

"My righteousness I hold fast, and will not let it go."

—Job. 27.6

JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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

Vol. III. No. 28.

New York, Friday, July 8, 1921

Price, 2 Cents

PHILADELPHIA CLOAK JOBBERS' SHOPS IN GENERAL STRIKE

On Wednesday, July 6th, all cloakmakers, skirtmakers, pressers, finishers, cutters and button-sewers employed in the 130 shops belonging to jobbers, sub-manufacturers and "corporations" in the city of Philadelphia, have gone down on strike, in accordance with the decision adopted by the general membership of the Philadelphia Joint Board, a week ago.

The following orange-colored handbill was distributed among the workers employed in these shops early Wednesday morning:

A GENERAL STRIKE

Of all workers working for jobbers, sub-manufacturers and corporations IS PROCLAIMED TO-DAY

To-day at 10 A.M. sharp every cloakmaker, skirtmaker, presser, finisher, cutter and button-sewer will lay down their tools and leave their shops in a unit and will remain on strike until the employers will grant our just demands.

Sisters and brothers: The long awaited moment has arrived when the Cloakmakers' Union says to the jobbers, "If you want to make profits from the garments that we are mak-

ing for you, through the sub-manufacturers, give us a guarantee that you will not give work to any sweatshops that endanger our health and destroy working conditions."

Fellow Workers, avail yourselves of this present opportunity to convince your employers that you are loyal soldiers of an industrial army and that you obey the orders of the Union. Therefore, you are requested TO STOP WORK TO-DAY AT 10 A.M. SHARP

and leave the shops. While leaving avoid all conversations with any member of the firm and march to the union headquarters at 232 No. 9th St., where you will remain on strike until you will be able to return to work victorious.

Fraternally yours,
GENERAL STRIKE COMMITTEE
of the
CLOAK AND SKIRTMAKERS'
UNION OF PHILADELPHIA

At the time of this writing, reports have reached us from Philadelphia that the workers in these 130 shops have responded to a person to the call of the Union. The great organi-

zation drive to unionize these thousands of cloakmakers who have hitherto been kept out of the fold of the Union through the manipulations of the jobbers and the scheming of the owners of the "corporation" shops has proved to be a splendid success. The blow of the general strike came in the nick of time, just before the actual beginning of the season, and the officers of the Union are already thronged with sub-manufacturers and jobbers applying for settlement.

As tersely stated in the strike call, the demand of the Union is that these outside shops to which the jobbers choose to send their material for the making-up of garments, be put on the same basis, as far as wages, hours of work, treatment and sanitation is concerned, as all other organized shops in the city of Philadelphia.

President Schlesinger left for Philadelphia at the request of the leaders of the strike, on Wednesday evening, June 6th, in order to take a hand in its management and give advice and guidance for bringing the organization campaign to a successful end.

JUDGE DAVIS DENIES INJUNCTION TO DRESS MANUFACTURER

Supreme Court Judge Vernon M. Davis handed down last week a decision declining to issue an injunction against the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Joint Board of the Dress and Waistmakers' Union, which was asked by Lena Seiberg, a dress manufacturer at No. 154 W. 31st Street, New York City.

The injunction was asked for on the ground that the strikers, members of the Union, who are carrying on a strike at the said premises for five weeks, have been interfering with the workers of the manufacturers.

Morris Rothenberg, the attorney for the Union, presented to the Court evidence to the effect that the strike was really not conducted against the plaintiff Lena Seiberg but against the firm of Horowitz & Cohen who previously conducted a dress manufacturing establishment at No. 21 West 17th Street, New York City. They had entered into an agreement with the Union providing for Union standards and conditions and later discharged their employees, claiming that they were going out of the manufacturing business. A few weeks later the Union discovered that the firm of Horowitz & Cohen were in business at No. 154 W. 31st Street, New York City, where a dress manufacturing establishment was conducted and non-union workers were employed. The workers of Horowitz & Cohen thereupon began a strike to prevail upon the firm of Horowitz & Cohen to observe the agreement which they had entered into with the Union. The workers did not believe that Lena Seiberg was the owner of the factory but that it was really under the control of Horowitz & Cohen.

The Court in refusing an injunction said that the plaintiff had failed to establish that the defendant Unions had been guilty of any unlawful conduct.

VICE-PRESIDENT SIGMAN GOES TO MONTREAL —VICE-PRESIDENT SEIDMAN TO CINCINNATI

Vice-President Sigman left on Wednesday, July 6th, for the second time during the last few weeks, for Montreal to take charge of the difficult cloak situation of that city.

As reported two weeks ago, the relations between the Montreal cloakmakers and their employers have been very tense for a number of months past. At one time the manufacturers labored hard to provoke a strike in the hope that they might break the union during the dull period between seasons. The Montreal Joint Board despite provocations, refused to be ensnared into a conflict at an unfavorable time.

Now the season is at hand and the cloakmakers feel much stronger in their position. Whatever form of resistance the Montreal Joint Board may decide upon, it is certain that under the able leadership of Vice-President Sigman they are bound to

come out of the test with their organization and working standards intact and their ranks unbroken.

In accordance with an arrangement reached between the General Office and the Cincinnati Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union, President Schlesinger requested Vice-President Seidman to go to Cincinnati to assume permanent charge of the cloakmakers' organization of that city. Brother Seidman will leave by the end of this week.

Several weeks ago, Vice-President Seidman went to Cincinnati for the General Office to arrange for a settlement with a number of local cloak manufacturers. As reported in "Justice," he succeeded in reaching an understanding with these firms and his handling of the situation has so pleased the local workers, that they

have insisted upon his return to become manager of the Cincinnati organization ever since.

We hope that Vice-President Seidman's staying in Cincinnati will rebound fully to the advantage of the local organization and will result in its strengthening and prosperity. There is still a considerable fold of unorganized ladies' garment workers in Cincinnati, and if proper efforts are exerted they could and should be brought within the fold of the Union.

President Schlesinger to Confer with Phila. Waist and Dress Association

President Schlesinger left last Wednesday night for Philadelphia, where he expects to spend several days. During his stay he will begin conferences with the Waist and Dress Manufacturers' Association of Philadelphia on the terms of a new working agreement in the local industry.

As known to readers of "Justice," the agreement between the Waistmakers' Union, Local No. 15, and the employers' association of their trade, which was brought about through the intervention of Mayor Moore of Philadelphia last winter, expired on July 1st. It has, therefore, become imperative to establish definitely a set of work terms under which the Philadelphia waist and dressmakers were to continue to work.

Manager Reiberg of Local No. 15

was in touch with General Office all during last month, in an effort to obtain the presence of President Schlesinger in Philadelphia for the beginning of negotiations. The absence of President Schlesinger at Denver for practically the entire month of June compelled the postponement of these negotiations and now, at the first opportunity, he left for Philadelphia to aid in the establishment of continued peaceful relations with the local waist and dress employers.

The Waist and Dressmakers' Union of Philadelphia is well organized today, and it stands ready to defend the interests of its members against any unwarranted and unjustifiable change of working standards and conditions that their employers might be tempted to force upon them.

ELECTION OF CLOAKMAKERS' BUSINESS AGENTS NEAR AT HAND

On Saturday last, the list of applications for business agents of the Joint Board of the New York Cloakmakers' Union was closed.

The Examination and Objection Committee of the Joint Board which will go over in a thorough and painstaking manner the list of applicants begins its sessions on Saturday, July 9th, at 1 P.M., at the office of Local No. 17, 144 Second Avenue.

The applicants are requested to be at the examination proceedings sharply on time as specified in the letter of appointment received by them from the secretary of the Joint Board.

