorials .....	4-5
Reorganization of Local 25	
Compass Misses Alma	
Debs and 3rd Internationale	
Hillquit Opens His Campaign	
At the Sessions of the Gen-Board .....	5
Out-of-Town Department ....	6
Cutters' Page .....	7

# TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By MAX D. DANISH

## Gompers Launches Attack at British Labor

IN an article appearing in the October issue of the "Federationist," Executive Gompers and Matthew Wells, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, make a scathing reply to the appeal issued by the International Federation of Trades Unions, in which attention is called to the fact that the Russian Government had declared itself in favor of complete Polish independence, and a pledge is being asked from every labor body in the world, in view of the gravity of the international situation, to resist every military and naval intervention against the Russian Government. That appeal was supplemented by a request to "act swiftly, loyally, courageously and sweep away secret diplomacy."

In their reply to the appeal by the International Federation of Trade Unions, Gompers and Wells declared that the decision of the International Federation is "socialistic, anarchoistic and savors of violence." Gompers is particularly wrought up over the fact that in the appeal of the International Federation a plea is also made for a First of May celebration and world-wide demonstration. The article concludes with a declaration that "all these appeals will fall on deaf ears as far as the organized labor movement of America is concerned."

This attack by President Gompers, which was widely quoted by the anti-labor press throughout the country, has called forth a very strong rejoinder from George Lansbury of the London "Daily Herald," who described this attack on the British Labor Party as "sheer, undiluted nonsense," adding that "the day is surely approaching when American and British workers will stand together in the same international and it will be the thing that will insure world peace." Gompers can not prevent American workers from taking their stand along with the British workers. Lansbury denies in particular that the British Council of Action was set up at the behest of outside dictation, and cites the fact that the men on this Council, such as Clynes, Bevan and Goslin, are not revolutionaries in the sense of violence, but seek to bring about a new social order by the trade union effort through a political machine.

It is interesting that even the London "Daily News," a liberal organ of moderate opinion, finds it necessary to rebuke President Gompers for his attitude toward British labor, saying that "it is a pity that he should feel it necessary to spoil his fine record of service to British labor by talking fantastic nonsense about matters of which his ignorance is quite deplorable and evident."

It is quite evident that this attack upon the efforts of British labor to bring to amend the useless slaughter in Eastern Europe, was totally uncalled for and does not represent the solid opinion of America's organized labor. The very virulent and vexed tone of this attack is evidence that the conscience of the men and women who compose the great unions within the American Federation of Labor is stirring in the right direction, and that they too are willing to listen to an appeal that

would strengthen the influence of the workers in the affairs of the world and would bring to an end a senseless and useless carnage.

## In Ireland

THE past two weeks have brought little change in the situation in distracted and civil-war-ridden Ireland.

English reprisals against the leaders of Sinn Fein have only aggravated a bad situation, marked by a trail of fire, blood and destruction. The continuous arrests and incarcerations of Sinn Fein workers and officials is provoking still greater resentment and more depredations on the part of their supporters and upholders.

The only bright light in connection with this seemingly hopeless situation came during last week in the form of a proposal by Lord Grey, former Secretary for Foreign Affairs on the British Cabinet, a proposal which embodied, apparently, the opinion of the more enlightened portion of English liberalism and that of organized British labor as well. It was to the effect that Ireland be given full independence, excepting in the matters of foreign relations; that British authorities and garrisons withdraw from Ireland within the course of two years, and that Ireland have the full sovereign rights of a European State otherwise. The Sinn Fein leaders, however, from early reports, refuse to consider this proposition and insist upon a 100 per cent independence.

Meanwhile fighting throughout the South and North of Ireland goes on unabated. Regular lists of casualties are published daily of the Irish Royal Police on the one hand, and the Carsonites and Sinn Feiners on the other. The dramatic hunger strike of the Lord Mayor of Cork, Terence MacSwiney is miraculously continuing, an agonized Ireland is still looking anxiously towards Brixton Jail, where one of its most valiant and picturesque advocates is lying upon a voluntary deathbed, and, hoping against hope that some miraculous solution will get him out of its jaws.

## After-Effects of the Italian Settlement

THE referendum among the Italian metal and allied trades' workers upon the outcome of the seizure of the factories, has resulted in an overwhelming vote in favor of accepting the terms of victory and returning the factories to the owners.

Of course the process of adjustment has been quite slow and a number of workers are still out, and not all the factories are as yet running. But on the whole, it seems that the Italian workers are satisfied with the remarkable victory they have scored and that they are content to rest for the time being with the achievements they have made.

The experiment of the Italian metal workers in seizing the most important plants in that industry in Italy for a number of weeks and attempting to run them for their own benefit, has meanwhile given a remarkable stimulus to the cooperative idea in industry through Italy. Press dispatches from Italy, during the last week, have brought the news that factories in various industrial gen-

ters in Italy are soon to be taken over from their present owners and operated for cooperative benefits. Workmen's technical staffs are now being organized for this purpose. The most interesting point in connection with this is that the Government is alleged to be giving financial support to these enterprises of the workers. Bank employees have started a movement to secure control of financial institutions in many of the principal centers of Italy. Negotiations for the transformation of the Fiat Automobile Works at Turin into a cooperative society with the workmen as partners having the largest share in running the company, are going on.

In general, it can be stated that the social and industrial conditions in Italy at present might be compared to those found in the country after a violent earthquake when tremors continue for a considerable time. The great shock of the metal workers' movement is past, but the settlement will require weeks of gradual readjustment and employers and workmen must reach a series of compromises to render possible co-operation of the two elements under a new system which is still in its theoretic stages.

The new plan for joint control of industry will not be introduced immediately in its entirety, but must be delayed until joint committees have studied the problem. Their conclusion will be presented to the Government, which will submit them to the Superior Council of Action. Only then will they be embodied in a bill to be submitted to the Chamber of Deputies.

## Will the British Miners Strike?

IF we are to believe the press dispatches of last week, the British mine strike tension is over, as the Miners' Federation has agreed to take another ballot on it.

According to the tenor of these dispatches, the gravamen has shifted from the question of nationalization of the mines to the question of an advance in wages. On October 16th, the results of a nationwide ballot to be taken by every miners' organization in the Federation will be made known. Meanwhile the postponement of drastic action was announced by the miners' executive and delegates.

The last reply of the colliery owners contains a proposal that the miners should receive a shilling a day increase as soon as it was evident that production has reached the rate of 240,000,000 tons a year, with two shilling increase when it reached 248,000,000 tons. To this proposal made at the joint meeting of the owners, the workmen and the Premier, Robert Smillie, chief executive of the Federation, refused to reply, returning the 16th to be taken by their decision. The delegates in return decided to put this proposal to the local unions and made preparations for a national ballot on October 11th and 12th. On the 14th of this month another conference will be called to consider and to annouce the national vote.

