

"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. 31.

New York, Friday, July 29, 1921

Price, 2 Cents

NO WAGE REDUCTION IN CHICAGO DRESS AND WAIST TRADE

As we go to press we have received the following telegram from President Schlesinger—

July 27, 1921.

"Just reached settlement with Chicago Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association. Had two conferences with this association. They demanded and insisted upon 25 per cent. wage reduction. Succeeded in getting them to withdraw the demand and to continue present agreement until December 15th. All other clauses retained in agreement."

This telegram is self-explanatory. President Schlesinger has succeeded in obtaining for the Chicago dress and waistmakers the same arrangement as was made in New York, Boston and other cities where we have contractual relations with employers. The principle underlying this postponement of consideration of wage reductions until a later time is derived from the recognition of the fact that after a fair and impartial weighing of evidence both sides have come to the conclusion that the present prices for living necessities do not yet warrant a cut in wages.

Waist and Dress Embroidery Must Be Made in Union Shops

The Joint Board in the Waist and Dress Industry of New York, under the leadership of Brother Halpern, the General Manager, is making strenuous efforts to organize every branch and part of the industry and to exercise rigid control over the manufacture of all accessories of the trade in union shops.

Last week letters were sent out to manufacturers and to all chairmen in the waist and dress shops of the Greater City, in which attention is called to the clauses of the agreement between the Union and the employers with regard to the making of embroidery required in the manufacture of waists and dresses. We reproduce this letter herewith in full:

Dear Sirs: We beg to call your attention to clause No. 41 of our agreement, which reads: "The employer further agrees that when doing something, including making or embroidery in outside shops that such work shall be done in such shops that are in contractual relations with the Union."

It is to be noted that all of our shops, particularly those working on dresses, have and need for machine or handwork, but most of our factories are doing a great deal of embroidery

and in accordance with our agreement such embroidery must be done in Union shops exclusively. Local 82 has been notified of this violation with a list of all Union Embroidery shops in New York City. It is your duty to see that you do not give any embroidery work to shops that are in violation of this clause. It is your duty to give out embroidery to union shops that are in contractual relations with the Union. It is your duty to see that such violation is subject to the fact that it is the fact that the Union is in the position to enforce the agreement which the Union is in the position to enforce. It is your duty to see that the Union is in the position to enforce the agreement which the Union is in the position to enforce. It is your duty to see that the Union is in the position to enforce the agreement which the Union is in the position to enforce.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN BOVARD, URSUS & WAINMANN, UNION.
JACOB HALPERN, Gen. Mgr.
JULIUS HOCHMAN, Mgr. 1st. Dept.

Several other communications were addressed by the Joint Board to the firms in the industry and the chairmen in the shops relating to other points in the agreement and a rigid enforcement of these clauses is being demanded in these letters. We shall touch upon these demands in the next issue of "Justice."

PRES. SCHLESINGER VISITS BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON CLEVELAND AND CHICAGO

President Schlesinger left last week on a two-weeks' trip in connection with organization matters.

He first stopped off at Baltimore on Friday, July 22nd, having arranged to meet with the officers of the Cloakmakers' Union of Baltimore.

It was also planned to have President Schlesinger meet a committee of the local cloak employers' association and to talk matters over with regard to the terms of a new arrangement in the trade. The employers' association in Baltimore consists of a limited number of firms and has lately exercised but a small influence in the local industry. It is not expected that these negotiations will have any disagreeable culmination or that the local trade will be disturbed prior to the signing of an agreement with the employers.

From Baltimore, President Schlesinger went to meet President Gompers of the A. F. of L. in accordance with a previous agreement. The purpose of this visit was to enlist the cooperation of our New York organizations, principally the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union, in a campaign for an organization drive among the tens of thousands of unorganized cigar makers of New York.

The conference was attended to by a number of labor leaders, including President Perkins of the cigar makers' organization, and resulted in a tentative arrangement for a meeting to be held in New York City between

President Gompers, President Schlesinger, and President Perkins of the cigar makers and the New York Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union, on September 10, at which the cloakmakers of New York will be asked to give their aid and assistance to the cigar makers in this campaign.

From Washington, President Schlesinger left on Saturday for Cleveland, Ohio, a city which he did not visit in many months. The situation in Cleveland, with the approach of the fall, will require attention as the temporary agreement effected a few months ago with the Cleveland cloak employers, is coming to an end in December.

From Cleveland, President Schlesinger will go to Chicago, where he will take up a number of interlocal grievances and other matters of importance, for adjustment. The relations between the waist and dressmakers of Chicago and the Joint Board, to which they belong, are still far from amicable and rumblings of a friction and discontent have, from time to time, been reaching the General Office. President Schlesinger will make an attempt to smoothen out these differences, as well as some factional disagreements which have arisen among the members of the cloakmakers' locals primarily in connection with the waist and dress local.

While in Chicago, President Schlesinger is also expected to meet the waist and dress employers' associations of that city, with a view of negotiating a new agreement for the workers in that trade for the next term.

NEW YORK CLOAK JOINT BOARD ANNOUNCES ELECTION RESULTS

Last Wednesday, July 16th, there took place elections for business agents in the Cloakmakers' Union of New York.

As readers of "Justice" already know, the business agents of the New York Cloakmakers' Joint Board have for the last few years been appointed by a special committee of the Joint Board. For some time recently a certain element within the Union began an agitation for a return to the election method and attacked the appointive system as a "violation of democratic management" of trade union affairs. Whatever merit there existed in the argument, it left out of consideration the fact that the election system which for years existed in the Joint Board was supplanted by the appointment method, because it was found out that the latter method is more efficient, direct and is generally of greater benefit to the management of the organization.

The "reformists," however, succeeded in inducing a majority of the

locals affiliated with the Joint Board to vote for the reinstallation of the elective system for business agents. Last Wednesday about 8,000 members of the Union, approximately one-eighth of the membership, voted in several polling places throughout the city for business agents and managers. We shall not make any comment upon the result of these elections at this point. The reader will find an editorial notice relating to this subject elsewhere in this paper. We shall reproduce here the list of the elected candidates of all the locals, as given out by the Election Committee of the Joint Board—

Local 1—Sam Metz, M. Elkin, M. Haines, B. Mazor, J. Rubin, M. Schmidt, S. J. Ringer, I. Palter, Charles Fein, N. Solomon, J. Warshawsky, H. Liff and S. Tucker.

Local 3—H. Berkowitz, F. Magnavito, J. Jacobs, J. Reich, K. Shatzberg.

Local 9—H. Shuster, A. Babits, J. Kasten, L. Heit, B. Cook, J. Brownfield, H. Goldberg, H. Fisher and M. Schmer.

Local 10—Bender, Nagler, Sharp and Sacks.

Local 11—Barcan, Brook and Press.

Local 17—Cohen, Golub, Jacobinsky.

Local 23—Rothfield, Ballinson, Fromer, Lind, Praisant, Staab and Spielman.

Local 35—Carolinaky, Goldberg, Gold, Eisenstadt, Lubinsky, Levine, Arensky and Shtisky.

Local 48—Caminalle, Cattone, Carotante, Ciferclatt, Caricanda, Mussgraff, Dotti, Desti and Vilardi.

Local 52—Rosenblatt.