All those who have any objections to make or information to give regarding any of the applicants are requested to appear before the committee in person to make their statement.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By MAX D. DANISH

EXIT GIOLITTI

THE Giolitti Cabinet of Italy fell during last week. Its fall was precipitated by a resolution offered by Deputy Turati, the Socialist leader, on which the Chamber voted. The resolution read:

"The Chamber affirming itself fully opposed to the government's attitude and action in foreign as well as in internal economic and social policy, passes to the order of the day."

It is true the resolution was defeated by a vote of 234 to 200. Giolitti, however, regarded the vote as a matter of confidence and the margin of 34 votes was apparently deemed by him not enough to remain at the helm of the government.

The vote was the first to be taken opposition to Giolitti there have lined following the recent election, and in up principally the Socialists and labor deputies. The incisive and opportunistic policies of Giolitti, "the greatest statesman of Europe," were bitterly opposed by every supporter of progress and advancement in Italy. Giolitti chose to straddle on every vital question trying to rule by compromise and chicanery. The laboring masses of Italy remember well the role played by Giolitti about nine months ago, during the great metal traders' strike in Northern Italy, when the huge industrial plants of Turin and Milan were in the hands of the workers. It was at that time that Giolitti's "statesmanship" was displayed at its best. He managed to induce the workers to give up the shops upon the promise of a share of management of industry and many other alluring concessions which he neither kept nor intended to keep.

The going out of Giolitti will, perhaps, open the way for a more sincere and open-faced handling of the burning questions that confront the working masses of Italy to-day.

THE RAILWAY WORKERS' PROBLEMS

LAST week the order reducing wages 12 per cent on all the railways in the country went into effect. Simultaneously more than 1,600 of delegates representing the various railway unions have been called into conference in Chicago to discuss the ways and measures to be taken in connection with this wage reduction and to dispose of the railway wage question in a definite manner.

A few days prior to the conference, the railroad shop employees have taken a vote on the wage reduction and from advance reports it would seem that they overwhelmingly voted for its rejection by a vote of 4 to 1. Nevertheless it is predicted that no general strike on the railway is likely to be the result of either the conference at Chicago or the vote of the shop men. It is expected that after having entered a sharp and angry protest against the decision of the Labor Board which affects approximately 2,600,000 railroad employees, the workers will accept the order.

THE TERMS OF THE BRITISH MINE SETTLEMENT

THE settlement of the British mine strike has received such varied comment and discussion as to this country, that it is perhaps necessary to state in a few sentences the summary of the terms upon which the strike was settled.

Needless to say that strike did not end in a clean-cut, 100 per cent victory for the miners. For that matter, no English strike of nationwide proportions has ever been settled except on the basis of compromise. The entire history of the British trade union movement, and its steady advancement, is based upon such partial, though substantial, gains.

The coal mine agreement provides that until September, 1922, the standard minimum wage shall be 20 per cent above 1914 wages. The standard profit of the mine owners is fixed at 17 per cent of the aggregate amount of wages paid. The surplus profit is to be divided, 17 per cent to the owners and 83 per cent to the men. In addition thereto, for the next year a fund of 10,000,000 pounds, granted by the government, will be distributed among the miners of the poorer districts in order to have their pay come up to the general level.

These terms speak for themselves. No one, after a close reading, can deny that the British miners did gain substantial concessions. It must be remembered that before the strike the Government announced that it was giving up entirely control of the mining industry and that it was leaving the miners to shift for themselves.

WILL THEY INVESTIGATE THE SOUTHERN MILLS?

CHARGES have been current for some time in labor and industrial circles that certain Southern textile mills, many of them employing child labor, have decreased wages from 20 to 50 per cent during the past year; that the families of many workers were starving and that sanitary conditions, never any too good in Southern mills, were becoming worse and worse.

A Congressional investigation of conditions in southern textile districts will be sought by organized labor, according to an announcement made by the officials of the United Textile Workers. It was also stated that plan would be made for a general strike in all Southern mills that have reduced wages 25 per cent or more. In some mills the workers are on strike already against drastic wage cuts and a number of other inroads into working conditions.

A Congressional investigation in the textile factories of the South would perhaps be a wholesome and a much desired thing. We are, nevertheless, inclined to regard the prospects of such an investigation as rather slim. The Southern textile mills are owned largely by pious and law-abiding capitalists from New England, and these the Republican majority in Washington has no reason to irritate. The southern mills have been working children under horrid conditions for generations and yet our national conscience, as represented in Washington, felt very much undisturbed about the physical and spiritual murder of these children. That they will at present bestir themselves to "muck-rack" industrial conditions for the sake of some "white trash" in the South, seems a far-fetched speculation.

COAL TRUST IS VICTOR

AFTER months of dilly-dallying, during which the prospect of a new, having coal prices fixed by a federal commission seemed bright occasionally to the coal consumers

of the country only to be dimmed again and again by the constant campaign carried on by the coal lobby, the coal trust has carried the day. The bill which grants authority to the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix seasonal rates for the transportation of coal was sent back to the Committee on Interstate Commerce and Coal Regulation is thus definitely postponed until next year.

As a matter of fact, the National Coal Association feels that it is entitled to leniency at the hands of Congress. Indeed, it has complained right along that the Republican majority in Congress, toward the election of which it has contributed such splendid efforts, was rather ungrateful in its dealing with the coal interests. Time and again they charged the lawmakers in Washington with being inclined too paternalistically and that they were "putting too much government in business."

Now they have every reason for self-congratulation. The lawmakers at Washington have finally succumbed to the fusillades of the coal lobby which attacked them with unprecedented violence, weapons of misrepresentation regarding the coal situation. In a word, the coal consumers of America can rest assured that the outrageously high prices of last year will continue and that nothing will be left undone to goose their pockets by the highly efficient National Coal Association. The coal lobby was determined from the very beginning to tolerate no obstacle in the way of unrestricted exploitation of the fuel-consuming public, and it has certainly carried the day.

PAPER MAKERS STRIKE TO BE ARBITRATED

THE strike of paper mill workers in the United States and Canada, which lasted for a number of weeks, involving 12,000 persons, exclusive of the 8,000 employed by the International Paper Co., has come to an end last week, with the signing of an arbitration agreement between the representatives of the union and the manufacturers. The men will return to the same wage scales and working conditions that prevailed at the time when they went on strike. Both sides agreed to abide by the decision of the arbitration board.

As remembered, this strike was provoked by an attempt of the paper manufacturers to order a drastic wage-cut in the industry. It is expected that the arbitrators will grant some sort of a decrease of the workers' wages, but that the wage will fall short of the original reduction contemplated by the manufacturers.

As far as the International Company, which employs about 40 per cent of all paper makers in this country, is concerned, the strike in their plant is not yet at an end. They have recently been carrying on separate negotiations with the union, but have so far reached no agreement.

The strike had a tendency of stiffening, to a considerable extent, the newspaper market, and had it continued much longer newspaper paper would have again soared sky-high. A settlement of the strike, it is to be hoped, will send the price of paper in general and of newspaper in particular back to the downward grade where it was before the strike broke out.

A NEW IMMIGRATION "SYSTEM"

HAT inveterate champion of reaction, Senator Sterling, of South Dakota, was busy last week with his Peace-Time Sedition

bill. This week Senator Sterling has bloomed out as the sponsor of a bill proposing a new method of regulating immigration into this country upon a "scientific" basis.

The bill sets up a permanent Immigration Board with large powers governing the admission, selecting and distribution of immigrants. By this means it is expected to provide a flexible method of regulating immigration through determining the assimilability of various nationalities and taking into account labor and social conditions in this country. In April of each year, this Board will decide the maximum number of each language group to be admitted during the next fiscal year, based upon the capacity of that group to become "wholesomely incorporated into the body politic"; upon its ability to maintain American standards of living and wages; upon the amount of employment and labor shortage in the U. S.; upon the general labor and economic conditions; and upon the adaptability of each group to "fulfill the requirements and meet the needs."

