

"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."

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PHILADELPHIA CLOAK JOBBERS STRIKE OVER — CLOAK ASSOCIATION ALSO RENEWS AGREEMENT

The strike in the shops of the cloak jobbers and sub-manufacturers of Philadelphia, which was in effect since July 6th, was settled on Monday last. It ended in a complete victory for the Union, and the strikers returned to the shops in high spirits over the result of the conflict.

The strike was well organized from the outset, and it could be easily foreseen that it would not last long. The terms of the Union could not, by any means, be regarded as excessive and the jobbers as well as the sub-manufacturers in the trade were soon compelled to admit that they must, in fairness, concede the just demands of their workers.

The strike was settled separately with the jobbers and the sub-manu-

facturers—on the same basis as in New York City, dealing with each association individually. The Jobbers' Association has assumed full responsibility for the work made in the shops of the contractors for their firms. In brief, they undertook to be responsible that the work is made under union conditions and gave security for the faithful carrying out of this undertaking.

A similar arrangement was entered into with the Association of Sub-Contractors. This group of employers also undertook the responsibility for the maintenance of union shops by each and every member of their Association. This Association likewise deposited security amounting to several thousand dollars for the

strict carrying out of the terms of the agreement.

In short, the cloakmakers of Philadelphia are overjoyed with the outcome of the strike and are congratulating the men and women working in the small shops upon the notable gains which they have achieved in the course of the last two weeks.

The Cloakmakers' Union of Philadelphia has gained, in addition to the victory in the jobbers' shops, another substantial achievement in the form of a peaceful settlement arranged between the Cloak Manufacturers' Association of that city and the Joint Board. The collective agreement between these two organizations was continued over until December, 1921,

at a conference between the representatives of both sides. President Schlesinger was the spokesman for the Union at that conference, and he succeeded in retaining the terms of the old agreement until the date stated above.

It is worth while noting that in addition to the retention of the former scales and standards, the cloak manufacturers of Philadelphia bound themselves not to send work into any shops that maintain unfriendly relations with the Union. This is an important point and implies that the manufacturers will not send work to either the so-called corporation shops or to the sub-contractors that fail to live up to the union rules and regulations.

Quite naturally, this settlement called forth a great deal of satisfaction among the cloakmakers of Philadelphia. It had an immediate effect upon the strike of the jobbers and the sub-contractors, and hastened its end. At present, the cloak and skirt industry of Philadelphia is completely organized in every branch and leaves no place of refuge for nests of scabbery and sweat-shop conditions. The members of the International all over the country have substantial cause to be gratified over these achievements of the Philadelphia cloakmakers.

PHILADELPHIA DRESS AND WAIST ASSOCIATION PRESENTS DRASTIC DEMANDS TO UNION

As reported in "Justice" last week, President Schlesinger spent several days in Philadelphia, in conferences with the employers in the ladies' garment trade of that city. While the negotiations with the cloak employers have brought immediate and favorable results, that much can not be said for the conference held with the Dress and Waist Association. These manufacturers have, quite unexpectedly, presented a set of drastic and almost fantastic demands to the union, which the latter, of course, forthwith rejected. It is difficult to imagine that unless it was courting a strike in the trade, that the dress and waist employers would have dared to advance such totally unacceptable conditions to their workers. As a matter of fact, when these demands were first put to the representatives of the Union at that conference, they at first believed that the employers

were not at all in earnest about it. However, as soon as President Schlesinger learned that the Association is quite serious about these demands, he flatly informed the representatives of the employers that the International will not continue to negotiate any contractual relations with them on the basis of these demands.

The conference, thus, came to an end without achieving any result. Before its close, President Schlesinger declared to the committee of the Association that if they want the Union to confer with them further about the new agreement, that they first meet together with their own Board and eliminate these demands from the discussion. A few days later, after having met with their special committee, the Association of the Dress and Waist employers of Philadelphia, forwarded to Local 15 a letter in which they stated that

they were willing to settle the "dispute" through arbitration. Brother Reiberg, the Manager of Local 15, brought this letter to New York and on July 17th President Schlesinger forwarded to the Association the following letter:

Gentlemen:

Our Mr. Reiberg has forwarded to me copy of a letter addressed by your Association to our Waist and Dressmakers' Union of Philadelphia, in which you state that you are willing to submit the demands made by you upon our Union to arbitration.

Your demands are as follows:

1. A decrease in wages of 25 per cent.
2. An increase in the weekly hours of labor of 4 per week.
3. An increase of the trial period of new workers for four weeks.

4. That workers shall not be paid for the five legal holidays as they have been heretofore.
5. That cutters shall be divided into four classes with different wages for each class.

Your demands virtually mean the return of the Philadelphia workers to the sweat-shop condition and conditions of semi-slavery that existed in the industry before the workers were organized, and can not, therefore, be made the subject of arbitration. Our International is under contractual relations with more than twenty manufacturers' associations, in different parts of the country, and none of them has found it within the limits of reason to advance such demands as you have made upon our Philadelphia workers, who comprise, by the way, less than 3 per cent of the total membership of our International.

Whenever your Association will indicate an attitude of reasonableness, our organization will be glad to resume conferences with you.

It remains now to be seen what the Association will reply to this clearly and lucidly termed communication. In the ranks of the waist and dress makers of Philadelphia, the news of the demands of their employers has created deep indignation. They appreciate the fact that the employers are likely to provoke a fight, but they are ready to defend the Union and their interests to the utmost. Under no conditions will they permit "the return of sweat-shop conditions and conditions of semi-slavery that existed in the industry before the workers were organized" in the waist and dress shops of Philadelphia, as the letter of the International to the Association aptly puts it.

MONTREAL AND TORONTO START LIVELY ORGANIZING CAMPAIGN

After a trip which consumed the best part of two weeks, First Vice-President Sigman returned last Wednesday to New York from a visit to Montreal and Toronto, having fulfilled a mission on behalf of the International office.

While in Montreal, Vice-President Sigman held meetings with the Joint Board and Executive Boards of all the locals. As known, the agreement between the Montreal Joint Board and the local cloak employers' association expired in April and no new agreement has since been negotiated with that association, principally because the latter body has practically ceased to exist and to exert any influence in the trade. Nevertheless, the cloakmakers of Montreal got ready, as far back as last spring, to

declare a general strike in case their standards and rights were attacked. The manufacturers, however, knew better and with the exception of some individual cases, they left the workers alone.

The Union, however, has decided upon an extensive mobilization campaign in order to keep every worker in line and to be ready for any emergency. On behalf of the General Office, Vice-President Sigman has made arrangements to the effect that the Montreal Joint Board engage special organizers to do this organizing work, and the prospects for a successful campaign are very bright, indeed. Moreover, as the outlook for a general strike has been practically removed, the Union is even in better shape to deal with the individual em-

ployers who might take it into their heads to violate union rules and standards.