The elections in the Cloakmakers' Union are over and we now have a set of elected business agents in the Joint Board, instead of appointed ones. As practically all of them have been on the former appointed staff of the Joint Board, let us hope that the fact that they were given sanction and a vote of confidence by the cloakmakers' electorate will add to their popularity and their will to serve the Union faithfully and courageously.

EDITOR BUCK PRAISES SCHLESINGER'S SPEECH ON RUSSIA

Robert M. Buck, the editor of "New Majority," the official organ of the Farmer-Labor Party, who was present in Denver at the last convention of the A. F. of L., lauds, in a letter to the General Office of our International, the speech delivered by President Schlesinger at that convention, during the discussions on Russia. Editor Buck believes that the speech was a very effective one and has made a strong impression upon the delegates.

Among other things, he writes as follows:

"I have not had the opportunity of speaking to you about the speech you delivered on Russia at the night session of the Denver convention. I had the pleasure of listening to you and I believe that you have made the situation very clear. You spoke lucidly and to the point, and if the delegates had only been inclined to take their task more earnestly, your speech would have certainly made a very strong impression upon them."

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By MAX D. DANISH

THE LUCK SILVER CHEST.

THE Arch Preacher of Anti-Sedition is on the tologian. Senator Clayton R. Lusk, of "100 per cent. Americanism" fame, ally and close supporter of Archie Stevenson, is in the unenviable limelight again. He admits that he permitted his wife to accept a chest of silver from a group of New York detectives as a token of recognition for his sponsoring a bill designed to give detectives a permanent tenure of office at a huge expense to the taxpayers of New York City.

The following is, so far, the immediate result of these interesting disclosures: "Alarmed" Republican members of the Senate are ready to circulate a round-robin petition to have Lusk deposed from leadership in the Senate; his membership on the New York City Investigation Committee hangs in the balance; Lusk's practically clinched "ambitions" for the governor's chair of the State of New York are neatly and safely buried. Together with him, the bright lights of his henchmen, Stevenson, Gargner, Gegan et al. have dimmed in the distance.

What swift and drastic retribution! Even an agnostic might be inclined to assume that the God of the "less than 100 per cent. Americanism," in utter disgust of the performances of the Luskers, has taken a solid and crushing whack at the rabid crew. So passeth mundane glory.

SIDELIGHTS ON MINGO WARFARE.

THE Senate Committee hearings on conditions in the Mingo coalfields were ended last week, with the possibility that they may be resumed in the near future, either in Washington or in West Virginia. The miners urged the committee to make the trip and to investigate matters at close range. The operators, however, were very lukewarm in encouraging the Senators to come to the West Virginia battlefield. One of the most interesting incidents brought out during these hearings was a description of a method used by private detectives in obtaining information about activities of union miners.

It developed in the course of the testimony of a certain Lively that while a member of the United Mine Workers he served as a Baldwin-Felts Agency operative in behalf of the mine owners. During the last nine years, he said, he attended union meetings, was vice-president of a local and attended conventions as a delegate, all the while making regular reports to the detective agency. "Do you think it was right and proper to do as you did?" Senator McKellar of the committee asked him. When Lively replied that he thought it was justifiable, the Senator asked him again whether the miners would have let him into their meetings if they had known he was a detective. "Let me in!" Lively retorted. "They would have turned me over to the undertaker!"

The counsel for the operators interjected at that point by saying that the Department of Justice itself reported to the practice of having its agents join unions and other organizations to report developments. "I do not care if it does," replied Senator McKellar. "I do not think it is the right thing to do. Conduct like that does not fit in with my idea of American honor. No wonder you are having trouble in West Virginia, if you are doing things like that."

We wonder if this kind of testimony will enlighten the members of the Senate Committee sufficiently to place the blame for the civil warfare in the Mingo district upon its right perpetrators, the anti-union miners, who are aided and abetted in their opposition to labor by the all-powerful United States Steel Corporation. It is this nefarious work of miscreants of the Lively type and of other hirelings that has been at the bottom of the bloodshed in Mingo, the wholesale evictions of miners and their families and the subsequence of martial law that has all but deprived them of every human right and privilege.

COST OF LIVING IN NEW YORK.

STATISTICS compiled by the United States Labor Bureau for the month of June indicate a decline in food prices throughout the country. Nevertheless, it appears that New Yorkers derive very little benefit from this alibi.

The compilations show that for the month of June the cost of living dropped from 3 per cent. to 5 per cent. in practically all cities of the country. New York, however, was one of the four cities in which almost no improvement was shown. The Bureau's figures show that the cost of living, as indicated by prices of twenty-two of the principal food necessities, is half-way back to normal, as represented by 1913 prices for most of the country. Comparing present-day prices with 1913 or pre-war prices, the most expensive places to live in the United States are Washington, D. C.; Scranton, Pa.; New York City and Baltimore. In all of these cities the cost of living is still almost 60 per cent. greater than it was in 1913.

The discouraging feature of the cost of living statistics of New York is that it is practically impossible for the consumer to smoke out a single important food item that has taken a big drop. And, while wholesale prices have dropped substantially, it seems that retail prices are bound to stay at high a level as they were kept at for the past six or more years, unless some very radical remedial measures are taken by the millions of New York consumers to call a halt to this profiteering.

Unfortunately, it would seem that there is very little initiative in New York City to start a crusade against the profiteering retailers. From time to time, like a flash in the pan, something is started in a sporadic way, here and there. These flashes, however, die out before they have another sizeable proportion, and the merry game of gouging the defenseless New York consumer goes on as unrelenting as before.

CAUTIOUS JERSEY JUSTICE.

LET us present the facts:

Vice-Chancellor Backus of the Court of Errors and Appeals of the sovereign State of New Jersey, sitting in Chambers one day last week, gave vent to his opinion on the rights of capital and labor. The occasion for this judicial outpouring was a suit by a firm of machine makers of Newark, N. J., against a local of the International Molders' Union, in which the Molders' Union was enjoined from interfering with the practice of the firm to hire its workers on the understanding that they shall not become affiliated with any union. It appears that the efforts of the union workers

were directed to having the employees of the firm join their union, then return to work under a vow of secrecy and in that way unionize the plant.

Said Vice-Chancellor Backus: "The right of capital and labor to lawfully prosecute its own affairs is equally within the protection of the law. And if in their competition for labor harm falls to one from the lawful promotion of the other's business, the injury is an inevitable incident legitimately inflicted and excusable."

"So long as each keeps advancing without purposely intending to harm the other, there is no room for complaint or cause for action. But when either converges the line of advance in assault upon the other the law, through its courts, calls a halt by injunction."

The union must have, in the opinion of this Jersey judge, "converged

the line of advance," for immediately after this pronouncement our judge generously allows the firm its injunction and prohibits the Molders' Union from unionizing the workers of that shop. By what stretch of imagination the efforts of the molders to organize that shop, where open union work is absolutely prohibited, can be interpreted as falling within the "illegitimate and inexcusable" we decline to even attempt to divine. Indeed, our Jersey Vice-Chancellor was emphatic, but not enough. By having blazed the union beyond "the protection of the law" he only confirmed the conviction that is finding greater and greater roots in the heart and mind of every union worker in the land—that the law courts, whether in New York, New Jersey or on the Pacific Coast, are dedicated exclusively to the protection of capital, and rarely, if ever, of labor.