The meagreness of comment in these dispatches makes it impossible to get a clear idea as to what is responsible for the shift in the main demands of the miners, from the nationalization of the mines to an advance in wages. It is clear, however, that, though armed with a mandate to enforce, if expedient, nationalization of mines, the Miners' Federation, acting jointly with the British Council of Ag-

tion, has deemed the present hour, as unpropitious for the enforcement of the nationalization program and is satisfied to accept a material raise in wages for the time being. How this change of plans will meet with general sentiment among the miners of England is to be seen from the results of the new referendum.

## At Riga and On the Front

THE hope of civilized mankind that the bloody events on the Russian - Polish front would come to a speedy end, has not yet been materialized. The Russian and Polish peace delegations have gathered at Riga more than a week ago, and the heads of the Soviet Delegation have proposed to Poland very acceptable and lenient terms for the conclusion of an armistice. It appears, however, that the Polish bitters and extremists who have been smothered for a time during the successful Soviet offensive upon Warsaw, have again raised their heads and are prolonging the negotiations in the hope that the Polish armies will meanwhile advance further into Russia and will be in a more favored position to exact better terms.

As a consequence the request for an immediate armistice and a stoppage of warfare on all fronts, made about a week ago by the Russian delegation, has, so far, been left unaccepted. The Poles are increasing their forces forward and have occupied a great deal of White Russian and Lithuanian territory. The newspapers, meanwhile, publish a great amount of exaggerated statements regarding the defeat of the Russian armies. Nevertheless, it is apparent that the concessions made by the Russian peace commissioners will finally have to be accepted by the Poles. There is a certain limit to which they can go in their advance and the attitude of labor in Western Europe will not tolerate a repetition of the support by their governments of the Polish campaign against the Russian last summer. Already the march upon Vilna has come to a standstill, and after some bickering and bargaining it can be expected that the Russian proposal for an armistice will be accepted by the Poles and the carnage will come to a final halt.

## Palmer Insists on Holding Prisoners

WHATEVER hopes there were raised in the hearts of those who have been valiantly fighting for the past two years to free the political victims of war time hysteria in the country, the men and women who are still languishing in American jails for expression of opinion, these have been considerably diminished during the past week by another statement emanating from Attorney General Palmer, in reply to a request made by Mrs. Lucy Robbins, Secretary of the Central Labor Bodies Conference of New York City. When urged to recommend to the President a proclamation of amnesty, the Attorney General again stated that prison wardens would be unable to release prisoners without further orders, even if the President granted amnesty, and that the latter presented a number of technical difficulties.

This is precisely the same statement made by the Attorney General on September 14th to a committee representing the entire organized labor movement of America, which appeared before him to plead for the liberation of politi-

cal prisoners. That the Government would not recede from its automatic stand and would not release these political prisoners, is eloquent testimony to the general spirit that animates this, our so-called "democratic" administration and stands out in striking comparison with the fact that practically every government in the world has long since released all prisoners who have fallen the victims of political suppression during the years of the World War.

It is, on the other hand, a laudable commentary on the part of American labor that it persists in its efforts to obtain liberty for these men and women, that it will not acknowledge defeat and that it will go on continually fighting, pleading and arousing public opinion to the gravity of the injustice meted out to those who had the courage of their convictions at a time when such convictions were unpopular and were rewarded with jail sentences.

### The French Labor Congress

THE French Labor Congress, which has closed its sessions on October 2nd at Orleans, France, has adopted a majority declaration of policy by 1478 votes against 602, reserving for itself complete independence of action and against uniting with the Third Internationale.

At the same time the Congress adopted the most revolutionary program ever proposed to the organized labor movement of France. It declares unreservedly that its revolutionary objects are "incompatible with present institutions and with capitalism and its political expressions." It proposes immediate action for supervision of industry and commerce by the workers to be sought by direct action; urges an intensive campaign for nationalization of essential industries, and calls on the International Federation of Labor for united action to accomplish social transformation.

The declaration points out that "the revolutionary temper existing throughout the working world is most propitious for the agitation of such action." Sympathy and encouragement are expressed for the Italian workers and indignation toward the French Government, "the servile instrument of world reaction."

The declaration favors "complete solidarity with revolutionary Russia" and proclaims anew "its ideal of economic liberation through the abolition of the wage system."

### BUY

**WHITE LILY TEA  
COLUMBIA TEA  
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EXCLUSIVELY

### LADIES TAILORS, SAMPLE MAKERS AND ALTERATION WORKERS, LOCAL 3

All workers employed in the Ladies' Tailors' shops are requested not to work on Columbus Day, Tuesday, October 12th. This day is one of our legal holidays on which workers are not to work and are to be paid for.

Those who will be found working on this day will be fined.

EXECUTIVE BOARD, LOCAL 3.

H. HILFMAN, Secretary.

# Movement for Group Education Growing Fast

The most encouraging feature about the educational campaign of the International, at the beginning of this term, is the remarkable response given by the membership of our New York organizations to the plan of group education proposed by the Educational Department.

We have had the opportunity of outlining this educational scheme in these columns several weeks ago. It consists, in brief, of giving an opportunity to those members of the union who are less inclined, or capable, of attending the regular courses after working hours, or who cannot do it, on account of home and family reasons, to attend a systematic course of lectures as near to their homes as possible and at hours as convenient and as practical as could be arranged. This group education was intended to include also such men and women in our organization, who, because of their activity in the union, cannot spare the hours required for regular study at the various union centres and Workers' University.

At bottom, this idea touches at the very core of the problem of adult labor education. It was reasonably expected at the very outset of our work that we would succeed in interesting a considerable number of young men and women whose time and attention is not too heavily taxed by personal interests, and who are able to give up a good deal of their leisure hours to education and various forms of mental and physical exercise. The great masses of our workers in this city and elsewhere are, however, composed of men and women whose time and attention is pre-occupied by matters not quite conducive to a thirst for education, and it is these that we will have to reach, in the long run, if we are ever to raise the intellectual level of the great majority of those who are engaged in making ladies' garments in the City of New York.

The plan to organize the group system in the various sections of the city, in accordance with the proposal made to the locals some time ago, meets this want, to a considerable extent, and it was the chief point of discussion at the general conference of all the local sub-committees on education which met on Saturday, Oct. 2nd, in the afternoon, at the People's House. This conference was a thorough-going success in point of attendance—all local unions were present—and in the earnestness of the discussions. Dr. Fichandler and Miss Cohn were present at the meeting and aided in the clarifying of the educational plans proposed by our committee as well as those advanced by the delegates present.

The committee of Local No. 9 reported that they have already

over 70 members registered for group education and that they expect a still greater number just as soon as the end of the season will permit more evening leisure for the workers.

Among the decisions adopted at the conference, the following are of particular interest:

1. It was decided that the educational committees of the locals request the executive boards of their organizations that education be made a permanent point of the order of the day at the meetings of the executive boards, and that reports from them be heard weekly at these meetings.

2. Local educational committees should keep office hours in the offices of their respective locals, after working hours, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week, for the purpose of aiding in the registration of students for the various courses.