The situation in Toronto, as found by Vice-President Sigman, amounts practically to the following:

After the strike 'of last winter, which resulted in failure and which gave a number of local cloak employers the chance to reintroduce piece work in their shops, the loyal union workers of Toronto did not become a bit discouraged. Under the able guidance and leadership of Brother Max Amdur, the Toronto Joint Board was able to exercise a sufficiently strong influence in the local industry to the effect that even

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TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By MAX D. DANISH

MARTIAL LAW IN MINGO

WHILE the Senate investigating Committee, in session at Washington, is endeavoring to shed some light on the state of what practically amounts to civil war in the Mingo coal mining district in West Virginia, the State military authorities, under the license of martial law, recently proclaimed, have begun deporting leaders of the Miners' Union, arrested and charged with "unlawful assemblage." The militia which has full sway in the district has been confining its efforts to the work of keeping the Union from supplying food to the strikers, organizing and carrying away the leaders of the men to prison, and similar acts of "impartial and fair dealing."

The conflicting accounts of the causes of the recent disturbances in Mingo, as given by the representatives of the coal operators and the Miners' Union at the Washington hearings, are thus receiving a peculiar sidelight from these daily occurrences in the West Virginia coal fields.

If instead of calling witnesses and spending their valuable time on their examination, the members of the Senate committee had rather devoted a few calm hours daily to the accounts of the continued orgy of deportations, arrests, violations of every concept of civil liberty and blatant exhibition of partiality on the part of the enforcers of martial law in Mingo, their minds, if open to honest and free conviction, would have been made up very soon.

RAILROAD EARNINGS INCREASE HUGELY

WHY the Railway Labor Board has rushed last month to the assistance of the hard-driven railways in ordering post-haste a reduction of wages all through the land, without paying heed to the statements of the workers' representatives that these wage-cuts were arbitrary and altogether unjustifiable, is still shrouded with mystery.

Certainly the report filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Association of Railway Executives for May gives the lie to the contention of these executives that the earnings of the railroads were dwindling and needed a "boost" through a reduction of the wages of the railway workers. According to this report, the railroads earned in May \$7,990,700 more than in April and the operating expenses were reduced. It must be kept in mind that the wage reduction did not come into effect until July and this increase in earnings cannot be ascribed to them.

Lucky it was, indeed, that the Railway Board had ordered these wage reductions in a hurry. As can be seen now, this emergency measure certainly tolerated no postponement. Had it been postponed for a while, the May report and, perhaps, similar others that might follow, would have taken the starch out of the contentions of the railway executives and would jeopardize the chances of a wage reduction. So it was necessary to hurry the matter through, trusting to luck that the "public" will somehow or other overlook this small matter while the workers would not dare to offer resistance.

GERMAN UNIONS REPLY TO COMPEERS

THERE is something pathetic, though dignified, in the brief reply made by the General Commission of the German Trades Unions to the charges made recently by President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor at the Denver Convention as to the responsibility of German labor for the World-War and the years of bloody carnage that all but devastated Europe. The Gompers address was received in Germany only last week and the reply reached this country in the form of cable extracts a few days ago.

"The German workers," says the statement of the General Commission "have as little cause to hide their faces in shame as the American workers. The contention of Mr. Gompers that the German workers could have prevented the war by the 'sacrifice of a few thousand' lives betrays a surprising lack of understanding of European conditions. By such a course the German workmen would have opened the way for the Russian Army to march on Berlin. A peace worse than that of Versailles and a fearful enslavement of all Europe would have been the consequence."

"We would have been happy if the American workmen would renounce unjustifiable reproaches, let bygones be bygones, and extend us the hand of comradeship in our common endeavor."

One need not be particularly obliged to discern that there is more good sense, working class solidarity and an all-around better spirit in this reply than in the rather ill-conceived attack of President Gompers upon the organized workers of Germany.

JAPANESE STRIKERS SEIZE SHIPYARDS

A PIECE of news which received but scant attention in the general press, came last week over the cables from Tokyo, with reference to a demonstration of labor, by far the most formidable Japan has seen in recent times, which culminated in the seizure of the Kawasaki workshops of Kobe, the largest shipbuilding yard in Japan, by a mass of 20,000 striking workmen. The shops of this shipyard are now controlled by an executive board of workmen. The strike has been in progress for over a week, the main issue being the right to form labor unions and to engage in collective bargaining, which the company hitherto has steadfastly refused.

The Kawasaki trouble appears to be only the largest of many demonstrations of labor discontent, there having been outbreaks in industrial centres all over Japan during last month. Another dockyard in Kobe has also been closed by a strike of 10,000 workers and similar troubles have reached the Government arsenals and big private plants in Tokyo and vicinity.

In virtually every case the main issue is the same—the right of collective bargaining. The closing of the Kawasaki plant is especially significant because this dockyard is engaged in the building of nearly one-fourth of Japan's navy programme. The 40,000-ton super-dreadnaught Kaga is under construction there, as well as a large number of lighter naval ships. As a result of this strike the company was already compelled to

ask the Tokio Navy department for an extension of time in which to complete these vessels.

The rising tide of labor discontent in Japan is bound to win for the workers of that land the right to organize and to act collectively, a right long since acquired in England, and for which the workers of our own country—let us be honest about it—are still fighting in a number of the most essential industries. That the workers of Japan are determined to win out and to make the necessary sacrifices demanded by these momentous decisions seems to be beyond doubt. The workers of every country will watch their efforts with unabated interest.

PREYING ON THE IMMIGRANT

THE rapidity with which the Dillingham act restricting immigration—let us not into effect—appears not only to have been a blow to a great many prospective immigrants to this country and an addition to their sufferings and hardships, but it has, as it appears, put a dent into an industry peculiarly our own, widely practiced in every port of immigration admission, and which has flourished particularly at the gates of entry to New York.

Of course, we have in mind the existence of a widespread system of graft in the United States Immigration service at Ellis Island as disclosed last week, involving a number of minor officials and one of the chief officers. It seems that this graft has existed for a number of years past and consisted principally in the acceptance of "protection" money for "favors" or would-be favors extended to immigrants, and of a virtual net of petty grafters and fleecers who sucked the life-blood of the new arrivals to our shores.

The new immigration law having diminished to a great extent the number of new arrivals will, we expect, materially reduce the volume of graft connected with the landing of immigrants. Perhaps, that is about the only concrete beneficial feature occurring so far from the Dillingham act. Otherwise, with lack of information concerning it as generally prevails throughout Europe, it has resulted in a multiplication of woe to tens of thousands of men and women who had broken up their homes and disposed of their belongings in the hope of reaching America and who are now clogging up the ports of Europe disqualified for admission before they had started.

WISCONSIN FIRST TO EMANCIPATE WOMEN

THE honor of giving women full and unequalled emancipation—equal rights in every sense of the word—fell last week to the State of Wisconsin. Under the terms of a new bill signed by Governor Blaine, the women of Wisconsin have gained "every right possessed by male citizens."

The new law removes every restriction—legal and civil—heretofore imposed upon women, even giving women the right, as some members of the Wisconsin legislature have expressed themselves during the debate, to "wear trousers and chew tobacco." It is, perhaps, not quite an incident that it was Wisconsin and not any other State that took the initiative in this direction. Wisconsin has had one of the most militant labor movements for several generations and has developed very strong independent political parties. Wisconsin cities were among the first in the country to be governed by laborites and Socialists and the radical movement has found in that State a very strong and practical expression.