With The Waist and Dress Joint Board

By M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary

(Minutes of Meeting July 20, 1921.)

Brother Harry Berlin in the chair. The report of the Board of Directors of July 18th was read and taken up seriatim. The Joint Board approved the part relating to the appearance of Manager Osk Wolinsky of the Embroidery Workers' Union, Local 66, together with a committee who requested that in view of the fact that their organization does not receive the benefits from the Joint Board derived by the other locals that—

1. There be created an Embroidery Workers' Department in the Joint Board.

2. That the Joint Board stand the expenses of organization work.

3. That they be given an additional business agent.

This matter was referred to a committee of the Board of Directors to act, with full power.

The report of General Manager Halpern was also approved. The report deals with the giving of full power to the managers of the Joint Board and the managers of the local unions for the purpose of taking action in the case of the Devon Manufacturing Co. and another middle blouse shop in Brooklyn. The Joint Board also approved the sending out of letters to the shop chairmen and employers of the association and independent shops calling attention to the importance of having all the tucking, hemstitching, plating and embroidery work done in union shops and that all cutting be done by union cutters.

The managers' report of the receipt of a communication from Local 50, in which the Joint Board is requested that, together with Local 50, they maintain offices jointly in

outlying districts where both organizations have not sufficiently large number of shops to warrant the maintenance of separate offices, was concurred in by approval.

Local 89 sent in a communication in which they inform the Joint Board of the reappointment of the following brothers as business agents: Isidori, Crivello, and Sabini, and also, Oliverio. Local 30 Nola, also, claiming the reappointment of Brother Amico as organizer and Sister Catherine Campanelli as complaint clerk.

The committee which was given full power by the Board of Directors to bring in a report with respect to the request of Local 66, Embroidery Workers' Union, submitted the following report: That the committee, after carefully considering the standing of Local 66 in our Joint Board, took into consideration that in view of the fact that Local 66 is receiving its own complaints, attends itself to the Labor Bureau for the members of Local 66, and pays its own bills for organization work, it recommends that the Joint Board pay to Local 66 for its pro rata share of expenses \$100 per week. After a lengthy discussion the report was adopted as submitted.

The request of Local 58 for a loan and office space was taken up for consideration. The committee to whom this request was referred recommended favorable action upon the question of a loan. After a lengthy discussion it was decided that in view of the fact that Local 58 has not, since the inception of the Joint Board, paid its pro rata share for the maintenance of the Joint Board, the committee recommended that the Joint Board deny the request for power in the Joint Board until it meets its obligations.

Decided to appoint Brother Shapiro of Local 22 as member of the Unity House Committee.

Upon motion it was decided to appoint a Grievance Committee for the Joint Board.

P. S.—Remember that Saturday, August 20th, is the day for which the Joint Board has arranged a picnic upon the request of the Brownsville Branch, which will take place at Ulmer Park. The Arrangement Committee promises interesting attractions, which undoubtedly will give joy and pleasure to all who will come to our picnic. Tickets are to be obtained at all union offices at only 10 cents per ticket. Remember, don't make any appointments for that day, Saturday, August 20th, at Ulmer Park.

CORRECTION

Genial Art Young, editor of GOOD MORNING, never loses his temper, whatever happens. But he came near losing his smile for a minute or two last week when he noticed that the GOOD MORNING ad in JUSTICE for July 15, announced the wrong address of his office. He asks us to say that if anyone has failed to receive the Debt book and copies of GOOD MORNING, or have had their letters returned, it was because of this error. Also, he says, we misstated his offer: It was the Debt book and 4 months of GOOD MORNING for \$1.00, not \$1.10.

If your letter to Art came back, send it out again, to the correct address, 7 East 15th Street, New York.

THE CASE FOR THE SEAMEN

By ANDREW FURUSETH

(From an article in "New Republic," July 20, 1921.)

Not all the decisive struggles of mankind are fought on the battlefields or on the decks of man-of-war.

From the days of the Phoenicians and Tyrians, mastery of the sea has been won and held by the nation which could furnish the greatest number of skilled and valorous seamen. No nation has ever developed sea power unless it furnished the seamen from its own population. No nation has long retained sea power after its men quit the sea. Ships alone have never won a battle and the fruits of naval victories are easily dissipated unless the victors are backed by a sufficiently numerous seafaring population in their home land. For, in the final analysis, sea power is in the seamen. Vessels are but the seamen's tools. And tools have always belonged to the races or nations who could use them most effectively.

America had its full share of the world's carrying trade. The decline set in in the early fifties. The Civil War made it convenient to place the vessels under foreign flags, and much tonnage was lost, but if other false steps had been taken and the Americans had remained at sea, vessels would have been replaced and the former status restored.

The thirteenth amendment was adopted. Slavery was abolished on land, on the sea it was continued. The seaman fought for the freedom of others; he failed to obtain it for himself. To become a seaman was to surrender all rights of citizenship, and the freedom-loving American boy refused to enter sea life.

When the Seamen's act was passed America had practically no seamen of her own. As far as can be ascertained it appears that native Ameri-

cans, exclusive of officers, composed less than seven per cent of the crews on the merchant vessels under our flag at the end of 1913. As a result of the better conditions on shipboard and the increases in the respective rates of pay which followed the enactment of the Seamen's law, and partly due to the patriotic call made to young Americans during the war, the percentage of native-born sailing under our flag increased rapidly. Just prior to the general lock-out on May 1st of this year, it was in excess of fifty per cent. This takes no account of the very considerable number of naturalized Americans who earn their livelihood in the American merchant marine.

Truly America had again turned and developed a seafaring population. Moreover, for several years there had been contractual relations and a substantial measure of co-operation between those who owned the ships and the marine labor organizations who furnished the personnel. It seemed as if America's future upon the sea was assured.

Unfortunately, the union busters in the shipowners' ranks have been in the ascendancy since the days of easy pickings inaugurated during the late war came to a rather sudden end. The old reactionaries of the Robert Dollar type, who bitterly fought the Seamen's bill and have never become reconciled to the new status of the American seamen, hand down the new marine labor policy.

The unions fully realized that a downward adjustment of seamen's wages to meet the reduced cost of living was inevitable. They never seriously argued against the proposed fifteen per cent reduction. But they did strenuously protest against

the imposition of terms and conditions which would force the American boy from American ships.

In the negotiations with the Shipping Board which preceded the strike, the unions asked that preference in employment be given to members of the union. This was denied.

The unions then asked preference for American citizens. This was denied, first hesitatingly, then firmly when an emphatic "No" came from the private operators.

The unions asked if the three watches (meaning eight hours work in twenty-four) would be retained. The answer was "No." The twelve-hour work-day is to be re-established.

The unions asked if permission would be granted (as heretofore) for authorized representatives to visit the men on the ships outside of regular working hours, to be present when the men are paid off, and to speak for them (represent them) with the shipowners. And again the answer was "No."

Obviously the old line reactionaries were determined to go back to pre-war conditions and to destroy or at least nullify the legitimate functions of the unions. They felt that this was the time to do it. And who will dispute their judgment as to the selection of the time?