3. The local educational committees should ask the executive boards of their locals to call conferences composed of two members from each of the shops under their control to organize groups for education under the supervision of the Educational Department.

4. Local committees on education to select members from their Union for Dr. Beard's course at the New School of Social Research. This course begins on Wednesday, Oct. 13th, and will be open to members of the International regarded fit for that particular course by the Educational Department.

5. That this conference meet every first Saturday in the month and that strict attendance be enjoined upon all the members of the committees.

6. That one of each local committee act as secretary, and that all secretaries compose the executive committee of the conference, keeping in touch with all the activities and plans of the Educational Department.

7. To request the Educational Department to form a unit centre in one of the Italian districts in the city, where lectures and courses are to be delivered in the Italian and English languages.

The classes in High School Eng-

lish in the Unity Centers of the I. L. G. W. U. are in full swing. The teachers are all experienced and successful men connected with the public high schools of the city. The registration so far has been very gratifying and students who are sufficiently advanced are urged to join the classes at once.

The assignment of teachers is now definite and they are all working with the classes. The International announces the following arrangements in the several Unity Centers:

P. S. 54, Bronx, Intervale Avenue and Freeman Street, Mr. Isadore Glotzer has begun the work of the class in High School English.

P. S. 63, Manhattan, 4th Street near First Avenue, Mr. Lazarus Marks.

P. S. 40, Manhattan, 320 East 20th Street, Mr. Henry Davidoff.

P. S. 171, Manhattan, 103rd Street and Madison Avenue, Mr. Julius Draehman.

P. S. 84, Brooklyn, Stone and Glenmore Avenue, Mr. E. O'Donnell.

These classes are in session on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings of each week.

The opening of the Workers' University, scheduled for Saturday, Nov. 20th, at the Washington Irving High School, will, very likely, take place in the Great Hall of the City College. Definite notice of place and time will be made later. Meanwhile, very elaborate arrangements are being made to make this evening a memorable event.

The Joint Board of the Cleveland Chalkmakers' Union has begun an educational campaign of considerable extent among the ladies' garment workers in Cleveland. Miss Harriet Silverman, at one time connected with educational work in the Joint Board of Sanitary Control in New York City, was engaged by our Cleveland organization to supervise educational work in that city.

We shall, from time to time, give in these columns reports and notices from Cleveland covering the field of adult labor education undertaken by our Joint Board in Cleveland, and its progress.

## Local 25 to Celebrate Re-opening of Its Unity Centre

Verschamp, Miss Loe and Miss Morton's Pupils to Take Part

Many of our members who visited Unity House over Labor Day will recall the very enthusiastic reception given Miss Anita Loew when she sang for us at the fine concert and entertainment given at that evening.

These will probably be pleased to know that Miss Loew has consented to sing for us again—this time at the opening concert and entertainment of the Waistmakers' Unity Centre, at Public School 40, 320 East 20th Street on Saturday, October 9th. We expect her admirers will fill the auditorium.

But that is not all. The Educational Committee has also secured the services of Mr. Albert Vertschamp, the violinist. These two artists should make any concert a gala festival.

After that part of the performance is over, we will move to the

gymnasium and watch one of the principal attractions of the evening—a series of interpretative dances to be given by the Pupils of Beatrice Morton. Later two of Lucy Retting's pupils will give a number of folk dances. The entertainment program will be followed by social dancing and refreshments.

One of the most impressive things about the Labor Day celebration at Unity House was the spontaneous outburst at the time the Marseillaise was played for the Labor Pageant. We know that the same enthusiasm and joyfulness will attend this celebration.

Remember—Saturday night, October 9th, at night 8 o'clock, at 320 East 20th Street.

# JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly.

Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

Office, 21 Union Square, New York, N. Y. Tel. Stuyvesant 1126.

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Subscription price paid in advance, \$1.00 per year.

Vol. II. No. 41.

Friday, October 8, 1920.

Entered as Second Class matter April 14, 1909, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of August 3, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103 Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on January 25, 1919.

## EDITORIALS

### THE REORGANIZATION OF LOCAL NO. 25

The decision of the General Executive Board, to take immediate steps to reorganize Local No. 25, and the appointment of Vice-President Seidman—for years manager of that local—to carry out this decision is not a whim or a caprice on the part of the Board, but the result of long and diligent consideration on the part of those in whom our great membership has vested its supreme confidence, well-earned in the course of years of labor activity.

Not a meeting of the General Executive Board, during the past two years, has passed without an earnest and searching discussion of the state of affairs in Local No. 25. Our last Convention, too, gave much of its time to it, and the only conclusion reached after all these deliberations was that, in order to become again strong and influential, Local No. 25 must be reorganized. Verily, President Schlesinger, as well as the General Executive Board, have expected that wisacres will be found who will raise a cry that the International is attempting to break the great and powerful Waist and Dress Makers' Union. Any person with a degree of common sense will, however, easily perceive the baselessness of this clamor. For the International to weaken a part of itself, a unit composed of tens of thousands of workers, would mean to weaken its own structure, to wreck its own house. Is this a rational and logical supposition?

Of course, the truth lies totally in the opposite direction. The International knows well the present condition of local 25. It knows that in this huge union there are hardly more than a couple of hundred persons who came to meetings and take part in elections for important posts, and barely a few dozen who actually participate in the affairs of the local. Can it honestly be asserted, under such circumstances, that the International is attempting to smash a great and influential local?

It is palpably clear that had Local No. 25 functioned in the same normal manner as any other local of our International, that the idea of a reorganization would have occurred to no one, as it would serve no purpose and would fulfill no aim. The stem fact, however, remains that the situation in Local No. 25 is quite abnormal. Men and women who wished to and could have made themselves useful in it, very seldom had the opportunity to achieve this in this unwieldy and overlarge union. The best and most active element within this organization has thus become apathetic, adding to the general feeling of dissatisfaction and discord engendered by endless squabbling over petty matters and wild plans and proposals. And in this manner, in an atmosphere of eternal debates and ever-lasting tumult, the big union of the waist and dress makers has been losing in influence and strength. Instead of unity, the very cornerstone of a fighting organization, a veritable Babel ensued, each speaking in his own language and cared not to understand the others. The very hugeness of the local contributed to this lack of understanding and harmony.

It is quite natural. No matter how great their differences of opinion people are likely to come to some agreement, after intelligent discussion within a group of moderate size. No agreement or understanding is possible, however, in the midst of thousands of excited and agitated persons. And the only rational way of affording these thousands an opportunity to understand each other and to agree upon a common course, is to group them into logical smaller units. It is clear, therefore, that the decision of the International, to reorganize Local No. 25, to divide it into its natural parts and to unite them all under a Joint Board, does not aim at the splitting up of this local, but would strengthen and unify it.