Obviously the bill appears as an attempt to introduce some system into immigration. However, we know, however, only too well what statements of the Sterling type consider as "wholesome incorporation within the body politic." An immigration board vested with such vast and drastic powers to determine who shall be admitted into the country and who shall not, on account of "social conditions," can easily stiffen the immigration laws to restrict land or territory that it might at its whim deem at that particular time "undesirable."

AWAKENING IS COMING IN WEST VIRGINIA

In an address to Morgan men in Charleston Governor McRae said: "Thank God, the awakening is coming in Mingo County."

To this statement the West Virginia Federationist replies:

"Yes, it is coming, but through no effort of you, the coal masters or any of the state officials."

"The awakening will arrive when the federal investigation committee makes public their findings and expose the vicious system of the industrial overlords who have ruled with brute force and crushed a liberty-loving people under the heel of greed by the usurpation of the constitution and the enforcement of a law of the gun and club in the hands of their thug army, aided and abetted by the public officials whom they own and control."

"Governor Morgan was absolutely right when he stated that 'the people of West Virginia don't understand the situation as it exists to-day.' If they did, there would be a mighty roar throughout the entire state demanding that he perform his sworn duty to uphold law and order by removing the private army of the coal companies from Mingo, Logan and McDowell counties and restore constitutional rights to the citizenship thereof."

"If he wanted to acquiesce the people with conditions he could have quoted an editorial from the Charleston Mail in openly advocating mob law, said: 'What is needed to settle that trouble on Tug River is a few thugs by the sheriff's assistants at a stout rope.'"

"In other words, the Mail advocates that the thugs and bums recruited by agents of the coal masters to break the miners' strike should string up the citizens of Mingo County who are struggling for their American rights and more bread and butter for their families."

Pages From Garment Trades History

By DAVID P. BERENBERG

IV

THE INTERNATIONAL.

There were many attempts to establish unions in the ladies' garment industry. Between 1890 and 1900 unions came and went. There would be a strike, sometimes only in a single shop. A "union" would be created. When the strike was over, whether the workers won or lost, the union would disappear, and the work of organizing would have to be started all over again.

There were hard times in 1893 and 1894. The worst depression the country had ever seen hit the working-class especially. Among the garment workers hardly anybody worked. People starved in those days, and some people, workers, could be seen picking over the garbage pails to find a crust of bread that had been overlooked by more fortunate people. In those days the workers were hopeless. They had no faith in unions. The workers still remembered the Haymarket affair of Chicago. They were face to face with the collapse of the great strike of the American Railway Union (1894) which had been led by Eugene V. Debs. Many felt that if the railway workers could not organize successfully, the workers who more than any others were necessary to the well-being of the industrial system, what chance did the garment workers have?

In the meantime changes were coming over the garment industry. The industry was falling into the

hands of the Russian Jews. Until then the manufacturers had been Americans and German Jews, who had administered it in a conservative fashion. Under their control there were no very large factories; the industry remained a small affair. The new masters of the industry brought different conditions. They changed the styles of their garments more often. They took chances. They used poorer material, but they greatly improved the cut and the finish of the garments. They were after quick sales and many sales, and they did not care whether their garments were well or not. The industry grew rapidly. It also changed from a conservative, steady industry to a more speculative, seasonal trade. New York became, after Paris, the center of the world's woman's garment trade.

Gradually a sort of system began to appear in the industry. A few big manufacturers came to the front, they dominated the trade. The smaller houses became contractors doing work for the big ones; there were even sub-contractors, doing work for the contractors. With these changes, the work of organizing became easier. It became harder and harder for a worker to become a manufacturer himself. The workers began to learn that most of them would stay in the industry for life. They were forced to unionize.

The little shops began to go under. Hard times killed them off. The banks would not give them credit. They were less able to fight the

workers in the many shop-strikes of those days.

In the late nineties the first big unions made their appearance. The shop-unions began to get together. There was a big strike of the cloakmakers in 1897, after which the cloakmakers' union continued to exist as a strong fighting organization. Other crafts in the industry followed, and in 1900 the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, chartered by the American Federation of Labor, was formed. This organization included all the different trades and crafts engaged in the making of women's clothing. With the coming of that organization began the remarkable rise of the workers in the garment-making industry that has been the wonder of the labor world. When the International came into existence there was nowhere in America a more oppressed, underpaid, and exploited class of workers. The wages in the industry were outrageously low. The hours of labor were twelve, often more a day, with no extra pay for overtime. The boss had the right to hire and fire anyone he pleased, for any reason. There was no closed shop. There were no agreements. Whenever labor agitators wanted to show how bad conditions were for the unorganized workers, they talked about the "sweet-shops where clothing was made."

Before the International came into existence, it was thought that the garment workers were "unorganizable."

In case of a conflict their issue would probably be the first under fire as they are the least paid and worst oppressed workers in the trade. It is true the last few seasons were far from good in the cloak trade in Chicago. This, however, should not serve as an excuse to any faithful member of our union.

There is a story about an oriental prince who came to realize, upon his death bed, that he knew naught about the history of the world and that it would be unbecoming his station to arrive in heaven without such essential information. So he called together his elders, ministers and wizards and took counsel with them. All were of one mind that it is quite impossible to learn the history of mankind in one day. That helped the situation but very little and the hours were fast fleeting by. Finally one of his courtiers undertook the task of supplying the prince with the coveted information in the course of

able." They were an "unskilled trade." In time of strike it would be easy to find scales to take their places. And, worst of all, this was true up to that time. It was said that the Jews were an individualistic crowd. They did not stick together. They were not good strikers. Each man and woman cared more for his own welfare than for the welfare of the union. Italians had come into the trade, and now some people said that Jews and Italians could not work together. Each would try to sear on the other, and so of such material no union could be built.

Nevertheless, the International was built, and it lived. Not only did it live, it grew! It went on strike, and it won. And everytime it won, it became stronger in the hearts of its members. The coming of the International marks a great step in American labor history. True, the benefits of the union did not come to the workers at once. True, the union had a hard fight ahead of it. But with the International came the hope of a better day. With the International came a new spirit in the garment industry. The American labor movement will yet learn to look back to the founding of the International as the beginning of the really modern labor movement, the movement that looks after the lives of the workers here and now, but that also looks forward to a day in the future when the workers shall themselves be in control of the industries they have built up.

Odds and Ends From Chicago

By H. SCHOOLMAN

After a storm there usually comes light and sunshine. After months of wrangling with Local No. 100, caused by a thousand and one things, big and small; after either side—the cloakmakers and the dressmakers—had fervently desired, at least, to wipe the other side off the face of the globe, we have unanimously decided to put all grievances, real and imaginary, aside and to get to work. The tremendous job of organizing the still unorganized thousands of skirt and dressmakers of Chicago is verily staring us in the face.

Said and done. Brother Ginsburg was appointed as organizer for this particular branch of the work and now the shops are all agog. Thousands of circulars are being spread widely in the skirt and dress factories of Chicago, and meetings are being called nightly. It was then, indeed, that we will meet with success this time, in spite of the fact that the work is arduous and quite ungrateful in the beginning.

The Philip Klafier settlement came as a very pleasing little event to all of us. In 1917, when we had lost our bitter fight with the dress employers of Chicago, we lost out with this firm twice. Once, when we had tackled it individually, and the second time, when it belonged to that group of manufacturers that was known at that time as "the fighting association." It was this "fighting group" that had caused at that time over 1,300 arrests. It was these employers who had at that time obtained the unpeopled injunction against us, forbidding the payment of strike benefits to our strikers. Small wonder that our people are quite gratified over the fact that one of those em-

ployers has now finally settled with us and we have a pretty good union shop there with a shop chairman, price committee and all other attributes.