The union representatives did their utmost to prevent a tie-up. As a last resort they voluntarily made the proposal to leave the entire question in the hands of President Harding and agreed to abide by his decision. But the die was cast as far as the owners were concerned. Nothing would satisfy them except abject submission to their terms—terms which meant that the unions

agreed to sign their own death warrant and with it the absolute assurance that Americans would surrender the sea to any aliens willing to accept the humiliating and degrading conditions.

In the meantime—what is taking place in Great Britain, our chief competitor for the mastery of the sea?

The National Maritime Board of Great Britain, organized during the war to adjust maritime labor disputes, is still functioning. The National Sailors' and Firemen's Union of Great Britain and Ireland is still officially recognized and working in perfect harmony with cooperation with the ship-owners. A reduction in pay approximating fifteen per cent was mutually agreed to at a meeting held in London on April 22nd. Of course, the British shipowners did not commit the unpardonable folly of declaring a war of extermination on the Seamen's Union at a time when goodwill and cooperation between employer and employee are more essential to success than ever before.

After all, the wage cost of operation is but a small item in the total cost. Greater efficiency by skilled American crews can easily make up for the trifling advantage which may be enjoyed by our competitors in this respect. The American Seamen's Unions have actually opened schools and appropriated funds from their own treasuries to establish greater skill and efficiency. They are anxious and eager for genuine cooperation to the end that the Stars and Stripes may be carried on the masthead of our merchant ships in every corner of the seven seas. But the seamen cannot win the fight alone. American sea power is too big a prize to be had for the mere asking. It can be had and held only so long as America deems it worth having and resolutely deals with the collaborationist patriot who would trade our destiny upon the sea for a mess of stale and unsalted potage.

Among the Piece and Sample Tailors

By C. SHATZBERG

My intention in this report is not to bid the members of Local No. 3 farewell, as is customary when a secretary hands over his office to his successor. I would not care to have my activities praised at this time, nor do I intend to give up my Union activities in spite of the fact that I will no longer be a local official.

As to my friend and successor, Brother Samuel Lefkowitz, I believe that he is too well known to the general membership of our International Union to require an introduction. Even less does he require to have his good qualities praised by me; for one who has been connected with the labor movement for so many years and has proven himself as active, straightforward and conscientious as Brother Lefkowitz has, praise at this time is altogether superfluous. One

thing that I will sincerely say is that our local should deem it an honor to have Brother Lefkowitz as its chief representative.

With regard to the incoming Executive Board consisting of Brothers Schwartz, David, Kurlig, Bill, Bernstein, Manin, Drefuss, Peskin, Goodman, Schuchman, Tolchinsky, Klein, Zeligman, Salzman, Quatrocci, Schmetterer, Gerritsen, Fasani and Romeo; and the Relief Committee, which consists of Brothers Pitcheny, Hecker, Bergovoy, Spector and DeMarina, nothing definite can as yet be said, in spite of the fact that some of them are good Unionists of long standing. However, I wish them every success in their new offices.

There is a good deal to say about the success achieved by the outgoing Executive Board, and in order to gain

some idea of their activities, it is necessary to take the following facts into consideration:

As soon as the two locals were amalgamated our Executive Board took the initiative in attending to the ladies' tailor shops, which no other local associated with the Joint Board has undertaken, and I may assure you that the ladies tailors' bosses have taken good care to supply our office with plenty of work. At the time of the amalgamation the so-called "reconstruction period" was at its height. Of course, the ladies tailors' bosses, glad of an opportunity to lower working standards, seized upon this hour and attempted to force the workers either to agree to accept again the piece work system or to lengthen hours and reduce wages, and they were not long about putting their plans into actual practice. The result was that the office was stacked with complaints, all of this nature. Our local, however, has frustrated every attempt on the part of the employers to lower standards, and they were finally forced to realize that the new local was really a strong factor which would not stand for discrimination against any worker in the ladies tailor shops. We wish here to acknowledge with gratitude the aid which the Joint Board has rendered our local in this campaign. It was with their aid that the bosses finally realized that they would have to put all such ideas out of their heads and stop causing unnecessary trouble.

In addition, the Executive Board had other obstacles to overcome. In the form of a group of "insurgents" from whom the Union suffered considerably during the time of the amalgamation, and also from a lack of finances. When we took over the

office in January there was a very small balance, indeed, from which we had to pay thousands of dollars in debts for the former local.

To show the great strides we have made since amalgamation, I will give a resume of the financial report of our local, as O.K.'d by the auditor of the International.

April 1st to July 18, 1921	
Balance April 1, 1921	\$10,164.03
Total Receipts	17,438.09
	\$27,602.12
Total Disbursements	20,787.59
Balance June 30, 1921	6,814.23
Total Assets (Not including Furniture and Stock)	\$9,202.73

Not only has our local treasury been greatly increased, but our relief fund has also met with much success, as may be seen from the following report:

May, 1920, to June 30, 1921	
Income	\$7,127.91
Expenditures	2,518.50
Balance—June 30	\$4,609.41
Liberty Bond	500.00
	\$5,109.41

As may be seen, our local has made a success in every way financially as well as in organization matters, but I can assure you that we have had plenty of difficulties to contend with. We succeeded, and we feel that our hard work was fully compensated and justified.

Members of Local No. 3, you now have a splendid organization, and it is up to you to try to make it even more perfect.

FABULOUS STEEL PROFITS

"Our great steel industries have enjoyed a prolonged era of the most phenomenal prosperity ever known," says the editor of Industrial Management, an engineering magazine, in an article urging lower steel prices.

The editor compiles the steel trust's phenomenal profits from income tax and other reports, and calls attention to the "prodigiously profitable war prices which have been maintained for the past five years," and to the "amazing increase in total assets, cash surplus, expenditures for ordinary repairs, new construction, etc."

"A year ago the steel workers were

striking for higher pay and the right to organize, and Judge Gary met the issue effectively with a 10 per cent advance in wages. But now it happens that the corporation's own customers, and the entire steel-consuming public are "out on strike"—and we may be sure they will stay out until the steel producers definitely abandon war prices, and actually put into effect a scale of prices that will induce orders."

The editor recalls the refusal of Director General of Railroads Hines in May, 1919, to pay \$47 a ton for steel rails because the war was over and the \$28 per rail rate yielded "very handsome profits."

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

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EDITORIALS

EXIT THE PHILADELPHIA SWEAT SHOP.

The settlement of the cloak jobbers' and sub-contractors' strike in Philadelphia, last-week, after a brief and decisive struggle, is a significant victory both for the Philadelphia Cloak-makers' Union and the International. It marks the final effort for the complete unionization of the Philadelphia cloak industry and the elimination of irresponsible and anti-union competition between shop and shop.

It was in the Fall of 1914, shortly after the present administration of the International assumed charge of the interests of the organization, that the first signal success in organizing the cloak workers of Philadelphia had been scored. The agreement concluded at that time with the Philadelphia cloak employers' association was still more remarkable for the fact that it came about as the result of conferences and was a "bloodless" victory in the fullest sense of the word. It put the Philadelphia cloak industry at once on the same level, as far as wage scales, hours and other working standards were concerned, with the cloak industry in other cities, notably New York. That agreement and its successive renewals, however, included principally the so-called legitimate inside manufacturers who at that time were the most substantial element in the industry.