Another reason which makes the reorganization of this local so important is the fact that it consists of several trades which can not derive any possible use from being housed in one local. It is true, that as a general proposition, there exists no difference between workers and workers and that as members of the working class they are one and undivided. To be sure, if there is anywhere in the American labor movement an organization of workers that is thoroughly permeated with this idea, it is our International Union. But while accepting this as a general principle, and while declaring that when the decisive moment for striking a blow for the emancipation of the workers will come, all differences between one worker and another must disappear and they must be welded into one great fighting camp, we, nevertheless, maintain that while the preliminaries of this struggle are being fought out from day to day by the workers in the shops, this general idea can find no practical application. Just as the miners belong to their union, the engineers to theirs, the railroad workers to their own, conducting their fights within their limited fields, the various trades in our own industry with their varied interests, can not be welded into one local. Or else, instead of being truly united and of help to each other, they will step on each other's toes, hamper each other's growth and duplicate, overlap and retard each other's activities.

In the early days, 20 or 25 years ago, when the principal problem was how to organize working girls in the needle industry, we could not afford to tarry on trade divisions and classifications. The most important thing was to enroll them into the union and to imbue them with the spirit of their community of interests. Thus, dressmakers, waist makers,

buttonhole makers, pressers and finishers were taken into one local. At that, these trades were not so markedly different from each other in those days. In the course of time, however, dressmaking and waist making and the production of white goods, etc. became distinctly different, and thoroughly individualized trades. And because of these facts and for their own interest, it is important that the workers in these various trades be organized into distinct locals where they can defend their interests most effectively, United under a joint board, they can defend the general interests of the industry in a proper manner.

There is really nothing new in what we have stated. We have not invented this theory for the occasion of the reorganization of Local No. 25. We have maintained that on many other prior occasions and we reiterate it at present, in order to make it so simple and clear that even the most obtuse within Local No. 25 may see the vital importance of this reorganization for all the various trades which have heretofore formed Local No. 25. We hope, and it is our wish, that the work of reorganization will proceed rapidly. We know, and all the thinking members of Local No. 25 know, and should know, how important it is that the waist and dress makers of New York become truly and effectively organized as rapidly as possible. Heretofore, Local No. 25 presented the appearance of a big, unwieldy mob, and a mob, no matter how great its size, can be scattered by the club of a lone bluecoat. In order to conduct an effective fight with probable chances of victory, we must have a strong, well-disciplined army consisting of definite units and battalions.

This, in a nutshell, is the purpose of the reorganization. We hope that the great majority of the membership of Local No. 25 understands that the General Executive Board in particular, and the International in general, have no other aim in view, but the welfare of the entire union, and will help the International and Vice-President Seidman to carry out this important task.

It will be a crime to remain indifferent at this hour. It will be veritable treason on the part of anyone to attempt to place obstructions in the path of this great work. We hope that there are no such spirits in the Waist and Dressmakers' Union. But, should there appear any, we wish to assure them that the International will know how to combat them. The unity and the indomitable spirit of all the men and women who have heretofore composed Local No. 25, is a priceless treasure in its command to defend and fortify it, and it will not tolerate any destructionists who might attempt to disintegrate it.

### GOMPERTS MISSES AIM

The British Labor Party and the International Federation of Trade Unions, which met at Amsterdam during August, have forwarded a statement to the American Federation of Labor concerning the plan of action agreed upon by the workers of Europe to prevent the outbreak of a new war, and proposing that the American workers follow a similar course of action.

Our readers will surely recall that sometime ago, when the Soviet Army stood at the gates of Warsaw, it looked for a time as if the Allies were about to intervene in the war between Russia and Poland. The English trade unions sensed the impending danger of a new world-war, and through their firm attitude against English intervention, contributed considerably to the averting of a new world carnage.

The English trade unions have at that time organized a Council of Action, endorsing it with the power of calling out the entire working population of England in a general strike, should it become necessary to prevent the English Government from intervening in Russian-Polish hostilities. It was decided, at that time, that the workers of England refuse to do any work, or participate in any undertaking helpful to such a war.

The question before the English workers and the International Federation of Trade Unions was not whether Soviet Russia or Poland were right in their contentions. It is true these organizations did not deny their sympathy with the Russian Revolution. The principal question before them, however, was how to prevent a new war. And as the workers of Europe have learned that mellifluous phrases would not get them far in this direction, they adopted other, more effective, in their judgment, means.

It is obvious that Gompers, law-abiding citizen that he is, could not deny the privilege of replying to this appeal in the following manner: "You are revolutionaries. I am not one. You are Socialists; you want to parcel out and demonstrate on the First of May. I have no desire to do so. Consequently, we cannot agree on a course of action." There could really be no particular objections to such an answer. Had he declared this in his own name, and not in the name of the entire labor movement of America, he surely would have had a right to do so.

Gompers, however, does not follow this course. He considers it necessary to inject into his reply the present Russian Soviet regime, as if the British Labor Party and the International Federation of Trade Unions had demanded of him the overthrow of this republic of ours and the establishment of a Soviet Government in its place. This is Gompers' reply:

"We are living in the Republic of the United States of America—a country of laws perfect (for the contrary, it has many defects), in which all too frequently injustice is done. But it is a Republic based upon the principles of freedom, justice, and universal suffrage. Our men and our women are not likely to throw these rights and principles into the scrap-heap for the dictatorship of Moscow's Lenin and Trotsky."

Quite true. But who, Brothers Gompers and Woll, has ever demanded of you any such thing? Is an endeavor to prevent a government from dragging its people into a new world-war tantamount to a subversion of the American republic and its supplanting by a Soviet regime? And why this ungodly fear of this Soviet Government? Wherefore did this Soviet regime, after all, draw its immense strength which has prompted the Montreal Conference to line up its forces so definitely against it? And how can the Soviet Government have any influence here, if it is true, as you assert regarding yourself and the workers of America, that you are still ruled by "common sense"?

It is quite apparent that the reply of Gompers and Woll has aimed

far beyond the mark; it seems as if Gompers and Woll had just grasped another post haste opportunity to make clear to the world that between them and the American workers and labor leaders and the workers of Europe there is a deep chasm; that while the others are revolutionists, anarchists, Soviet upholders and reds, we, on this side of the pond, are law-abiding citizens, do only allowable things, and are heart and soul against that cursed reactionary Soviet regime.

There is, however, considerable danger for Gompers himself in this rather too rigid statement of position. It may lead to a discovery on the part of a large portion of American labor that it is not Gompers that reflects their wishes and aspirations, but these very much condemned workers of Europe. And this discovery may lead to the very opposite what Gompers and Woll have been aiming at. It is quite significant that just at the time when the statement by Gompers and Woll has appeared in the press, the Machinists' Union has adopted a resolution at its convention, very similar to the resolution forwarded by the British Labor Party to the Federation. We know of another half a dozen unions who would have adopted a similar attitude at a given opportunity. It seems quite plausible that the opinions of Gompers and Woll, as expressed in their statement, contradicts the opinion of a considerable part of the American labor movement. Gompers may wish to keep our entire labor movement apart from the workers' organizations of Europe for fear that it may become infected with "wild ideas." It is a question, however, how far he may succeed.