Only those who were at the head of the organization in 1917 and who remember well the bitter trials through which we had passed, can appreciate the meaning of this victory. Yet every one of us can understand that this entering wedge will lead to the eventual organization of the other big shops in the industry. Philip Klafier has settled with the union and there is no reason why the others should not follow.

We are ready to come to the assistance of the workers in the shops of Arthur Weiss, Birkenfeld & Pincus, Nathan Ribak, Mitchell and all the other shops in Chicago. They will have to give their response to the call of the union within the next few weeks.

It would seem as if we are going to avert a conflict with our cloak houses in Chicago, thanks to the settlement in the New York cloak trade. The delay, however, may be only for a while, until the next season. We don't know what may happen then, and it is, therefore, important to keep in mind that a fight might be precipitated any time. We must be ready for it, and each member of the union must be paid up with his assessments and other obligations. The reserve fund which we have set our minds upon collecting must be raised. We have in view, in particular, our finishers and button sewers who have been lagging behind in this respect. They, indeed, should have been the very last ones to be reminded of failure to pay this as-

few minutes. And he turned to his potentate with the following words: "Almighty prince! The history of mankind consists of these few words: They were born; they suffered and they died."

I am telling you this story in connection with the financial report of our Chicago Joint Board for the year 1920. The report is rather interesting and its twenty-four pages are replete with instructive figures. Owing to unavoidable causes, it appears only now, almost six months out of date. We shall endeavor to have it before the readers of "Justice" in one of your next issues. We can only summarize its contents to you, meanwhile, in a few words: We have taken in a lot of money and spent a little less. On January 1, 1921, our assets were \$119,486.74. Our surplus (over our liabilities) was, at the beginning of this year, \$87,798.59.

There is our entire financial history for 1921 in one breath.

With The Waist and Dress Joint Board

By M. K. MACKOFF

(Minutes Meeting June 22nd)

Brother Nathan Reisel in the chair. The communication of Local No. 89, recommending Brother Rieszko as organizer for the Bronxville district, was referred to the General Manager.

The following recommendations of the Board of Directors were taken up among others and approved:

The request of a committee from the Bronxville district, to arrange an entertainment for the waist and dressmakers living in that locality was turned over to the General Manager and the Secretary for action.

A joint credential was given to the members of the Los Angeles Sanatorium and the Tuberculosis Home of Denver, Colo., with instructions that our members be advised to help financially the two above-named organizations during a drive for funds from August 1st to October 15, 1921. It was also decided that in the future the Joint Board shall

grant only a joint credential for both these institutions.

The Joint Board approved the following recommendation as to strike benefit, brought in by the Board of Directors:

1. Strike benefit shall be paid only beginning the third week after the declaration of a strike.

2. Single people shall receive \$10 per week, and married people \$12 per week.

3. Requests for additional relief shall be acted upon jointly by the Finance Committee and the General Manager.

4. In cases where small committees are chosen to remain on strike, the payment of higher benefits shall be determined by the Board of Directors.

A lively discussion arose on the recommendation of the Board of Directors that the Joint Board do not admit Local No. 80 into the

(Continued on page 7)

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

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EDITORIALS

BEER AND FREEDOM

The demonstration for beer, liquor and freedom on July 4th, under the auspices of the American Liberties League, did not turn out as huge a success as anticipated by its promoters. Instead of 100,000, it is reported, only about 20,000 were in the ranks. Nevertheless, when all things are considered, including the murderous heat of that day, the demonstration was by far not a failure. We are, however, inclined to believe that it was more a thirst for beer than personal liberty that animated the 20,000 marchers against the Eighteenth Amendment. We daresay that had it been even proven that prohibition has little or nothing to do with personal liberty, that the ardor of our paraders would not have been dampened in the least. Honestly, it appears to us that the alluring slogan of "personal liberty" is being used only as a mere screen in this affair. For if the great population of our metropolis has really felt the want of personal liberty, it would not only have protested and fought for it long ago, but it might have obtained a substantial slice of it by this time.

In this demonstration for beer, liquor and personal liberty, a fifth part, at least, consisted of organized labor. The Central Trades and Labor Council of New York and Vicinity had recently decided to participate in this demonstration, and on the eve of the parade notified all affiliated unions to appear in the line of march with all their flags and banners. It would seem that this time the unions of New York responded loyally to the call of "personal liberty." Surely they came in greater numbers to this parade than to the recent meeting at Cooper Union, where Gompers and other leaders of organized labor had protested against the injunction plague in New York and all over the country. Surely they came in greater numbers to this parade than what they would come, for instance, to a protest meeting against the continued incarceration of such loyal and tried labor leaders as Thomas Mooney and Warren Hillings, men who are being denied a new trial notwithstanding the fact that the entire world is aware that their personal liberty was taken away from them through an infamous "frame-up."

Not that we are, really, wrought up over the fact that workers and other good persons are demonstrating against prohibition. Far from it. But why such hypocrisy? Why speak in the name of liberty when most of the marchers do not give a hoot in hell for it, when their compelling motive is an overpowering thirst for a glass of real beer. Should the Volstead Act undergo any change through this and similar demonstrations; or should the entire Eighteenth Amendment eventually be repealed, it will be not because personal liberty has triumphed in America, but because the law as framed to-day is and will remain a dead letter on the statute books. Necessity knows no law, and if humanity will persist in craving for stronger drinks than what the law permits it, humanity will have its drink, all drastic regulations notwithstanding.

One more word. It is puerile to protest against the Eighteenth Amendment only as an enactment designed to limit personal liberty. For that matter, such limitation is the object of every law. The prohibition of child labor in factories, of overtime for women, laws regulating rent increases, etc., etc., all affect, to a certain degree, personal freedom, and all are met by the basic explanation that the welfare of organized society is superior to the personal freedom of the individual. Once we accept this point of view we must, in logic, apply it to prohibition as well as we apply it to other laws. That spirit whose name is society surely has a right to suppress even the "personal freedom" of drinking.

PEACE ON EARTH WHILE DEBS IS STILL IN JAIL

Peace with Germany and Austria, which has been a practical fact for a number of months past, has now found its official recognition through the joint resolution passed by the House and the Senate, and signed by President Harding last week. It would seem that we have no more enemies in this world whom to "aid and abet"; it would seem that there exists no more ground for being terrified by the thoughts of a Debs. As long as the state of war existed, even technically, there could have been an excuse, flimsy enough to be sure, why Debs should be kept in prison. But why is Debs still an inmate at Atlanta to-day?

We cannot accept as genuine the explanation that Debs must suffer his punishment because he had violated the law of the land in the hour of his nation's extreme danger. The fact is that the government does not treat all political prisoners alike. Only recently President Harding pardoned a priest, by name Finley, an ex-United States Army chaplain. This chaplain went across with his unit and was sent back home because of avowed sympathy with Germany. He was, at that time, banished to Honolulu and was severely warned against repetition of guilt. The army chaplain, however, did not change his attitude and openly spoke against volunteering. He was put on trial, and while on the stand, stated

publicly that the Germans were right in sinking the Lusitania and that Miss Cavell, murdered by the Germans in Belgium, deserved her punishment as a spy. He was found guilty and his death sentence was commuted to fifteen years imprisonment with loss of civil rights.

The pardon given by President Harding to this ex-army chaplain and the restoration of all his rights would seem to indicate that the spirit has materially changed in Washington. Why then free a Finley and keep Eugene V. Debs in prison? It is obvious that Debs' offense is immeasurably smaller than that of Father Finley. Debs was not in the army; he was a civilian, and he did not advise anyone against joining the army. He spoke his mind in general about the issues and the causes of the war. He certainly did not condone the horrors of the Lusitania and the murder of Miss Cavell. Why is he, then, still being kept in prison?

Indeed, it is very difficult to explain. There remains but one construction to be put on this unsavory affair: Debs is being kept in prison not so much on account of his pacifistic, anti-war speech, but on account of his Socialism, because of his general opposition to capitalism.