THE WAISTMAKERS OF BOSTON

Local 49, the Waist and Dressmakers' Union of Boston, can be justly regarded as one of the enterprising units of our International. Vice-President Max Gorenstein who assumed the management of this local several months ago is doing all in his power to widen the activities of the local and to make membership in it more attractive for the men and women in the trade.

Several months ago, the members of Local 49 decided to levy a tax upon themselves for the purpose of conducting an organization campaign, principally among the white-goods workers who are but poorly organized in Boston. The union is also conducting a lively anti-injunction campaign and is arousing public opinion against the evils of government by injunction.

On Monday, June 27th, Local 49 called together its membership to a special meeting to discuss a number of very pertinent questions pertaining to the waist and dress trade, among these the question of the special tax levied by the union for organization purposes.

On Saturday, August 27th, Local 49 will have its annual picnic at Caledonia Grove, a beautiful and popular amusement place near Boston. This affair has become the favorite topic of discussion not only among members of Local 49, but also among all progressive working men and women in Boston. The Waist and Dressmakers' Union expects that this annual reunion of progressive organized labor of Boston, the picnic of Local 49, will prove an even greater success this year than in preceding years. It will add prestige to the union and will serve as a stimulus for greater activity among its members.

MONTREAL AND TORONTO START LIVELY ORGANIZING CAMPAIGNS

(Continued from page 1)

In the disorganized shops wages and working conditions were kept up on a pretty high level. Quite recently, the Union undertook a house-cleaning in a very effective manner, and has cleared its books of a number of men who were busy in arrears and were seldomly clogging, at it were, the machinery of the organization.

This, Vice-President Sigman states, had a very salutary effect upon the general state of the Toronto locals. The cloakmakers who fell behind in their obligations to the Union, were confronted with a clear alternative: either to remain in the organization and help in the rebuilding of a strong union, or to get out and to be counted as the outside. As a result, the sentiment for the organization is rising daily and the prospects for reorganizing Toronto on a 100 per cent basis were never as bright as they are to-day.

In Toronto, too, under the guidance of the Joint Board and with the financial and moral assistance of the General Office, it was decided upon the advice of Vice-President Sigman to launch a very strong educational campaign among the ladies' garment workers of that city. Leaflets, circulars, shop meetings and general meetings will be used extensively among the workers in the shops that have as a result of the last strike become either indifferent or alienated from the organization. From time to time, general mass meetings with the presence of speakers from the General Office will be called, to solidify the sentiment created for the organization by the ceaseless campaign of agitation that the Toronto Joint Board is determined to carry out.

Pages From Garment Trades History

By DAVID P. BERENBERG

VI

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

To-day the garment industry is one of the best-paid and one of the best organized industries in the United States. Gone are the sweat-shops, the low wages, the long hours of even ten years ago. Gone is the humble worker who let his boss step on him and bully him, for fear of losing his job. Upright and unafraid, the earnest worker of to-day takes his place among the most progressive and most enlightened workers in the country.

How was the miracle accomplished? When we read Abraham Cahan's book "The Rise of David Levinsky," or Sholem Asch's "Uncle Moses," and compare the garment workers as described in those pages with the garment workers of 1921, we wonder how the change was brought about. The answer is "organization." The Jewish worker, who came to America because it was the home of individualism, learned here the lesson of solidarity. He learned here that unless he joined his fellow-workers for mutual protection, the sweat-shop with all its evils would swallow him and them. The Italian villager who came here expecting to find much the same conditions that existed at home,

found instead the factory. He, too, by bitter experience learned that the workers would have to stand together, or fall as individuals.

During the war, which took the world by surprise in 1914, a new period began for the garment trade. At first the war hurt the industry. Then came the period of war-profiteering, and the new made millions and their wives began to spend their money on clothes as never before. The trade boomed for three years. During those three years the union took advantage of the opportunity to improve the condition of the workers. When the war was over, and the depression reached the other trades and reduced their wartime wages, the International was able to resist the attack of the employers better than almost any other group of workers. After the armistice was signed, the girls in the light trades fought two strikes, and while they were not so overwhelmingly successful as their fellows in 1909, they still succeeded in winning most of their demands, and in keeping the lines of their organization intact. The reductions in wages that the members of the International have been compelled to accept are much smaller than those forced upon many older organizations.

And this strength to resist the strongest attack made upon labor in half a century,—for it must be understood that after the war the employers made an effort to smash every union,—came from an organization based on the rank and file. The International is not simply a wage-getting and wage-protecting organization. It does not neglect the bread and butter questions which come so close to the lives of all the workers. Neither does it neglect the other questions that concern the worker. It is the leader among American Unions in the great movement for Labor Education. It was the first American Union to establish an educational department; it is realized that without a rank and file that understood the class struggle in theory as well as in practice, a union is only half effective. It realized the need for recreation, and was one of the first unions to obtain regular vacations for its members. Not only did it get vacations for them, but a good many of the local unions in the International have had their own summer homes where members of the International may have their summer rest among congenial friends. And the leaders in this progressive step have been the girls, who before 1909 were looked down upon as "unorganizable."

The International has not looked after its own interests alone. It has always been on hand to render help when help was needed. During the steel strike in 1919 it contributed \$55,000 to the strike fund. When

the Hand School was under attack, it came forward with moral and financial support to save the worker's school from destruction. When Debs was jailed, when Moscow was convicted on perjured testimony, the International voiced its protest in unmistakable terms.

For this, and for its strength the International is hailed. There are many, like Archie Stevenson and Senator Lusk, would like to destroy the International and all other progressive unions. They will never succeed as long as the Union remains sound within. Any internal weakness, however, any tendency to disruption, will give the enemies of the unions their chance. The great task of the International today, is to keep its organization as strong and as united as possible, because the days of trial are by no means over. The Open Shop campaign has not yet died,—in fact, it has not yet properly begun. Efforts will be made to establish in all states the Kansas Industrial Court which is meant to destroy all effective unions. Efforts will be made to destroy the educational work of the unions. To meet these efforts with any chance of success the union must have, not only a united front, but a real union of the workers thru and thru.

The International has weathered many storms. It will weather the storms that are coming. It will play in the future the great part it has played in the past, in leading the workers to their final emancipation.

White Terror on the Wane in Italy

By IRA W. BIRD

(Special correspondence to "Justice")

Italy has called on a Socialist to lead the country from the terrifying industrial chaos which has thrown millions out of work and threatens to destroy the principal industries of the nation. Ivanoe Bonomi, Reformist Socialist, is now Prime Minister, having taken the place of the tricky Giolitti on July 5. The Giolitti ministry resigned on June 27 because a vote on the Socialist resolution condemning the Government's foreign policy was defeated by only 24 votes.