Can America and American labor really stay isolated from the rest of the world? We say no, no matter how frequently Gompers may anathematize the labor movement of Europe. On the other hand, we are inclined to believe that these excommunications and this invective hurled at the labor movement of Europe will draw to their "wild ideas" the attention of many workers who would otherwise have given no thought to it.

### DEBS AND THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL

We have definite misgivings that Debs has greatly injured his standing among our Communists by his recently declared attitude towards the Third Internationale. If anyone of them has a vote, we are sure Debs is surely not likely to get it, much as some of them may personally desire to vote for him. The Third Internationale at Moscow will never forgive such an offense, and a Communist, no matter how good and loyal, would be excommunicated for such a crime together with Hillquit, Longuet and Kautsky and—now probably Debs.

Just think of what Debs had dared to say: "I am not a communist," said he, "I am a Socialist." Could a greater crime, in the eyes of Lenin and Trotsky, be imagined? And listen to some more heresy: "The Moscow program wants us to declare for an armed uprising. The Moscow comrades have the audacity to dictate the tactics, the program and even the propaganda in every country. This is ridiculous, despotic, autocratic and just as laughable as if we were to undertake to dictate how they should conduct their own propaganda."

In the face of such a statement, how can a communist, a sworn Leninist, vote for Debs! Indeed, Debs would have fared very badly for this audacity, not to permit himself to be dictated to by the Third Internationale. The redeeming feature in this situation lies in the fact that most of our Communists have no vote. And should Debs fall 100 votes short of the 3,000,000 votes expected to be cast for him by the Socialists, the loss will not be of an irreparable nature. Freedom of action, discussion and agitation is worth a 100 communist votes at any time.

### HILLQUIT OPENS HIS CAMPAIGN

We cannot dissent from congratulating Morris Hillquit upon his brilliant speech delivered last week at the opening of his campaign as candidate for Congress. What a display of keen logic and biting satire in every sentence! How cuttingly he uncovers the cant underlying the so-called difference of principles between the two old parties! In brief, the mind of the people is being swamped by assertions that never was there such a heated campaign as this year; that the Republicans and the Democrats are in a bitter fight to a finish; that the Democrats are fighting with might and main for the League of Nations, the only salvation for America, and that the Republicans are just as much opposed to this League of Nations as America's greatest calamity. And notwithstanding all that, the Republicans and the Democrats, opponents and proponents of the League of Nations, have picked in the 20th Congressional district of New York one joint candidate, Isaac Siegel, who obviously must be on both sides of the fence in this fateful strife over the League of Nations.

Hillquit ended his remarkable speech with the following remarks:

"Fortunately for the ultimate success of Socialism the old parties grow ever more self-confident, brazen and stupid in their policies, and their most monumental stupidity is their open fusion in the political districts in which Socialism is strong. Whether the Socialists will, for the time being, meet a few more or a few less representatives in the state legislature or in Congress is a matter of comparative indifference.

"But it is of tremendous importance for our cause to have the old parties throw off their hypocritical mask of bipartisanship, and to reveal themselves before the working class and before all thinking men and women as a political changeling with two rapacious bodies and one reactionary soul.

"The fusion of the Republicans and Democrats in the face of the sharp issues which are alleged to divide them in a critical presidential election demonstrates the real issues more definitely and clearly than a score of political platforms. The old parties may have their little family quarrels, but they are in upholding the capitalist rule in the United States. They are equal defenders of the system which places all the wealth and all the power of the country in the hands of the privileged few and leaves them free to exploit and oppress and starve the millions of propertyless American workers. They are equally tools in the hands of our great corporate, capitalist, financeering and land owning interests. Hence their fear of the Socialist party, which threatens to end the capitalist misrule and to free the workers from the yoke of oppressors. The mask has been thrown off.

"There is but one capitalist party. There is but one working class party. They are both before you. By your ballot you will choose between them."

Indeed, it was a splendid achievement, this speech; but important as such a speech, and all other speeches by Socialist candidates and workers, may be, it is of still greater importance that all workers and thinking men and women who have grasped the significance of the present campaign, do everything in their power for the success of the Socialist cause. It is truly a year when it devolves upon every person to whom the cause of social progress in America, in its every phase, is dear, to contribute his and her utmost to the Socialist campaign. We draw the attention of the readers to the letter addressed by General Secretary Baroff to all our local unions to aid in this campaign, and we hope that our workers will respond as generously this year as they have done in past years.

## At the Sessions of the International Board

By S. YANOFKY

The absence of President Schlesinger and Vice-Presidents Koldofsky and Lefkowitz in Europe made impossible the holding of a regular quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board during September. The pressure of unusually important business, action on which was being delayed for a long time, particularly the occurrences in Local No. 25, however, made it imperative to call together a special meeting of the Board at which all the members from New York, to wit: Morris Sieman, Jacob Halpern, Fania M. Cohn, Salvatore Ninfo, Jacob Heller, Harry Wander and Abraham Baroff, Secretary-Treasurer of the International, were present. In addition, Vice-Presidents Meyer Perlstein from Cleveland, Hyman Schoolman from Chicago, Isaac Rosen from Boston, and Sam Seidman from Baltimore attended the meeting by special invitation.

Like all the other meetings of the General Executive Board, this special meeting was marked by unusual earnestness, a thoroughgoing manner of discussion and voluminous amount of business transacted.

The sessions began on Thursday evening, the 3d, at Hotel McAlpin, and lasted until late in the afternoon on Monday, September 27, at the General Office.

Two principal questions drew most of the Board's attention at these sessions, both connected with the present situation in Local No. 25: First, the carrying out of the decision of the Convention and of the last meeting of the General Executive Board at Montreal regarding the reorganization of Local 25, and second, the establishment of a joint board of the various locals to be formed from the present Waist and Dress-makers' Union.

It is hardly necessary to enlarge at this point on the question of the reorganization of Local 25. Anyone who has even a passing familiarity with this situation knows that this reorganization is a question of vital necessity for all the trades at present embodied in this local. The local, as constituted, is so unwieldy in size and consists of so many different trades that it cannot be properly managed by one committee or by one person. There may be somewhere in our International a leader of unusual ability, who could successfully lead this huge union composed of over 40,000 members; we are inclined to believe, however, that this leader is not available for the task, for he must be very busy at some other

important, though less trying post. And again, it is yet problematic whether the expenditure of such a tremendous amount of energy required for the management of such an immense local union, by one person or committee would not be a sheer waste of ability, when it is so obvious and plain that if this local were divided into its logical parts, into several large organizations united under one joint board, it would only gain in strength, influence and efficiency.