THE DEMPSEY-CARPENTIER FIGHT

You all know the results. Dempsey is the victor. He smote his French opponent in the fourth round, much to the chagrin and disappointment of the 90,000 spectators who really did not get their fill of "money's worth" in this triumphant staging of the art of fist-cuffs.

It would be unfair, of course, to say that the interest in the fight was confined to that paltry 90,000 spectators. All of New York, the entire country, and, for that matter, the great wide world, was on its qui vive on July 2nd. Dempsey and Carpentier were the heroes of the last two weeks in London, Paris and New York. Indeed, the world has lost sight for a while even of the miners' strike in the British Isles, of the merry wage-cutting campaign all along the line, and of all other more or less important political and social happenings.

Do not forget, please, this flat enthusiasm did not rise to its sublime heights only in America, our own young, provincial, and, as they would have it, rather immature America. It would seem that this intoxication with sports is prevalent the world over. There were recently horse races in England and for weeks, it seemed, the British thought and spoke of nothing else but this "sport of kings." There is an interesting story told by the correspondent of a New York paper in connection with the present state of mind on the continent. He approached a well-known writer for an opinion about the Russian situation where the Germans and the Poles are battling for supremacy and what he thought of Millerand's attitude toward it. The reply was: "Millerand? Millerand? In what race did he run anyway?" Betting, the correspondent further states, has become a veritable epidemic among all classes and ages. "I have seen women, elderly ladies of seventy, running to the 'bookmakers' with a shilling or two wrapped up in a piece of paper on which the name of their favored horse was written."

Of course, it is not our intention to prove here to the reader that the human kind in New York and London, and everywhere else, is uncommonly bad and depraved these days. One thing, however, is clear: If our own domestic Lenines and Trotskys and their mimickers abroad had given more profound attention to these seemingly unimportant bits of news, they would find it quite difficult to cling to the delusion that the "social revolution is at the gates." They would, perhaps, then act more in conformity with the living facts of real life rather than with their pet theories.

President Schlesinger on The Denver Convention

(From the New York Call, July 2nd, 1921)

"It was the most constructive and the most successful convention of the American Federation of Labor I have attended so far.

"The most advanced step taken was the adoption of the minority report with its outspoken preamble and declaration in favor of government ownership of railroads and democratic management of industry.

"I heard expressions from the most conservative delegates this year which indicate that they are coming to have more radical ideas than we ever thought was possible. Men who were regarded as hopelessly opposed to us are now more outspoken in their denunciations of the broken promises of the government and many of the large groups of employers than I have ever heard in a radical gathering."

Schlesinger remarked in particular about the speech made by a soldier veteran and a delegate of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers on war and the causes of war as a fiery denunciation of the present system of society.

He asserted that the resolution placing the American Federation of Labor on record in favor of a referendum of the citizens before Congress can declare war was defeated only because of a mistake in wording of the resolution which would have forced those who voted for war to fight while those opposed remained at home.

"Although the resolution was defeated for the reason that such a referendum would be a forerunner to civil war and internal difficulty if put into practice, yet the sentiment of the overwhelming majority of the delegates was decidedly against any and all war," he continued.

President Schlesinger also remarked that the delegates were more tolerant than at the last four conventions, which were to some degree subject to the war hysteria, when it was dangerous for the radicals to express their views.

He asserted that the majority vote of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' delegation was cast for the

WOMEN WORKERS IN THE ITALIAN LABOR MOVEMENT

By IRA W. BIRD

Rome, June 11.—Women workers of Italy are standing shoulder to shoulder with their men comrades in the national struggle against the organized employers who are plotting to break down standards of wages and working conditions that have been won by the organizations of the labor movement in the last five years. Never before have the workers of Italy been faced with such a gigantic wave of reaction, and every effort is being made not only to hold what they have gained, but also to better conditions which provide only starvation wages for the highest paid workers.

Until the war years the organization of women workers was neglected by the General Confederation of Labor. As in America and other countries, the leaders of the labor movement did not believe the women could be organized. Their appearance in industry was believed to be only temporary, and it was not believed that girls and women who were not going to devote a lifetime to work in the shops and factories could be organized as efficiently as the men. When the war came and the employers sought to break down wages by the employment of women in the places of the men who had gone away to the war, all labor organizations rushed to the protection of conditions by organization campaigns among the women.

To the great surprise of the labor movement, the girls and women welcomed the invitation to join with their men comrades in the labor movement. Hundreds of thousands of girls and women entered the labor organizations in 1917, 1918, 1919 and 1920. The greatest growth was made by the Textile Workers' Union and the Land Workers' Union which together have about 600,000 feminine members.

Although no leaders were developed in the great mass of women workers, perhaps because the men kept them back from places of leadership, the girls and women formed a class-conscious and militant rank and file. That they had an understanding of their duties in the labor movement was shown by their loyalty to the

Metal Workers' Federation in the factory occupation movement in September, 1920. Girls who were new to the labor movement, who had come into the shops, mills and factories during the war, were as enthusiastic supporters of the occupation movement as the veterans of many struggles with the employers.

One of the most picturesque features of the factory occupation movement was the formation of Red Guard groups by girls' and women metal workers. They were armed with rifles, revolvers and bombs, and drilled by veterans of the World War in duties of the Red Guard. It was no picnic plaything, this Red Guard membership. They were as serious as the members of the Battalion of Death in Russia, as brave as the women who fell in the battles of the French Revolution and the Commune.

There are only two specially prominent women in the labor movement of Italy, Signora Argentina Allobelli, General Secretary of the Land Workers' Federation, and Signora Laura Cabrin, one of the secretaries of the Associazione Nazionale per la Donna (National Association for Women). Signora Cabrin is not part of the labor movement, but she devotes much of her time in efforts to interest girls and women in their labor organizations. Signora Cabrin was in the United States two years ago for the International Labor Congress of the League of Nations at Washington. She made the acquaintance of a number of officials of the New York Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union, Local 25, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. When the Italian branch of the union several months ago asked for assistance in the formation of a library for the girl members, Signora Cabrin wrote to all publishers asking for contributions. She obtained nearly 900 volumes, including all the most valuable labor and socialist books, and the Department of Emigration shipped them free of charge to the United States. Through her efforts the New York union now has one of the best Italian libraries in the United States.

Signora Cabrin was most active in the adjustment of the controversy between the women employees of State departments and the crippled soldiers which recently threatened to interfere seriously with the continuance of

work in government buildings in Rome and many other cities. Discouraged by years of unemployment and poor housing and feeding by the government, with plenty of promises from government officials and no action, the crippled soldiers took matters into their own hands about two months ago. In great numbers they occupied the State offices and refused to permit the women workers to enter. They demanded that all women workers be discharged and crippled soldiers be put in their places.

At a conference in Rome, at which Signora Cabrin represented the women workers, an agreement was drafted in which both sides to this war of the sexes sought to reach a middle ground. With the assistance of the government, it was agreed to place men in the places of the women who leave government places, that temporary girl workers shall be replaced by men, when men are fitted for the work, and that the girls and women who are on the civil service list are to be retained as long as they wish to remain.

"The condition of the crippled soldiers is terrible, but it would not be just to the girls and women who carried on the government during the war to kick them out to starve just to make places for the ex-soldiers," said Signora Cabrin in an interview at her office in the Via in Arcione in Rome. "Just now we are having many hard struggles with the women workers attacked on all sides. The crippled soldiers want their jobs, the employers are trying to reduce wages, the general labor movement is meeting a national attack and the girls are suffering greatly from the cost of living. But as soon as we pass through the industrial depression conditions for the women and for all workers will become better."