Bonomi is a veteran of the Socialist movement of Italy, though still a young man. He was born at Mantova, October 18, 1872, and in his youth entered the Socialist movement. He was of the extreme right wing, and left the Socialist Party with the group which is identified in Italy by the title of Reformist Socialists. This group actively supported Italy's participation in the World War. Bonomi is also a veteran of four legislatures, having been first elected to Parliament on August 1, 1909. He served in war ministries and on war commissions, so has a thorough knowledge of the machinery of the Italian government.

But, despite Bonomi's undoubted ability to lead the country toward a peaceful settlement of the civil war that has been raging for eight months and toward resumption of normal production in the now idle factories, his ministry is doomed to failure. The conservatives are afraid of Bonomi because he is a Socialist, though of the extreme right wing, and the Socialists of the Socialist Party of Italy will have nothing to do with him because he is a renegade.

The parties represented in Bonomi's ministry have a vote in the Chamber of Deputies of 312, with an opposition of 233 Socialists, Clericals, Fascist, Progressives, Communists, Republicans, Slavs and Germans. Such a majority ordinarily would be permitted to go ahead with its program, but there are many un-

healed wounds from party battles which will not be forgotten in the hot days of this summer's sessions of the Chamber in the palace in Piazza Montecitorio.

Although the Socialist Party has promised to be neutral in the quarrels between the Bonomi government and its opposition from the bourgeois elements, there is an informal alliance between the Socialists and the Popular Party (clerical) which may be used at some critical time to force upon Bonomi the resignation. The alliance between the enemies, Socialists and the political party of the Catholic Church, is one of the strangest developments of the new Parliament. Two years ago the Socialist Party was making its chief fight against the Popular Party, warning the workers of the menace of the Church in political affairs. Today the chiefs of the Socialist Party and the Popular Party confer with perfect friendliness in their scheming to make gains for each other.

The Socialist Party's parliamentary group has changed greatly since the split in the Party at the Leghorn congress in January and the withdrawal of the Communists. The Party is going further and further to the right, and now is in the humor to assist any government that will go ahead with some of the legislative program of the Socialists. The tendency of the masses to the right, a complete "about face" from the days of the seizure of the factories less than a year ago was shown in the general election on May 15 when Turati, veteran leader of the right wing, received more than 300,000 votes in the Milan district, a gain of more than 100,000 votes over the election of two years ago.

Unfortunately there has been no congress of the Party to approve a right wing program, so the Deputies are left to their own devices. They have been authorized by the National Council of the Party to use their own judgment in their actions in the

Chamber. If they wish to continue the old program of absolute opposition to all legislation, or vote for measures which they believe will benefit the workers, the Deputies are at liberty to map out their own course. It now appears that efforts will be made by the Bonomi government to coax the 121 Socialist deputies into partial collaboration by measures which will ameliorate the sad condition of the Italian proletariat.

As a Socialist, though of the most extreme right, Bonomi naturally is in favor of the eight hour day, workers' control of factories, extension of insurance and other proposals of the Socialist Party program. But the Reformist Premier is the enemy of the workers of Italy. He has superiors who are against these measures. The embranchments are so many that Bonomi probably will fall in a short time, and if some sort of a working agreement is not made between the Socialist Deputies and the large bourgeois groups this Chamber will be dissolved and a new general election will be called.

Neither Socialists nor Communists fear a general election. Both groups are confident that great gains will be made, particularly in the districts where the White Terror prevented the workers' parties from conducting election meetings where the White Guard (Fascist) barred the way to the polls with groups of armed men who defended the master class at the ballot boxes with rifles, machine guns and bombs. In the event of a general election in September or October the Socialist Party will get nearly 200 seats in the Chamber and the Communists will win about 25 seats. That prediction was made by Serrati, editor of "Avanti!" a month ago, and still holds good, for conditions are changing throughout Italy, as he expected.

The violence of the Fascist has decreased in some places, because there are no more Chambers of Labor or workers' buildings to destroy. Much of the decrease in the violence is due to the fact that those who paid for the murders of workers and for the destruction of the property of the workers' organizations are

now refusing to finance any more punitive expeditions. The terror bands were financed by individual employers and by employers' organizations who believed that a strenuous campaign of terror would frighten the Socialist movement into vanishing from Italy. Money was provided for rifle, machine guns, bombs, great auto trucks, armored cars and all the necessary implements of warfare. But the terror campaign did not work anywhere. The workers of the cities and the farmers of the agricultural districts were so aroused by the slaughter of their comrades and by the burning and sacking of their headquarters that they armed themselves for expeditions in revenge.

When the Communists announced that they would meet violence with violence, and told the Fascist and the employers that they would exact "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth" the terrorism began to wane. Where the terrorism was continued, there is no doubt that it was not the order of the employers. Bands of Fascist refused to obey the orders of their leaders and refused to obey those who had given them funds. They continued their raids just for personal amusement. In these groups are no officers and soldiers of the World War army. They have a blood lust that is satisfied only by murder and destruction. Without any understanding of the Socialist movement or the Communist program they

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JUSTICE

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EDITORIALS

OUR DELEGATES AT DENVER

From certain quarters there have come forth, during the past few weeks, some outcries against the conduct of our delegates at the last convention of the American Federation of Labor. Our delegates have been charged "with conduct unbecoming radical men and women"; with maintaining silence on Russian affairs; with an attitude of indecision with regard to the anti-war resolution; with condoning by silence the attitude of the A. F. of L. toward the International Federation of Trades' Unions; and above all, with passing over without protest the detestable anti-immigration resolution.

We know the fountain-source of these accusations and are fully aware of their insincere and spurious nature. Under ordinary circumstances we should have liked to ignore them completely. They are inspired wholly by a fervid eagerness on the part of some newspapers who thrive on intrigue and misrepresentation, to "boost" their meagre and dwindling reading circle. To set at rest some honest minds who may have been influenced by this abuse, we deem it, however, not altogether amiss to recall to our readers the work of our delegates at Denver and their reaction towards every one of the paramount questions that stirred the delegates on the floor of the convention.

To begin with—about Russia. Let it be stated here that while our delegation did not bring in any resolution pertaining to political and trade relations between the United States and Russia, it has, nevertheless, made its attitude firmly known to the delegates when the proper occasion arose. The statement made by President Schlesinger on Russia has made a deep impression upon many delegates and has caused them to consider a revision of their former views regarding it. In substance, he has told the delegates at Denver that the A. F. of L. can not afford to talk about Russia in the language of the labor-baiting "New York Times"; that American organized labor is expected to understand in a different light the cause for "compulsory labor" in Russia; and that the A. F. of L. should hang its head in shame for having been led to reiterate naively charges like "nationalization of women" and similar stupidities about Russia.

As regards the relations of the A. F. of L. with the Amsterdam International it can be asserted, without fear of contradiction, that Schlesinger has accomplished a great deal in clearing up this problem before the delegates. We, here in the United States, were familiar with the so-called reasons that prompted the A. F. of L. to sever connections with the International Federation. We were informed, in due time, that the main cause for this severance of relations was the revisionism of the International and the conservatism of the A. F. of L. We, however, knew little of the reply given by the Amsterdam International to the American Federation with reference to this charge. The press bureau of the A. F. of L. did not deem it necessary to make public this answer. Oudegast, the Secretary of the Amsterdam International, however, forwarded a copy of this reply to our International, and President Schlesinger read this letter before the convention. It was a very effective stroke at the international policy of the Executive Council and it can be reasonably expected that the A. F. of L. will adopt, in the future, a totally different attitude towards the International Federation of the United States.