The advantages of such a division of Local No. 25 into trade parts have been made clear by President Schlesinger in several articles in JUSTICE on the eve of his departure for Europe. In those articles he expressed not only his own opinion, but the point of view of the entire General Executive Board. His departure for Europe has made it impossible for him to participate in the work of reorganization. A number of other important undertakings, such as the realization of the project of establishing a Needle Trades' Alliance, and the conversion of enterprise union-owned shops and stores, await him upon his return, and these will surely take up the entire time and energy of President

Schlesinger and of the General Executive Board.

The special meeting of the Board was, therefore, called in order to carry through, without further delay, the decision to reorganize Local No. 25. In addition to that, another complication arose from the affairs of Local No. 25 towards which the General Executive Board was moved to take a firm attitude.

In the course of the past year, there has come into the Executive Committee of Local No. 25 a certain element of men and women saturated with a belief of being able to turn the whole world upside down in a brief space of time. Their chief weapon of combat has heretofore consisted in stamping their opponents and predecessors as reactionaries and retrogressives and as persons who are out of touch with the new spirit of the times. As a matter of fact, this new element within the Executive Board, notwithstanding all their high-sounding talk and endless mouthings, has, so far, contributed less than nothing towards the welfare of the organization, and Local No. 25, it must be frankly stated, is today still in the same unenviable condition that it was before their entrance into the Board, and perhaps even worse.

Recently, not having anything practical or constructive to add

vance, this group hit on the following plan: Instead of electing the Executive Board of the Union by the entire membership, i.e., by all those members of the union who choose to participate in the elections, they have proposed that this work of selection of an Executive Board be entrusted to a new body consisting of shop delegates—two from each shop—and that this delegated body take the place and do the work of the entire membership. Naturally, protests began to pour in to the International against this adroit proposal. Some of these protests were based on constitutional grounds and pointed to the violation of the by-laws which give every member the inalienable right to participate in the elections of the local. Others protested on the ground that this scheme was in violation of the very principle of democracy upon which rests the entire body of the International. The General Executive Board, of course, had to take an immediate stand in this matter. Secretary Baroff promptly notified the Executive Board of Local No. 25 that protests were received by the General Executive Board against their proposed plan and they were ordered to desist from electing a new executive board until the question of the legality of this plan was first passed upon by the General Executive Board. And shortly afterwards the special meeting of the entire Executive Board was summoned to render a decision in this case.

In order to afford the members of the Board an opportunity to form a comprehensive opinion regarding the entire situation, the Executive Board of Local No. 25, its managers and executive officers, including both the proponents and opponents of the new plan within the local, were called before the meeting of the General Executive Board on Friday night, Sept. 24th, at the People's House. A most thoroughgoing discussion of the case followed, and the decision subsequently rendered by the General Executive Board came as the result of a complete familiarity with every phase of the proposition presented on that night.

The decision of the Board was, of course, the only one that could have been logically rendered. It is in full conformity with the constitution of the International in maintaining that this election "reform" is illegal, is opposed to the written by-laws of the International, and that it is a denial of the principles of democracy. In fairness to the members of the Board, it must be stated that regardless of the fact that there seemed not to be the least doubt that this proposed innovation is in complete disagreement with the letter and spirit of the written laws and the spirit of our International, they nevertheless spent the entire day of Sept. 25th in going over the situation in its every detail in order to exhaust every possible reasoning and argument pro and contra in the situation.

Most of the vice-presidents voiced the opinion that there were among the new executive board members of Local No. 25 several who were very earnest and honest in their intentions. Some of the members on the Board even argued that the present situation in that local is such that the proponents of the new plan could not actually be accused of plotting against the principle of democracy, as only a limited number of members have been taking part in the discussions and the elections

of the local at late, and they suggested that the International withhold, in this case, from insisting upon adherence to the letter of the Constitution.

After Vice-President Sigman, who was the chairman at all the sessions, had analyzed in masterly speech the entire problem and had pointed out the consequences to which such a "reform" is bound to lead; that this new proposition not only robs each individual members of his or her voice in the organization, but that it endangers the very existence of the union, and that "mildness" on the part of the General Executive Board will hamper the present organization work of the International and will make it impossible to realize the plan of a joint board—the members of the Board finally concluded that no other but a firm and uncompromising attitude against the entire plan is possible.

The General Executive Board functions for the purpose of protecting the International and defending its principles. It could not, therefore—even if it should

be pleaded that the motives of these new "reformers" are the best and the purest—act otherwise. The corner-stone upon which our International rests is the principle of democracy, and these fundamental laws can be changed only at conventions. The newcomers in the Executive Board of Local No. 25 had every opportunity at our last convention to propose and to advance all they had considered as most advantageous for their plans. This, however, they have not done. As a matter of fact, at the last convention a Chicago, these same people have proposed nothing at all. They must, therefore, wait until the next convention—whether they like it or not—before they can succeed in promoting their ideas.

And then, is it really so essential for the International to make a sudden and drastic change in its basic principles just in order to give an opportunity to these "reformers" to lord it over one of our local unions? If it is true, as they claim, that their influence

over the masses is overwhelming, why can't they use the good old method of popular elections and take hold of all the offices of the organization? There is nothing to prevent them from doing that. These were some of the motives that prompted the General Executive Board to set its face sternly against the new-fangled proposals of the newcomers in the Executive Board of Local No. 25.

The Board unanimously decided to inform the Executive Board of Local No. 25 that the selection of an executive board by a group of shop delegates cannot be carried into effect and that until the next convention they will have to abide by the Constitution of the International as it stands today.

There was other important business before the Board, some growing out from the reports rendered by Vice-Presidents Perlstein of Cleveland and Hyman Schoolman from Chicago. These reports have provoked general and quite heated discussions. We shall touch upon these matters in the next issue of JUSTICE.

## Out of Town Department At Work

### In Mt. Vernon

On Thursday last, September 30th, the Mt. Vernon local had an unusually well attended meeting, extensively advertised in advance. In spite of the heavy rain which lasted all evening, about 150 people came to that meeting and the workers of one shop, the Closed Stitch Dress Co., brought flowers to the meeting, expressing in this way their gratitude to the organization that has done so much for them during its short term of activity in Mt. Vernon.

The meeting was addressed by Brothers Luigi Antonini, Maggio and Vice President Halpern. Regret was expressed at the absence of Secretary Baroff who was kept from attending this meeting by pressure of business in New York City.

As expected, a number of workers from Yonkers and New Rochelle and other surrounding towns were present, and all displayed earnest attention to the speeches delivered by the leaders of the organization.

### Meeting Out Justice at Hackensack

There is an interesting story worth while telling our readers in connection with our organizing work at Hackensack, a story in which the scales of justice have, for once, turned not against us, but against those who are laying obstacles in the way of our work.

When our organizers, Brothers Schneid, Maguatti and Weiss, first came to Hackensack, a group of local cloak employers, headed by one, Weinstein, a non-Union runaway manufacturer from New York, assailed the workers. Weinstein was later arrested and fined \$10 on a charge of assault. Subsequently other charges growing out of this assault, were brought against him, and on Friday last, October 1st, he was found guilty upon these charges. The judge reserved decision until the end of this current week, and the local workers expect that he will receive a sufficient lesson to make him behave differently towards union organizers in the future.