The women of Italy have conducted a long struggle to win the franchise, and this year may be successful. The bill for political rights was passed by the Chamber of De-

puties in 1919, but was not voted on by the Senate because Parliament was dissolved before the bill was reached on the calendar. The bill was re-introduced in the next Parliament, passed by the Chamber of Deputies and again Parliament was dissolved before the bill was acted on.

"There will be no hurry in this Parliament to give the vote to women, because many fear that if the women had the vote they would aid the Partito Popolare (clerical party). Many believe the women will be tools in the hands of the clericals who are fighting strenuously to increase the power of the Catholic Church. The Socialists who are the leaders in the suffrage movement are not energetic in their demands for enfranchisement of women because they know that hundreds of thousands of women will become clerical party followers."

"One of the most encouraging signs of the labor movement's progress has been the great growth of feminine membership in the organizations which dominate the textile, agricultural, hat making and book-binding industries. There is no doubt that the women really understand the labor movement and will be a strong force in the struggles that are ahead of us. Even the unorganized women clerks of the State offices are becoming enlightened. When the clerks of all Italy went on strike on May 1, and again on June 1, the women walked out with the men, showing that there is no sex hostility," even among this former reactionary group of workers.

"I hope we will be able to develop women leaders through organization of women's branches of labor organizations. Today the men and women belong to the same organization. At the meetings the women are shoved to the background. They are permitted to progress only so far in their development and then the men say 'Stop.' If the women could have branches of their own, where they could develop without hindrance from their male comrades, I know we could have such groups of able women leaders as have come to the front in the United States and England."

(Continued on page 7)

A Month With The Independent Department

By JULIUS HOCHMAN, Manager

(Continued from preceding issue)

OTHER CASES

10. Chas. Fallick, the cutter of Simmons & Hoffman, of 154 W. 21st Street, always maintained he was getting the scale whenever questioned by Brother Bernstein, who is the business agent of the shop. After the season, this cutter was discharged and he filed a complaint to the union to the effect that he was receiving \$35 per week all of the time he worked there. The cutter could not be reinstated because it was proven that the man was inefficient, but Brother Bernstein succeeded in collecting the difference between \$35 and \$44 back pay for all the time the cutter was working in this shop and in addition collected wages for two weeks as dismissal compensation. The entire sum collected amounted to \$191 which was turned into the Secretary of the Joint Board and the matter of the action of the cutter was referred to the Grievance Board of Local No. 10.

11. The firm of the Dress Clearing House, of 35 W. 21st Street, which shop is controlled by Brother Les-suck, discharged the chairman of the

shop and refused to reinstate him as requested by the business agent. The shop was called on strike and after having been out two days, the firm agreed to reinstate the chairman. Upon investigation, it was found that the firm was dealing with non-union jobbers. The shop was again called on strike and after a three-weeks strike, the firm went out of business and the strike had to be abandoned.

12. The Renew Dress Co., of 27 W. 24th Street, controlled by Brother Cabini, attempted to reduce the prices. The workers resisted this attempt and the firm ordered the workers out of the shop after which a strike was declared which strike is still on.

COLLECTED WAGES

The sum of \$3,983.33 was collected as wages due workers of Independent shops, out of which \$1,336.59 was collected by the Business Agents and \$2,646.74 was collected by Mr. M. Rothenberg, lawyer of the union.

(Continued on page 8)

re-election of President Gompers, in spite of the fact that they disagreed with many of the old leader's policies.

Gompers Better Man

"I am glad Gompers was chosen again," said Schlesinger, "for between Gompers and Lewis, he was the better man to lead organized labor. He has been tested in many battles, and although with many of his ideas we do not agree, there is no doubt of his integrity, his courage and his loyalty to the labor movement."

The opposition to Gompers, based largely on the sentimental reasons of the Irish national element, a large and influential part of the American labor movement was not of a nature to arouse much interest among the needle trades delegates, he added. One of the handicaps of the opposition was the Hearst label, it being claimed that Lewis was the candidate of the wealthy plutocrat.

"On every point that we disagreed from the administration, we raised our voice and were heard," Schlesinger continued. "We spoke in favor of readjusting with the International Federation of Trade Unions, and I

have no doubt that the American Federation of Labor will reaffirm when certain conditions granting the American unions full autonomy and freedom from dictatorship and a fair amount of dues will be complied with.

"On the Russian question we could do nothing owing to the refusal of the Soviet government to admit President Johnston of the International Association of Machinists. If not for this unfortunate occurrence, just on the eve of the introduction of the resolution favoring resumption of trade relations, we could have prevailed upon the federation to change its attitude, at least to the extent of sending a trade union commission to Russia. This was rendered futile by the Johnston episode. "Our resolution for a rallying of the labor movement against the abuse of the writ of injunction was adopted virtually as drafted."

Referring to the possible change in the leadership of the American Federation of Labor, Schlesinger said that at this time, with no great issues developed, it could not have benefited the movement, but he did not commit himself in any way to the future.

Educational Comment and Notes

FROM THE WORKERS' EDUCATION ASSOCIATION OF ENGLAND

The Educational Department of the International has kept in constant touch with the Workers' Education Association of England. Through the secretary, Mr. J. M. MacTavish, we have received news of the activities of the English workers and have been greatly encouraged by the appreciation which our English brothers show of our work here.

In a letter dated June 8, Mr. MacTavish among other things states his perfect agreement with the policy carried on by the International in organizing its educational work.

He says, "I am pleased to note the extent to which your views in regard to the importance of educational work being carried on in the Trade Union Movement concur with my own."

"I agree entirely with all that you have said. It is not merely the question of providing educational facilities for trade unions; what is equally important is to do everything possible to induce trade unionists to build up their own educational movement, inspired with the possibility of education controlled by themselves becoming the most valuable weapon in the struggle for emancipation."

Mr. MacTavish thinks that it is not advisable to allow other groups to control workers' education or even to participate in such control.

He states, "This is no more than my own personal opinion, but it is an opinion borne out of long experience in the working class movement. Undoubtedly this policy which I understand in the policy you have pursued, will not lessen your difficulties, but ultimately the results will be richer."

An inspiring note is struck by Mr. MacTavish when he expresses his hope that it will be soon possible to organize an international workers' educational movement.

He says, "I do hope—perhaps in the near future—that it may be possible to link up the work which you are doing amongst trade unionists with the work which we have begun here, a genuine international organized workers' educational movement."

Now that the Workers' Education Bureau of America has been organized, it is not at all impossible that very soon there will be a Workers' Educational Bureau of the World, linking together the various attempts to promote the education of workers throughout the world.

DON'T FORGET THE OUTING AT BREEZY POINT, SUNDAY, JULY 10.

It seems that summer outings and hikes have become very popular with our members. Even on a Sunday morning when the skies were dark with clouds predicting a heavy rain, many of our members came out to join the outing to City Island.

It was decided however that it would be more enjoyable to postpone this outing until Sunday, July 10, at Breezy Point, Long Island.

No wonder our members are eager to have such outings and hikes because many of them are craving for fellowship and comradeship and are eager to meet more of their fellow workers, members of their own International, and in such way extend their acquaintanceship.

From inquiries received at the office of the Educational Department, it seems that this outing will be very successful in quality as well as quantity.

Every committee is in readiness to committee will make fire and bake do its duty. For instance, the potato potatoes. The scouting party will look after the finding of a good spot where to land, and the committee in charge of refreshments will secure water for drinking.

Members are given the following directions: Take the B. R. T. Subway and get off at Sheepshead Bay Station. Here the party will meet nine o'clock sharp. They will then take a boat for Breezy Point. The boat ride takes about 45 minutes and will be one of the features of the outing.

Breezy Point has a fine beach and is not crowded. For this reason the committee chose this place as an ideal one for the outing.

Members are asked to bring bathing suits and lunch, also two potatoes which are to be baked on the bonfire.

All members and their friends are invited. A large crowd is expected.

DON'T FORGET SUNDAY, JULY 10. THE OUTING TO BREEZY POINT.