We come now to the principal charge against our delegates—their passivity on the question of anti-immigration. From the statement by President Schlesinger which appeared in the last issue of "Justice," it is clear that our delegates could not have acted differently from what they did. To be correct, it was not the question of immigration that was brought before the delegates of the convention, but the question of importation of labor. Of course, some of our professional hair-splitters will say that the word "importation" was smuggled into the resolution for the purpose of pulling the wool over the eyes of the delegates and shutting off opposition. Were we even inclined to grant this, for the sake of argument, isn't the very fact that the A. F. of L. convention had deemed it necessary to substitute the word "importation" for "immigration" the clearest proof that freer winds are blowing even within the closed walls of the Federation and that radical thought is beginning to make perceptible headway in American organized labor?

Not the least noisy among the charges against our delegates is the accusation that they have lost sight of the fate of the tens of thousands of pogrom-victims before whom the gates of America have been closed. The charges are made in such a tenor that might incline one to believe that the repeal of the anti-immigration laws depended solely upon the say-so of our handful of delegates. How childish, how puerile! The most significant point about this charge is that it is thoroughly unfounded, entirely demagogic and designed as an appeal to false

sentiment. Right after he returned from Denver, President Schlesinger forwarded a letter to President Gompers, asking him to elucidate the attitude of the A. F. of L. on the question of immigration of pogrom-victims. This is President Gompers' reply:

July 12, 1921

Benj. Schlesinger, President I. L. G. W. U.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Your letter of July 7 received and contents noted. You refer to the action of the convention in directing the Executive Council to urge the enactment of a law that will forbid the "importation of labor from any country until such time as the conditions in our industry become more stabilized and the relations of life more nearly normal."

I also note what you state that "every right-thinking person condemns importation of labor or any methods directed towards stimulation of immigration, which is the time-honored practice of the enemies of labor the world over." You then state that only the enemies of labor could construe the action of the Denver convention in urging the restriction of immigration as excluding "such victims of pogroms and massacres as, for instance, the Jewish masses of Southeastern Europe who are being mercilessly hounded for their religious beliefs."

Your fears are groundless. The American Federation of Labor has repeatedly emphasized its approval of the admission to this country of all those who are fleeing from religious or political persecution.

Hoping that this letter contains the information desired, I remain, with kind regards and best wishes,

Fraternally yours,
SAMUEL GOMPERS.

It can be thus seen that the mountain of charges against our delegates, that they have become black conservatives, have formed an alliance with the enemies of immigration, and are brutally indifferent to the victims of pogroms in Europe, has labored very, very hard but has brought forth even less than a proverbial mouse.

AT TWO CONFERENCES IN PHILADELPHIA

There were held last week in Philadelphia two conferences between our Union and local employers' associations, both attended by President Schlesinger. We cannot pass in silence some of the features which marked these conferences, without sharing it with our readers.

The first conference took place between the Cloakmakers' Union of Philadelphia and the Cloak Manufacturers' Association, and resulted in the renewal of the agreement between the workers and the employers in the industry. The Association accepted in full the terms of the recently expired agreement—with one highly interesting modification. Namely, that in case of an earnest dispute regarding the interpretation of any clause in the agreement, President Schlesinger be authorized to act as judge between the Association and the Union. It certainly is the most flattering compliment Brother Schlesinger has ever received from those against whom he has conducted a ceaseless and tireless fight for so many years, a fight from which he but rarely emerged not on the victorious side.

At the conference between the Union and the Waist and Dress Association, the latter appeared to have made up their minds to put forth an autocratic front. They have, indeed, presented to the Union a set of highly offensive demands, apparently in the belief that they might somehow or other succeed in railroadng these through. After President Schlesinger had listened to these demands he categorically declared that if the waist manufacturers are really in earnest about it, the Union cannot continue to negotiate with them any further. After Schlesinger's firm statement, the manufacturers at once perceived that they had made a bad blunder and that their bluff was called. We are inclined to believe that Schlesinger's brutal frankness in treating these arrogant demands in the manner they deserved to be treated, had created a feeling of wholesome respect for the Union among the waist and dress manufacturers of Philadelphia, and if the conferences with the Association are to continue, they will terminate in better and more fruitful results.

IN ITALY

(Continued from page 3)

go forth to shoot Socialists and Communists because they know they can shoot them down without fear of prison sentence.

During the last two months "fighting groups" of city workers and farm laborers have been organized to put an end to the last of the Fascist raiders. Ambushes are prepared along roads which the armed White Guards are expected to travel. In the "fighting groups" of the workers are many soldiers of the World War, who learned lessons of secret attack

in skirmishes with the Austrians. The Italian press contains almost daily reports of ambushes of Fascists, either on their way to slaughter defenseless men and women or on their return from some bloody orgy. The acts of revenge have had a wholesome effect, and by the time the next general election comes the White Terror will be nearly completely under control if the government police do not resume assistance of the White Guards as openly as they did in Giolitti's day.

WAR, WOMAN AND THE COLOR LINE IN DENVER

By HARRY LANG

(Post-Convention Impressions)

Now that the Denver Convention is a matter of the past and its transactions pass through one's mind more in the manner of reminiscences, it occurs to me that the problem of war and militarism, as discussed on the floor of the Denver Convention, will remain one of the brightest pages in the book of events of the American labor movement.

Heaven only knows how our perennial "critics" and self-constituted mourners of the American labor movement must have been sadly disappointed by the treatment accorded to this all-absorbing problem. At this "black" convention, the American Federation of Labor has actually gone and discussed the problem of abolition of all wars in a truly pacific and international fashion.

When the speeches and the declarations of the leaders of the convention—from Gompers to the chairmen of the committees—are tabulated and are read, one cannot fail in coming to the only honest conclusion that a true progressive spirit, a spirit of genuine brotherhood of peoples, swept the floor of the convention every time this subject has come up for discussion. When Gompers was pouring wrath upon the head of Hearst; when Thomas of England was greeting the Convention in the name of English labor; when the report of the Pan-American Congress of Labor was being read; when the part of the Executive Council's report relating to Japanese and Chinese immigration was being considered—and whenever the apportionment of war was brought before the delegates, it was a spirit of genuine altruism that permeated the convention and animated its discussions.

Not only that. The convention definitely spoke its mind against militarism. It called upon the workers and citizens in general to defeat the Army Reorganization Bill, a law-project which would give the President the power to draft, in times of a "national emergency," every man from 18 to 45 into military service. The convention just as sternly rebuked militarism in general when it adopted the resolution of the Executive Council for disarmament, calling upon the workers to aid in the enactment of plans that would abolish armies on land and sweep the navies from the seas the world over.