The years that followed, nevertheless, brought a material change in the cloak industry of Philadelphia. Like in other cloak centres, the jobber came and started "fixing" out his work among small sub-contracting shops which began to grow rapidly, mushroom-like, and soon infested the entire trade, particularly the cheap and medium lines and the skirtmaking branch of the industry. The menace of this huge increase of the sub-contracting evil to the union standards that prevailed in the legitimate shops, and the cut-throat competition which these unorganized shops offered to the members of our Philadelphia locals, recently became so obvious that the General Executive Board came to the inevitable decision to take radical measures for the solution of this problem. The Philadelphia Joint Board, under the leadership of Bro. Barnett Karp, received this decision of the International with acclamation.

The strike in the jobbers' shops and its settlement followed in quick succession. In one fell blow, the union succeeded in concluding an agreement with the jobbers' association of that city and similarly with the association of sub-contractors that has been formed in the course of the strike. The agreement is marked for its laconic simplicity and its directness. It places the unqualified responsibility for the maintenance of union standards in their shops upon the jobbers and it reinforces this obligation by a similar undertaking on the part of the contractors to maintain union shops under the same rules, standards and conditions that prevail in all inside Philadelphia shops. The faithful performance of the agreement is guaranteed by substantial money securities.

Like New York, Chicago, Boston and other important cloak cities, Philadelphia now becomes a one-hundred-per-cent union cloak city, with the danger of the sweat-shop and the sub-contractors' scab-nest definitely and, let us hope, for all time removed. It is a clean-cut and a heartening victory, particularly in view of the fact that in these days, days of defensive fighting, when our union and organized labor in general throughout the country is bending every effort to retain and defend the gains made in previous years, the Philadelphia cloakmakers have gone ahead and have won a substantial achievement full of concrete meaning and importance to the well-being of their organization.

THE SWEAT-SHOP CANNOT BE ARBITRATED

The Philadelphia dress and waist employers have received an adequate reply to the set of arrogant demands they have presented to the International. President Schlesinger's letter of last week to their suggestion "to arbitrate our demands" is terse, comprehensive and to the point.

The dress and waist employers of Philadelphia, in addition to a huge slash in wages amounting to not less than twenty-five per cent, demanded an increase of four hours of work per week, a full month of "probation" for every worker that would enter their shops, the abolition of legal holidays and the breakdown of the existing wage scale for the cutters. In brief, these employers would want nothing more nor less than to throw the working conditions in the Philadelphia shops back ten years at least—to the balmy days of the sweat-shop and the total helplessness of the workers.

To this the International replies:

"Your demands virtually mean the return of the Philadelphia workers to the sweat-shop conditions 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 three per cent of the total membership of our International."

The issue in the Philadelphia dress and waist industry and the renewal of negotiations for an agreement in that industry, clearly hangs upon the return of reasonableness to the employers in the industry. If these employers have been made to believe that they could seize upon the general unfavorable industrial conditions in the country to demolish all the safeguards that the union has erected for the workers in Philadelphia during the last seven years, they have been sadly deluded. Like one person, the workers of the waist and dress industry in Philadelphia, and together with them the entire membership of our International, would rise to defend the conditions and standards that have lifted them from the abysmal misery of former years and have won for them a place in the advanced ranks of organized labor in this country.

THE ELECTION OF BUSINESS AGENTS

While the agitation for the election of business agents in place of their appointment, as has been the custom for the last few years, was going on in the New York cloak locals, we refrained from taking an active part in the discussion. The advocates of this plan had chosen to style it "a new reform" and for one reason or another we did not feel like harrassing them, though we were quite certain of the meagre benefits that might accrue to the union through the adoption of this "reform." On the other hand, we could not see any possible injury in the election of business agents—save for the expense of a substantial sum of money that an election of that kind usually implies. As the majority of the locals affiliated with the Joint Board had endorsed the election plan, the Joint Board ordered the elections forthwith.

The elections are now over and it is, perhaps, worth while to consider the results. Almost eight thousand members participated in the voting, which in itself is quite a satisfactory register of the large number of cloakmakers who are sufficiently interested in their organization to take part in an election. When, however, we come to analyze closer the list of those who were elected, we must come to the inevitable conclusion that the masses of our members who came to vote on July 16th as a result of the new "reform," merely endorsed the appointments made by the Joint Board during previous terms. With the exception of two new names, the list of the elected business agents contains all the former officers. Of course, far be it from our purpose to imply that the eight thousand members of the Cloakmakers' Union have voted wrongly in having elected the old officers. We are quite certain that they voted as they did because they could not find on the ballot better men in whom to vest their confidence and to whom to entrust the management of their affairs. They have, in other words, sanctioned the good judgment of the Joint Board in its appointing to office in former years men whom they have themselves now endorsed through the ballot box. Nevertheless, this very fact that the elections have achieved practically the same results as the former appointments used to bring about in the Cloakmakers' Union offers again food for thought and speculation as to whether these elections with all the noise, fireworks and outlay of money, that is incidental to them, were justifiable and worth the while.

Should we like to go a little further, we might state without fear of contradiction, that in part this election was not without some farcical features. To be certain, only three locals of the Joint Board, namely, Locals 1, 3 and 9, have carried out the election in the proper sense of the term. These locals had on the ballot more names of candidates than they were entitled to and their voters had the chance of choosing whomever they wished from among the names on the list. What concerned the other locals, Nos. 10, 11, 23, 35, 43 and 82, these had on the ballot only just as many candidates as they were entitled to. Of course, all these were elected without opposition. In the case of Local 17, entitled to four business agents, there appeared only three names on the ballot. These three were elected and a fourth one will very likely have to be appointed by the Joint Board, unless a special election is ordered for that purpose.

How is it that Local 17 ran short of candidates and that the other six locals could only muster exactly as many candidates as they were allotted? The answer is simple. These locals could not find among the applicants persons sufficiently able and fit to occupy the position of a business agent and the Objection Committee of the Joint Board, on which all the locals were represented, would, of course, not put any ineligible upon the list of candidates.

However that be, the results are quite obvious, and if they satisfy some of the "reformers" within our locals who are content with their "victory" and their elections, we shall not becloud their joy. With all that, the excitement of an election day and its incidentals, together with this "resurrection" of "true democracy" within the Cloakmakers' Union is, perhaps, something worth while striving for, after all.

AMONG THE LOS ANGELES LOCALS

By J. LANCH, Organizer

Prior to my receiving the appointment as general organizer of the International I made a thorough investigation of the local labor situation in the women's wear trades. I paid particular attention to the dress and waist trade, as I was intensely interested to learn the real truth about the conditions in the dress shops and the reason why they are so poorly organized. My investigation brought to light some very interesting facts, which I believe should be of interest to the members of our International Union belonging to either big or small organizations, wherever they may be found.

The waist and dress trade in Los Angeles is a very large and rapidly increasing one. It is still in a stage of growth and it gives employment to about 5,000 women workers in 40 factories already. As an example of the rapid growth of the industry and what it might mean to the ladies' wear market in New York, Chicago and other cities, I would cite the progress made by one particular firm. Two years ago this firm employed about 6 workers. To-day this factory employs over 700 and it is still enlarging its activities. The same can be said about many other firms in this trade, and the new shops that are being opened every season.