The meeting at Garfield, N. J., where a number of waist and cloak shops are located, which was scheduled to take place last Saturday, will be held next Saturday afternoon, October 9, at 3 P. M.,

and the local workers who have been notified of this meeting are expected to attend in large numbers.

### State Convention To Aid Organizing Work in New Jersey

The last meeting of Local No. 115 of the Newark Ladies' Garment Workers' Union was devoted to instructing its delegates to the New Jersey State Federation of Labor Convention to present the scope of our work throughout the State to the Convention and seek from it endorsement and assistance.

One resolution was drawn up on the general matter of organization and another resolution on the endorsement of adult labor education by the Convention. At the time of this writing, the Convention has adopted the following resolution, and has pledged itself to help our organizers to carry on the work undertaken by the International Union:

Whereas, The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, an organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, has undertaken at present a very extensive campaign to organize the several thousand women workers in the ladies' wear factories situated in the State of New Jersey, and

Whereas, The purpose of this campaign is to introduce in these garment factories the same working hours, wage scales and uniform working standards as exist in all other women's wear shops in every city in the country, and

Whereas, In the course of its organizing work in the various ladies' wear factories in the industry this ladies' garment industry has succeeded in wiping out the sweat shops which have existed heretofore in those cities and has raised the working standards and conditions in the women's wear shops to a high American level, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That the State Convention of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor endorse the organizing campaign conducted by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union throughout the State of New Jersey and pledge its unqualified aid and support in the carrying out of the purpose of this campaign, namely,

the winning of better earnings, healthier surroundings and happier working conditions for the thousands of women workers of New Jersey.

### In the Scranton Cloak Shops

This Pennsylvania mining town has been housing, during the past few years, several substantial cloak and suit shops. It goes without saying that the local employers never display any particular desire for maintaining union shops and union working conditions. To be sure, when the union first "discovered" them they put up quite a fight, and would not concede the right of their workers to organize without first having tasted the vicissitudes of a strike.

The M. & M. Co., the oldest cloak shop in that city, one employing about 100 men, was organized in 1914. A succession of strikes followed, for no sooner would the firm agree to settle than it would attempt anew to break the agreement. President Schlesinger visited Scranton on one occasion, and later Vice President Lefkowitz, and an agreement of a more lasting nature was finally concluded. Lately, however, this firm became anxious again to back out from it, and as a means of accomplishing that, they have closed down their factory for several weeks, aiming thus, to starve their workers into a more submissive mood. The trick, however, did not work, and their employees are now firmer than ever in their decision to stick with their local.

Several months ago there came into Scranton a strike Philadelphia cloak shop, the Linder Bros., a firm employing a large number of workers. This firm selected Scranton as a place of refuge after its Philadelphia workers had gone on strike. The Philadelphia Joint Board immediately got in touch with the International, and Vice-President Halpern went to Scranton to investigate the situation. It appeared that this firm had succeeded in getting some blacklegs from Philadelphia and New York and started working on its fall orders. In less than a week, however the imported strikebreakers took a change of heart and quit their jobs, drifting back to the cities where they came from, in a

# THE WEEK'S NEWS IN CUTTERS UNION LOCAL 10

By ISRAEL LEWIN.

At last the Joint Board in the Waist and Dress industry is an accomplished fact. At a meeting of all the Executive Boards of the locals in the industry, held on Monday, October 4th, at the Broadway Central Hotel, the decision of the General Executive Board was announced to those present. A motion was then unanimously carried that each and every local executive board appoint five regular delegates to this newly-formed Joint Board which will have its first meeting not later than Wednesday, October 13th.

The establishment of a Joint Board will do incalculable good to the waist and dress trade, for while the different locals have always cooperated with each other in their fight against the manufacturers, a great deal more would have been accomplished, if the cooperation had been compulsory. At present each and every local can call strikes in any shop at any time, and all other locals must follow suit without having a say as to whether the strike is justifiable or the time ripe for it. This, at times, causes a great deal of inconvenience to the different locals and their members. Through the establishment of a Joint Board this evil will be eradicated. All strikes, as well as all other business, will be attended to from one central headquarters where each local will have a say.

For the Cutters' Union, it may safely be stated that both our officers and members will give this newly-formed Joint Board their best cooperation and will try their utmost to make it a success.

The attention of our members is called to the splendid courses of lectures arranged by the Educational Department of the International for the members of the different locals. Particularly would we recommend to our members a series of lectures by Professor Beard on "The Role of the State in Modern Civilization," which will be given on Wednesday evenings at the New School of Social research, 465 West 23rd Street. Those who have already heard Professor Beard will agree with us that the International could not have made a better choice in its selection, and our members ought to take advantage of it by registering for the course.

Once more we wish to remind the members of the Cloak and Suit and the Waist and Dress Divisions of the importance of the next regular branch meetings which will be held on Mondays, October 11th and 18th, respectively. Due to the Jewish and legal holidays no meetings of these branches were held during last month, which caused the accumulation of a great deal of pressing business, and we urge all our members to attend the above-mentioned meetings. Owing to the amount of work on hand, meetings will start at 7:30 p. m. sharp.

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

Harry Dirks, No. 15213, ap-  
penitent mood. As a result, the fender shop was not hardly running, and at the recent meeting of the General Executive Board at New York, Vice President Halpern was instructed to visit Scranton again for the purpose of tying up this seashop completely, should circumstances warrant it.

peared on summons, charged by Business Agent Wilder with working for three weeks without a working card and with working on Saturday from 8 a. m. till 11 p. m., and on receiving summons, he went over to the Advance Dress Co., 110 West 24th St. A collection of \$28 was made in this case. Brother Dirks admits to the charges, but claims that he intended to inform the union later as to what was going on, so as to teach the boss a lesson. On motion a fine was imposed.

Max Circus, dropped member, appeared on summons, permission to rejoin the union. Business Manager Shienker informs the Executive Board that Mr. Circus scabbed at the Waist Point Waist Company during the recent strike in that house. Mr. Circus claims that he was not aware of the fact that a strike was on in that shop. On motion he was permitted to rejoin the union upon payment of an initiation fee of \$100.00.

Barney Kroll, No. 5311-A, appeared on summons, charged with scabbing at the Lenox Costume Co., 137 W. 27th St. Brothers Friedman and Cohen, of Local No. 25, state that they met this brother in the above shop when they came up to settle with the firm and also found him during the strike in that shop. On motion he was dropped for the above concern. Brother Kroll admits to having been in the shop during the strike, but claims that he did not go up to work. However, he could not explain his presence in the shop. On motion a fine of \$100 was imposed.