PICNICS AND UNIONISM

It is not often that we realize on what human progress depends.

For example, how many would believe that a picnic will bring the Cooperative Commonwealth.

But here is what actually happened: The telephone rang in the office of the Educational Department. A masculine voice was heard by the secretary. He wanted to know all about the picnic to City Island. In response to an inquiry, he stated that he had never taken any active participation in the work of the Union, but the prospect of a picnic induced him to join in this particular activity, even though it was conducted under Union auspices.

The Fourth at Unity

By JENNIE MATYAS

You want to know all that has happened on July Fourth at Unity?

Honestly, I don't blame you. To have missed it was a pity and, perhaps a sin. For, it was all that a heart craving for sociability, comradeship, rest, fun and recreation could desire.

Now eagerly we came there—on Friday afternoon—and, Heaven only knows, how reluctantly we, those who had to return to the humdrum of the Big City, have parted with Unity—how wistfully we looked at the crowd we left there to complete a full vacation amidst surroundings that we have learned so to love and cherish.

You bet we had a great crowd there over Independence Day, at least 475 men and women, and let me say to you, regardless of the size of crowd—probably the largest visiting crowd on record at Unity—things ran wonderfully smooth—in dining room, grounds, entertainments and every feature of amusement which we endeavored to supply to our friends. We had two concerts—a preliminary sort on Saturday in which mostly amateur talent participated—and the Big Concert on Sunday night. Yes, I don't hesitate to put the capital letters on that Sunday night concert. It deserves that one hundred per cent.

We have already told you last week that we were promised to have with us at Unity on July Fourth Mr. William Miller, one of Europe's great master singers. Well he came, and on that Sunday night he sang for us and captured us all, mind, heart and soul. We have heard the great areas from "La Juive," "La Africaine," and

History of the American Labor Movement

By MAX LEVIN

Given at the Unity Centers of the I. L. O. W. U.
Lesson III
1825-1860

I. Formative Period

The period between 1818 and the Civil War may well be called the formative period of the American Labor Movement.

1. A wave of discussions of Social and Labor Union Theories swept the Country between 1825 and 1840.
2. Robert Owen was attempting to establish a communistic colony at New Harmony, Indiana.
3. Public interest was aroused and several intellectuals attracted.
4. A labor press was started; the first labor paper, the Working Man's Advocate, appeared in New York City in 1828.
5. The aims of the workers became more articulate and unified and began to be expressed in definite demands, the more important of which were:
 - (a) Freedom of Public Lands.
 - (b) Breaking up of Monopolies.
 - (c) Laborer's lien for his wages.
 - (d) Abolition of Chattel and Wage Slavery.
 - (e) Equal rights for women, etc.
6. These demands were endorsed by no less than 600 papers published all over the country.

During this period (1825-1850) most National Unions were organized, though their great and rapid growth did not begin until after the Civil War.

1. In 1827 Philadelphia Unionists organized a "Union of Unions" or Central Body which was known as the "Mechanics Union of Trade Associations." This was followed by the General Union of New York City in 1833 and by similar organizations in other cities.
2. An attempt to organize workers on a National Scale was made at a convention called for that purpose at New York City in 1834.
3. However, until each single trade was organized in a National Union, the Labor Unions did not assume the proportions of a National Movement.
4. In 1835 and 1836 about 50 trades held National Conventions of their own.
5. The first permanent National Union was organized at a convention of Journeymen printers in 1850; for the purpose of including Canadian workers it assumed in 1859 the name of International Typographical Union.

III. Political Action

1. The American Labor Movement, early in its history, attempted to use the ballot as a means of achieving its aims.
 - (a) Practically every worker had the right to vote after the adoption of the Federal Constitution.
 - (b) The prosecution of labor unions by the Courts.
 - (c) The hope that a universal 10-hour day of labor may be fixed by legislation.
2. In 1828 the Union of Philadelphia nominated candidates to "represent the interest of the working classes"; similar movements were started at about the same time in New York and other cities.
3. At the terms of the early Labor Parties generally included the following demands:
 - (a) 10-hour day;
 - (b) Restriction of child labor;
 - (c) Abolition of Prison Labor;
 - (d) Free and equal Education, etc.
4. Many of these demands were actually achieved through legislation.
5. Labor was the most effective factor in the enactment of Legislation for the present Public School System.

seemed not so merciless. Oh, that lake, I wage, is bound to become a household word among all ladies' garment workers in the Greater City. It is the alpha and omega of amusement in Unity and the crowd took to it like young ducks after shell-breaking.

We have had with us over the Fourth about thirty-five cloakmakers and they were so thrilled over the place and its management that they have decided to give vent to their inspiration in the form of a concrete gift. So they have collected among themselves some sixty-five dollars and they are going to buy a boat for Unity Lake upon which they will engrave a tablet of presentation—"from the cloakmaker guests to Unity, July 4th, 1921." They have a good sense of values, these loyal friends of ours, you may bet.

And who can really speak of Unity this summer without mentioning those two indefatigable girls, the managing spirits of the House, Miss Bonnie Swisley and Miss Rebecca Silver? The amount of work these two are putting in to keep the huge establishment going smooth is really heroic. When with them it is off and on from the early hours of the morning until the late hours of the night, at high gear, tension and speed!

When I left Unity on Tuesday morning there were left there 300 persons, for the regular weekly run. As you see, the season is on at full swing at the House, on a greater tempo than ever, with promises of a record breaker ahead.

The books are still open—at 16 West 21st Street.

Will you, reader miss it,—can you, reader, miss it?

Of course, we had the heat with us too,—this, it seems, one cannot escape even in the hills of the Blue Ridge. But we had with us our dear old faithful lake, and, believe me, on the lake, whether in swimming, rowing or sporting otherwise, Old Sol overhead

WITH THE DRESS AND WAIST JOINT BOARD

(Continued from page 3)

Joint Board, but consider that application again in August, 1921. An amendment was made that Local 50 be admitted into the Joint Board in the beginning of August, 1921, and upon a roll call vote the amendment was carried, 16 voting for it and 11 against, with 1 abstaining from voting.

Brother Halpern, the General Manager of the Joint Board, reported in detail about his work, including the disputes in the shops of Gold Brand Waist Co., Kleinberg Waist Co., and the Dubroff Waist Co. Brother Halpern's report was unanimously approved.

The committee which was appointed by the Joint Board at its last meeting to act upon the communication of Local No. 10 with regard to the recalling of Brother Julius Levine for "malfeasance in office," submitted a report in which it stated that it had two sessions and has examined witnesses for and against the defendant and has arrived at the following conclusion:

1. The committee believes that Local No. 10 was absolutely within its right in recalling one of its delegates for not carrying out the mandate of the local. On the other hand, the committee believes that the terms used against Brother Levine, "malfeasance in office"—is a misjudgment on the part of Local No. 10, and the committee recommends that the Joint Board decide to request Local No. 10 to strike this term off its record.

2. The committee recommends that Local No. 10 should see to it that a prominent place be given in our official organ, "Justice," in which the above mentioned term used against Brother Levine be retracted and in which it be stated clearly that Brother Levine was recalled for not carrying out the wishes of Local No. 10 on the Unity House proposition only.

3. The committee recommends that the two brothers elected by Local No. 10 to replace Oretsky and Levine, should be seated as delegates at the Joint Board.

Upon motion the report of the committee was approved.

WOMEN WORKERS IN THE ITALIAN LABOR MOVEMENT

(Continued from page 5)

"It is difficult for the girls and women of Italy to progress as fast as their sisters of England and the United States because they are not given as much freedom by their families. It is not considered proper for a girl to be out at night unescorted, so the girls are barred from participation in union meetings unless some one goes along to see that they meet with no harm. But the old prejudices are going as the number of women workers increases. The most reactionary realize that the girls and women have come into industry to stay, and that, if they are to make a decent living, they must organize and fight for it."