Los Angeles boasts of a very aggressive Chamber of Commerce, one that advertises the advantages offered

ed by Los Angeles as an industrial centre all over the United States. One of these advantages offered by the Chamber of Commerce is cheap labor. From its method of advertising this "cheap commodity" one would think that the local market is overstocked with that brand of merchandise called labor, and is extremely anxious to get rid of it at any cost. However that may be, the waist and dress trade in Los Angeles is supposed to flourish on account of this very cheap female labor obtainable here. The girls working in the trade are composed chiefly of native Americans and Mexican girls. There are very few Jewish girls in these shops, which, perhaps, accounts to a considerable extent for the fact that organizing work in these shops is so very hard.

The waist and dress local, which existed here for some time, is practically out of existence. All told, there are about ten or twelve girls left in the organization and this is the nucleus around which I shall endeavor to build a dress and waistmakers' union worth its name.

My first act in starting the campaign was to remove the headquarters of the waist and dressmakers from its present abode, the Labor Temple, to a more suitable place. As it happens, the location and the general surroundings of the Labor Temple do not make it a very pleasant place for the headquarters of a

women workers' organization. The new office of the union will be in the well-known Blanchard Hall is located. It is a very suitable place, with congenial surroundings, and is expected to have a favorable effect upon our coming work.

Right here I wish to mention the fact that this change of headquarters was made possible only through the very generous financial support given by the Cloakmakers' Union, Local 52, of Los Angeles, to our campaign. It is now the holiday-making time of the year, between seasons, but there is a good deal of preparatory work to be done, and in a few weeks all will be ready to start the campaign properly. We are determined to build up a substantial union among these women workers and we hope to succeed. From time to time I shall write in the columns of "Justice" of the progress we are making.

Our cloakmakers were greatly disappointed by the failure of President Schlesinger to come to Los Angeles when he was in Denver attending the convention of the A. P. of L. Aside from the fact that the cloakmakers liked to have their President with them as a guest, it was felt that his presence would have helped considerably in the present negotiations with the manufacturers. It will be recalled that President Schlesinger settled last year the strike of the Los Angeles cloakmakers with their employers in short order, upon his coming here after the strike had lasted twelve weeks. The agreement with the Protective and Independent cloak associations are about to expire and the cloakmakers desire to make

some changes in the new agreement which will be to their advantage if included therein.

Last week I attended a conference between the Cloakmakers' Union and the Protective Association, the first conference since the friendly relations that existed between this association and the Union were broken off. The trouble occurred when the Protective Association refused to take up complaints brought by the Union in any of their shops, unless they were given the absolute right of choosing their help, regardless of the fact that the Union is conducting a labor bureau and sends its members to work according to their turn on the list. The Union was compelled to call a strike in one of the Association shops and settled same with a victory for the Union. The conference was called at the initiative of the Association and it ended to the satisfaction of both parties.

After a good deal of discussion it was resolved that the employers, through their association, agree to give preference to those members of the Union who are longest out of employment. In order that this arrangement is worked properly and without prejudice to either side, a committee composed of two members of the Association and two members of the Union are to get together in the very near future to work out plans for the carrying out of this project.

The conference brought back the friendly relations that had existed between both parties for a number of years past and paved the way for a friendly settlement of the points involved in the new agreement.

JUDICIAL MURDER AT DEDHAM

Special Correspondence to "Justice"

By L. HINDES

In the court house of the small, historic town of Dedham, Mass., within the shadow of the building where less than 147 years ago there assembled the first congress of the American Revolutionists to raise the banner of insurrection for liberty, on Thursday, two weeks ago, there was committed by twelve American citizens one of the blackest judicial crimes in the history of our land. It is a crime on a par, in every one of its features, with the one committed thirty-four years ago by a capitalist jury against five innocent men hung in Chicago as anarchists; with the crime committed six years ago in Salt Lake City, Utah, when they hung the young rebel poet, Joseph Hillstrom; and the outrage consummated five years ago in San Francisco, through a "frame-up" against Mooney, Billings and his friends.

The victims of this last judicial crime are the 29-year-old Nicola Sacco and the 32-year-old Bartolomeo Vanzetti. Unless something happens to save their lives, these men will be judicially murdered, not because they have committed any crime, but because they had had the misfortune of being born in sunny Italy; because

they are radicals; because they do not believe in capitalism and wars.

The verdict of guilty, which the twelve jurymen brought out after a discussion of three hours in a trial which lasted fully forty-five days, has struck like a bolt from the clear sky, not only the accused and their near friends from the Defense Committee, but tens of thousands of other persons who are not radicals and are even patriotically inclined. After the testimony of about 100 reliable witnesses produced by the defense in the course of the last two weeks of the trial there was not left even a slight doubt of the innocence of the defendants. The lawyers for the defense have succeeded in proving beyond reasonable doubt, first, that two of the principal witnesses for the prosecution, who have "recognized" Sacco as one of the hold-up men in the robbery at Braintree, Mass., could under no circumstances have seen the persons that sat in the automobile, which was at a distance of 225 feet away from them, and which was driven at the speed of 70 feet per minute. The defense also succeeded in proving that the other two witnesses were brazen liars and per-

jurors. It was definitely shown that the bullets found in the body of one up his absolute failure and unfitness of the murdered did not belong to Sacco's revolver; that the gun found on Vanzetti did not belong to the murdered cashier; that the rolled cap which was found after the hold-up, and which the prosecutor claimed had belonged to Sacco, was not of the size worn by the defendant. And, lastly, the two powerful alibis presented by the defense, to the effect that the defendants were at the time of the hold-up tens of miles away from the place of the tragedy. It was proven that Vanzetti was in Plymouth and Sacco was in Boston at the Italian Consul's office, where he was trying to obtain a passport for his return to Italy.

All this irrefragable testimony, however, had no effect on the jurymen, who consisted largely of business men and farmers. It would seem that these twelve men had condemned these two Italian workers even before they took their places in the jury box. Among the native denizens in the small towns of Norfolk county there exists a great deal of animosity toward the Italian neighbors. Now that they have succeeded in laying their hands upon a couple of Italians, "reds" and "blackies" in addition, the twelve jurymen must have found a splendid opportunity to square up accounts with the hated "wops," as they are usually termed around here. District At-

torney Cadman, the "Massachusetts Fickert," too, found in the verdict of this jury another opportunity to cover to prosecute the criminals than commit unspeakable crimes in his district in the light of day and who go unpunished.

When the foreman of the jury, in response to the question by the judge, uttered the word "Guilty," both defendants remained speechless and petrified. Sacco, however, regained his senses in a few minutes and shouted loudly in Italian: "Sono innocenti!"—"We are innocent." And turning to his young wife, who lay faint in his arms, he exclaimed in English: "Don't forget, they are going to murder two innocent men!"

UNCLE SAM PROFITEERS

The government's postal system profited last year to the extent of \$1,700,000, says Postmaster General Hays, who recommends that interest on postal savings deposits be increased from 2 per cent to 3 per cent.

He declared that hundreds of thousands of depositors are practically defrauded because their certificates specifically state that 2 per cent interest be paid on deposits, and do not state that nothing is paid on deposits held less than one year. Because of this system, he said, the average interest paid on all money held was only 1 1/4 per cent.