It was only unfortunate that the resolution of that delegate from Cleburn, Texas, to submit all declarations of war to a popular referendum, had attached to it a provision in case such a war declaration is adopted by the people, that those who had voted for it should go to war first. This was responsible for the defeat of the resolution, as it clearly meant involving the country into civil strife in times of national emergency.

The progressive workers of the country who still remember how only a few conventions ago President Schlesinger of the Ladies' Garment Workers was almost ousted from the convention hall because he had put to the chairman a few questions that did not quite suit the "100 per centers" among the delegates, will probably better appreciate the change that has come over the A. F. of L. when they will have read that a delegate from the Railway Telegraphers' Union had dared to rise and say to the delegates: "In the

last war I enlisted in the army upon my own volition. But never again, never again!" What is more, the passionate speech of this delegate was greeted with great applause and a delegate from the Longshoremen's Union was the one to press that the war referendum resolution be voted by roll call.

Let the pessimists nod their heads in despair and paint their pictures as black as they can. We, who have been at this convention, can only say: "We have progressed, the American labor movement has moved ahead considerably."

Two more convention problems linger in my mind, the women workers and the color line. When the convention turned its attention to these questions I, for one, perceived the tragedy of the American labor movement as reflected in its failure to respond adequately to these burning problems. From year to year A. F. of L. conventions have adopted resolutions upon the equality of women in industry and the equality of negro workers. Yet these declarations have remained dead letters in the record books and the convention speeches have fallen on deaf ears. The preamble of the A. F. of L. speaks for complete equality of races, for an equal measure of justice to all who work for wages and are organized under the banner of the Federation. I can see those words flaming before my eyes. Women are entitled to the same pay for the same grade and grade of work as men. It has been many years since this equality of sex and race was proclaimed. No labor movement is worthy of its name unless it adopts this principle and acts up to it.

And what is the reality? There are in the Federation any number of internationals which do not admit women into their ranks. Women are banned from a number of industries and are consistently proscribed from the labor bodies in these industries. At each convention of the Federation there are a score of negro delegates. They come from federal locals composed exclusively of negroes. The internationals of their trades would not accept these federal locals into their midst and the negroes find themselves in ghettos, as it were, segregated from the rest of working humanity in this land.

Thus we have women ghettos and negro ghettos in working class America. Like negroes women have to be chartered in separate locals in order to come under the wing of the Federation. Can one imagine a more tragical, a more discouraging situation?

Yes, at the Atlantic City and Montreal conventions there were adopted decisions reaffirming the rights of women and of colored working people within the Federation. There were sincere protests of indignation, and moved by these protests, the conventions have adopted decisions. The internationals, however, failed to live up to these decisions and they do what they please.

Perhaps, these internationals have abundant reasons for not admitting, under certain circumstances, women into their organization. Perhaps, it is a matter of self-defense in certain trades. It is quite likely that the initiation of women into certain industries might work havoc in these trades, and set back, at least temporarily, labor standards and conditions. However that be, it is a fact and it can not be registered as anything but a very sad and disagreeable phenomenon in the labor movement of America.

With The Waist and Dress Joint Board

By M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary

(Minutes Meetings June 29, July 6, and July 13.)

The meeting of the Joint Board held on Wednesday, July 29th, at 16 West 21st St., was presided over by Brother H. Berlin.

The chairman announced that the Joint Board would have to vote for the election of a secretary-treasurer for the Joint Board, and after the appointment of tellers and the counting of the votes it was announced that Brother Mackoff received 22 votes to 8 votes received by Brother Shelnholtz. Chairman Berlin then declared, in the name of the Joint Board, that Brother Mackoff was elected as secretary-treasurer of the organization.

Communications were received from Locals Nos. 10, 22, 58 and 89, in which they rejected the admission of Local 50 to the Joint Board.

Local 25 sent in a communication in which they requested the Joint Board to arrange a meeting of the Organization Committee of Locals Nos. 10, 58, 60 and 89, and also to invite Local 22 to this meeting, for the purpose of working out plans for an extensive organization campaign in the waist industry. Upon motion, the Secretary was instructed to arrange such a meeting.

Brother Horowitz, Manager of the Association Department, reported that some of our members leave for their vacations during the present summer months without giving due notice to their employing firms, which leads to misunderstandings when they return. He, therefore, had a conference with the Association, at

which an understanding was arrived at that letters be sent to all shop chairmen asking them to inform the workers leaving on vacation to make proper arrangements with the firm through the shop chairman. It was agreed that every worker is entitled to two weeks' vacation. A refusal on the part of an employer to grant the right of vacation should be reported to the office of the union.

The meeting of the Joint Board on July 6th was presided over by Bro. Harry Berlin.

A committee representing the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense appeared before the Joint Board and related in detail the facts connected with the trial of those two men who were charged with murder in the State of Massachusetts and whose only crime consisted in the fact that they have been active in the organized labor movement for a number of years, both abroad and here. The committee asked for funds to enable it to keep up the defense of these two men, and upon motion the Joint Board decided to donate \$150.

Local 66 sent in a communication with reference to the right of locals affiliated with the Joint Board to withdraw their delegates from time to time as they see fit. In connection with this practice, and referring in particular to the case of Brother Levine of Local 10, the communication stated that if this case is to serve as a precedent for the future, Joint Board delegates may be terror-

ized and being constantly under the threat of withdrawal may be forced to serve in the capacity of mere messenger boys; and while the right of a local to withdraw a delegate can not be disputed, the Joint Board must, to some extent, safeguard the rights and liberties of its members, and in cases of recall of delegates is duty bound to ascertain the reason underlying such action.

The committee appointed by the Joint Board for the purpose of recommending the number of people required for attending to the routing work of the Joint Board submitted its report, which shows that at present the union is controlling 420 independent shops from the main office, 210 shops in the outlying districts and 621 associated shops. In order to attend to complaints efficiently and to visit shops from time to time, it was decided that the Joint Board appoint 25 business agents, to be divided as follows:

- 7 for the Independent Department.
- 1 for Brownsville.
- 2 for Brooklyn.
- 2 for the Downtown Office.
- 2 for Harlem and Bronx.
- 11 for the Association Department.

These business agents should be sent in from the respective locals affiliated with the Joint Board, at the rate of one business agent per every even thousand members of a local. Accordingly, Local 10 is entitled to 2 business agents, Local 22 to 2 business agents, Local 25 to 3 business agents, Local 60 to 1 and Local 89 to 7.

The Joint Board also approved the recommendation of the committee to appoint 4 people for the Investigation and Organization Department, it being understood that if additional people are required that their ap-

pointment should be considered as temporary only.

In addition, the Joint Board also decided that two permanent complaint clerks be appointed.

On behalf of the Unity House Committee, Sister Jennie Matjas reported as follows: During the three days, including July 4th, about 500 people were accommodated. The committee provided concerts for the visitors and vacationists, and, judging by the interest displayed, these entertainment features were an unusual success. It was the unanimous opinion of the delegates that the management of the Unity House this year is superior to any previous year.