That the women of Italy are leaving the shelter of their homes to take an active interest in political affairs was demonstrated a month ago at Pisa when a Socialist school teacher was murdered by a Fascista (White Guard), who was aided by two women Fascists. Women have joined the White Guard in many cities, to take part with the men of the master class and the gunmen of the Fasc di Combattimento in murderous raids on the workers. The Pisa White Guard women were in prison for several days, but, like others of the White Guard, they got out while thousands of Socialist men and women remain in prison.

The number of girls and women in the Socialist and Communist Parties is very small. In Rome, there are only a dozen women who might be said to be active in the Socialist movement, and half of these do not devote as much time and energy to their work as the ordinary rank and file woman member of the Socialist Party of the United States. But they are making progress. The entrance of women into industry and politics in Italy is very new. They make progress quickly in Italy, and if the women forge ahead with anything like the speed made by the General Confederation of Labor they soon will play important roles in the political and industrial life of their country.

Rosedale Farm House

Maplewood Road

MONTICELLO

SULLIVAN CO.

FIRST RATE BOARDING HOUSE

EXCELLENT CUISINE

HUNGARIAN STYLE

MODERN CONVENIENCES

S. DEUTCH, former member of Joint Board, and of Local 35 Ex. Board — Proprietor

ATTENTION of DRESS and WAISTMAKERS

In view of the fact that some manufacturers are attempting to use this slack period as an opportunity for not employing cutters and also for settling prices for piece workers in an improper way, in violation of our agreement, you are requested, specially the chairmen,

FIRST---To report to the officers of our Union whether your firm is employing a cutter or not:

SECOND---Before settling any prices for piece workers, come to the office of the Union for advice.

Fraternally yours,

JOINT BOARD DRESS AND WAISTMAKERS' UNION

J. HA'PERIN, General Manager
M. K. MACKOFF, General Secretary

DR. BARNET L. BECKER

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Ladies' Tailors, Sample Makers and Alteration Workers' Union, Local 3

ATTENTION!

Local Election for Executive Board, Financial Secretary and Sick-Fund Committee will be held on

SATURDAY, JULY 9th

from 12 sharp to 5 P. M.

at Bryant Hall, 725 Sixth Ave.

All members are requested to take part in the election.

EXECUTIVE BOARD LOCAL No. 3,

B. Schatzberg, Sec'y

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The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

By ISRAEL LEWIN

The attention of our members is called to the resolution passed by our Executive Board on June 21st, to this effect: That beginning August 1, 1921, all members owing nine months or more dues will be considered dropped from the rolls and will be compelled to reaffiliate themselves as new members by paying a new initiation fee plus a year's back dues and assessments.

It was further decided that beginning January 1st, 1922, any member owing six months' dues or more will be considered a dropped member and will have to go through the above-mentioned procedure in order to reinstate himself in our local.

This resolution was adopted in compliance with the decision of the last convention of the International held in Chicago, which decision went into effect thirty days after the last session of the convention. However, it was not enforced until now, so as to give the members of the different locals, who are delinquent in paying their dues, a chance to straighten out their accounts.

Our members are advised that this decision will be rigidly enforced by our local.

On Monday, July 18th, a special meeting of the Cloak and Suit Cutters will be held at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place, for the double purpose of acquainting our members with the recent settlement reached between the Joint Board of the Cloak and Suit Makers' Unions and the Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Protective Association, and also to explain to our members the new method of electing business agents for the Cloak and Suit Division.

As is already known to our members by this time, the locals affiliated with the Joint Board have decided on a General Election for business agents, to take place either Tuesday, July 19th, or Wednesday, July 20th. Our local, as per arrangement with the Joint Board, is entitled to four business agents, who are to be elected at this coming general election. In addition to the present incumbents of the office of business agent, four of our members have applied to the Joint Board for a place on the ballot, which means, in other words, that our members will have a wide field from which to choose the best men. It is to the interests of Local No. 10 and the Cloak and Suit Makers' Union as a whole that all of our members working in the Cloak and Suit Division participate in this election.

CLOAK AND SUIT DIVISION

Manager Perlmuter in reporting on the conditions in this branch, states that the machinery between the Cloak and Suit Protective Association and the Cloakmakers' Joint Board is restored and is again in operation.

The commission representing the Union which was agreed upon between the two organizations at the time that the conferences were held on the resumption of relations, consists of Brothers Phil. Kaplowitz, Treasurer of the Joint Board, Salvatore Ninfo, Vice-President of the International, and I. Sorkin, Manager of Local No. 9. This committee, together with a like committee of the Employers' Association, is taking up all disagreements and renders final decision in place of an impartial chairman. It is also making a study of conditions in general, a report of which will be made some months hence.

Maurice Shane, No. 5784A, appeared on summons, charged with failure to quit the shop of the G & H Dress Co., 41 West 17th Street, at the request of an officer of the Joint Board of the Cloak and Suit Makers' Union. Brother Shane states that the business agent in question did not order him to stop, but merely told him he might have to stop working. He further states that the above firm became a jobber and there are no people out on strike from the house. On motion, Bro. Shane was instructed to quit the house by Saturday, May 21, else he will stand expelled from the union and a fine of \$100 will be imposed upon him.

A MONTH WITH THE INDEPENDENT DEPARTMENT

(Continued from page 5)

SECURITY

We also collected the sum of \$2,100 as security from firms that have signed new agreements during this period and also from firms who have previously signed agreements but have given N. G. checks and have changed same checks after strikes have been called in their shops.

OUTGOING SHOPS

The number of shops who went out of business from May 2 to June 4 is 22 shops.

The number of shops who joined the Dress Association for the above stated period, which were formerly Independent shops, total 6 shops.

ORGANIZATION WORK

The number of shops which were organized for the said period is 62 shops, of which 40 were organized through the main office, 12 in the Downtown office, 6 in the Harlem office, 3 in the Bronx office, and 1 in the Brownsville office.

The following shops are on strike at present: Renown Dress Co., Horowitz & Cohen, Lask Mfg. Co., Ardley Dress Co., Brambly & Lesser, and Janine Dress.

When the organization work was put under the control of the Independent Department, the dress season was practically over and it was very slow in the waist shops. We had an appealing circular printed of which thousands of copies have been distributed around the main office and also in the outlying districts through the very special efforts of Brothers Gogron and Olivo, officers of the downtown district and also Brother Uzan of the Buttonhole Makers' Union. We have succeeded in organizing twelve new waist shops in the downtown district and also succeeded in unionizing a few shops of the Waist Association which have up to that time not been employing union workers.

We are at present making preparations for the next season, having non-union shops investigated, preparing lists and doing generally whatever we can be ready to start doing organization work as soon as work starts in the factories.

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A pair of well-ground crystal frames in a fine frame at the price of only \$1.50

Our only store is located at 392 GRAND STREET, and is open daily until 8 o'clock in the evening and closed on Sunday. Our 12 years of practice in your select neighborhood for our careful and conscientious work.

DR. S. MERMELSTEIN, 392 Grand Street,

Between Clinton and Suffolk Streets.

227 Bring this ad. along '21

If you want a pair of glasses, remember that our store is open daily until 8 o'clock in the evening and closed on Sunday. Our 12 years of practice in your select neighborhood for our careful and conscientious work.

A pair of well-ground crystal frames, with a ten-year old, guaranteed frame, only \$2.50

CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10 ATTENTION!

On or about August 1, the office of the Cutters' Union will move to

231 E. 14th Street

(Between Second and Third Avenues)

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

WAIST AND DRESS: Monday, July 11th

CLOAK AND SUIT: Monday, July 18th

SPECIAL

GENERAL & SPECIAL: Monday, July 25th

CLOAK AND SUIT: Monday, Aug. 1st

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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