LIGHT AGAIN COMETH OUT OF BROOKLYN

No use arguing, Brooklyn is destined to gain world-wide fame, if through nothing else but its judges. Only a short while ago, a Brooklyn judge declared that the courts must always stand in with capital and the "captains of industry"—for right is always on the side of property. Last week another judge—his name is Gannon—in following out the Van Sicken recipe has declared, without much ado, a strike conducted by the Bookbinders' Union against a certain firm "at an end" and prohibited the strikers from picketing the shop.

Could anything be simpler? Ordinarily it is the union and the strikers themselves who determine when their strike is at an end. This is, however, too tedious a process for our Brooklyn

judge. A union, for all that, may keep up a strike for weeks and months and thus injure severely the interests of everlastingly-right capital. Of course, this cannot be tolerated; so our good judge has taken upon himself the trouble and declared the conflict at an end. Naturally, when there is no strike there is no need for pickets, and without such a necessity picketing might as well be outlawed. What a just and a wise decision!

Thus it would seem that Brooklyn is fast outstripping every other part of Greater New York in the accumulation of its stock of domestic Daniels. Under the leadership of Judge Van Sicken the bench of that borough is setting before the rest of the country a breathless pace in decisions affecting the fundamental rights of labor that is, indeed, quite hard, if at all possible, to follow.

Educational Comment and Notes

JOINT CONFERENCE OF LOCAL EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEES ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 18.

The next joint conference of the educational committees of our Local Unions will take place Thursday, August 18, right after work, the place to be announced later.

For some time our Educational Department has been planning to arrange special courses through which to reach our active membership, such as the members of the Executive Boards, shop chairmen and others. At this meeting an extensive plan for the above mentioned groups, together with schedule for next season, giving description of courses prepared by our teachers, will be presented for discussion. These courses will be given in the language best understood by our members—English, Italian and Yiddish—at hours most convenient to members.

The conference will then discuss ways and means how to bring our educational plan before the attention of our members.

The Educational Department is about to complete final arrangements for next season and therefor the

meeting on August 18th will be of great importance and it is expected that every member will be present at the conference which will not last more than about an hour.

At the last meeting several members came forward with helpful suggestions and it is expected that many more will do so this time.

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

Remember that Thursday, August 18, right after work, every member of the Local Educational Committees is expected to be present.

**STUDENTS OF UNITY CENTER
AND WORKERS'
UNIVERSITY WHO HAVE
CHANGED RESIDENCE
ARE REQUESTED TO
SEND NEW ADDRESSES
TO OFFICE OF EDUCATIONAL
DEPARTMENT**

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 VI.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR (Continued)

6. The national or international union consists of all of the local unions of one trade or of one industry existing all over America.
 - (a) Each national or international union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor is master over its own affairs and by its machinery is capable of independent existence.
 - (b) The function of national or international unions generally consists of: organizing locals; determining membership qualifications; supervising functions and conduct of locals; adopting general policy and using functions; calling and conducting strikes; negotiating trade agreements; controlling finances and insurance funds; encouraging educational activity among its members; publishing its trade paper, etc.
7. The federation itself is universal unit.
 - (a) Federation acts through its convention and executive committee.
 - (b) Delegates of various affiliated national or international unions, city, central, state federations, etc., meet annually in convention, at which the constitution of federation is adopted or amended, and the general policy of the federation is outlined; current problems discussed and resolutions adopted; officers elected consisting of a president, eight vice-presidents, a secretary and a treasurer.
 - (c) The officers of the federation form the executive committee. It is the duty of the executive committee to carry out the policies and resolutions of the convention.
 - (d) The functions of the federation are: organizing locals and international unions and affiliating them with federation; maintaining harmony among the various unions; maintaining autonomy of each craft; encouraging union label; securing favorable laws for labor, giving financial and moral aid to its members.
8. American Federation of Labor opposed as it is to industrial unionism is frequently forced to form units of organization based on principle of industrial unionism.
9. In addition to basic units of organization there have developed within American Federation of Labor other units, e.g., departmental district councils, city central unions and state federations. These units are intended to remedy the deficits inherent in craft unionism, e.g., internal jurisdiction disputes between locals, weakness of each craft local in its dealing with employers.
 - (a) The department consists of international unions of allied trades. The federation has five departments: building trades, metal trades, railway employees, mining and union label.
 - (b) The district council is a body of delegates from locals of a given district, e.g., district council in building trades, printing, joint board of the I. L. G. W. U., etc. The function of district council is to act for locals in making local agreements as to wages and conditions of work with employers, to discipline local unions for violations, etc.
 - (c) The city central labor union is a body composed of delegates from various locals affiliated with American Federation of Labor in a given city.
 - (d) The state federation is made up of delegates from locals, district councils and city central unions of a given state.
 - (e) The functions of city general labor unions and of state federations generally consist in securing laws in favor of workers, carrying on propaganda for union label, promote mediation between unions and employers' associations, extending aid and sympathy to organizations affiliated with it, conducting educational activities, etc.
10. American Federation of Labor now numbers 111 national and international unions, representing about 34,000 local unions, 46 state federations, 816 central city unions and about 570 local councils, comprising a membership of about five millions.

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

Emmy Destinn To Sing in Carnegie Hall For Unity House

Emmy Destinn, prima donna soprano of the Metropolitan Opera House for many years, will be the soloist at a Carnegie Hall concert to be held Friday, October 30th, under the auspices of the Unity House Committee.

Of this great Bohemian artist it has been said that she has a voice "of gold and silver—a voice as lovely as Calvé's was at its best." This will be her first concert appearance of the season and the committee feels very fortunate in being able to obtain an artist of first rank for its concert. Her program will be announced later.

All lovers of music—and of the cause of Unity—are urged to come to the Unity House office to purchase their tickets and to take tickets for sale to other members. The proceeds of the concert will go to the House, which needs, as you stand, in great need of the funds. Let each one of those who sat in our concert hall at Unity and listened to the fine concerts which were given there several times during the season make it his or her business to see that he increases his number twenty-fold in the sale of tickets.

News From Unity House

A two-day visit to Unity House makes one wish again that more of our members realized what joy and beauty was before them. The house is being excellently run and the place is as beautiful as ever.

Many questions have come up in the office regarding non-members. This year non-members who are members of other labor unions are welcome at Unity House, the only difference between them and International members being a difference in rate. The rate for non-members is \$25. It seemed necessary to give this information at this time, because a non-member recently came to the management and begged to be allowed to pay his \$5 difference. He had been so anxious to come to Unity House that he had borrowed a members book—a procedure not quite regular. When, however, he found that there was no necessity to have done this he came to the office,

apologized and paid the difference gladly. He had acquired the Unity spirit.

Another very encouraging incident may interest readers of our paper. A member who was a Unity enthusiast was involved in a dispute with her employer over half a day's wages. When the dispute was settled in her favor she came into the office and turned over the pay to the Unity House for books. Incidentally Unity House has a very fine small library. In the quiet hours of the day members can browse in the library or draw books and read quietly on the spacious lawns of Unity House.

There are but a few weeks left to the season. It is hoped that many, many members will come to Unity House—if for nothing else—to prove to themselves that Unity House is worthy of the spirit it fosters in those who have been there.

To Philadelphia Readers of "Justice"

The Waist and Dressmakers' Union of Philadelphia, Local 15, has an annual picnic which has become an established feature in the local labor movement. This year the picnic will take place on Saturday, July 30th.