Brother Antonini, of Local 89, reported that the Italian Unity House entertained about 150 people during the week of July 4th and that their venture in the field of summer vacation for their members has proved to be a notable success so far.

It was decided to instruct the Secretary to make all necessary arrangements for the legal transfer of Unity House from Local 25 to the Joint Board within a week, if possible.

The meeting of the Joint Board of July 15th was presided over by Brother H. Berlin. It was decided in connection with a request of Local 58 for financial assistance that a committee be appointed to investigate the situation of that local and to report accordingly to the next meeting of the Joint Board.

It was decided to approve the decision of the Board of Directors that in case the locals fail to send in their quota of business agents by August 1st that the Joint Board have the right to make the appointments.

Educational Comment and Notes

AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE OF THE EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEES OF THE LOCAL UNIONS

The second meeting of the joint conference of the Educational Committees of our Local Unions will be held on Thursday, August 18, right after work, the place to be announced later.

At an earlier conference of the representatives of the Executive Boards of our Local Unions, every phase of the schedule of work for next season was discussed, including the courses which will be given at the Workers' University and Unity Center.

Considerable time was devoted to a discussion of the activities of our Extension Division. For some time our Educational Department has been planning to reach our active membership through this division, such as the members of the Executive Boards shop chairmen, and others.

At present our schedule includes an extensive plan of education for the above mentioned groups. These courses will be given in the language the members best understand—English, Italian and Yiddish, the time and place to suit their convenience. Our Educational Department tries to meet the requirements of our mem-

bers and is always conscious of the necessity of change and addition.

At this meeting there will be presented a description of the courses prepared by our teachers. The conference will also discuss ways and means to bring our educational plan to the attention of our members.

We are quite certain that the Executive Boards of our Local Unions realize the importance of giving our members the proper kind of education, and that this can only be accomplished if the educational department will obtain the cooperation and assistance of those members of the committees of the Executive Boards who are interested in the problems of Labor Education.

We ask the Executive Boards who have had recent elections to appoint three members from their midst who are interested in such problems and to send their names and addresses to the Educational Department.

Members of the educational committees are requested to take notice that Thursday, August 18, right after work, this very important joint conference of the educational committees of the local unions will take place, the time and place to be announced later.

We expect every one to come with helpful suggestions.

"Romersholm" at Unity

By JENNIE MATYAS

Saturday, July 16th, and Sunday, July 17th, were two other big days at the Unity House. The number of regular vacationists has reached the high mark of \$50 and the prospects for a record season are obviously being realized.

Emanuel Reicher, the well-known actor-manager, whom a great number of the members of our union have had occasion to see in "The Weavers," Hauptmann's splendid play, at the Jewish Art Theatre, and last season with the Theatre Guild, accepted the invitation of the Workers' Unity House to spend a few days with the waiters and dressmakers on vacation and to render some masterly recitations. As to many other artists of broad and liberal views, Unity House is to Emanuel Reicher a symbol of the strivings for the beautiful that is steadily growing among the masses of our workers.

Reicher was supposed to have read a scene from Ibsen's "Romersholm" on Saturday night. Instead of that, it was decided to postpone it until the following morning. The reason was that we wanted to give our own talent—the singers, dancers and entertainers from our own ranks, an opportunity to show what they can do on Saturday night. Aside from that, we had among our visitors some of the chief leaders of the International, including President Schlesinger, Secretary Baroff and Vice-President Halpern, and the members of our summer colony were very eager to listen to

what they had to say about the Unity House and its progress.

Accordingly, the recitation took place the following morning. Instead of one scene, Reicher read before an audience of 400 people, who sat there wrapt in attention from 10 in the morning until 1 in the afternoon, quite unimpaired of the awful heat that prevailed in the room that was fairly driving everybody out into the open, the entire drama "Romersholm" from page to page. It was obvious that Mr. Reicher himself enjoyed hugely this performance and the ovation that greeted him when he ended was significant of the sincerely-felt appreciation of his auditors.

So are week-ends spent at the Unity House. They consist of a long string of pleasure, fun and amusement following one another in quick succession, provided with a will and eagerness by the able managers of the House. The plans for the next few weeks include the presence of a number of well-known operatic stars who have graciously consented to come to the Unity House, among them some of the most celebrated singers in America. We have in mind in particular one star of the greatest magnitude, the name of whom we should for the present withhold from announcing. We are sure that the moment we make that name known the facilities of our Forest Park hostelry will become at once overtaxed. We only ask the readers of "Justice" to follow closely our notices and to keep their friends posted on these announcements.

Colleges for Workers

(Editorial in New York Evening Post, July 20, 1921.)

American labor leaders need no longer look enviously at Ruskin College and the flourishing Workers' Education Association of England. In the two and a half years since the Boston Trade Union College was founded, its faculty including men like Roscoe Pound, William Z. Ripley,

and Irving Fisher, the list of similar institutions has grown long. Arthur Gleason's pamphlet on workers' education, dated June 25, describes the Trade Union College of Washington, D. C., the Workers' College of Seattle, and the Rochester Labor College, founded in 1919; and the Baltimore

History of the American Labor Movement

By MAX LEVIN

Outlines of lessons given in the Unity Centers of the I. L. G. W. U.

LESSON V

(1881-1908)

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

I. ORIGIN

1. Federation of organized trades and labor unions (1887):
 - (a) Organized on principle of pure and simple trade unionism.
 - (b) Even at height of success of Knights of Labor there was a strong tendency among American workers toward pure and simple trade unionism.
 - (c) Pure and simple unionism is not idealistic; it is business-like and selfish. Each particular trade puts its own interest above all the other trades; it stands for trade autonomy, industrial action and loose federation; it is opposed to centralized organization, industrial unionism, idealistic radicalism; it is naturally antagonistic toward unskilled workers.
 - (d) In 1886 the federation of organized trades and labor unions united with other independent trade unions and formed the American Federation of Labor. Practically ever since its foundation the American Federation of Labor has been the largest, strongest and most influential labor organization in America. Like its predecessor, the Federation of organized trades and labor unions, it adheres to the principles and policies of pure and simple trade unionism.

II. THEORIES AND AIMS

1. The American Federation of Labor is not opposed to the present industrial system; it does not challenge private ownership of land, of natural resources, or of industries. It accepts as finally the present method of production for profit. It does not recognize the class conflict in present-day society. It does not strive to abolish the wage system. It has no ultimate demands. Its entire activity centers on demands which may be realized immediately, e. g., higher wages, shorter hours, better working conditions; its slogan is a "fair wage for a fair day's work."

III. POLICIES AND METHODS

The policies of American Federation of Labor is to organize the skilled and better paid worker in competitive trade unions on the craft union basis. It emphasizes craft autonomy. It believes in rich treasures and stands for large initiation fees and high dues. It advocates conciliation and arbitration instead of strikes; it urges collective bargaining; it insists on loyalty to contracts made with employers. It is inclined to maintain peace between employers and workers through trade agreements; it believes in co-operation with employers and capitalists and welcomed and helped to form the National Civic Federation. It tries to influence public opinion in its favor through peaceful and legal methods. It encourages the union label; it is opposed to independent political action; it relies on persuasion through "Rewarding its friends and punishing its enemies" to bring about political reforms.