Philip Kruger, No. 4118-A, appeared on summons, charged with going to work on Sunday, Sept. 12th, for the Admiration Dress Co., 15 West 18th St. Brother Kruger denies that he went to work and claims that he called up the firm to give him a loan of \$5.00 and that the boss made an appointment to meet him at a subway station in New York for that purpose. Brother Kruger was employed only one day and was in the time he tried to get a loan from the firm. On motion a fine was imposed.

Harry Simon, No. 2777, appeared on summons, charged with working on Saturday afternoon at the house of Glazer & Knopf, 31 East 32nd St. Brother Simon admits that he cut work on Saturday afternoon but states that he was cutting a dress for one of the dressers in the shop. Miss Rose Gischner, member of Local No. 23, a drafter of the above shop, testified to the same effect. Business Agent Settle corroborated the testimony of Brother Simon. Simon was censured by the Executive Board and was warned not to repeat the offense in the future. On motion case was dismissed.

Max Berman, No. 5137, and Abe Hulnick, No. 7933, appeared on summons, charged with working for the firm of Davis & Peltzman, 48 West 21st St., on Sunday, Sept. 12th. The above brothers were also found working in the shop on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 11th, by a business agent of the Joint Board, who ordered them to stop, which they did. The following Sunday morning Brother Berman was met at the station by Business Agent Scharp and was instructed to go back home and that no work was permitted on Sunday. He turned back and took a train, rode a few stations, and then returned to the shop to work, where he and Brother Hulnick were both stop-

ped off by representatives of the Joint Board. Both brothers admit to the charge and ask for clemency. On motion a fine of \$50 was imposed on Brother Berman and a fine of \$25 on Brother Hulnick.

Sam Reitor, No. 3293, appeared on summons, charged with going to work on Sunday, Sept. 12th, for the house of Turetz & Miller, 22 West 24th St. Brother Reitor claims that he did not go to work but that he had an appointment with a man that Sunday morning and had to go to Broadway to meet him. He could not explain, however, how he happened to be on 23rd St., when the appointment was made for East Broadway. On motion a fine was imposed.

Sam Fink, No. 571, appeared on summons, charged with going to work for the house of Tomshinsky & Becker, 22 West 22nd St., on Sunday, Sept. 12th, 1920. Brother Fink denies having gone to work and claims that he went to get a dress at some shop located at 12-14 West 17th St. Brother Fink could not explain how he happened to be found at the 23rd Street station of the Seventh Avenue subway, when he had to go to 17th street 5th avenue, while he should have taken the East Side subway and gotten off at 18th St. On motion a fine was imposed.

**STATEMENT OF THE OWNER-SHIP, MANAGEMENT, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, OF JUSTICE PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT NEW YORK, N. Y., FOR OCTOBER 1, 1920.**

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and County of New York, personally appeared Elias Lieberman, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of the Justice and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the above publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:  
**Publisher:** International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, 31 Union Sq., New York, N. Y.  
**Editor:** 31 Union Sq., New York, N. Y.  
**Managing Editor:** Max D. Danish.  
**Business Manager:** Elias Lieberman, 31 Union Sq., New York, N. Y.

2. That the owners are: The International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, 31 Union Sq., New York, N. Y.; B. Schlegel, President, 31 Union Sq., New York, N. Y.; A. Harp, Treasurer, 31 Union Sq., New York, N. Y. An association not incorporated, consisting of about 129,000 members.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgages, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee, in any other capacity, relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also, that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other party holds or controls or is entitled to control in any way the publication of this newspaper.

Elias Lieberman, Manager.  
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of Sept., 1920.

(Seal) M. Kraftschik.  
(My commission expires October 1, 1920.)

## AMONG THE LADIES' TAILORS AND SAMPLE MAKERS

By HARRY HILFMAN

Reports from the various districts in the city indicate that the ladies' tailors are strengthening their Union, improving their conditions and that they will have no difficulty in securing the reasonable demands which they are making.

At the Chicago Convention the delegates from the various ladies' tailors locals, before leaving, held a conference for the purpose of acquainting every ladies' tailor local with the activities carried on by each of them. The Secretary of Local No. 104 was authorized to communicate with the ladies' tailors locals of United States and Canada for the purpose. It is quite a disappointment to us that nothing has, so far, been accomplished in this direction.

The busy season in our trade has already begun; but we cannot foresee a very prosperous one. However, our members are not losing spirit. Now, as always, the office is crowded with shop meetings, various complaints are being aired, and the membership of the combined locals is alive with activity.

Our members are particularly pleased with the gains of the Baltimore ladies' tailors who have succeeded in raising their minimum scales to the standards maintained in New York, namely, \$50.00 a week. These gains are evidenced by the reports that similar campaigns are under way in Boston, Philadelphia, etc. Our members have undoubtedly noticed that in the Joint Board reports that the ladies' tailors are about to become a part of that body. It is expected that this change will be brought about shortly, and members will be notified in this connection in these columns.

As for the sample makers who have recently become part of our organization, the Board of Directors of the amalgamated local is preparing plans concerning their trade. Shop meetings are being called regularly and members are requested to report to the union the various happenings in the shops. The Executive Board needs such information in order to bring about more desirable results in connection with its organization work.

We also wish to add that we hope all the ladies' tailors will pay up the \$1.50 initiation fee towards the sick and loan fund, which is a very important matter. Rules and regulations pertaining to this question can be obtained at the offices of the union.

Some weeks ago it was announced that our office at 9 W. 21st St. would move to 7725 Lexington Ave., until proper quarters for both the ladies' tailors and the sample makers could be secured. We wish to correct that statement. The downtown office will remain at 9 W. 21st St., until further notice, and members can pay dues either at our office or at the offices of former Local No. 60.

We also wish to announce that our local is conducting strikes against the following firms: McGinnis Bros., 231 Broadway; Morris Blum, 714 Lexington Ave.; Blum & Golub and S. Merl.

Every member should know that regular local meetings are being held every two weeks, and it is to the interest of our members, sample makers and ladies' tailors alike, that they take a more active part in all union affairs. Follow the advertisements in this paper and the daily labor papers.





## GOLD DUST

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## CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10, ATTENTION.

### NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

CLOAK AND SUIT:

Monday, October 11th.

WAIST AND DRESS:

Monday, October 18th.

GENERAL:

Monday, October 25th.

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.

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### Attention of Dress and Waist Cutters!

THE FOLLOWING SHOPS HAVE BEEN DECLARED ON STRIKE AND MEMBERS ARE WARNED AGAINST SEEKING EMPLOYMENT THEREIN:

Jesse Wolf & Co.,  
105 Madison Ave.  
Son & Ash,  
105 Madison Ave.  
Solomon & Metzler,  
33 East 33rd St.  
Clairmont Waist Co.,  
15 West 30th 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.  
Drezwil Dress Co.,  
14 East 32nd St.  
Regina Kobler,  
352 Fourth Ave.  
Deutz & Ortenberg,  
2-16 West 35rd St.  
J. & M. Cohen,  
6-10 E. 35nd Street.  
West Point Waist,  
119 W. 24th St.