We quote here from a Philadelphia labor daily with regard to this affair of Local 15—

"Various labor organizations will have arranged outings and picnics this summer. Nevertheless, each Philadelphia waits impatiently for that great affair of the Waistmakers' Union. This young organization has made a name for itself with their undertakings, and every time this union arranges for some holiday it is of an extraordinary nature. Every one in Philadelphia remembers the great concerts, lectures and other entertainments that this union arranged during the winter season. Many

have attended the summer concerts arranged by Local 15 in its Unity House, and those who have had the opportunity of attending these labor holidays can never forget them.

"The Waistmakers' Union, however, does not expect to thrive merely on its reputation, and is always ready with something new and surprising for its great number of followers and sympathizers. The Arrangement Committee of the union is very busy at work just at present for the picnic on Saturday, July 30th, at Maple Grove Park, and the extraordinary features of the affair are in the hands of the recreation teacher of Unity House, Miss Beatrice Morton. Unity dances, Unity songs, games and outdoor sports of every kind will be afforded to the visitors of the Maple Grove Park on Saturday, July 30th, and the committee has paid special attention to an unusual display of fireworks, the so-called 'Niagara Falls' pyrotechnics, which will be exhibited in the evening."

Readers of "Justice"

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If you have moved, or intend to move, notify this office of your new address, otherwise you will not receive your paper.

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WAIST *and* DRESSMAKERS

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

LADIES' TAILORS, SAMPLE MAKERS AND ALTERATION WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL No. 3

ATTENTION!

We have elected new executive officers for our Local. We must do the same for the Branches.

You are therefore urgently requested to be present at the next meeting of your Branch, where nominations and elections for branch officers will take place.

LADIES' TAILORS' BRANCH will meet on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2nd

at

LAUREL GARDEN

75 EAST 116th STREET

SAMPLE MAKERS' BRANCH will meet on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6th

at

LABOR TEMPLE

14th STREET AND 2nd AVENUE

It is the duty of every member of Local No. 3 to be present at the meeting of his Branch.

S. LEFKOVITS, Manager-Secretary.

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The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

By ISRAEL LEWIN

At the time of this writing our office is being moved from its present quarters, where it has been located for the last ten years, to the new premises at 231 East 14th Street.

The new building that the office is moving into is owned by the Italian Clockmakers' Union, Local No. 48. The latter, as well as the Skirtmakers' Union, Local No. 23, will also have their offices there. The house is virtually going to be a sort of Labor Temple. The exterior of the building will be fittingly decorated. At the entrance will be placed two large statues costing about \$2,000 and representing the "Present" and "Future" of the working class.

This house and the one adjoining it were purchased some years ago by the Italian Clockmakers and are now being thoroughly remodeled. The sixth floor, which has been added recently, is going to be occupied by Local No. 10, and it really is the best floor in the building. It towers above any other building in the neighborhood and the walls on three sides of it are completely lined with windows. Carpenters are at present placing the partitions on our floor and by Friday of this week all the offices will move into the new quarters. It will be at least two weeks before the front of the building will be complete. In the meantime the Finance Department as well as the other offices, will be housed in the back room. This may cause some inconvenience for a short period.

Members desiring to pay dues or file complaints will, beginning Saturday, July 30th, do so at 231 East 14th Street, between Second and Third Avenues. Arrangements have also been made, for the convenience of our members, with the Joint Board of the Cloak and Skirtmakers' Union to collect dues from them at every one of its offices located in the different parts of the city and Brooklyn. Complaints can also be reported at the different offices of both the Waist and Dress and Cloak and Suit Joint Boards, and the managers of the different divisions will see that these complaints are properly attended to.

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

Sam Adelman appeared on summons, charged by Business Agent Schary with working day work at the house of Margenheim & Siegel, 134 West 25th Street. Brother Adelman admits to the charge and states that, knowing that cutters in the American Association houses were permitted to work day work, he accepted the offer of the firm to do likewise. He does state, however, that he does not know whether his house is American or Independent. On motion Brother Adelman was found guilty. The Secretary was instructed to summon him before the body at the next Cloak and Suit meeting to be censured.

Alex. A. Egers appeared on summons, charged by Sol. Brown, No. 6825, with failing to divide work equally with him at the house of Shindelmeyer & Sumner, 115 West 20th Street. Also that he proposed to him to work overtime for single time rate. During the cross-examination the fact was established that Brother Brown has, in conjunction with the rest of the workers in the shop, a time agreement for 20 weeks' work out of 24 weeks. Therefore, the charge of equal division of work is groundless. On the question of

single time for overtime, the case is as follows:—Brother Brown was offered to stop work on the Saturday prior to the 4th of July and make up for same in the busy season, which he (Brown) considered as an offer to work for single time for overtime. On motion the charges against Brother Egers were dismissed and both brothers were instructed in the future to work in harmony in the above shop.

Harry Chadroff, No. 4140A, waist and dress man, appeared, requesting permission to work for Eisenman & Littoff, 40 West 17th Street, a cloak house. Brother Chadroff worked for the above house for seven months without obtaining permission from the Executive Board and failing to take out a working card for this house. He was ordered on Tuesday, July 12th, to quit the shop by Saturday, July 16th, which he did. On motion Brother Chadroff was permitted to work in the Cloak and Suit division, but he is not to work for the above shop.

Hyman Fahrner, No. 6832, appeared on summons, charged with having been found working on seven consecutive Sundays at the Lion Waist Co., 17 West 21st Street. Brother Fahrner denies that he ever worked on Sundays, but states that he, being a brother of one of the concern, had to open the place on Sunday, but that he did not work. Brother Fahrner was censured by the Executive Board and the case against him was dismissed.

Hyman Feldman, No. 4145A, appeared on summons, charged with working Saturday afternoons and Sundays at the Allied Dress Co., 256 West 23d Street. This brother was summoned before the Executive Board once before on the same charge, but due to the fact that a strike was on against the above-mentioned house, the case was held in abeyance. Brother Feldman gives as his reason for working Saturdays and Sundays that the shop chairman wanted him to find out whether the firm had another shop; also as to whether he received work from non-union jobbers. On motion a fine was imposed on Brother Feldman.

Benj. Nemet, No. 4000A, appeared on summons, charged with receiving only \$40.00 instead of \$44.00 per week for a period of 24 weeks at Nagornitz & Birbt, 132 West 21st Street. A collection of \$64.00 was made in this case. Brother Nemet admits to the charge, but states that when he began working for the above concern that he was offered \$40.00 per week and a bonus at the end of the year. After a while he demanded from the firm that he be paid \$44.00 per week, but was refused. He appealed to the office and his case was adjourned. On motion a fine was imposed on Brother Nemet.

Morris Extract appeared. Mr. Extract appeared about a year ago, asking for permission to join the union, which was granted him. However, he failed in his examination. He then appeared again, asking for another examination and again failed. He now requests that he be permitted to join the union, as he is receiving \$45.00 at Katz & Wien, 40 East 21st Street, stating that he answered the call of the recent General Strike. On motion his request was granted.

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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

CLOAK AND SUIT:	Monday, Aug. 1st
WAIST AND DRESS:	Monday, Aug. 8th
MISCELLANEOUS:	Monday, Aug. 15th
GENERAL & SPECIAL:	Monday, August 22nd

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.