IV. ORGANIZATION

1. The American Federation of Labor is organized on principle of loose federation of national and international unions.
2. The basic structure of the organization consists of locals, internationals and the federation.
3. There are three different types of local unions, which in turn create the three different types or form of organization, e. g., craft unionism, industrial unionism and general labor unionism.
 - (a) The craft or trade local consists of workers of one and the same craft.
 - (b) The industrial local includes all the workers of various crafts of an industry.
 - (c) The labor local is composed of workers of all trades and of all industries of a given locality.
4. The American Federation of Labor insists on the craft local and, therefore, its form of organization is that of craft or trade unionism.
5. The functions of the local consist of enforcing rules and regulations concerning wages, hours and conditions of work; regulates apprenticeship and grants working cards; conducts local strikes, conducts campaigns for membership. It is the local that is in constant touch with rank and file.

(To Be Continued)

Caution! This is not a complete lesson. It is merely a suggestive outline.

Labor Class, the Philadelphia Trade Union College, the Pittsburgh Trade Union College, the Workers' University of Cleveland, the Workers' College of Minneapolis, and the St. Paul Labor College, dating from 1920. In addition, there have been mentioned the classes of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, the workers' classes in small Pennsylvania cities, the Amherst classes, and schools with a special foundation, like one for Finnish workers in Duluth. About 10,000 American workers are now regularly studying in their own higher institutions.

It should be understood, as the Boston college was eager to show, that the institutions are not merely utilitarian. In general the purpose is to give courses of the highest standards practicable in literature, history, political science, economics, and composition. The Washington college teaches music and dancing, as well as ordinary cultural subjects like literature, technical subjects like mechanical drawing, and subjects of special labor appeal like labor history. At Seattle we find biology taught, at

Rochester public speaking, and at Cleveland modern drama. The fundamental courses appear to be economics, labor history and problems, and English, but a broad education is intended.

These classes make use of special modes of teaching, special texts, and specially equipped teachers. Experience here and in England demonstrates that the classes cannot be automatically controlled, as university classes usually are. They will not be satisfied with lectures, but demand full supplementary discussions. They insist upon open-minded attention to controversial economic and political issues. It is significant that the Seattle college found several of its State University teachers offensive and got rid of them. Mr. Gleason writes discouragingly of the rarity of the democratic, practical, openminded instructor desired, but it is probable that when the exact requirements are understood we shall learn to produce them almost as easily as we now produce the peculiar type required for university extension.

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Members of Locals 10, 22, 25, 58, 60, 66 and 89

There are manufacturers in your trade who are using the slack period which we are now going through as an opportunity for not employing cutters. There are also instance of improper methods in settling prices for piece workers. This is in violation of our agreement and you are therefore requested, especially if you are a Shop Chairman, to take cognizance of the following:

- (1) If your employer is not employing a cutter in your shop, notify your union officers immediately.
- (2) Advise with your Union before settling prices for piece workers.
- (3) Determine whether the Embroidery brought into your shop is being made in a Union Embroidery shop. If not, report to your Union Office immediately. Pay special attention to these suggestions.

Fraternally yours,

JOINT BOARD DRESS & WAISTMAKERS' UNION

J. HALPERIN, General Manager

M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary



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

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NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

GENERAL & SPECIAL:	Monday, July 25th
CLOAK AND SUIT:	Monday, Aug. 1st
WAIST AND DRESS:	Monday, Aug. 8th
MISCELLANEOUS:	Monday, Aug. 15th

Meetings begin at 7:30 P.M.

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The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

By ISRAEL LEWIN

On Thursday, July 14th, a special meeting of the Executive Board took place for the purpose of discussing ways and means of how better to control those of our members who work in non-union waist and dress shops. The general officers of the Waist and Dress Joint Board were invited to this meeting, whom were Jacob Halperin and M. K. Mackoff, General Manager and Secretary-Treasurer respectively.

The situation was gone over, and the following was agreed upon—that a cutters' organizer be added to the Organization Department, who shall devote his entire time and energy towards organizing the cutting departments in the open shops and controlling the union cutting departments in non-union shops.

We are hopeful that this last conference between the officers of the Joint Board and the Executive Board will lead to fruitful results for the members of the Waist and Dress Division.

As our members have been informed some time ago through our press, the General Executive Board of the I. L. G. W. U., about six months ago, levied a tax of \$1.50 on every member of the International. The proceeds of this tax are to go towards the expenses of the organization campaign which was launched by the International some time ago.

This tax of \$1.50 should have been collected by this time, but due to the general depression in the industry and also to the fact that other assessments were levied by the Joint Boards of the cloak and suit and waist and dress industries, our Executive Board decided to postpone the collection of same until August 1st. The Finance Department announces that no dues will be accepted after August 1st unless this International tax is paid.

The following is an extract, from the minutes of the last meeting of the Executive Board:

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Frank Finkelstein, No. 3428, appeared on summons, charged by Business Agent Nagler with being a member of the firm of E. & W., 16-18 Forsyth Street. Brother Finkelstein was once removed from the above shop and some weeks later, contrary to the decision of the Executive Board, went back there to work. On motion the Executive Board instructed the office to enforce its previous decision.

Isidor Unger, No. 3868, appeared Brother Unger who is working for the Cلمان Cloak Co., 831 Broadway, and who was ordered out on strike

by Local No. 20, because the firm, upon the refusal of its workmen to permit a reduction in wages decided to go into the jobbing houses, requests the Executive Board to be permitted to stay there as he is going to cut gabardines only, which was not worked on previously by the workers in the shop. On motion the Executive Board denied his request.

Herman Wilinski, No. 9242, dropped member, appeared requesting a continuous account. Mr. Wilinski worked for four weeks at the shop of Rosefield & Zimet, 99 Madison Avenue, against which firm the Joint Board is conducting a strike. Mr. Wilinski denies the fact that he knew there was a strike in that house but could not give a sufficient cause for his failure to appear at the office before starting in to work. On motion his reinstatement fee was raised to \$125.00.

Irving Roth, No. 8174, and Harry Chadroff, No. 4140A, appeared on summons, charged with having worked on a Sunday at Eisman & Litoff, 40 West 17th Street. They are also charged with defying the Executive Board in refusing on a few previous occasions to produce their dues books before the Executive Board. Both brothers deny that they ever worked on a Sunday, and as to their failure to produce their books before the Executive Board, Brother Roth claims that he was fined some time ago for working on Saturday afternoon, which he felt was an injustice to him.

Brother Harry Kisman, member of Local No. 1, worker of the above shop, states that the entire shop worked on that particular Sunday but that the two cutters refused to come in. On motion the charges against the brothers for working on Sunday were dismissed, and a fine of \$10.00 was imposed on Brother Roth for defying the Executive Board, and the office was instructed to withdraw the working card of Harry Chadroff by Saturday, July 16th, as he has a red book and failed to procure permission from the Executive Board to work in a cloak shop.

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